

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON. "OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG." [AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

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AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq., Newville; JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq., Hopewelltownship; JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq., Shippensburg.

DR. WM. EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street. Mr. Dan Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years.

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.

DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves; Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Acute, under the worst symptoms of restlessness; Loss of Spirit, and General Emaciation.

Beware of Counterfeits.

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HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds of people prepared to show, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus simply rewarding the Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the HEALING ART.

CERTIFICATES.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED. To Dr. Hunt: Dear Sir.—Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

After much suffering from Fever and Ague, during the spring and fall, for the last five years, and the pecuniary injuries attendant on the indisposition of one whose exertions a large family was dependent for support, and having without success tested the skill of many medical advisers, at an expense I could not well afford.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

Mr. Wm. Tucker, having lately been restored to a sound state of health, through the efficacy of Dr. Hunt's Botanic Pills, thinks it an indispensable duty to state certain facts relative to the disease under which he had so long suffered.

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DR. WM. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

To Mothers and Nurses.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process.

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DR. WM. EVANS' CAMOMILE & Purgative Pills.

Another very severe case of Inflammatory Rheumatism cured by Dr. Evans' Medicine. Mr. J. A. C. of the county of Westchester, town at North Castle, New York, had been severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fourteen months with violent pains in his limbs.

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.

ENVYABLE DISTINCTION.

In the midst of a general and, in many instances, not unfounded prejudice against many of the medicines of the day, Dr. W. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation.

CERTIFICATE.

The following certificate was handed to us by Mr. Van Schaick, of Albany, a highly respectable member of the community, as whose veracity cannot be doubted.

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Bullet Proof.

Or, the Hero who never lost a Battle.

Slowly read—O no I never mention her.

Quick visit.—Auld Lang Syne. Oh, no, he never lost a victory. He's ever bullet proof!

Twas very lucky for him too.

It was, indeed.—Indeed.—The more he did not get a wound, The more he did not bleed!

Beware of Counterfeits.

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troops, and thus formed the army which under the command of General McPherson made the campaign against the farmers of Northampton, &c.

To give our readers a superficial idea of the achievements of this army, and the spirit and feeling which animated their soldiers, we publish the following letter which was written by one of the volunteers, and appeared in a Federal paper of April 17, 1799.

CAMP QUAKERTOWN, April 8, 1799.

We have been quite lucky since we left home, and have captured a band of RASCALS enough of them to FILL A JAIL. We have already thirty-one in hand, of whom fifteen can be convicted of high treason on sufficient evidence, and others of other high crimes.

TAKEN.—John Fries, John Everhart, Jacob Huber, John Huber, Fredk. Heiny, Christopher Socks, John Kline, sen. John Kline, jr. Daniel Kline, Abraham Braisch, Jacob Klein, John Gettman—14 High Treason.

Abraham Somsel, Peter Humberg, Abraham Strong, Peter Heidrig, Jacob Huber, Michael Breich, Abraham Heidrick, Henry Mumbauer, Peter Hager, Peter Gabel, Jacob Gabel, Daniel Gabel—14 for high crimes and misdemeanors.—Daniel Weidner, for high treason.—Geo. Mitchell and William Thomas were detained as witnesses.

Sundry of the above named came in of their own accord, and have for the sake of peace delivered themselves up, which saved the troops the trouble of fetching them, and may afford ground as they hope, for saving their LIVES.

Conrad Marks, of Bucks county, who escaped the rebel catchers, delivered himself up subsequently to the court. The trial of these unfortunate persons immediately came on in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Philadelphia, and the following sentences were passed:

John George Shafer, 12 months IMPRISONMENT, and \$600 FINE. Daniel Schwartz, sen. 8 months IMPRISONMENT, and \$400 FINE. Christian Ruth and Henry Staehler, each 8 months IMPRISONMENT, and \$200 FINE. Henry Schiffer, to 8 months IMPRISONMENT, and \$50 FINE.

The trials of the others were postponed to the next court, to be held the ensuing October. In a Federal paper of the 25th of September, 1799, we find the following article: "The state prisoners and Northampton rebels, who were confined in the Philadelphia jail, were taken on Wednesday, the 11th inst., under a guard of United States soldiers, to the jail in Norristown, to await their trial, which will take place in said town, in October next."

The following persons were probably among these prisoners, inasmuch as the grand jury found true bills for high treason and misdemeanors against the United States, against them, viz:—John Fries, Conrad Marks, Anthony Staehler, Frederick Heiny, John Gettman, Jacob Eyerman, Valentine Ruth, Philip Desch and Jacob Klein.

In the spring of 1800, John Fries, John Gettman and Frederick Heiny, were convicted of high treason, and SENTENCED to BE HANGED in Bucks county, on the 23d of May, 1800—Nothing but the strong expression of popular feeling against the measures of the federalists, at the ballot boxes saved the lives of these men.

The following persons were sentenced, as follows: Conrad Marks, \$800 2 years. Valentine Kuder, 200 2 years. Jacob Eyerman, 40 1 year. Michael Smyer, 400 6 months. Philip Smith, 200 6 months. Philip Ruth, 200 6 months. John Hubert, 150 6 months. Christian Sax, 200 6 months. John Kline, jun. 100 6 months.

John Klein, 150 6 months. Adam Breich, 150 6 months. G. Memberger, 100 6 months. Geo. Gettman, 100 6 months. Wm. Gettman, each 100 6 months. Abram Schantz, 100 4 months. H. Memberger, each 100 4 months. Peter Hager, 50 5 months. Abraham Samsel, each 50 5 months. Peter Gabel, each 40 2 months. Daniel Gabel, each 40 2 months. Jacob Gabel, each 40 2 months.

What will the descendants of the above named sufferers in Northampton, Lehigh, Bucks, or in other places, say, when asked now, to support the same federal party and put it in possession of the same power which it so greatly misused? It would indeed astonish us to hear that a single one could be found, who would be so forgetful of the respect due his ancestors and his duty to himself and his posterity, as to vote at the next election for Gen. Harrison, who is the candidate of that party now.

The return of the army, and its arrival at Reading, were made known in the federal papers in this manner: "Reading, April 24, 1799. Last Saturday afternoon the army under the command of General McPherson, reached this place from Northampton in good spirits and condition, and the finest military discipline."

Their appearance has excited general admiration, and among the friends of the administration universal satisfaction and rejoicing. Their expedition though short, was very tiresome—in spite of the boasting about a hundred thousand riflemen, they did

not meet the slightest resistance.

During the campaign, the dragoons (to whom the seizure and selection of the rebels was entrusted) brought a great many captives into camp, where the Hon. Judge Peters was present, who immediately sent those charged with high treason, to the seat of the federal government, where they were put into confinement, and the rest, charged with minor offences, were allowed to go free on giving bail for their appearance at the federal court.

"That uncommonly well disciplined, brave and beautiful corps of the Lancaster dragoons, who allow none of the slanderers and calumniators to go unpunished, and who know how to distribute right and justice, under the command of their brave Captain William Montgomery, left this place last Saturday afternoon."

Such terms of praise the federalists applied to the military bearing of a troop of horse, who only a few weeks before had so shamefully and contrary to law, ABUSED peaceful citizens of our town and neighborhood; and the Saturday preceding their departure, with swords in their hands, had forcibly seized Mr. Snyder, DRAGGED him from his work to the presence of their captain, who ordered him TWENTY-FIVE LASHES to be given in the market house! Nor was this the worst, for even our courts of justice were administered by federalists, which several of the actors in this scene, were afterwards brought before it, imposed a fine of \$10 on each one concerned!!!

Such was the conduct of the aristocracy in 1799, when they had possession of the administration of the general government, and themselves out to be the "friends of order and good government." And what reason have we to believe that the same aristocracy under the title of whigs, will behave in a manner less OVERBEARING and TYRANNICAL, if they should get the same power into their hands, through the election of a federal President? It is true they profess to be the "friends of the constitution and laws," but their leaders always tread both under foot, whenever they stand in the way of their self-interested and TYRANNICAL schemes. Undoubtedly they would soon make the people FEEL the weight of their power.

A Voice from Virginia.

From the Old Dominion.

GOVERNOR TAZEWELL. We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day another of this distinguished gentleman. At a meeting of the District Convention, held in this town on the 20th of last month, a Committee, waited on Mr. Tazewell, with a request that he would preside over its deliberations, which he declined in consequence of feeble health, and having also retired from the busy scenes of political life. But, at the same time, communicated frankly to all the exciting topics of the day. The opinions of Mr. Tazewell, as expressed by the Committee, having called forth individual and illiberal remarks, induced one of them, Dr. J. P. Young to Address him a letter, and his reply to that gentleman we now publish, and which we are sure will command the attention of our readers.

LETTER OF THE HON. L. W. TAZEWELL.

NORFOLK, August 23, 1840.

Sir: Your letter of yesterday, was handed me when it was too late for me to reply to it by the servant who bore it. After the very explicit and often repeated declarations made by me to the committee of which you were a member, that I would not take any part in the ferocious contest now raging throughout the country, further than by giving my vote on the day of election, I did not expect to be called upon again to abandon this purpose, especially by one of the members of that committee. You misunderstand the reasons which induced me to form this resolution, if you suppose it can be changed either by repeating to me the unmerited commendations of too partial friends, or the infamous and malignant falsehoods of those who I despise too much to call them foes.

I have no reason to believe that I could influence any vote, any where, if I would, and I am very sure that I would not if I could. My opinions upon any subject, when regarded as of sufficient consequence, to be sought for by any of my acquaintance, have never been withheld from them; nor will they ever be concealed from any one. These opinions, in regard to the respective merits of the two candidates for the Presidential office, were given to the members of your committee, when asked for by them, as they had been before given to several other persons, of both parties, and as they have been repeated to such persons since. I intrude them upon none, but I am as indifferent who may know them as I am by whom they may be approved. They are my opinions, and would continue to be such although no other being on earth might concur with me.

Upon these opinions, as I formerly said to you, I shall act at the approaching election, by giving my suffrage in favor of the present President, and of consequence against his opponent. I have an acquaintance of some standing with both the candidates, founded upon a service with each of them for several successive years in the Senate of the United States. This acquaintance justifies me in saying of each that he is a well-bred gentleman, of mild and amiable manners and deportment, and so far as I either know or believe, of irreproachable private character.

Gen. Harrison is my senior by several years. I know, and therefore, he cannot be much short of seventy; Mr. Van Buren is my junior by more years I believe, than Gen. Harrison is my senior. In their political course, these gentlemen have generally differed; and while we were all associated as members of the Senate of the United States, it was my fortune to differ sometimes with both.

The occasions of my difference with Mr. Van Buren were few and rare; but with Gen. Harrison

I do not remember a single subject involving any question of CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, OR OF HIGH POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY, AS TO WHICH WE EVER CONCURRED. And on the few occasions in which I differed with Mr. Van Buren, he was associated with General Harrison.— Hence, it cannot be matter of surprise to any, that when placed in a situation where I am to choose between two persons, with neither of whom do I agree entirely, I should prefer him with whom I have often united both in opinion and action, to him with whom I have INvariably differed.

I state these things, that knowing the effect which is sometimes produced upon human minds by frequent and long continued conflicts of opinion upon subjects of much interest, you may appreciate as you please the sentiment I have often uttered and will therefore, again repeat, that IN MY JUDGMENT, GEN'L. HARRISON IS BOTH PHYSICALLY AND INTELLECTUALLY INCOMPETENT TO PERFORM THE MANY, VARIOUS, ARDUOUS AND IMPORTANT DUTIES WHICH MUST DEVOLVE UPON EVERY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; that it is not prudent to expose our country to the certain perils which must await it, should its destinies ever be committed to a President by accident, in times of difficulty and high excitement; and that such a catastrophe is always probable, when one is elevated to the Presidential chair, who has already reached the full term ordinarily considered as the limit of man's life.

To a kind letter from friends in a distant State, inquiring what were my opinions of Mr. Van Buren's administration, I have recently replied. A copy of this reply is now before me; and as it truly represents my sentiments upon this subject, I will transcribe my answer to the inquiry propounded. "I was opposed to Mr. Van Buren when he was first a candidate for the Vice Presidential chair, and my opposition to him was continued when he was afterwards a candidate for the station he now holds. Upon each of these occasions, there were other candidates who, as I thought, agreed with my opinions more exactly, and who, therefore, I preferred. Entertaining such sentiments, I have washed his course, since he came into power with a vigilance that might not perhaps have been used by me under other circumstances. Yet, with all this vigilance, I have NOT BEEN ABLE TO DETECT A SINGLE UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACT THAT HAS BEEN DONE OR PROPOSED BY HIM, DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION.

This is not a slight merit, at least in my eyes, and when I connect with it that the whole scheme of his policy, in regard to all our relations, whether foreign or domestic, has evinced much sagacity, prudence, and forbearance, and this, too, under circumstances of great difficulty, I cannot withhold my approbation from such a course.

"These are not the sentiments of one who has any claim, or even pretension, to be considered as a friend of the present President. They are the result of a careful examination into all his public acts, since he has occupied his present station—an examination made with as much candor and impartiality as I could command. This examination was commenced, I own, with no expectation that it would end in such a result.— But it has so terminated; and common justice, as well as common honesty, compels me to award him a medal, in my judgment, he has so well deserved. The support he has thus fairly earned, I will willingly give him; so long as he shall continue to merit it. Nor will I ever concur in the attempt to remove any tried servant, who, as I think, has deserved well of his country."

And now, sir, having satisfied all your inquiries, to the end that I may not be compelled to undergo the same labor again, I commit this letter to you, to be used as you may think proper.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your most obed't serv't,
LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL.

Dr. J. P. Young, Portsmouth, Va.

THE STANDING ARMY OF JOHN ADAMS.

General William Henry Harrison, the hero candidate of the hard cider party, for President, on the 7th of January, 1800, made a speech in Congress against the reduction of John Adams' Standing Army, upon a resolution introduced for that purpose, in which he used the following language:—

"He had experienced seven years' service with the militia, but was sorry to say, such was their conduct, that he never could think of trusting the country entirely to their protection. They might do well with regular troops, and no doubt would. Under these impressions, and from this experience, he knew he spoke the will of a great proportion of his constituents; he sincerely hoped the resolution would not pass."

Gen. Harrison, as well as the party with which he has acted from youth to the present day, has always distrusted the people. He doubts their capacity to govern themselves—he says emphatically in the above, that he could not trust the country to their protection, in other words, he could not trust them with the duty of protecting themselves. He vetoed to sell them in Ohio as slaves. He approved an act which Governor nor Indiana, when his word alone was law, so far as his veto was concerned, to John Adams' Standing Army, because the people he considered unfit to defend themselves. For this devotion to the doctrines of federalism, a few months afterwards, he was rewarded by Mr. Adams.— On the 12th of May he was appointed Governor of Indiana, or in the words of Duane's Aurora, "Sancho received the government of Basiliarius, for his service to the mad-knights of his master."

A CHANGE.—The Theatre in Petersburg, Va., has been converted into a Presbyterian Church.