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American Volunteer.

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

Whole No. 1369. *Carlisle, Pa. Thursday October 22, 1840.* New Series—Vol. 5, No. 19.

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville.
JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewelltownship.
JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg.
WILLIAM M. MATEER, Esq. Lee's ✕ Roads.
JOHN MEHAFFY, Dickinson township.
JOHN CLENDENIN, Jr. Esq., Hogestown.
GEORGE F. CAIN, Esq. Mechanicsburg.
FREDERICK WONDERLICH, do.
JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq. Springfield.
DANIEL KRYSHER, Esq. Churchtown.
JACOB LONGNECKER, Esq. Wormleysburg.
GEORGE ERNEST, Cedar Spring, Allen tp.
MARTIN G. RUPP, Esq. Shiremanstown.

Presidential Election

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly, passed the 2d day of July 1839, it is provided that the electors of the several counties of the Commonwealth, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly shall hold an election at the same places at which the said members shall have been voted for at the preceding election on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December every fourth year thereafter, (being the 30th day of October,) for the purpose of electing electors of a President and Vice President of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, John Myers, High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, in pursuance of the duty enjoined on me by the above recited act, do issue this my proclamation giving notice to the freemen of said county qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly to meet at the several election districts therein, as follows, viz:

The election in the election district composed of the Borough of Carlisle, and townships of N. Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford, and Lower Westpennsboro' will be held at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle.

The election in the district composed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the Public House of Joseph Grier in Hogestown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Eastpennsborough township, will be held at the Public House of Andrew Kreitzer in said township.

The election in the district composed of New Cumberland and a part of Allen township, will be held at the Public House of John Sourbeck, in New Cumberland.

The election in the district composed of Lisburn and a part of Allen township, will be held at the public house of Peter M'Cann, in Lisburn.

The election in the district composed of that part of Allen township, not included in the New Cumberland and Lisburn election districts, will be held at the public house of David Sheafer, in Shepherdstown in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of Monroe township, will be held at the public house of Widow Paul in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Upper Dickinson township, will be held at Weakley's School House, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Newville, and townships of Mifflin, Upper Frankford, Upper Westpennsborough, and that part of Newton township, not included in the Leesburg election district hereinafter mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House, in the borough of Newville.

The election in the district composed of the township of Hopewell, will be held at the School House in Newburg in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg township, and that part of Southampton township, not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House, in the borough of Shippensburg.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, passed the 2d July 1839, it is thus provided, "That the qualified electors of parts of Newton and Southampton townships in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances, viz:—Beginning at the Adams county line, thence along the line dividing the townships of Dickinson and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along said turnpike to Centre school-house, on said turnpike, in Southampton township, thence to a point on the Walnut Bottom road at Reybuck's, including Reybuck's farm, thence a straight direction to the saw-mill belonging to the heirs of George Clever, thence along Kryshir's run to the Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared a new and separate election district, the general election to be held at the public house now occupied by William Maxwell, in Leesburg, Southampton township.

At which time and place, the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

THIRTY ELECTORS

for President, and Vice President of the United States.

And the several judges, inspectors and clerks who shall attend at the preceding election for members of Assembly, are required to attend and perform at the said election, the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct, as they shall be liable to at the election for members of Assembly.

And the return Judges of the several election districts of Cumberland county, are hereby required to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday next after the said election, at 11 o'clock A. M., with certificates of the election in their districts.

Given under my hand at Carlisle, this 24th day of September A. D. 1840, and the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be sold by public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday the 31st of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following valuable property of Joseph Galbraith, deceased, viz:

Fifteen lots adjoining each other,

situate in Dickinson township, bounded by lands of George Rockey, Jacob Becher, Abraham How and others, and containing about ten acres each. These lots are covered with first rate chestnut and other timber, they are situate on the road leading from Mount Holly Iron Works to Gettysburg, about four miles from Holly.

The conditions of sale will be made known on the day thereof by the subscriber.

WILLIAM GALBRAITH,
Adm'r. of Joseph Galbraith, dec'd.

Sept. 24, 1840.

BANK NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Carlisle Saving Fund Society, will expire in 1843. Notice is hereby given, agreeably to the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, that the stockholders of said institution intend applying to the next Legislature of the Commonwealth for a renewal of charter, change of name, style and title to "Cumberland Valley Bank," increase of capital and general discounting and banking privileges, all under such restrictions as the Legislature may direct. The above institution to be continued in Carlisle, Pa.

JOHN J. MYERS.

September 10, 1840. 6m

A Teacher Wanted

To take charge of one of the male schools in the Secondary Department of the Schools of this Borough, on the 1st of November next. Application may be made to either of the subscribers.

JAS. HAMILTON,
GEO. SANDERSON.

Carlisle, October 8, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received, and are now opening a splendid assortment of FALL and WINTER goods.

C. BARNITZ, & Co.

LIST OF CAUSES

For trial at November Term, A. D. 1840.

First week commencing 9th Nov. 1840.

Britton	vs	Britton et al
McFarlane	vs	Duck
Wilson	vs	Miller et al
Church	vs	Dickinson College
Moore & Biddle	vs	Wolf
Mishler	vs	Miller
Irvine	vs	C. V. R. R. Co.
Junkin's Admr.	vs	Junkin's Exr's
Kreitzer	vs	Meiley
Montgomery	vs	Irvine

Second week commencing 16th Nov. 1840.

Law & Law	vs	Wilson & Thayer
Moale & Brother	vs	Lyon et al
Leidig	vs	Rupp
Gray for use	vs	Reisinger's Exrs.
Parker	vs	Wilson & Thayer
Grubb et al	vs	Croft et al
Stewart	vs	Zinn's Exrs.
Noble's Exrs.	vs	Wilson
Commonwealth	vs	Harper
Same	vs	Angney
Line for use	vs	Line
Line's Admr.	vs	Line
Emmert for use	vs	Loyd
Ramsey	vs	Bank
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Same

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office CARLISLE, Pa. *September 30th,* 1840.

Enquirers will please say advertised.

Anderson Richard	Moore John
Brindle George	McGinly Edward
Burwell Kernelia	McClintocks Mary & Robert
Baker Michal	
Berson Mary	McManamy Mrs
Beaty Mary	McMillen Michael
Baules Hernn	Myers John
Comp Henry	McKee Martin
Craumer George	McCabe Jane Ann
Coragan John	Mercur James W
Cump Henry	Miller John
Coover Philip	McFadden James
Dempsey Peter	Nelson John A
Dundore Jacob	Natcher John jr
Egbert Charles R	O'Neil Charles
Forseman John C	Philips Patrick
Fishburn Michael	Rebird John
Failor Adam	Robinson Charles M Mrs
Fulton Francis	
Fordney Sarah	Randolph Mary Ann
Faber Linwig!	Roth John
Gilman Nathaniel	Sigar William
Grove Elizabeth	Swint Jonathan
Griffith Catherine	Schopf Thomas
Gorgas J. D.	Scranton William 2
Hackett James	Sanderson David
Houston Robt 2	Sharp Thomas C
Heckendorn Leonard	Spangler Phillip
Higgs Thos.	Shewalter William
Hogeborm Peter	Summers Thomas S
Heffner Jacob	Shaffner David
Holmes William	Swartz Catherine
Irwin Joseph W	Scheibner Christopher
Jonson Rachel	Shapley Rufus jr
Johnston Samuel	Tucky Rebecca
Johnston William	Vreeland John W
Johnston Nancy	Whistler John
Krofft Christofer	Waterbury Ann
Keller Dr.	Wilhour John
Kolb David	Witmer Joseph
Kutz Samuel 2	Wilson James
Krysher David	Wonderlich John (Middlesex) 2
Lobach Wm. & Able	
Latshaw Joseph	Wonderlich John
Lewis John	Williams Jane
Ludwig Revd Mr	Zeigler Samuel
Miller William	

R. LAMBERTON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Mechanicsburg, September 30, 1840.

Jackson Andrews	John Knaus
Jacob Arnsberger	Mrs Lydia Keimer
George Brinkerhoff sr	Michael Leidigh
Mary Ann Bop	John Leidich
Jesse Bowman	Jacob Lungreen
Israel Bear	John Lutz
Jacob Branchee	Mr Longnecker
Robt Bryson	Mrs Eliza Myers
Samuel Bready	John Malone
Andrew Coffman	Samuel Mater
John Cockley	Henry Miller sr
Mr Chapman	Samuel Mellinger
John Depughe	John Miller
Martin Dunlap Esq	Rev T Mitchell
Rev S Dresbach	Jacob Miller
William Ebright	Mr Palmer
John Eberly	Rebecca Post
John Eberly sr	John G Rupp
Benjamin Ebersole	Henry Rich
John Eitohholtz	George Schroeder
William C Gorton	Mr Strock
David Greir	Jacob Slyder
Henry Ginter	Miss Jane Sharp
—— Gross	C Sipe
Jacob Henkel	Eli Smith
Miss Eliza A Henkle	Jacob Swanger
Eli Haverstick	Isaac Walker
Mrs E Hollinger	Peter Winebrener
Martin Houser	George Weidle
Benjamin Haverstick	John Wise
William Hayden	William Wiley

GEO. F. CAIN, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Newville, October 1st 1840.

David H Angney	John Myers sen
Dr Wm Barr	Catharine M'Dole
Wm Bloser	John Mixel sen
Micheal Calvert	Moses M'Coy
Andrew Carothers	Wm B Milligan
Mrs E Dean	Wm Montgomery
Delilah D Dean	Joseph Otto
Wm Duck	Robert Patterson
John Finkinbinder	Rev D P Rosenmiller
Isaac Freymoyer	Geo Ressler
Jacob Fahler	Henry Railing
Joseph Foulk	Wm Ramp
George Greeger	Mary A Scriba
John Givler	Catharine Sensebaugh
Peter Hershy	Isaac Shellaharger
Benaiah Horn	Wm Thompson
Martin Harnish	Moses Wiley
Rev John Hopkins	Benjamin Walker
Matthew D Leckey 2	George Wise
Thomas Lindsey	John Whisler
Mr Lightner	Christopher Whitmore
J C M'Dowell	John Wolf
Charles Miller 2	Mr Wolf
Wm M'Horn	Josiah Zeter

JOHN MOORE, P. M.

FLOUR, in Baltimore, $5,25.

THE OLD "KEYSTONE" SAFE!

O. K.

GLORIOUS RESULT!

We copy the following from the Pennsylvanian of Wednesday. Truly have the Democrats of Philadelphia city and county covered themselves all over with glory!

At the election yesterday, the Democracy of Philadelphia again proved themselves worthy of the character which has so long been accorded to them. They have once more shewn that they are inflexibly true to the great principles for which they have so often contended and triumphed.—Another victory is added to the long list of successes which marks their career, and they have demonstrated in a manner not easily to be forgotten, that with "a fair field and no favor," it is folly for their opponents even to dream of other results than such as have now occurred. The Democrats of the county are not to be defeated—they may be defrauded of their rights—but Federalism cannot overthrow them, They have the true spirit which increases in zeal and efficiency in just proportion to the confidence and efforts of their enemies. They are not to be dismayed by panics or cajoled by flatteries, but are equally firm whether they "who would delude them," come with storms or with sunshine—with the terrors of 'the screws,' or with childish pageants, log cabins and cider barrels. After the rout of yesterday, Federal Whiggery must abandon all hope in Philadelphia County, for it was never more perfectly organised, more lavishly furnished with means, or with more circumstances in their favor. Some idea, therefore, may be formed of the credit that is due to our county friends, when it is mentioned that they have succeeded by an AVERAGE MAJORITY OF THIRTY-THREE HUNDRED!! They deserve for this the hearty plaudits of the Democracy of the Union. There is no point which the Harrisonites were more anxious to carry—none upon which they concentrated more of their force, than upon the County of Philadelphia.

It will be seen from the subjoined, that in the First District, CHARLES BROWN has been triumphantly elected to Congress by the flattering majority of BETWEEN FOURTEEN AND FIFTEEN HUNDRED!! No man better deserved such a mark of popular favor. His ability, fearlessness, and energy in the cause of Democratic principles, render him peculiarly worthy to represent in the councils of the nation a constituency who have so well proved that they also are beyond the reach of all the influences which the opponents of equal rights can bring into the field.

It is with no little pride and satisfaction that every democrat will refer to the result in the Third District, so celebrated in the political annals of the country. In accordance with our predictions and in confirmation of all that has been alleged in reference to the foul play twice practised there, to vitiate the decision of the ballot box, and to set at defiance the will of the people, it will be seen that CHARLES J. INGERSOLL has been elected to Congress by the overwhelming majority of SEVENTEEN HUNDRED! This District was the great battle field. It was not alone that our enemies feared the commanding abilities of the Democratic candidate, though they had much to dread on that score; for they well knew that in him they would have a representative of sound principles capable and ready to cope with their stoutest champions, and to expose the deceptive pretexts under which they seek to gain control of the republic. They tremble on another account.

The democracy, satisfied that they had in two instances been defrauded when sustaining the same nomination, and anxious to prove to their countrymen that their assertions were true, determined to render this election the test. They challenged their opponents to the trial, and for a few short weeks the bravado of direct acceptance of that challenge was made; but finally, by throwing Naylor aside and by bringing a new and popular candidate into the field—one who had just left the democratic party, and who, it was supposed, would carry strength with him from our ranks, they vainly sought to evade the true issue. But their cunning management utterly failed—their multiplied slanders and calumnies against Mr. Ingersoll—their large contrivances and petty resorts, proved equally impotent. They were compelled to meet the question, and the glorious result is before us.

We have carried our City and County nominations by a majority of ABOUT A THOUSAND which shows the excess of the County vote over that of the City. In 1836 the Federal majority in the City and County was 1218, and from this, some estimate may be formed of the truth of the assertions about great changes for Harrison in this quarter.

The Democrats of the City have done admirably. It is true they have not success to boast of at the present moment, they had no expectation of it, but an unflinching Democratic vote of nearly 4600, gives assurance of a rapidly approaching triumph, even in the City of Philadelphia. The day is near at hand.

City of Philadelphia.

CONGRESS.

Wards.	Democrats. Neal.	Miller.	Federalists. Sergeant.	Toland.
Upper Delaware,	453	447	412	408
Lower Delaware,	349	348	513	511
High Street,	174	173	372	373
Chesnut,	167	165	262	261
Walnut,	105	103	260	259
Dock,	239	238	429	420
Pine,	182	180	418	419
New Market,	345	344	447	446
Cedar,	382	382	640	640
Locust,	413	411	560	560
South,	233	228	531	532
Middle,	284	280	489	488
North,	428	423	753	754
South Mulberry	354	349	497	499
North Mulberry	523	519	553	553
	4631	4590	7136	7127

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD DISTRICT,

The following are the returns for Congress from the Third Congressional District, County of Philadelphia:

	Democrats, V. B. Ingersoll.	Federalists, H. McMichael.
N. Liberties,	2882	2409
S. Garden,		
Kensington,	1174	
Oxford,	235	376
Unicor'ted N. L.	288	108
Lower Dublin,	261	288
Moreland,	57	28
Byherry	38	110
	4955	3619
	3319	
Ingersoll's maj.	1636	

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

First District—Congress.

	Democrats, V. B. Brown.	Federalists, H. Tyson.
Southwark,	801 maj.	
Moyamensing,	781	686
Passyunk,	223	55
Kingsessing,	134	78
Blockley,	238	233
W. Philadelphia,	141	133
Roxborough, estim	150	
North Penn,	145 maj.	
South Penn,	79 maj.	
Germantown,		117 maj.
Bristol	194	180
	2806	1382
	1382	
Brown's maj.	1424	

☞ **We copy the following additional gratifying intelligence from the Harrisburg Reporter of Thursday:**

Franklin—has given a federal majority of about 400.

In 1836, Gen. Harrison's maj. 420.

Dauphin—a federal majority of 509, in the Congressional vote.

In 1836, Gen. Harrison's maj. 621.

Lebanon—a federal maj. of 507.

Congress—Simonton, federal, 1,782
Hummel, democrat, 1,238
544

The federal candidate for assembly and sheriff, is elected by a majority of 470.

In 1836, Gen. Harrison's maj. 319.

Lancaster—a federal maj. of about 3,600.

In 1836, Gen. Harrison's maj. 2,106.

York—democratic majority of 881.

In 1836, Mr. Van Buren's maj. 751.

Perry—democratic majority with opposition 1,067.

In 1836, Van Buren's maj. 634.

Phila. city—has given a fed. maj. of 2,505.

In 1836, Harrison's maj. 2,719

Sergeant, fed. for Congress 7,136
Neal, democrat, 4,631

Phila. co.—has given a democratic maj. of 3,205.

In 1836, Van Buren's maj. 1,421.

Brown and Ingersoll elected to Congress.

Brown, dem. 2,906
Tyson, fed. 1,382

Third district, Ingerll, dem. 5,100
McMichael, fed. 3,319

Northumberland—has given a democratic majority for Congress of upwards of 1,100.

In 1836, Van Buren's maj. 709.

Chester—federal majority of 650.

In 1836, Harrison had 644 maj.

Delaware—federal majority 583.

In 1836, Harrison had 194 majority.

Montgomery—democratic majority. The whole ticket elected.

Congress—Fornance, dem. 4,385
Potts, fed. 3,665

In 1836, majority for Van Buren, 1,035

Chester, Montgomery, and Delaware: it is supposed the federal senators are elected by a majority of about 150.

Adams federal ticket elected. Congressional vote.

Cooper, fed. 1,902
Sheffer, dem. 1,346
556

3 towns to hear from, which will not vary the above figures.

In 1836, Harrison's majority 966.

Every democrat recollects that in 1838, Ritner had a majority in the Millerstown district of 1,113. "For the curiosity of the thing," we annex the return for 1840, showing that every thing was not "O. K." in the former year:

Cooper, federal, 234
Sheffer, democrat, 134

Berks has of course elected, by a rousing majority, the democratic ticket.

George M. Keim for Congress dem. 6,750

In 1836, Van Buren's majority 3384

Mifflin, has given her democratic nominations the following majorities:

Congress—Wilson dem. 90
Senate—Ard dem. 1293
Mathers fed. 1108

Assembly—dem majority 190.

In 1836, Van Buren had 169 maj.

Juniata, has voted for the democratic ticket as follows:

Congress—Ramsey dem. 1004
Adair fed. 874
Senate——Ard dem. 946
Mathers fed. 925

Assembly—the democratic ticket has a majority of 135.

In 1836, Van Buren, had 31 majortity.

Union is reported to have given Merrill, fed. a majority of 700 for Congress.

In 1836, Gen. H. had 185 majority.

Centre, has given over 800 majority for the democratic ticket.

In 1836, M. V. B. 885 majority.

Clinton, has in part, been taken from Centre, since 1836.

Mifflin, Juniata, Huntingdon, Union and Perry form a Senatorial district.

Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon and Centre, form a Congressional district.

Columbia has elected Col. Snyder, the democratic candidate, to the legislature, and from the returns before us we are led to think that the democratic majority has been largely increased.

In 1836, Mr. V. B. had 1016 maj.

Dauphin—has elected the Federal ticket by about 500

In 1836, Harrison's maj. 612

Northampton—has elected the democratic ticket. We give the vote for Congress:

Westbrook, dem. 2,499
Weber, fed. 1,581

In 1836, Mr. V. B. had 952 maj.

Lehigh has also elected the democratic ticket.—We give the vote for Congress,

Newhard, democrat, 2289
King, federal, 2013

In 1836, Mr. V. B. had 203 maj.

Bucks, we have a rumor of the defeat of Gen'l Davis—of our candidate for Senator, and of the election of two of the three democrotic members of the house.

In 1836, Gen. Harrison's maj. 208

Schuylkill, gives a democratic majority of upwards of 700.

In 1836 Mr. V. B. had 693 maj.

Westmoreland 2400 dem. maj.

From the American Sentinel.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

We find the following correspondence between Senator Allen of Ohio and Col. Johnson in a Western paper, which we transfer to our columns. The letter of Col. Johnson dated Dec. 22, 1834, was written before Gen. Harrison was a candidate for the Presidency.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1840.

Dear Col.:—As there are several very different accounts recently given of the battle of the Thames, I am induced to ask you for a written statement of the circumstances of that battle, as I am sure that no man will doubt the truth of your statement.

Will you be so good as to state also, Gen. Harrison's position on the ground?

Your friend,
W. ALLEN.

Col. R. M. JOHNSON.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26th, 1840.

Sir:—In answer to your enquiry as to the Battle of the Thames, I enclose you a letter which I wrote to Gen. Armstrong, dated December 22d, 1834. In answer to your further enquiry, as to the position of Gen. Harrison during the battle, I state that after he permitted me to charge the enemy, I did not see him till the battle was over.

Your friend,
R. M. JOHNSON.

Hon. WM. ALLEN.

DECEMBER 22, 1834.

Dear Sir:—I have just received your favor of the 19th, containing certain inquiries as to the battle of the Thames, 5th of October, 1813, in Canada.

1. The mounted regiment under my command, consisted of one thousand men at the time of the charge.

2. They were armed with muskets and rifles, and tomahawks or small hatchets and butcher knives.

3. The British had one brass field piece, (six pounder) the same that was taken by us in the revolutionary war at Saratoga, and re-taken from us at the surrender of Detroit by General Hull. It was placed in the road near the Thames, not far from the centre of the British line.

4. The British formed two lines, resting on the Thames and running out to a swamp two or three hundred yards from the river and parallel with it.

5. I presume Proctor was stationed considerably in the rear of his troops, and probably commenced his flight the moment he saw his forces defeated and taken prisoners.

6. I think the best ground for defence was selected.

7. The militia infantry were stationed a reasonable distance in rear of the mounted regiment in order of battle, say from one half to one mile. My brother, Col. James Johnson, charged the British forces with the first battalion, five hundred men, and succeeded without the loss of a man—one horse killed, shot in the head—in advancing, he received the fire of one line of the British and then of the other; and in close succession; the cannon was not fired. I crossed the swamp with the second battalion, (five hundred men,) and fought against the Indians, supposed fourteen hundred warriors, under Tecumseh, without any aid whatever. A regiment was ordered to reinforce me at the close of the battle, but did not reach us until the battle was over, and the Indians had fled. The official report is incorrect in saying that the hard fighting on the left was by a part of Governor Shelby's men. We had no assistance, except what a few scattering volunteers from the infantry who might have pushed into our ranks. I was wounded and could give no information to the commanding General, and he did not know at the time he made his reports, that I had crossed the swamp with my regiment; as when he gave orders to take the charge, he thought from my information, that I could not cross the swamp; which I discovered I could do a few minutes after he left me, and believing that it was most safe, and that my regiment was sufficient, I divided my forces as stated above, and the victory on both sides was complete; but no doubt, the instantaneous capture of the British, and the early death of the Indian chief, were powerful operating causes in our favor.

I am, &c.
R. M. JOHNSON.

N. B.—It is due, to truth to state, that I requested Gen. Harrison to permit me to charge, and knowing that I had trained my men for it during our short service, he gave the order.

The proper Emblem.—Attached to one of the hen coops paraded, in default of better argument, in the Federal processions, was a ☞ SNAPPING TURTLE. There was a peculiar fitness in its presence on this occasion, as nothing dead or alive under the broad heavens could better have represented Gen. Harrison's position before the American people. Touch Mr. Turtle, and *in goes his head!* Ask General Harrison his opinions upon a great political question, and *in goes his head!* The feds must have finally become ashamed of the poor turtle, for towards night, he was seen crawling about the street, lonely and deserted.—*Dayton Herald.*

Foreign Influence.

The subjoined extract from an able article in the Boston Morning Post, touches briefly but strongly upon a subject of the utmost interest at the present moment. There are too many evidences afloat to admit of a doubt of the fact, that foreign influences are strongly brought to bear to effect the result of our elections. If the project of the Barings, which is advocated by Daniel Webster and many of the federal presses, that the debts of the states should be assumed by the National Government, were carried into effect, foreign capitalists would pocket at least forty millions of dollars by the advance, and it is but natural to believe that they would not hesitate to do what is charged against them—to subscribe large sums to promote the success of Harrisonism, who would be their willing tool. Many letters from republicans abroad confirm the suspicion, and intimate the existence of an "American Whig Fund" among the jobbers and brokers of London, which aids in furnishing our opponents here with the lavish means used by them in warring against democracy:

From the Liverpool Standard, Sept. 4, 1840.

"At present Great Britain exercises a powerful influence over the social, *political* and *fiscal* affairs of the United States. The dependence of the planter in the South, and the commercial men in the North, upon the British market necessarily superinduces a desire for peace on their part, while it gives this country a large amount of control over the public decisions of those bodies. The ultra Republicans of the States do not relish this control. They see that it interposes a barrier against the working out of their democratical doctrines."

More might be added, but is not this conclusive as to the existence of this great money conspiracy, and of the direct co-operation of British and American whigs, both sides of the water, in the elections? No wonder, then, that we see these immense gatherings and lavish expenditures. The whole brokerage money power of Europe and America is stirred in favor of the election of Harrison, and the *Democracy* are to be *put down*, in order that *stocks* may be *put up!* Fellow-citizens all over the Union, look at this matter well before it is too late.

Remember what the incorruptible Jefferson said of this conspiracy of the money power, and see if his fears are not deserving your consideration. If Gen. Harrison can be elected by *British Influence* and British money, Jefferson's prophacy will speedily be fulfilled! Look to it.

"The Federalists of our time (said Jefferson) look to a single and splendid government of an aristocracy, *founded on banking institutions and moneyed corporations, riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry.* This will be to them *a next blessing to the monarchy of their first aim*, and perhaps, *the surest stepping stone to it.*

"I see nothing in this but general demoralization of the nation, a filching from industry its honest earnings, wherewith to build up palaces and raise gambling stocks for swindlers and shavers, who are to close their career of piracies by fraudulent bankruptcies."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

The wonderful sagacity of Thomas Jefferson was never shown more clearly than in the above extract. His anticipations have been fully realized. A more correct description of the federal party of the present day could not now be written, even by those who have witnessed and studied its operations. The task is left for the republicans of 1840 to defeat the combination of British stock-jobbers with the federal party in its present shape.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE WAY TO NAIL A WHIG LIE TO THE COUNTER.

All recollect the infamous falsehood circulated by the Whig presses in relation to Judge Tappan and the subject of wages.—When we published a letter of his on the subject, we stated that this Democratic Senator had a way of his own in meeting his opponents. How he uses his weapons may be seen by the following report of a speech made by him at Wooster (O.) on the 5th inst.

"He scattered to the winds the Federal charges against the Democratic party of being in favor of low wages and reduced prices; and when he came to the many base falsehoods which had been heaped up against himself by the bank minions, his denunciation of their baseness was most withering.—Among other things he chanced to allude to a publication made by a certain individual, pretending to detail a private conversation of Judge Tappan's own table, where that individual had been invited by Judge T. in which he is represented as having declared himself in favor of bringing wages down to 12½ cents per day, and wheat to 16 cents per bushel. He had no sooner touched upon the subject, and was quietly proceeding to nail that lie to the counter, when up jumps Gen. Harrison's most valiant General, Rezin Beall, the "Hero of Maumee," and cries out, "give us the name of that person—name him—name him!" Mr. Tappan paused, turned his piercing eyes upon his slanderer and answered in a voice of thunder, "That man was Rezin Beall! There stands the man who violating the privilege of friendship, and the courtesies observed by honorable men, left my table, and like a base villain, as he must be who would be guilty of such an act, published a pretended private conversation, which never took place, because I never entertained the opinions then imputed to me!" He proceeded in a strain of the most scorching invective to denounce the conduct of the man who could resort to such a despicable breach of hospitality and gentlemanly propriety, to recommend himself to the favor of his political friends and concluded by denouncing the story as false from first to last, and its author an infamous liar."

Hope is the mirror of youth.