

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

The Battle of the Thames.

The following description of the battle of the Thames, at which it is alleged Gen. Harrison performed prodigies of valor, and where the real hero, Col. Johnson, has been studiously kept out of view by the Federalists, is taken from a speech of Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, recently delivered in Congress.

"The enemy was overtaken by the American troops, on the river Thames, about a mile and a half below the Moravian towns. The British regulars, in number six or seven hundred, were stretched across a narrow piece of ground, with the river on their left, and a long deep narrow swamp on their right. The Indians were posted on the right of the British on the other side of the swamp, commencing at the edge of the swamp and extending to the right in the form of a half moon.

Colonel Johnson, with his mounted regiment, first overtook the enemy, and were in advance of the infantry some three or four miles. As soon as the enemy was overtaken, and his position known, Gen. Harrison, who was with the infantry, was informed thereof. As soon as Colonel Johnson discovered the enemy, and his position, he formed his troops in charging columns, except one company of spies, which was dismounted, and stretched across between the river and the swamp in open order before the charging columns, and facing the British line. At the moment Harrison arrived; and, upon consultation with Col. Johnson, permitted him to charge the enemy, and returned himself to the infantry, which was about a mile at that time in the rear. When General Harrison left Colonel Johnson, it was supposed that the swamp could not be crossed. Consequently the attack could not be made upon the Indians and British at the same time. It was therefore agreed that Colonel Johnson should be permitted to fight the British alone, first, because there was not room for the cavalry and infantry to fight at the same time, and secondly, because infantry and cavalry cannot fight together on the same ground at the same time.

After General Harrison left Col. Johnson, the latter discovered that the swamp could be crossed. Colonel Johnson then ordered his brother, Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson, to take command of the first battalion, and attack the British at the sound of the bugle, when he at the same moment would attack the Indians. Colonel Johnson crossed the swamp with the second battalion, and, by three charging columns, made the attack on the Indians at the same moment that his brother James attacked the British, both at the sound of the bugle. In less than fifteen minutes after the charge was made on the British, they surrendered; they were ordered to stack their arms, and were conducted by James Johnson prisoners of war to Gen. Harrison, and delivered to him at the head of the infantry, a mile in the rear of the battle. By permission of General Harrison, James Johnson returned & joined his brother, Colonel Richard, who was still fighting, and engaged with his battalion in the fight with the Indians. I have stated that Col. Richard M. Johnson made the attack on the Indians by three charging columns, but that mode of attack proved unsuccessful, owing to the thick or underbrush and other obstructions which covered the ground, which made horses useless. The men were ordered to dismount, and fight the Indians in their own way, and in that way the battle was finished, and victory obtained.

At the onset of the battle Colonel Johnson was at the head of what was called the forlorn hope, (twenty select men) and that hope in front of the charging columns. On that charge, and at the first fire, every man of that hope was cut off or unhorsed, except the Colonel himself, (and one other,) who received several wounds. After they were dismounted, Col. Johnson still continued in the front of the battle, and between his men and the Indians, until he came in contact with Tecumseh, and shot him. When the Indians saw their Chief fall, they took flight, and were pursued by Major Thompson some distance. Colonel Johnson sunk under his wounds, and was borne from the field.

Where was Gen. Harrison during this action? My colleague (Mr. Corwin) says that he was in the rear, where he ought to have been but some of the demagogues and hired minions of the day, say "that he was in the heat of the battle, and in all parts of it." The statement of one fact will place that falsehood in its proper place.

Col. Johnson received five balls through his body and limbs. His clothes and accoutrements were perforated and cut from head to foot with balls, and the charger which he rode received fifteen wounds by rifle balls, of which he died in a few minutes after the action was over. How was it, then, if Gen. Harrison was "in the heat of the battle, and in every part of it," that he came off without the smell of powder upon his garments? His escape must have been as miraculous as the escape of Daniel from the den of hungry lions, and of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, from the fiery furnace. The day of miracles has passed. General Harrison was not "in the heat of the battle of Thames, and every part of it," and he had about as much to do with command in the action as John Rogers who was burnt at the stake.

Colonel R. M. Johnson commanded in the battle of the Thames. "Colonel R. M. Johnson is the hero of the Thames." I believe that General Harrison did his duty. But it is casting a dark reflection on General Harrison to say that he was in the heat of the battle with "Governor Shelby and his infantry." All the fighting was done on a square of not more than the fourth of a mile. If the infantry were present why were the Indians not taken prisoners. If General Harrison could have crossed the swamps, and did not, he was highly to blame for permitting a single battalion to fight twelve or fifteen hundred Indians, near an hour. If he did cross the swamp with the infantry, and he and they were actually in the fight, that strips the battle of all its brilliancy, and the American arms of honor for all the Indians escaped, except what fell. If the dragoons were fighting the Indians for near an hour in close grapnel, why were the infantry not ordered to surround the

Indians, and take them prisoners? Sir, attempt to rob Colonel Johnson and his gallant regiment of the glory of that battle, and that moment you run into inexplicable difficulties, and bring disgrace upon the American arms, and dishonor upon the commander. The history of the battle of the Thames had better be permitted to stand as it is, and as the world understands it. The political cause of General Harrison will not be advanced by violating truth, justice, and honor. The American people, ever ready to meet the reward of gratitude to those who defend their country in the hour of peril, have also the capacity and discrimination to award justice and honor to whom justice and honor are due."

THE EFFECT OF PANIC AND PRESURE ON PRICES.

While the Opposition are endeavoring to persuade the Democratic yeomanry of the country to desert their principles and yield their support to Federalism, in consequence of the reduced price of produce at the present time, a useful lesson may perhaps be learned from the past. With this view we give the following table. It is from the Pennsylvania of February, 1837—having been carefully and accurately prepared for that journal by a mercantile gentleman, and affords a comparative view of the price of flour in Philadelphia for the first three months of the year, from 1796 to 1827.—To render the table complete to the present time, we have added the Washington prices for the same months in 1838, 1839, and 1840, as varying, probably, not materially from those of the Philadelphia market. In introducing the table, the Pennsylvania remarks "It possesses peculiar interest at the present moment, (February, 1837,) showing, as it does, the great and rapid fluctuations of the market, and stating the fact that, at periods when labor did not obtain more than half the price it now commands, flour has sold at much higher prices than those which are now complained of. In 1796, for instance, it sold as high as fifteen dollars a barrel."

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Table with columns for Years, January, February, March, and prices for various years from 1796 to 1840.

We invoke the public attention to the epochs of lowest prices since the embargo. It will be found that the country has suffered a periodical embargo under the sway of the British Bank, in every one of its paroxysms, more severe and ruinous than that imposed to escape the oppressions of England herself in her most mischievous mood. In 1819, '20, & '21, the first contraction of the Bank after its first three years of speculation and expansion, flour ran down from ten, thirteen, and fourteen dollars per barrel, of the two previous years, to eight, six, five, four, three dollars and seventy-five cents.

In 1824, '25, '26, the three years succeeding the same period of riot by the Bank, flour felt another depression from the contraction of the Bank, and fell from \$7 to \$4 50 per barrel.

In 1833, '34, '35—the era of the panic and pressure for a renewal of the charter of the Bank—flour was brought down to \$6, \$5, and \$4 87 1/2 cents.

From the Albany Argus. THE CAUSES OF THE DEPRESSION. The federalists here are striving with all their might to convince the people that the National Administration is the cause of the present pecuniary depression. In the face of all truth and fact, they libel the intelligence of the people, by reiterating this falsehood daily and continually. They forget that the people read, and reflect and compare; and that they know the cause of the present embarrassments are, not in the measures of the Administration, (for all its measures and admonitions have been directed against, and were calculated to prevent, the unnatural expansion and speculation of the past four years,) but in the ruinous excesses into which individuals have rushed, stimulated by bank facilities and paper expansions, and now reacting upon the whole community, with redoubled severity by the suspended condition of the great bank in Philadelphia and its allies throughout the whole Southern and most of the Western country.

But hear what the leading federal organ in Virginia—the Richmond Whig—says on this subject. "It not only charges the present state of things to the Banks; but it does so in terms which, if indulged in by a democratic print, would be denounced as the

ranked treason against the glorious "credit system," and as aimed, in the fiercest spirit of "loco focism," to "break down our moneyed institutions." It ought to be remarkable that Mr. Dabney, the absconding and defaulting teller of the Bank of Virginia, was a personal and political friend of the editor of the Whig; and that the latter attempts to convert his fraudulent conduct into an argument against the independent treasury! "Banks! Banks! and Bank Reform!!—The opponents of the abuses of Banking, and the advocates of a stern and searching reformation, to which party we have belonged for twenty years, and shall continue to belong, find their arguments fortified and their convictions deepened, by the recent occurrences in this city. All parties must ultimately concur in the propriety of remodeling the banking system as it exists in this country, of imposing farther restrictions on their effect, and interposing additional safeguards against the power of opportunity and temptation.

"Unhappy was the day for America when banks were introduced into the country.—Speculation, debt, ruin, privation, and misery have followed in their train.—Much of the improvement which they are said to have accomplished, we believe to be no improvement at all; but if it be, improvement prematurely attempted and effected by the unnatural expansion of the paper system, which again collapsing, as col apse it always will, after such an expansion, has scattered destruction through the land."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 21, 1840. The House of Representatives was obliged to witness another disgraceful and demoralizing scene this morning. It appears that the Whigs of the House have been preparing a document, which they intend to have published and circulated in Virginia, with a view to affect the election in that State. Mr. Wise was on the floor, making some remarks respecting the same; Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, was standing with a gentleman, in conversation on the subject, and remarked to him that the document was made up of falsehoods. Mr. Rice Garland, of Louisiana, arose from his seat, which was close to where Mr. Bynum was standing, and advancing towards him called him "a damn liar." Mr. Bynum retorted the charge, when Garland struck him a violent blow on the head. Mr. Bynum returned a severe blow which was received by Garland on the cheek, and followed the same up in rapid succession, with others in different parts of the face; Mr. Garland attempting to hold him. Several members interfered and parted them, and Garland went off bleeding profusely. Mr. Bynum is the smallest man in the House, and in very delicate health; but being suddenly aroused by the attack upon him, succeeded in severely punishing Garland, who is a stout hearty man.

A motion was immediately made by Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, to appoint a committee to investigate the circumstances and report the same to the House, which was carried; and Messrs. Underwood of Kentucky, Briggs, of Massachusetts, Cooper, of Georgia, Butler, of South Carolina, and Clifford, of Maine, were appointed. Order being restored, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation Bill. Mr. Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, got the floor, and attempted a defence of himself and his party, upon the charges raised against him and them by Mr. Parmenter, of Massachusetts. He spoke until 3 o'clock, and then gave way to Mr. Stuart of Illinois, who tried to prove that Martin Van Buren was opposed to the Cumberland Road, and therefore was not fit to be President of the United States. He spoke until the adjournment.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 22, 1840. The House of Representatives were engaged during the morning hour with the motion of Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, to discontinue the Committee on Public Expenditures. There had been no final disposition made of it when the orders of the day were called, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation Bill. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, took the floor, and addressed the House in favor of a proposition offered by him, to reduce all the salaries of the officers of the government from 10 to 20 per cent. Mr. Read, of Massachusetts, followed him, and spoke until 3 o'clock, when the floor was awarded to Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, who made a most eloquent speech in favor of the policy of the administration. Mr. Hopkins had been opposed to the present administration until very recently; but, as he stated in his remarks to-day, he could not lend his support to elevate a man to the highest office in the gift of the people, who was afraid to let the world know what his opinions were upon the great and important measures which were now before the people of the country.

His opposition to General Harrison was founded on his utter incompetency to discharge the high duties of the trust in such a manner as to promote the welfare of the Republic. He then went into an elaborate examination of the whole course of Mr. Van Buren, and proved conclusively that he had, in the whole of his career as President, been actuated by the strictest regard to economy in the expenditures of the Government, so far as he had any control over them, which went only to the estimates furnished to Congress for their action.

Vaughan & Peterson's Red Liniment. SUPERIOR to all other applications for rheumatism, chilblains, sprains; numbness of the limbs, stiffness and weakness of the joints, sore throat, &c. By rubbing the Liniment well into the head with a hair brush at going to bed and then covering the head with a flannel night cap the relief afforded in that painful form of the disease is instantaneous.

RHEUMATISM OF THE HEAD. Numerous cures in all the above affections have come under the observation of the proprietors. The following statement of a remarkable cure of partial paralysis of a limb is from William L. Norton, Esq. a well known and respectable magistrate of Southwark: Messrs. Vaughan & Peterson—During several weeks I suffered a partial paralysis of the right arm and of the third and fourth fingers of the right hand, which sensibly affected the whole power of the latter, writing became to me a difficult task which I could not execute but with greatly diminished legibility. The use of half a bottle of your Liniment gave entire relief, and I cheerfully bear this testimony to its efficacy.

STEVENSON & DINKLE. Carlsruhe, Jan. 16, 1840.

A General Exhibit

Of the Financial Condition of the Borough of Carlisle, showing the amount of small notes outstanding as per report of former Council, the amount redeemed from April 1839 to April 1840, and the balance unredeemed, outstanding or lost. Also the existing debts of the Borough, and the amount of her assets.

Table showing balance of small notes outstanding and unredeemed as per statement of former Council, and debt due the Carlisle Bank.

GEORGE W. SHEAFER, J. H. GRAHAM, M. HOLCOMB, Committee of Accounts.

Table showing amount of small notes redeemed by Council and burnt, deposit in Carlisle Saving Fund, balance due from estate of A. Ramsey, Esq. late Treas., and other items.

Examined and passed by Council, 3d April, 1840. C. M'CLURE, Pres't. Test—JACOB SQUIER, Clerk. *Since paid in full. †Of this sum sixty dollars has been since paid.

Statement of monies received and expended by the Committee of Accounts of the Town Council of the Borough of Carlisle, in pursuance of resolutions passed by said Council.

Table showing monies received and expended, including cash received from F. Watts, Esq. balance of judgment vs. Moore & Biddle, and cash received from Treasurer of Saving Fund.

DR. Cash rec'd from F. Watts, Esq. balance of judgment vs. Moore & Biddle, \$1078 63. Cash rec'd from Treasurer of Saving Fund, part of deposit by former Council, 420 00. Cash rec'd from J. Squier, Esq. Borough Treasurer, 680 00.

Table showing monies received and expended, including paid loan due F. Watts, Esq., interest on same, back interest on borough note to Carlisle Bank, and other items.

Examined and passed by Council, 3d April 1840. C. M'CLURE, Pres't. Test—JACOB SQUIER, Clerk.

The account of Jacob Squier, Esq. Treasurer of the Borough of Carlisle, exhibiting an account of his receipts and expenditures from the 13th day of April 1839, the time of his appointment.

Table showing amount of taxes authorized to be collected for the year 1839, cash received of John J. Myers, Treasurer of the Carlisle Saving Fund, and cash received from sundry persons for license to exhibit, and other items.

GEO. W. SHEAFER, J. H. GRAHAM, M. HOLCOMB, Committee of Accounts.

Table showing cash paid S. Moore, expenses of borough election, 1839, B. Hendel for winding town clock, P. Gutshall for boxes of spouting, and other items.

Examined and passed by Council, 3d April 1840. CHARLES M'CLURE, Pres't. Test—JACOB SQUIER, Clerk.

BATTALION ORDERS.

The 1st Battalion of Cumberland Volunteers will parade on Tuesday the 12th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Main Street, (Centre Square fronting North) in the Borough of Carlisle, properly prepared for inspection. Musicians will not be permitted on parade unless in proper military uniform, round hats and other citizens clothing being expressly prohibited. Officers in command of Companies will be held responsible for the proper appearance of musicians and others belonging to their respective commands. The Adjutant will be held responsible for the appearance of the non-commissioned staff and musicians not belonging to companies. The following appointments are hereby made, and will supersede those late of the same rank in the Battalion, viz: Jacob Debar, to be Adjutant. Jacob Daughman, to be Surgeon. J. U. Neff, to be Surgeon's Mate. William Park, to be Sergeant Major. Alexander S. Lyne, to be Quartermaster Serg't. Major Samuel Alexander will resume his sword and return to duty.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large and well selected stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which they offer for sale at their stores in CARLISLE and MECHANICSBURG. The stock consists, in part, of superior fine cloths of all colors and qualities; super cassimeres; striped and plain summer cloths; super marcellines, valentia, cashmere and silk vestings; silk velvets; a variety of cords; a large quantity of plain linen and linen drilling; American nankins; painted lawns; a fine assortment of calicoes, muslins, laces, and edgings; silk parasols and umbrellas; bonnets, &c. The whole stock was carefully selected by ourselves, and purchased on such terms as may favor us with a call.

ARNOLD & Co. Nearly opposite the Carlisle Bank. Carlisle, April 9, 1840.

FOR RENT. The establishment lately occupied by Wm. M'Pherson, in West High street. For particulars enquire of Hon. C. M'Clure, next door. Possession can be had immediately. Carlisle, April 23, 1840.

M. B. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE EMBROCATION.

THE efficacy of this most valuable embrocation is attested by thousands who have proved its healing qualities in the cure of the most troublesome diseases to which the horse is liable. Such as old or fresh wounds, sprains, pains and weakness of the limbs, bruises, swellings, stiffness of the joints and tendons, galls and scaldings produced by the collar and saddle, cracked heels, scratches, grease, thrush in the foot, or four-rot in the feet of cattle, &c. The most flattering testimonials are daily being returned upon this embrocation, and it is therefore recommended to farriers, stage contractors, stable keepers, wagoners, farmers, and private gentlemen owning horses, as a valuable remedy for the above diseases and should be constantly kept in their stables. The following certificate is from Mr. James Rescide, a stage owner and great mail contractor: Philadelphia, June 12th, 1839. This is to certify that I have used M. B. Roberts's Embrocation for various kinds of sores, wounds and sprains in horses and I have found it to exceed any other that I have tried.

DR. SWAYNE'S Respected Friend.

From the very beneficial effects which I have received from the use of thy Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark, I am fully willing to testify to the astonishing effect. My attack was that of a common cold, which began to threaten something of a more serious nature. Being recommended to use the above Syrup, I finally gave it a trial, and am happily to say, almost instant relief I have used it frequently, and always with the same beneficial effects. If others would use this medicine at the commencement of their colds and coughs, they would prevent a disease which would be more alarming in its character, and much more obstinate in its cure. N. W. corner of Arch & Fifth sts, Philadelphia, Eighth month, 23, 1839. The above medicine is for sale by J. J. Myers & Co., Carlisle.

TO TEACHERS.

A VACANCY will occur on or before the first of May next in the Female School of the 1st Grade Secondary Department of the Public Schools of Carlisle, now in the charge of Miss M. E. Hendel. Among the branches taught in this school are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and History. Applications in writing may be made immediately to the undersigned committee. JASON W. EBEL, JAMES HAMILTON, Carlisle, April 23, 1840.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S ORDERS.

THE enrolled inhabitants subject to militia duty residing within the bounds of the 1st Brigade 11th Division Pennsylvania Militia, will elect by ballot one BRIGADIER GENERAL, one Major, and one Captain, to be in command of the militia of said Brigade. The election will take place on Saturday the 16th day of May next, between the hours of ten in the morning and six in the evening, and at the following places, viz: The 1st Battalion 23rd Regiment will vote at the public house of Mr. Shaffer at Mount Rock. The 2d Battalion of said Regiment will vote at Rhoads' School House, in Newton township. The 3d Battalion 59th Regiment will vote at the public house of Mr. Cooper, in Landisburg. The 2d Battalion of said Regiment will vote at the public house of Maj. J. Zimmerman. The 1st Battalion 6th Regiment will vote at the public house of Frederick Wunderlich, in Mechanicsburg. The 2d Battalion of said Regiment will vote at the public house of William S. Allen, in Carlisle. The 1st Battalion 113th Regiment will vote at the public house of Mr. Keizer, at Clark's Ferry. The 2d Battalion of said Regiment will vote at the public house of Mr. M'Gowan, in Millerstown.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, being appointed Assignee of Dorsheimer & Cromleigh of the borough of Mechanicburg, under a voluntary assignment, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said firm to make payment immediately to him and those having claims to present them without delay. His residence is at Dillsburg, York county. S. N. BAILEY, April 23, 1840.