

on the other. In such a conflict, when we find the people animated and awake to their true interests, there can never be a doubt as to the result. A Democracy true to itself, never has, and never can be defeated; and hence, whilst we will buckle on our armor and nerve ourselves for the contest, we feel no doubt as to the result being a triumphant re-establishment of our principles, and the utter prostration of the hopes of the Federal Party.

Resolved—That we have unabated confidence in the talents, integrity and republican principles of our excellent and worthy President, Martin Van Buren. In the administration of the Government of the United States, he has fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people, when they elected him to the first office in their gift, and justly entitled himself to re-election.

Resolved—That in Richard M. Johnson we recognize a firm and inflexible patriot, who never deserted a friend, or fled from a foe. His honorable scars dispense with the necessity of a certificate to prove the part he took in the Battle of the Thames. His undeviating republicanism and devotion to the best interests of his country, during a long and unbroken service in the councils of the nation, show him to be a Statesman as well as a Soldier, and we feel that it will be but doing our duty, to again elect the war-worn veteran to the second office in our gift.

Resolved—That as Pennsylvanians we feel an honest state pride in our worthy Governor, David Rittenhouse Porter.

Resolved—That the Democratic party seek not the destruction of the Banks, or the prostration of the commerce and business of the country—having as deep a stake in the welfare of the community as their political opponents. They seek a reformation of abuses, which every day's experience teaches us to exist in the Banking system—whereby honest men are defrauded, and the commerce and business of the country rendered so fluctuating and precarious, that prudent men will scarcely engage in it. The public opinion and a due regard to the peace, order, morals and welfare of society, demand that the work of reformation shall go on—and this mandate must and will be obeyed.

Resolved—That we most heartily approve of the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, a measure calculated to secure the true independence of our country, by completing the divorce of the Government and the Banks.

Resolved—That John S. Ingram, George Kutz, Peter Aurand, Jr., John Strimpfner, George Seitzinger and Jacob Huntzinger be appointed Conferees to represent Schuylkill county at the house of Samuel K. Kepner, in West Penn., to meet an equal number of Conferees from Lehigh county, on Wednesday the 28 day of August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported for Congress at the ensuing election, and that the conferees have full power to fill any vacancies.

Resolved—That Samuel Huntzinger, E. A. Kutner, George Moser, J. Holmes, John Metz and Charles Frailey be Conferees to represent Schuylkill county at the house of Peter Kline in Barry township, to meet an equal number of Conferees from Columbia county, at such time as may be agreed upon by our democratic friends of Columbia for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator to be supported by the democratic republicans of this district at the next election, and that they have full power to fill vacancies.

Resolved—That we cannot support Gen. Wm. H. Harrison for the Presidency, because we recognize among his supporters the leaders of the late Buckshot war, conducted at the instance of Ritner, Stevens, Burrows, Penrose, Dickey and others, which cost \$150,000 of the hard earnings of the people, for the base purpose of defeating the expressed will of the people of Philadelphia county in the choice of the State Representatives, and treating the election of the sovereign people as though it had not been held.

Resolved—That William H. Harrison is not entitled to the support of any Democrat. He is the candidate of the Federal Party—and his refusal to avow his principles, when called upon so to do, is a convincing proof that he does not possess the honest principles of a Democrat, or he would not be afraid to make such avowal. Truth seeks no covert or concealment.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the democratic papers of the county, and such others as choose to copy them.

(Signed by the Officers.)

Spurious Twenty-five Cents.—The Pennsylvanian of Monday says:—Within the last few days quite a number of spurious twenty-five cent pieces have made their appearance in this city. They are well calculated to deceive, being very beautifully executed. They are a shade lighter than the genuine, and by this and their sound, can generally be detected.

Attempting to Fly.—A Bavarian mechanic, named Interholzer, has invented in France, an apparatus for flying, and has proposed to make a public exhibition of his system, on the King's fête of the 1st of May. He pretends that he can raise himself to any height, take any direction, and lower himself, with more or less rapidity, as will.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Columbia Democrat.

Ma. Wren—The approaching election is probably not second in importance to anything that has preceded it. Indeed, so powerfully does it commend itself to the deliberate consideration of every elector, that a few suggestions from one who has long watched the contests of parties, scanned their motives, noted the effects of great and leading measures, & uniformly participated in the triumphs of the liberal principles of democracy, may not, at the present time, be unappreciated. Such as they are, they are submitted to the people, through the columns of your paper.

Upon the subject of the Presidential election, though much might be said, from an acquaintance of many years with the present incumbent, yet little is necessary, as his whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, and his name has been identified with most measures of prominent bearing, either in his native State, or the United States, for the last thirty years. The people are acquainted with his principles and his merits, and know how highly to appreciate them. Suffice it to say, that unlike all other candidates for the distinguished office of President, at any period of our history, his private character has never been assailed, by the most violent and unperpetrated of his opponents. That is known and admitted above reproach, and this single circumstance, speaks volumes in his favor, and must, with a knowledge of his public life, operate as a quietus to the thrilling charges of inordinate ambition which are sometimes brought against him by ignorant or aspiring opponents.

But the designs of these remarks is more immediately intended for our county and district elections. They are important from the direct bearing they will have upon the future destinies of Pennsylvania, and of the county itself. It must be conceded, that the lustre of her political character is somewhat tarnished by the acts, or perhaps, it may be more appropriately termed, the want of acts, of her last Legislature. That Legislature have unquestionably failed to comply with the known will of their constituents. Otherwise, Pennsylvania would not now be suffering as from an incubus from centre to extremities. Had they done their duty, the monetary affairs of the commonwealth might now be in something like a healthy state. The multitude of our banks instead of hoarding up the money, which should be freely circulated in the ordinary and numerous channels of business and letting it only to political favorites, and for political purposes, would have been compelled to retreat, at least, to the principles of their charters, and the numerous farmers and mechanics of the country would now be receiving something more substantial for their productions and their labor, than contingent and doubtful promises. But the legislators of the last election have passed away without performing those duties which the people had a right to claim, and did claim, at their hands. It is our duty, at the coming election, to place others in their stead, who will have intelligence to discern and energy to adopt, such measures as the crisis demands.

As the selection of senators from this district, and representative from the county, must probably be made from among several who may be aspiring to those honors, it is peculiarly important, that every elector be vigilant in his selection of the candidates on whom he will bestow his suffrages. The very best man should at all hazards be taken up. Integrity, as unsuspecting as that of Cæsar's wife, is peculiarly essential at this time, to insure us against the allurement of proffered wealth, or the dread of threatened mendacity. An intimate acquaintance with politics and political economy, and a discernment almost intuitive, to detect not only the immediate, but the most remote and possible bearing of every measure upon the interests of community, should also belong to the character of him who is selected at this particular time to do battle for us, and sustain the cause of the people, against the most to be dreaded of all the enemies of popular liberty. I mean a monied power. In searching for such a man, we may readily pass him by who is all obsequiousness, and whose professions would induce us to believe that his measures should be changed as often as the mind of the people willed it. Depend upon it, he would be likely to mistake some extraneous influence for the popular will, and instead of leading us from present evils, would deliver us over to greater ones. He would be *ultra* so far as popular instructions are concerned, and therefore quite as dangerous as one who would disregard them entirely. This obsequious cringing for popular favor savors too much of mental imbecility, or knavish duplicity to be found in the character of a grave and dignified legislator. It also, as little belongs to the character of him who would fill any of the minor offices in the gift of the people with dignity or honor. If there be any such man courting our suffrages, if we discharge our duty to ourselves we shall discard them entirely. Indeed, we may look among the more retiring and secluded portions of our citizens, among those who have studied the science of politics and of government, and have watched the progress of events, the march of imprisonment, and the cause and necessity of reform, in domestic retreat, for the best man to carry out in active and public life, those great principles on which the liberties of our country is

based, and on a strict adherence to which their permanency mainly depends. Let this be adopted as the standard of our choice, and every right which is dear to man may be perpetuated. Blustering demagogues and noisy patriots, may then feel the necessity of studying as a science, that which they now attempt to practice in ignorance. Nor can bloated wealth any more than blustering pretensions qualify a man for the office of a Legislator. The wealthy are, in two many instances; connected with banks, or other monopolising institutions, whose interests are adverse to those of the great body of the people, and should be cautiously trusted with office, on the same principle that the reckless speculator should be spurned from public favor, viz: the danger he is under of being improperly influenced by a money power. We have already dearly learned from experience that sufficient caution has not, in all cases been had in the selection of those to whom power has been delegated. Let us profit by that experience, and multiply our caution in future selections. Thus we may avoid in time to come, those disastrous results which in some instances, the past has brought upon us.

For the present we drop the subject, ready, however, to resume it, at a future time should circumstances render it expedient.

A DEMOCRAT OF 1812 and 1840.

Mr. H. Wren—You will gratify the undersigned and serve the cause of benevolence, if you give the subjoined extract from the Journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a place in your paper. The document from which it has been transcribed, was preserved by our mutual friend Christian Brobst Esq. of Cattawissa and handed over to me for translation, in which form I now transmit it to you.

Hydrophobia is more or less prevailing in different sections of our country at this time, and we seldom hear that physicians are so fortunate as to arrest its ravages.—Doctor Stoeck, of Lebanon, and Mr. Valentine Ketting of Lancaster, have been peculiarly successful in treating this awful disease. They for a length of time kept their remedy secret, but at last they both were induced to communicate the mode of preparing the medicine to the Legislature of our state, the latter in the year 1802 and the former in about 1818. The following is Dr. Stoeck's receipt:

Maidenhair, (*herba capillorum venetis*, or *venetis*) 3 drachms, red cheek weed, (*anagallis arvensis*, or *phenicæ*) a handful. Boil it in a quart of strong beer in an earthen vessel to a pint, but the maidenhair is not added, till the cheek weed is nearly boiled. Grown persons take it before breakfast in two doses; children take less, according to age.

The red cheek weed grows in several gardens in this vicinity and Bloomsburg, and the *herba capillorum venetis* is found in abundance in our neighboring woods.—Should, however, any individual have a desire to see the identical herbs, by calling at the residence of Christian Brobst, Esq. he can be gratified.

W. J. E.

Cattawissa, Aug. 4th 1840.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 1802.

Mr. Pearson, of the Committee, to whom the communication of *Valentine Ketting*, respecting the cure of the bite of a mad dog, had been referred, made the following

REPORT:

That they had a conversation with Valentine Ketting on the subject of his communication and that he used the herb which is commonly called red cheek weed, which, when it is ripe or in blossom, he gathers and dries in the shade, and being pulverized, he gives to a grown person a table spoon full in beer or water, a *drachm* and a *scruple* to a child an equally strong dose, but in three different proportions; or it may also be taken with bread, butter, honey or molasses. For an animal, a large table spoon full or its weight 2 drachms and a scruple. If the red cheek weed is used green for animals, it may be cut fine and mixed with feed; if given to swine, mix the pulverized herb with meal.

He assured us that he has given it to persons which had been bitten several weeks and that he could not remember that it ever failed to cure; and he never gives more than one dose with the exception of children, when he gives the same quantity in three different doses. He said further, that it is also an excellent cure for cuts or wounds. When the herb is green, he presses the juice into the wound and binds with a rag the pressed herb on it. The time to sow the seed is in April, but should be sown very thin.

He furthermore informed us, that he is now seventy-five years old, was born in Germany, and Emigrated with his parents to Pennsylvania in his eleventh year: that his mother brought the seed of this herb with her garden seeds from her native country; that he gave a quantity of the herb and seed for the use of the members of the Committee; and that he was willing to supply others with seed, if they applied to him.

Your Committee is also informed by the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg of Lancaster, that the red cheek weed is an annual plant, which is known in Switzerland and Germany by the common name of *Rother Huserdarm*, in England *Red-Pimpernel* and in latin *anagallis Phœnicæ*; that it should be gathered in June, when in full bloom. He says in Germany a common dose is thirty grains,

four times a day, and to continue one week in smaller doses; the weed is washed with water, in which the herb has been boiled and afterwards some of the pounded herb put into the wound: that the herb has been planted in many gardens and that it flourishes well near Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace.

Your Committee offer the following resolution:

Resolved—That the Speaker be requested to give the thanks of the Senate to Valentine Ketting, for his benevolent and valuable communication.

The Editor of the Columbia County Register, and all other Editors who are desirous of promoting the cause of humanity, are respectfully requested to copy the above.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"



BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1840.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

AND THE

CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana, } Senatorial

GEO. G. LEPPER, of Delaware, }

1 Col. John Thompson	12 Frederick Smith
2 Benjamin Milfin	13 Charles McClure
3 Frederick Stoecker	14 J. M. Gemmill
4 Wm. H. Smith	15 G. M. Hollenback
5 John F. Steinman	16 Leonard Plintz
6 John Downin	17 John Horton Jr.
7 Henry Myers	18 William Phillon
8 Daniel Jacoby	19 John Morrison
9 Jesse Johnson	20 Westly Frost
10 Jacob Able	21 Benj. Anderson
11 Geo. Christman	22 William Wilkins
12 Wm. Sloener	23 A. K. Wright
13 Henry Dehoff	24 John Findley
14 Henry Logan	25 Stephen Barlow

We are requested by several gentlemen, to give notice, that a meeting will be held at the house of Enoch Howell, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 15th of August, inst. at two o'clock, P. M. of all persons favorable to the interest of the middle and upper townships, to consult upon and adopt such measures as shall conduce to their benefit.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

Senate.

Isaac Kline.

Owen D. Leib,

Daniel Folmer,

Assembly.

Daniel Sayder,

Sheriffs.

John Fruit,

Michael Fortnwald,

Michael R. Hower,

Jesse Shannon,

Samuel Achenbach,

Cornelius Cleckner,

Murry Mauvill,

Daniel Woodside,

George Meats,

Henry W. Rishel,

Coroners.

Andrew Ikeler,

Obad Everet,

Commissioners.

John Grover,

Christian Wolf,

Henry Petit,

Treasurers.

Leonard B. Rupert,

Abraham Young,

Isaac C. Johnson,

Auditor.

Joseph Craig,

SUPPRESSED TOASTS.

The old Doctor denies that the toasts complimentary of himself were written by his son Billy. We again assert that they were, and if he, or his son Billy, will deny it over their signatures, we stand ready to prove the fact by good witnesses. His denial of the remainder of our statement is of a like kidney. We expected it of him.

The court commences a session in Danville on Monday next. The first week is devoted to criminal suits, and the second to civil.

How truly pitiable and degraded is the situation of the little man—driven from pillow to post, he has to vamp up some new falsehood weekly, in order to keep his head above water, universally ending with his favorite hackneyed epithets, "pirate" and "abandoning defaulter," for the want of something better. Like all base liars and defamers, he adopts the old maxim, that a "lie well stuck to, is better than the truth."

In his paper of the 31st of July, he has about five columns of his usual slang whang and defamations of individuals, and complains bitterly of being abused. He is the last fellow who should whine when the truth is handed back to him in answer to the vituperation which he weekly disseminates.—What, we abuse Valentine Best? by telling him of his base conduct in times past!—of his disreputable and shameful treatment of us, before we had given him the least reason for it!—before we had ever mentioned his name, or that of his paper, or either of the trio that surround him? Is it abuse on our part, when we merely defend ourselves against his foul aspersions of our character? If so, then he will always find us ready at our post, to give him his just due—aye, even to the very letter, and not only to him, but to his master. He says he "can prove that we offered to barter away the rights of the upper section for the Supervisorship."

This we again deny without any equivocation, and pronounce him a liar and a scoundrel, if he does not prove it according to his promise. No dodging the question, as you have heretofore done, by saying if we were not guilty, prove it. It is too mean and contemptible a subterfuge for even a depraved unprincipled being like you to resort to. Let us have the proof, and while getting the proof upon this point, let us have your whole conduct in relation to the appointment of that office, base and wicked as it was. We are ready so far as we are concerned. Every act, word or deed of ours we are willing should be made public—we have no secrets about it—nor never had. But in what way were we to barter away the rights of the upper section?—Why, forsooth, according to his story, we offered to sustain him for Prothonotary if he would support us for Supervisor. If we had done so, (which we deny) would it have been bartering away their rights? If so then he is a liar, for he electioneered for himself in the "Fishing Creek Settlement," upon the ground that his election had nothing to do with the removal question, and succeeded in getting some support in the quarter upon that principle. He may take which horn of the dilemma he chooses—

he either lied then, or he does now. Choose ye for yourself. If it was bartering away their rights to sustain him, for Prothonotary, what would it be were we to sustain him for Senator, which would place him in a situation to continue upon their necks, the heavy burthens which they now endure, for the next three years, without any chance of redress. This we acknowledge would be, in every sense of the word, bartering away their rights, and give him the power to fulfil his pledge to Danville, to prevent the removal of the Courts. This would be committing an outrage upon their rights which they ought not, nor would not, forgive, and which should "brand upon our countenance the mark of infamy." But he need not fear, we shall never have this crime laid to our door, unless, indeed, he may hereafter bring forward the groundless charge, as he now does, to subserve his own private ends.

Best says he refused to sign our recommendation for the supervisorship. This we declare to be a falsehood. He never refused, for he was never asked—he offered to sign it, when asked for his support, but his mere name was refused, as he acknowledged he had signed others. Some more decided action was wanted. He was desirous of slipping in between and between, as he had done in several other instances, to play hot or cold, as it might best suit him.—This not being allowed, he then came out under his true colors, in decided opposition, as we expected he would, when pressed.—We were satisfied he would sustain no one from the centre or upper section, and in this we were not disappointed.

ELECTIONS.

North Carolina Election for state officers is now in progress, and so far as heard from gives an increased Democratic majority over the vote of 1836.

The state elections of Kentucky and Indiana have, as it was expected they would, terminated in favor of the whig ticket.