# TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

\$2 00 per annum, in advance-or

\$2 50, if not paid within the year. No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance, permitted until al arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of a term, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements -- 21 00 per square for the three first insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent one.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.]

"OUR COUNTRY-RIGHT OR WRONG."

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday September 3, 1840.

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series--Vol. 5, No. 12.

### DR. WM. EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS.

Are core case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street.—Mr. Dan'l Spinning of Shrewsbury. Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several emminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfec

Beware of Counterfeits. CP Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.—And he likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regu-

> Hamilton & Grier, Carlisle. DR. HUNT'S

## BOTANIC PILLS INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE

AFFLICTED WITH Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves;

Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Casual, un-Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness; Lowness of Spirits, and General Emaciation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections; Jaundice, both Biliary & Spasmodic; Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheamatism; whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gat, Scrotula, Pains in the Head, Buck, Lumbs, and Side, Typhus Fever, Scartet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Fever & Ague, Sasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irutability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Douloureux, Gramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough the Common or Humid, and the Dry or the Whooping: Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy. Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by lar agents, Empirics and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devoted of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the pri mary sources from whence Life, Health, and Vigor emanate, and, vice versariant, and vigor emanate, and vice versariant, and vigor emanate, and vice versariant pain, sickness, disease and death. Not so with Dr. Hunt, whose extensive research and practical experience, so eminently qualify him for the profession of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regulators of health, and that the blood in very many instances is dependent of these organs, and that unless medicine reaghes. THE ROOF OF THE DISEASE, the superficial anothyses usually prescribed, serve but as foils to cover the ravages of deep-rooted maladies—Understhese conjections, at the expense of ye. Is of close application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing, it is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various diseases already enumer ted, even if applied in the most critical cases, but he does not pretend to ascribe to the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, tha critical cases, but he does not pretend to ascribe

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS a supernatural agency, although from positive priors within the knowledge of hundreds he is prepared to shew, that when every other earth-

ly remedy has been given up, HUNT S BOTANIC PILLS have never been known to fail in effecting t very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have test ed their editacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hant for his long and anxious study to attain this

perfection in the HEALING ART.

The extraordinary success which has attended the use of Hunt's Boranto Pills, is has the satisfaction of knowing that his the best criterion of their superior virtues.

CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS the best criterion of their superior virtues. They have been the means of raising a are not only regularly recommended and hust of languishing rations from the ball scribed by the most experienced physicia

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

### DR. WM. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Whole No. 1362.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds when, thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it.— When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bet tle of the syrup should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the syrup in the nursery where there are young children, for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease, by opening the pores and healing the gams; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c..

Beware of Counterfeits. This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds

Beware of Counterfeits.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular avents

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. WM. EVANS'

37 Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the laber of this medicine contains a no lice of its entry according to Act of Congress.—And be likewise particular in obtaining them a 109 Chatham st., New York, or from the regu

Hamilton & GRIER, Carlisle. Oct. 10, 1839.

ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

N the midst of a generial and, in many instantonics not unfounded prejudice against many of the inedical remedies of the day, Dr. W. E. VANS PILLS have the enviable dictinction of an universal approbation, They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that his the full and unreserved testimony of medicalmen in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers, Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his

ble and pre-eminent virtues.

Translated from the Reading Adler. Some further account of the.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces froublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great into its known by mothers that the political sacendency in the federal party are at this time making use the time that ing such extraordinary and wonderful extraordinar stand on public record; every one will then be able to decide better, whether he ought to return to a federal administration of government, or remain under that of democracy. political parties arose, differing as to the principles upon which the constitution of the government for the Union about to be formed, should be founded. The one called

> the people could not exist, and was in favor of such a form of government in which the arms of the general government should be strengthened after the fashion of the British.
>
> John Adams, Alexander Hamilton and others
>
> There was reason to believe that this whole John Adams, Alexander Hamilton and others vere among the defenders of such a one; and Hamiltion submitted a plan according to which the President and Senators of the Inited States, were chosen for good beha-

viour, or for life.

The democratic party, on the contrary, had full confidence in the ability of the peoof securing the rights of the states against the general government, and also, that every office holder should be made responsible to the people, at short periods, through the ballot boxes. The chief advocates of such principles, were Jefferson, Madison, Frank-lin, and others of similar stamp. The Con-

under such total diversity of opinions.

The first election for President after Washington had retired, took place in Nov. 1796, when Adams and Jefferson were can. lidates in opposition. At this election the provisions of the constitution, as at that time existing, Jefferson became Vice President, having the second highest vote. Adams appointed Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury, and filled the other departments with men of similar political principles. At the same time the federal party had decided majorities in both Houses of Congress. Thus organized and in possession of all the branches of to Northampton as it is said for the purpose the government, the federalists, on the 4th of catching the rebels, and restoring peace of March, 1797, began their administration, which, however, only lasted four years, and of which we design to bring sundry incidents to mind, which although they must be imperfect, shall be correct as far as they go.

It was not long before this administration under the pretence of guarding against hosscribed by the most experienced physicians in the land and constitution of affliction, as it is clearly evinced in the following CERTIFICATES.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

To Dr. thunt:

Dear Sir—Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as those-who may be similarly afflicted, t-take pleasure in acknowledge and possition, and secure the agency of the same possition, and secure the agency of the first were made to raise a large navy, and soft the services of the case in New York, Philadely plan, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and in the same successful practitionier, as well as those-who may be similarly afflicted, t-take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit? I have derived from the use of your valueble medicine.

HUNT'S ROTANIC PILICS

ecome a citizen. orators attempted to make the people aware the Philadelphia Aurora at that time." that purpose; and when they could not be cumstances were testified to under oath as found guild by course of law, resource was will appear from the following had to threats and violence, to frighten or AFFIDAVIT. Soon after the revolutionary war, when our had to threats and violence, to frighten or independence had been gained, two powerful force them into silence, as could be shown

itself the FEDERAL, the other the DEMOCRATIC surveyors of houses—they were immediately party; the federal party were opposed to a democratic form of government, and thought that one entirely dependent on the will of the people could not exist, and was in favor

under the United States government had brought by the constable or sheriff before the accustomed judical institutions; but it ple to govern themselves, and was in favor seemed as if an opportunity was especially sought to present a striking example to those who expressed dissatisfaction with the measures of the federalists as destructive to liberty, in which they might picture their own cases.

In consequence, the counties of Bucks, Northampton and Montgomery were declarstitution of the United Stites was formed ed by President Adams, to be in a state of insurrection, and troops were collected to sustain the laws and restore order; among the troops who were called on for this purpose, was one of cavalry from Lancaster, who reached Reading upon the 1st of April, federalists were successful in electing Adams
President by a small majority, Adams having
71, and Jefferson 68 votes—according to the
71, and Jefferson 68 votes—according to the order, for the support of which they were in arms, as will appear by the following exam-

EXTRACT FROM THE READING ADLER, APRIL 9, 1799.

"On Monday at noon, the 1st inst., Capt. Montgomery's troop of Light Dragoons, from Lancaster, arrived here on their march to Northampton as it is said for the purpose and good order. But according to their behaviour here, it seems to me these gentle-men would answer better to excite the people to insurrection against the constituted

one and pre-eminent virtues.

More conclusive proofs of the efficacy of Dr. William of the considerable army; the offers of volunteer corps were accepted, and in a short time a considerable armed force was at the disposal of the President Fills. CER FIFICATE.—The following certificate was handed to us by Mr. Van Schaick, of Albay, a highly respectable, member of the considerable armed force was at the disposal of the President.

To defice the entire sampsonian political artifice, for fear they might meet opposition, to a citizen of our town, who had planted a liberty pole on his own ground, and cut it down. These Herculean heroes were not satisfied with this that the considerable army, a highly respectable, member of the considerable.

To defice the entire sampsonian political artificate with the sampsonian political artification.

forcing or frightening the democrats into our liberty pole? "No," was their answer, is leeft General Harrison and proceeded to silence, and thus suppressing all opposition.—
They were again asked "if they had the to the front where his regiment awaited him.—
In the never saw Gen. Harrison afterwards, undured the provisions of the alter law, a subsequence and maltreat the inhabitants?" Their til after the battle was over when the Gen. foreigner could only become a citizen after answer was, "it was true they had not just came to where he (Col. J.) was lying, at the 14 years residence, and the President pos- then the right to do so, but might perhaps yet place to which his soldiers had carried him sessed the power at any time to expel any possess it, and they would not only cut down foreigner from the country without trial or all liberty poles, but would burn and destroy General Harrison he said he thought the

cut down a liberty at Rudolph Larpe's tavern determined that his brother, Lieutenant Col. (now Frey's) on the Philadelphia road, and James Johnson, should attack the British at mprisonment, and could never afterwards cut down a liberty at Rudolph Larpe's tavern These preparations were made by the federalists during the two first years of their another—at Maurer's tavern, sign of the cralists during the two first years of their black bear, then occupied by Isaac Feather, administration, in 1797, and 1798, with a and in both cases ill-treated the families my in columns. In a few minutes after his mottowas to charge rapidly on the energy of the cases ill-treated the families my in columns. In a few minutes after his mottowas to charge rapidly on the energy of the cases ill-treated the families of the columns. In a few minutes after his mottowas to charge rapidly on the energy of the cases ill-treated the families of the columns. In a few minutes after his mottowas to charge rapidly on the energy of the cases ill-treated the families of the case of the c view of keeping themselves in possession of shamefully. Certificates under oath of these his brother made the attack on the British, place and power. Democratic writers and disgraceful transactions were published in they surrendered. The British force con-

of the danger threatened their liberties, in which they at length succeeded, but not without often suffering fine and imprison- the truth of the cases therein related, was ment, under the laws framed especially for never disputed. In fact the principle cir-

### AFFIDAVIT. EXTRACT FROM THE READING ADLER, May 21, 1799.

May 13, 1799, personally appeared be-ore me the subscriber, one of the Justices f the Peace for Berks county, and testified under oath, to the truth of the article in the

1" Jacob Gosin, concerning ill-treatment of himself and family, and stealing an axe. 27 John Strohecker, concerning ill-treat-ment of himself, and theft of a flag which disturbance and the military expedition his children had placed on a liberty pole, might have been avoided, if the office holders and also of other articles belonging to him.

If the disturbance and the military expedition his children had placed on a liberty pole, and also of other articles belonging to him.

If the disturbance and the military expedition his children had placed on a liberty pole, pressed his sorrow that he could not come more speedily to his relief, and stated that and the disturbance are disturbance and the military expedition had placed on a liberty pole, and also of other articles belonging to him.

If the office holders are disturbance and the military expedition had placed on a liberty pole, and also of other articles belonging to him. treated the people with less haughtiness and of the Lancaster Light Dragoon's, when prisoners the distance of a mile to give them rigor, or if the first offenders had been they wished to cut down a liberty tree, up to General Harrison, the commanding not for from his house. they wished to cut down a liberty tree, standing not far from his house.

PETER NAGLE, [Seal.] EXTRACT FROM THE READING ADLER, APRIL 23, 1799.

"Last Saturday afternoon; the troops who had been sent to apprehend the so called rebels of Northampton county, reached this thereof. The fighting was done by that regions of their return home. A party of them came into my printing office, one. He fought not, he said, for glory—he fought for his country. He voted for the but as rogues and rascals, tore the clothes from my back and dragged me before their part in that war.

The effect which the unvarnished tale of brave captain. He immediately gave orders to carry me to the market house and give Capt. Leiper's company, from Philadelphia,

interfered, so that I did not receive the full number. (Signed) JACOB SNYDER.

During this visit, the same Lancaster troop made a second campaign against the liberty ree, at Col. Epler's, in Bern township, and inding it this time unguarded, they seized a laborer near by, and by threats with drawn swords, forced him to cut it down, although he earnestly declared that he too was a fedcralist! They then took the flag from the pole and waving it in their hands, galloped guests were escorted by a throng of Demothrough the streets of our town to their crats to the National Hotel. through the streets of our town to their quarters. The commander-in-chief, with the whole army, (Capt. Leiper and his com-pany excepted,) together with the federal obedience; for in reality they have done things which are not only in direct opposition to the large of the large and counterparts. things which are not only in direct opposition to the laws of the land and constitution of the state, but which are better suited to a land where desponding raises &c. &c.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.
After much suffering from Kever and Age, daming the spring and fulfill the first and process the state of the cliftcary of Dirac the spring and the first and process the first and process the state of the

Dippepsia, or Indigestion, Efficially
Mr. Ma. Takes and the content of the conten 

back after he was wounded. When he left reasons assigned; and in case the person renained after the time allowed him to prepare ed or were standing."

the British army, could not be crossed. He
for removing, he was liable to three years

"Besides the above exploits, these heroes afterwards ascertained it could; and he then afterwards ascertained it could; and he then . sisted of 700 men, and his brother James's division consisted of five hundred men.-He related an anecdote of an-Irishman of the

· ACENTS.

JOHN MOORE, ESQ. Newvill
JOSEPH M. MEANS, ESQ. Hopewelltownship.
JOHN WUNDERLICH, ESQ. Shippensburg.
WILLIAM M. MATEER, ESQ. Lee's KROAD,
JOHN MEHAFFY, Dickinson township.
JOHN CLEADENIN, Jr. ESQ., Hogestown.
GEORGE E. CAIN, ESQ. Mechanicsburg.
FREDERICK WONDERLICH; do.
JAMES ELLIOTT, ESQ. Springfield.
DANIEL KRYSHER, ESQ. Churchtown.
JACOB LONGNECKER, ESQ. Wormleysburg.
GEORGE ERNEST, Cedar Spring, Allen tp.
Martis G. Rupp, Esq. Shiremanstown.

captured army who asked his brother James if he was the Commander, and what they should do with their arms. Why replied James I had not thought about that. The Irishmen then proposed to stack them, which was immediately ordered by his brother.

James then took the 700 British and delive ered them up to General Harrison—who, as James afterwards informed him, was about a mile from the scene of action. James Johnson then received permission of General Harrison to reinforce his brother, R. M. who was yet engaged with the Indians. From the commencement of the action until he was carried off the ground, he (Richard M.) did not see Gen. Harrison; he did not know where he was-whether he was a half mile, one mile, or a mile and a half in the rear, except from report. His brother James exit was in consequence of having to take the officer. He however felt it his duty to say that, after he had received permission to charge the enemy, neither Gen'l. Harrison, Governor Shelby, or any one else, except himself and other officers of his regiment, had command of that regiment, or any part

the venerable hero produced on the vast asme 25 lashes on the bare back; which would semblage of the Democracy who surrounded have certainly been done had not certain of him, the eager expression of each countenance denoting their anxiety not to lose one word which dropped from the lips of the most honest, upright, brave and patriotic states-man and soldier in the land, may be imagi-ned, but cannot be described. An unbounded burst of applause as he took his seat testified the warm feelings of affection and respect which was felt by thousands of the Democ-

racy who surround him.

The sun having by this time sunk beneath the horizon, the procession was again formed without delay, and the Vice President and

VAN BUREN AND THE WAR.

The Strongest Witness - Col. Richard M. Johnson, in closing his remarks at the

Col. J. said it was proper for him to re-SPEECH OF COLONEL JOHNSON AT mark in that place that he had been personally acquainted with MARTIN VAN BU-When the vetran hero once more presen that long period they had been identified in ted himself to the people, an intense interest was visible on the countenances of those who were present, and the quiet stillness which prevailed, enabled them all to hear and un- ating advocate of the democratic party-that a liberty pole on his own ground, and cut it derstand what he said to them. He combine he had indisputable documentary evidence in his need by stating that he had been a public satisfied with this, they threatened the man's family with pistols and drawn swords, and carried off as a trophy the instrument with sight under Medican sight under Medi