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American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

"OUR COUNTRY - RIGHT OR WRONG."

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

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DR. WM. EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS.

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

Caution - Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

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DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH Diseases of the Stomach, or Nervesy Such as Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Acute, and the various symptoms, flatulency, belching, and distention of the Stomach; Headache, Neuralgia, Convulsions, etc.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by 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 salutary medicine, without enquiring for the primary source of its disorders.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

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

CERTIFICATES.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED. Dear Sir - Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as to the many who are suffering from the disease in question, I deem it my duty to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

After many sufferings from Fever and Ague, during the spring and fall, for the last four years, and the pecuniary injuries attendant on the incessant repetition of the disease, I was induced to try your medicine, and the result has been such as to induce me to purchase a package of your Botanic Pills, and have the pleasure to inform you, that I have been cured of the disease, and am now in the enjoyment of the best of health.

Newark, N. J., July 21, 1839.

Dr. Hunt.

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Effectually Cured.

Having lately been restored to a sound state of health, I deem it my duty to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine. The symptoms were a painful obstruction, with a constant repetition of flatulency, belching, and distention of the stomach, and a general debility of the system.

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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 during this process the gums swell, and the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watching, starting in its sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child suffers with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth.

Caution.

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DR. W. M. EVANS' CAMOMILE & SPICERY PILLS.

Another very severe case of Inflammatory Rheumatism cured by Dr. Evans' Medicine. Mr. John A. Garroll of the county of Westchester, town of North Castle, New York, had been severely affected with inflammatory rheumatism for three months, with violent pains in his limbs, great heat, excessive thirst, dryness of skin, limbs much swollen, was not able without assistance to turn in bed for six weeks.

Caution.

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ENVIALE DISTINCTION.

IN the midst of a general and, in many instances not unfounded prejudice against any of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. E. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of a universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers.

CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS

are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of these diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious.

Caution.

Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

HAMILTON & GRIGG, Carlisle.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

On High and Low Prices.

This Time - We recommend to our readers to consult the article from the New York Post and the Journal of Commerce on "the low prices," published in last Tuesday's Enquirer. They comprise facts and speculations, which shed much light on the present state of the times.

Caution.

Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

HAMILTON & GRIGG, Carlisle.

ratio friends will put these questions to the Feels, and insist upon full, fair and explicit answers. Why did real estate, which cost, in 1817, \$8,500,000, bring only \$600,000, in 1819? Was it the want of a United States Bank?

White Slavery - Gen. Harrison.

We have received from Indianapolis a certified copy, under the broad seal of the State of Indiana, of the 17th, 30th, and 31st sections of the act of 1807, approved by Gen. Harrison, providing for the sale of white men and women in certain cases, and also the 6th section of an act regulating elections, approved in like manner, requiring a property qualification in voters for Representatives.

AN ACT RESPECTING CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Sec. 11. If any person shall unlawfully assault or threaten another in any menacing manner, or shall strike or wound another, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; and the court before whom such conviction shall had, may, in their discretion, cause the offender to enter into recognizance with surety for the peace and good behaviour, for a term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 31. 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. B. CHAMBERS, President of the Senate. Approved, 17th Sept. 1807. WM. HENRY HARRISON.

A LAW TO REGULATE ELECTIONS.

Sec. 3. Last clause, (the first clause is concerning the oath of judges of elections.) It is therefore enacted, that every free male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years, resident in the Territory, and who has been a citizen of any State in the Union, or who has been two years resident in the 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 resides, shall be, with the improvements made therein, shall be of the value of one hundred dollars, or who has paid for, and in virtue of a deed of covenant 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 for the counties in which they are respectively resident.

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

B. CHAMBERS, President of the Council. Approved, 17th Sept. 1807. WM. HENRY HARRISON.

INDIANA, to wit.

I, William J. Brown, Secretary of State for the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies of the 11th, 30th and 31st sections of "An act respecting crimes and punishments," and of the 6th clause of the 6th section of "A law to regulate elections," both of which are now on file, in manuscript form, in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and have affixed the seal of said State at Indianapolis, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1840.

WM. J. BROWN, Secretary of State.

The whole principle of slavery is involved in the first of these acts, which was approved by General Harrison. It provides that persons (men and women) under circumstances shall be sold to slaves, in relation to purchases, the terms master and mistress, and it provides that, for running away, these new made slaves shall be whipped with thirty-nine lashes.

causes, sometimes for crime and sometimes for misfortune, sometimes for offences against the community of which they were members, and sometimes in consequence of being vanquished and taken prisoners in war.

Under Harrison's law, men and women were to be sold for their poverty. The sale was not to be in consequence of committing the crime, but in consequence of not being able to pay the fine and costs! It was no part of the penalty for the crime, but the penalty; it constituted no part of the sentence in such cases. The sentence was to pay a certain amount as fine, and the costs of prosecution. The man who had property paid his money and was free; he who had not, must be sold, not for the crime, but for the poverty which deprived him of the means of payment.

In approving that act, Gen. Harrison showed that he considered liberty and property equal in consideration. The rich man's money, and the poor man's liberty, were balanced against each other. The rich man might pay the penalty with his money, and go free; but the poor man's liberty must be taken to pay it. Gen. Harrison's act considered money and liberty of the same value!

Is this a principle which freemen ought to recognize by placing its advocate at the head of the Republic? Did our fathers of the Revolution fight for MONEY? On the contrary, did they not pour out their money and their blood also like water for LIBERTY? Liberty was the word and liberty the prize of a bloody and protracted civil war.

The second measure approved by General Harrison is in keeping with the first. Poor men, who were fit to be sold as slaves, Gen. Harrison naturally thought were not fit to enjoy the right of suffrage. The Liberty which was worthy only to be placed on a level with money in the penal code of the country, was not thought worthy of a voice in the Government. Here property was placed above liberty? Being a freeman, did not, in General Harrison's estimation, give a man a right to vote. His liberty was considered as entitled to no protection, while property was assigned all the powers of the Government. Property had all the representation; Liberty none.

What could be expected as the result of such a creed, but that Liberty should be sold? Without the means of self-protection, what was to be expected but that it should be put up to the highest bidder whenever mammon should command it? This creed is far, very far, behind the age in which we live; yet is any thing better to be expected from the Federal party, who so daringly attempted to put down the freedom of elections in Pennsylvania by the sword? Who at the present session of Congress have attempted to make up a majority of the House of Representatives by forcing in usurpers? Who in their hard cider, log cabin, and bear baiting mode of electioneering, treat the people as if they thought them fit only to be BOUGHT AND SOLD? Let us take care how we put power into the hands of men of such principles. It is easy to preserve our liberties by vigilance; but if by the power and the arms of the Government were placed in the hands of the hard cider gatherings, which, in fens of thousands, are drummed together at the command of their leaders, who would answer for the security of freedom or life?

Melancholy Shipwreck.

Loss of the brig Florence of New York with Fifty Lives.

The brig Attention, which arrived at Boston on Monday from St. Johns, Newfoundland, furnished the Messrs. Topoff of the Exchange-room, with an account of the wreck of the brig Florence, of New York, on her return from Rotterdam, in this port. She left the latter place on the 30th June, and appears with a crew of eight men, and seventy passengers. She was under the command of Samuel Rose, who had taken charge of her on her outward voyage.

Her cargo was composed chiefly of a few cases of wine and a small quantity of ballast. The following narrative is given by the mate, who arrived in Boston with the Attention. "They were favored with pleasant weather until nearly up with the eastern part of the Banks of Newfoundland - after that they were assailed with a succession of gales, attended with fog and rain, up to the time of their shipwreck. On Sunday morning, August 9, the man on the look out, sang out 'hard down the helm, breakers ahead.' The helm was immediately put, also, but before the sails were taken back, the brig struck the rocks on her starboard side. A moment before she was going at the rate of seven or eight miles per hour. She instantly filled, and fell over on her side. Immediately a scene of confusion and terror presented itself, the horror of which can be better imagined than described. Here the wife and husband bidding each other a last farewell - the frantic mother clashing her infant in her bosom, as if even death should not separate them, and some who had no relations on board, were endeavoring to secure what money they had by fastening it to their bodies; but which also, proved the means of their destruction. For that which they vainly thought would secure them a comfortable home, in the terrible land of the Far West, changed their destiny to an eternal home in death. On attempting to swim to land, the weight of the money sank them to the bottom. On attempting to climb the wreck, all commands were given to remain by the wreck until some means were devised to escape with safety. For this purpose the second

GEN. HARRISON'S BLACK COCKADE STANDING ARMY SPEECH IN THE REIGN OF TERROR.

As we are publishing from the Reading, Pa. Adler (Eagle) terrific scenes and sufferings of the democrats under the black cockade reign of terror of old John Adams, we consider it important, that we should keep in view at the same time, Gen. Harrison's speech in Congress in favor of the standing army of old John Adams, which carried on such horrible persecution against the Democratic citizens.

The following resolution was under consideration in Congress:

Resolved, That so much of the act passed the 16th of July, 1798, entitled "an act to augment the army of the U. States, and for other purposes," as authorizes the President of the United States to raise twelve additional regiments of infantry, and six troops of light dragoons, and to appoint two major generals, an inspector general, three brigadier generals and an adjutant general, and as much of the act passed the 5th of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act for the better organization of the troops of the U. States, and for other purposes," as authorizes the appointment of a commander of the army, and a quartermaster general, ought to be repealed."

Ordered, That the said motion be committed to a committee of the whole House."

On the 9th January, 1800, Mr. Harrison (the present General William Henry Harrison) the nominee of the Harrison Convention for the Presidency made a speech against the above resolution. "This speech it to be found in Duane's Annals of the 6th February, 1800, and is there in this reported: "Mr. Harrison said - The resolution has been so ably spoken of, that it could not be expected to receive any new light from what he should add; but when it was recollected that he had no other way of expressing his opinion on any subject that came before the House, than by taking part in the debate, not having a vote in the house - he trusted he need make no apology for rising on the subject; which to him appeared an important one. "He was fully of opinion that the disbanding of so large a portion of the military force would be attended with disastrous consequences. In giving this opinion, he was sure he spoke that of nine tenths of his constituents, and that they would with much more readiness bear their proportion of the expense which would be necessary to maintain these forces, than that they should be disbanded. "The employment of his past life - Mr.

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