

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

We give place to the following communication, on the principle that "to speak his thoughts is every freeman's right"—not that we agree with the writer in every position he has taken, or in the remedy for the evils of a debased currency he has suggested—We think if the Legislature would perform their duty, and introduce into the banking system those wholesome reforms recommended by Gov. Porter in his annual message, the evil would be remedied in a great measure, without resorting to a "Treasury System," as contemplated by our friend.

MONROE TOWNSHIP, May 7th 1840.
Messrs Editors:—Under the present dilapidated state of things, what are the people to do?—they seem to become wearied in waiting for a turn of affairs. Shall they again look forward with pleasing anticipation of better and more successful prospects to the convening convention of the Legislature on the 12th day of May? It may be their hopes may be realized, but their fears do still exist. Our great ones of the State during the sitting of the Legislature last winter promised much, said a great deal about banks, money and monied matters; but after all, their inquiries, speculations and fanciful notions, the times grew worse, specie gradually went out of circulation, bank notes depreciated in credit, and the confidence of the people entirely lost. Now how is this evil to be remedied? Can there be any way in which this forfeited confidence may be restored, and the faith and courage of the people revived; that our State may once more evolve from the vortex of insolvency and ruin, in which it is overwhelmed. The Governor has issued several proclamations, through the medium of which the people have become perfectly apprised of the low and depreciated condition into which the Commonwealth is involved, debased and held in defiance by the Banks. It does appear that she must now fly for succor to the Banks, whom during the last session she was endeavoring to bring in subjection. The Banks, like all monied monopolies, conscious of the poverty of the State and their own independence, became inexorable—determined to compel a compliance with their views and measures before assistance shall be given. This is the state of things into which the people are reduced through the existence of that all pervading influence of party spirit which when once it becomes so entirely corrupted as to consider nothing but party, the interests of the Commonwealth, the vital interest of the people, must depart and the prosperity of a nation fall asleep. These are facts; that the times are hard, money scarce, labor scarce, and no change to be had—how then are we to get along? Something ought to be done at the next meeting of the Legislature for the benefit of all parties, conditions, grades and stations—that the high, the low, the rich and the poor, may become equal participants in proportion to their merits and claims. Could not a system which would be altogether independent of the banks be introduced to accomplish this all desirable object? The Legislature could enact a law authorizing a Treasury system to be established, say in every county of the State, authorizing them to issue a certain sum of treasury bills redeemable at a specified time. This would answer a purpose that would give relief not only to the people but place the Commonwealth in such a situation as to extricate itself out of its difficulties independent of the aid and assistance of Banks, re-establishing its credit and restoring the lost confidence of the people in the community.

A SUBSCRIBER.

MILITARY MEETING.
At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Leeburg and vicinity, subject to militia duty, convened at the public house of William Maxwell, in Leeburg, on Monday evening the 4th instant, to take into consideration the propriety of putting in nomination a suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal out of the bounds of William Clark, late Brigadier General. The meeting was organized by calling Col. James Chesnut to the Chair, and appointing Maj. John K. Kelso, Secretary. On motion of Henry B. Rebeck, the following committee was appointed, viz: William M. Mateer, Capt. John Clever, David Chesnut, Henry B. Rebeck, Captain David Clever, Alexander Mateer and John ston Maxwell, who reported the following resolutions:
Resolved, That we recommend to the enrolled inhabitants residing within of the 1st Brigade 11th Division P. M., Col. William H. Woodburn, as a suitable person to fill said office.
Resolved, That we have full confidence in the military capacity of Col. William H. Woodburn, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election.

MILITARY MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of the members of the 39th Regiment P. M. convened agreeably to previous notice at the public house of Jacob Evinger in the Borough of Landsburg Perry county, on the evening of Monday the 4th ult. for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as a candidate for the office of Brigadier General in the room of Brigadier Gen. Clark removed out of the bounds of the Brigade, Edward Drumgold was called to the chair, Samuel P. Cree and Alexander Baus, appointed Vice Presidents, John Conner and Samuel Askins Secretaries.
On motion Dr. Sam'l Edwards, Col. Wm. J. Graham and Maj. Jeremiah Drexler, were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; who reported the following, which was unanimously adopted.
Whereas, the period is approaching when an election will take place to elect a Brigadier General to fill the vacancy made by the removal of Brig. Gen. William Clark, and believing that according to the strict rules of precedent and justice, Perry county is entitled to the man.
Therefore, Resolved, that we have full confidence in the integrity and ability of Wm. B. Anderson Esq., of said county, and he is hereby nominated a candidate for the office of Brig. Gen. To supply the vacancy.
Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to promote the success of his election to said office on Saturday the 16th of May 1840.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this

meeting be signed by the officers and published in all the papers within the bounds of the 1st Brig. 11th Division Penna's Militia. EDWARD DRUMGOLD, Prest. SAMUEL P. CREE, } V. Prests. ALEX'R. BAUS, } Secretaries. John Conner, } Sam'l Askins, }

MORE OF HARRISON'S WHITE SLAVERY, AND WHIPPING TO BOOT—PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.

Harrison's conscience keeps telling us that the old gentleman's opinions remains unchanged. We do not doubt it. In order, therefore, to ascertain what his real sentiments are at the present time, we must look to his former conduct—look at former OFFICIAL ACTS.
In to-day's paper we copy an article from the Madison (Indiana) Courier, showing what Harrison's views were when he was Governor of the Territory of Indiana. It will be seen that he then, as Governor, APPROVED of a law for SELLING POOR WHITE MEN INTO SLAVERY, more odious and tyrannical than the one he voted for in this State several years after; for in addition to selling a poor man into slavery, his Indiana law allowed him to be "WHIPPED WITH THIRTY-NINE STRIPES," if he left the individual to whom he had been sold.—What man, in whose bosom throbs a heart, can contemplate this grinding and degrading Harrisonian tyranny, without feeling his blood boil with honest hearty indignation? What generous individual can think of the unfortunate poor man, laboring in SLAVERY, and liable to be WHIPPED THIRTY-NINE LASHES at the caprice of his purchaser, while the wealthy villain runs at large, without feeling scorn and contempt for the tyrant who would give such a law force, when he had the power to prevent its coming into existence?
The same article from the Indiana paper also shows, FROM THE RECORDS, that General Harrison APPROVED of a law, as Governor, that prohibited any man from owning the right of voting, unless he OWNED FIFTY ACRES OF LAND. Recollect it, HARRISON WAS OPPOSED TO ALLOW ANY MAN TO ENJOY THE SACRED AND INESTIMABLE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, UNLESS HE WAS A LANDHOLDER. And this of course in his opinion now, because his conscience keeps assuring us but a few days since, that General Harrison's opinions had UNDERGONE NO CHANGE.
From the Madison (Ja.) Courier.
SELLING FREE MEN AS SLAVES IN THE STATE OF INDIANA!
Blue light laws of the West—Gen'l. Harrison in favor of selling Freeman in Indiana—against allowing the right of suffrage to the poor man, unless possessed of a Property Qualification! &c. &c.
Much has been said in defence of the charge against General Harrison of voting in the Senate of Ohio to sell free white men as slaves; and General Harrison's own letters of denial and expostulation, have been extensively published. The charge, however, remains well established, and as long as the records of the Senate of Ohio shall continue to exist, so long must the testimony to establish this charge be perpetuated. (See Journal of the Senate of Ohio of January the 20th, 1821.)
But we have resumed this subject to show, that this section of the Ohio Legislature with all its odiousness, was an old acquaintance of General Harrison, and had no new horrors to present to his mind; for, while Governor of "the Territory of Indiana," he approved and signed "An act Respecting Crimes and Punishments," containing sections more odious than the section for which he voted in the Ohio Senate: more odious, in as much as it made an escape from this most degrading and humiliating servitude, a criminal offence, punishable with WHIPPING in the full measure of THIRTY-NINE STRIPES! and with a double servitude as to time. (See Territorial Laws, Revised code of 1807, pages 99 and 50—sections 50 and 51.)
Sec. 50. When any person or persons shall on conviction of any crime, or breach of penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom each conviction shall be had, to order the sheriff to SELL or hire the person or persons so convicted, to service to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time as the court will think reasonable.
And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or HER master or mistress, he or SHE so absconding, shall on conviction before a justice of the peace, be WHIPPED WITH THIRTY-NINE STRIPES! and shall moreover serve two days for every one so lost.
Sec. 51. The judges of the several courts of record in this territory shall give this act in charge to the Grand Jury at each and every court, in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved—Sept. 17, 1807.
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.
But was Governor Harrison at this time clothed with the veto power? his friends will ask. Aye, he was; he was more amply than the Executive of any State of this Union was. See the "Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the U. States, Northwest of the River Ohio." This ordinance may be found in all of our revised laws from 1794 inclusive to the present day. We quote from it, the following words:
"And all bills having passed by a majority of the House, and by a majority of the Council, shall be referred to the Governor, for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent."
His vote was absolute. No law could pass without his assent, though every member of the House of Representatives, and the Council might desire it most ardently.
Mr. Van Buren has been by the whip press, most grossly misrepresented and slandered in relation to his votes and opinions in the New York convention in 1821. He has been falsely stated to have favored a property qualification to entitle white men to vote. Let us see what were Governor

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HARRISON'S OPINIONS ON THAT SUBJECT IN 1807.

(See same Revised Code, pages 255-6.)
"It is therefore enacted, That every free male inhabitant of the age of 21 years, resident in the Territory, and who hath been a citizen of any State in the Union, or who hath been two years resident in this Territory, AND HOLDS A FREEHOLD IN FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, within any county of the same, or any less quantity in the county in which he shall reside, which, with the improvements made thereon, shall be of the value of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or who has paid for, and in virtue of a deed of conveyance for further assurances from a person vested with the fee, is in actual possession of FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, subject to taxation in the county in which he shall be resident, shall be, and are hereby declared to be duly qualified electors of representatives or the counties in which they are respectively resident."
JESSE B. THOMAS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS, President of the Council.
Approved—September 17th, 1807.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
And did Governor Harrison approve and sign this? And do his friends still clamor about any thing Mr. Van Buren did, or could have done on this subject?
Oh, shame!!! where is thy blush?
But General Harrison is the poor man's friend, though he would not let the industrious pioneer vote unless he had the requisite number of acres; though he sanctioned a law to sell the poor man to the highest bidder as a SLAVE!—a state than which none is more horrible and degrading, and to which DEATH would be cheerfully preferred by every freeman. General Harrison is, however, the "log cabin and hard cider" candidate for the Presidency. This will do.
Ohio Statesman.

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NOTICE

To Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise.

The Treasurer of Cumberland county, in accordance with the Act of Assembly, publishes the following list of "wholesale dealers and retailers of foreign merchandise" within the said county for the current year, commencing on the 1st May 1840, as classified and returned to him by the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said county. Those persons who have commenced business and whose names are not classified, as well as those who are bound to pay any fractional part of a license, are required to have their names registered agreeably to law, without delay, or otherwise the law will be enforced.
Licenses not taken out before the 1st June next, will be collected with costs.

Name.	Residence.	Class.	License.
John G. Miller,	Allen,	8	\$10 00
Book & Breeman,	"	8	10 00
Hiram Huntz,	"	8	10 00
John Drabough,	"	8	10 00
John Shelly,	"	8	10 00
Martin G. Rupp,	"	8	10 00
Alexander Cathcart,	"	7	12 50
John Southcock,	"	8	10 00
Isaac Barton,	"	8	10 00
Isaac Loyd,	"	8	10 00
Charles Ogilby,	Carlisle,	7	12 50
George W. Hittner,	"	8	10 00
N. Wilson Woods,	"	7	12 50
William Webb,	"	8	10 00
Jacob S. Faust,	"	8	10 00
Stewart & Dinkle,	"	8	10 00
George Cart,	"	8	10 00
Myers & Haverstick,	"	7	12 50
James Loudon,	"	8	10 00
Samuel Elliott,	"	7	12 50
Agnew & Anderson,	"	7	12 50
Samuel Myers & Co.,	"	6	15 00
John P. Lyles,	"	7	12 50
Jacob Seaver,	"	8	10 00
Hamilton & Grier,	"	8	10 00
William Leonard,	"	7	12 50
John Keller,	"	8	10 00
Ephraim Boaserman,	"	8	10 00
John Wolf,	"	8	10 00
John A. Humrich,	"	8	10 00
Crawford Foster,	"	8	10 00
John Snyder,	"	8	10 00
Arnold & Co.,	"	6	15 00
A. Richards,	"	8	10 00
Charles Barnitz,	"	8	10 00
Wesrick Banta,	"	8	10 00
William Gould,	"	8	10 00
John Faller,	"	8	10 00
John Proctor,	"	8	10 00
George Heckmann,	"	8	10 00
George Fordland,	"	8	10 00
Samuel Liggitt,	"	8	10 00
Samuel Gould,	"	8	10 00
Robert Leyburn,	"	8	10 00
George Deitz,	"	8	10 00
W. S. Roland,	"	8	10 00
John Sillers,	"	8	10 00
M. P. & J. A. Ege, Agts. Dickinson,	"	8	10 00
William Gillilan,	"	8	10 00
S. & P. Zeigler & Co.,	"	8	10 00
David Clever,	"	8	10 00
George Martin,	"	8	10 00
Thomas C. Miller,	"	8	10 00
Andrew G. Ege,	"	8	10 00
Philip Koontz,	Hopewell,	8	10 00
James Leiby,	"	8	10 00
Ephraim Adams,	Millin,	8	10 00
James Moreland,	"	8	10 00
George Leiby,	Frankford,	8	10 00
William Barr & Co. Newville,	"	7	12 50
Gilmore & Seaton,	"	8	10 00
William Bratton,	"	8	10 00
William B. Johnston,	"	8	10 00
Scott Coyle,	"	8	10 00
Andrew L. Coyle,	"	8	10 00
Andrew J. North,	"	8	10 00
Janison Hennon,	"	8	10 00
John & Wm. Reed,	"	8	10 00
James Kyle,	Newton,	8	10 00
Stough & Browster,	"	8	10 00
John Reed,	"	8	10 00
David Corman, North Middleton,	"	8	10 00
Wm. Snodgrass, Shippensburg,	"	7	12 50
David Nevin,	"	7	12 50
George Hamill,	"	7	12 50
Stephen Culbertson,	"	7	12 50
George Clark,	"	8	10 00
Edward South,	"	8	10 00
Jonathan Peal,	"	8	10 00
William R. Tritt,	"	8	10 00
Charles Ogilby,	"	8	10 00
Heck & Culbertson,	"	8	10 00
J. D. & K. Wunderlich,	"	7	12 50
William Russell,	"	8	10 00
Arts & Clippinger,	"	8	10 00
John Brackridges,	"	8	10 00
Samuel Wilson & Co.,	"	8	10 00
William Peal,	"	8	10 00
J. & W. W. Mateer, Silver Spring,	"	8	10 00
Wm. & Thos. Loudon,	"	8	10 00
Edward Miller,	"	8	10 00
David Clever,	Southampton,	8	10 00
William M. Mateer,	"	8	10 00
Samuel Smith,	"	8	10 00
Josiah Hood,	West Pennsboro,	8	10 00
Sheaffer & Shultz,	"	8	10 00
John Crider,	"	8	10 00
Casper Shirik,	East Pennsboro,	8	10 00
John H. Zeining,	"	8	10 00
George Waite,	"	8	10 00
Jeremiah Reese,	"	8	10 00
Martin Miley,	Mechanicsburg,	7	12 50
Arnold & Co.,	"	8	10 00
Adam Reigel,	"	6	15 00
H. & C. Lees,	"	7	12 50
John Coover,	"	7	12 50
Dr. William Dale,	"	8	10 00
David Sanderson,	"	8	10 00
Robert Givin,	South Middleton,	8	10 00
Mathew Moore,	"	8	10 00
Wilson Fleming,	"	8	10 00
Henry Rich,	"	8	10 00
Myer Ege, Ex. &c.,	"	8	10 00
Philip Brechtel,	"	8	10 00
William Mullin,	"	8	10 00
Samuel Harris,	"	8	10 00
Robert Sturgeon,	Monroe,	7	12 50
Daniel Krysher,	"	8	10 00
Peter A. Ahi,	"	7	12 50
Peter Livingston,	"	8	10 00
Levi Reigel & Co.,	"	8	10 00

Licenses per annum—6th class \$15 00—7th class \$19 50—8th class \$10 00.
Treasurer of Cumberland county, Pa.
Office, Carlisle, 7
May 14, 1840.

AN ACT

To repeal the several acts, regulating Hawkers and Peddlars:

SEC. 1. No person shall be licensed as a hawker, pedlar or chapman, within this state, but such only as is a citizen of the United States, and who from loss of limb or other bodily infirmity shall be disabled from procuring a livelihood by labor, which disability shall be proven by certificate or certificates from two physicians of respectable character, under oath, residing in the county where the application for license is made; and no license hereafter granted shall extend farther than the county in which such license may have been granted, except wholesale pedlars, whose license shall extend throughout this State, for which they shall pay for the use of the Commonwealth for a license to travel with one horse and wagon, or other vehicle, fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. And if any person not being licensed as aforesaid, (except such whose licenses have or may not yet be expired) shall be found hawking, peddling or travelling from place to place through any part of this State to sell or expose for sale any Foreign goods, Wares or Merchandise, every person so offending against this act shall be liable to a fine of Fifty Dollars, or, being so qualified by a license, shall refuse on request of any citizen of this State to show