

persons to respond to them, I am one of those who believe that on such occasions, there should be no *con. admitt. of opinion*, nor *flinching* from proper interrogation.— Having already avowed this right to make inquiry, on the part of the people, and this duty to respond on the part of their public servants, I need hardly assure you, for the information of those who have recently assailed me for frankly expressing my sentiments on several vitally interesting public subjects, when they had been introduced by others, that they differ widely from me who think that I *disfranchised* myself from taking part in the discussion of our national affairs, by assuming the duties of the station to which I have been called by the voice of the freemen of Pennsylvania.

Reiterating my thanks for the invitation with which you have honored me, and the manner in which you have offered it.

I am, gentlemen,  
With the highest respect,  
Your fellow citizen.

DAVID R. PORTER.

To Messrs. Charles Shaler, Rody Patterson, R. C. Grier, and others.

### THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY.

Ever since the commencement of the western elections, the British whigs have done little else than brag. The moment the returns began to come in from the west they raised a tremendous shout, and have kept up their noisy vociferation almost to the present time. But where are they?—So far, just as they were in 1836, when they were able to give Harrison but 73 votes, and were routed. They have carried Kentucky and Indiana, States which voted for Harrison in 1836, by large majorities. Their majorities are larger now.—But look at Illinois, where the Democrats have gained more than all the federal gain in Kentucky and Indiana put together.—Look at Missouri too, where the Democratic gain has been immense. These are western states, which were counted on as certain for Harrison, because he is a western man; and where it was said the enthusiasm for Harrison was tremendous. But the prairies got on fire, and they were not able with all their hard cider to put out the flames.

They have carried Kentucky and Indiana! Supposing they had lost those States, does any one in his senses believe they could have gone on with the contest another step? No: such an event would have been an absolute annihilation of them. Well then, thus far, they hold their own, and if they go through the contest, at the same time, they will give their candidate 73 votes nearly one half enough to elect him. But supposing they add to the number the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Louisiana, 17 votes. In exchange for those Van Buren is certain of South Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, and Georgia, 58 votes, and in all probability he will also receive the vote of Maryland and New Jersey, 13 more, Pennsylvania, the whigs themselves have given up, and they are just as certain to be beaten in New York as they are in New Hampshire. Mr. Van Buren will get every vote he had in 1836, with the exception of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and his whole vote will not fall short of 250 and will probably exceed 260. Although the British whigs, by blustering and bragging, may keep a show of fight, and even make the contest a warm one, they can never make it a close one—for the elections when they take place, will vindicate the intelligence of the people—expose the weakness of that cause which resort to all sorts of contemptible tricks and miserable buffoonery for success—and scatter the hopes of British whiggery to the four winds. Such a result is inevitable, in the very nature of things—and neither falsehood and deception—log cabins and hard cider—concoctions and drunken revelries—can prevent it.—The people are rising in their might, and will assert their power—and truth and principles will triumph over bank rag barons and no principles.—*Lehigh Bulletin.*

### THE DESPERATE FACTION.

Has become, all of a sudden, wonderfully enamored of Heroes and Military Chiefs. All the dangers foretold must follow the elevation of a soldier to the Chief Magistracy—all the wars—all the blood and carnage—all the destruction and ruin so gloriously depicted when the same party opposed the election of General Jackson, because brought forward by the Democracy, is instantaneously changed into adulatory praise, when the "Hero of Tippecanoe," who shamefully suffered his army to be surprised and almost annihilated by a handful of naked savages, is nominated for the same situation.

Well, gentlemen, if you were opposed to Gen. Jackson, because he was a military chieftain—because he was successful in every battle—because he never flinched, or hung back when an enemy was near—because he received the unqualified thanks of a grateful people—because he crowned his country with glory: for what do you support Gen. Harrison? It cannot be on the ground of his being a *Military Chieftain*:—that he was a mighty warrior, or a conqueror—or that he gained laurels for his country—for all such qualities you disclaim as *unbecoming a religious, conscientious, christian community!* Well, then, for what quality is it? Was he a coward?—Was he an imbecile? Was he more a friend to the common enemy than to his country? Is it all or any of these that has won your noisy approbation, and gained your unqualified support?

"I cannot pursue the enemy," says the doughty general in a hasty despatch to the Secretary at War, after crossing into Canada after Proctor. "I cannot pursue the enemy, because I HAVE NO PONY TO RIDE!"

The news of this determination of the Heroic general, spread like lightning through the astonished camp, and speedily reached the ears of the gallant old Governor of Kentucky, who hastened immediately to head quarters. "Can it be true, sir," said the veteran Shelby, "that you have resolved to give up the chase? Have you, sir, determined to retreat when victory is in our grasp?" What was the reply of the petitioner here? "My dear Governor—L—L—have no pony to ride!" "What, sir?" retorted the grey-headed veteran. "No pony to ride—eh!—By—sir, that shall be no excuse—You shall have a Kentucky horse." And the horse was quickly procured—he was a trooper—and the great military chieftain was compelled to advance.

We all know the sequel of the battle of the Thames. The gallantry and determined spirit of the two Johnsons—the Colonel and his brave brother, with their generous Kentuckians, dashed into the fight and immortalized their names. Where, then, was the hero of Tippecanoe? Where was the petulant general? He was said to be, as well known to be, when the noble-hearted Croghan was beleaguered in Fort Sandusky—somewhere—in the neighborhood!!!—What whig—what Anti-mason—what Abolitionist—would not vote for such a nominal hero!!!

From the Pottsville Epitaph.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT ORWIGSBURG.

At a numerous meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Orwigsburg, held at the court-house, in pursuance of a few hours' notice, on Monday evening, September 21, 1840.

Maj. HENRY VOUTE was called to the Chair; JOHN REED and FREDERICK FRENZ, were appointed Vice Presidents; and Peter F. Ludwig and Jacob D. Frehn as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by CHARLES FRILEY, Esq. in a speech of some length, which received the hearty response of the meeting, and who in conclusion, introduced Maj. SAMUEL F. HEADLEY, the democratic candidate for Senator, with a motion of request that he address the meeting. The motion was unanimously sustained; and the riveted attention of the meeting, composed, probably, of two hundred democratic yeomanry, were engaged in listening to and applauding a speech of about one hour's length, which spoke volumes in favor of the head and heart of Maj. Headley. It is impossible, although present, to give even a synopsis of Maj. H.'s speech, but the frequent cheering of the persons in attendance, exemplified the fact that they both understood and felt the force of his remarks.

After Maj. Headley had concluded his speech, on motion of Mr. RAHN the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*—That we have full confidence in the integrity, public and private virtues, patriotism and great abilities of our Democratic President Martin Van Buren, and that we will use all honorable means to ensure his re-election to the office he now fills with much honor to himself and advantage to the nation.

*Resolved*—That the great services and ardent patriotism of Col. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States—his sufferings in his country's cause, and his support of Democratic principles for 30 years in the councils of the nation have endeared him to the heart of every true American.

*Resolved*—That the denunciations and misrepresentations made by the Federalists through their public prints, of the Independent Treasury law and its effects, whilst they refuse its admission into the columns of their newspapers, is the best evidence of the foul means they would resort to, to deceive the honest yeomanry of the country, showing clearly that they prefer the interest of Bank stockholders to that of the people.

*Resolved*—That we have full confidence in the abilities, integrity and patriotism of David R. Porter, Governor of the Commonwealth, and that in our opinion all his official acts and recommendations have been with a view to promote the public weal.

*Resolved*—That we will give our undivided support to the regularly nominated Democratic Candidates for Congress, Senate, Assembly and County officers, and that we would earnestly recommend to our Democratic friends throughout the county, to strike no names from the ticket, but to vote "the Ticket the whole Ticket, and nothing but the Ticket."

*Resolved*—That these proceedings be signed by the Officers and published in all the Democratic papers in this Congressional and Senatorial District.

Maine.—A shrewd, intelligent citizen of York county, says the Salem (Mass.) Advertiser, told us that he knew of SIXTY SEVEN fishing vessels, besides the coasters, belonging to Maine that were absent on the day of election, and he would bet his existence that there were 2000 democratic voters in York county alone, that did not vote at this election; but in November they will be on hand.

### MAINE ELECTION.

From the Bay State Democrat, Sept. 26.

The British Whigs in this quarter are somewhat chilled by the last accounts from the State of Maine; and to cheer the drooping spirits, the Atlas and Portland Advertiser have commenced a new pen, and declare that Kent is elected by just 278 votes exactly. The Atlas says the new Legislature will have the strangest of the Congressional districts, forgetting that the ratio of representation will not be fixed until the meeting of the new Congress, in December, 1841.

The Atlas declared that the Whigs had made a net gain in Illinois. What says Mr. Greely in his Political Register—an authority the Atlas will not deny, as he is his New York correspondent? The vote of Illinois at the late election is set down at 43,572 Van Buren, to 37,302 Whig. In 1838, the vote stood 30,536 Van Buren, to 29,539 Whig, and Democratic, or Administration, net gain was of course FOUR THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX, by the admission of a Whig, who is the Editor of the "Log Cabin."

After this it is unnecessary to say any more of the Atlas "crow" about Maine this morning; the facts do not warrant it. We see no reason to alter our statements in any respects, but every man confirms them.— We have this morning the vote of Byron, in Oxford county, which gives Fairfield 37, Kent 9; and Howard's Gore, 13 to 15; also Clinton Gore in Kennebec, 11 for Fairfield, 0 Kent; and No. 1 in Hancock, 20 to 5; Plantation in Somerset, 18 to 1. Adding these to our previous footings, it makes the total

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| For Fairfield, | 45,208 |
| For Kent,      | 45,162 |

Plurality for Fairfield, 104

There are some plantations which did not vote in 1838, yet to hear from; they will add to Fairfield's plurality. The Atlas claims the election of a "Whig" Representative in Camden; this is untrue. There was no choice last Monday, and a new election is to be held next Monday; of course the "Whig" candidate has not a certificate of election. Moreover, the "Whigs" have not yet elected a majority of the House.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Democrat.

*Wages*.—In the four years of John Quincy Adams' Administration, the wages of common laboring men were from \$5, to \$8 per month—and none ranged higher than \$14, harvest time. Now they range from \$22,30 to \$40, according to the business in which they are engaged. "O, the odious Sub-Treasury." A day and a half's labor was then required to earn a bushel of wheat, which is now earned in three-fourths of a day, or just half the time. "Oh this rascally Administration." Wheat was then but six shillings a bushel and it is now nine shillings. "O what a fall in produce this Administration has caused." A good cow then brought but \$12 to \$16, they now bring \$25 to \$30.—"Oh what a swift destruction Van Buren is bringing upon this country. Oh, wise Whigs. Let us return to J. Q. Adams' times as quick as railroads and the ballot box will carry us."

It was stated a few days ago in several of the Philadelphia papers that H. J. Lewis, cashier of the Schuylkill bank, had ventured and made his appearance in Philadelphia, and without any efforts being made for his arrest.

The Daily Chronicle intimates that on the return of Hosea J. Lewis, no less a sum than forty thousand dollars was raised in this city by parties whose safety was compromised by his presence, to give that illustrious financier a second outfit. His steps it is said are now directed to Texas, which he will doubtless reach in safety, as criminals such as he, seem to be above the reach of punishment thus affording another incontestable evidence that in this country, offenders of a certain class are sure of impunity while your small, petty larceny rogues can scarcely hope to escape the penitentiary. That such should be the case, is a foul disgrace upon us as a people; but it seems to be useless to remonstrate, and in vain to advocate a course more consistent with justice, with the safety of property, and with the preservation of public morals.

Men will raise an abundant hue and cry after a pickpocket who filches a few dollars; but when it comes to swindling and forgery upon a large scale, sweeping away whole fortunes, and robbing widows and orphans of all that they possess, a perfect apathy exists, if indeed, the rogue is not pitied and excuses are not found for his conduct. Well if the community continues to suffer in this way, there is no difficulty in saying where the fault lies. If every now and then hundreds and thousands are beggared by such men as Lewis, the cause is obvious. Persons in stations of trust, of easy temper, extravagant habits, and feeble principles, are not likely to be rendered firmer against temptation by seeing that the worst that can happen to them is constrained absence for a time, with the means of comfort and enjoyment elsewhere while the stern inexorable punishment of one like Lewis would do more than filling the whole penitentiaries with rugged rascals, in compelling men to honesty.

The next elections will be, that of Georgia, on the 5th of October, of Maryland on the 7th, of Pennsylvania and Ohio on the 13th.

### DEMOCRATS.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

### BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 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. LEIPER, of Delaware, }

1 George W. Smith —12 Frederick Smith

2 Benjamin Miller —13 Charles McClure

3 Frederick Stover —14 J. M. Oemmel

4 Wm. H. Smith —15 G. M. Hollenback

5 John F. Steiman —16 Leonard Ploetz

6 John Dowlin —17 John Horton jr.

7 Henry Myers —18 William Plinton

8 Daniel Jacoby —19 John Morrison

9 Jesse Johnson —20 Westly Frost

10 Jacob Able —21 Benj. Anderson

11 Gen. Christian —22 William Wilkins

12 Wm. Shoenor —23 A. K. Wright

13 Henry DeHuff —24 John Findley

14 Henry Loran —25 Stephen Barlow

JOHN C. BUBHER, Chairman.

James Peacock, } Secretaries.

E. W. Hutter, }

### DEMOCRATIC

### COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.

BENJAMIN A. BIBLACK.

SENATOR.

SAMUEL F. HEADLEY.

ASSEMBLY.

DANIEL SNYDER.

COMMISSIONER.

CHRISTIAN WOLF.

TREASURER.

LEONARD B. RUPERT.

AUDITOR.

JOSEPH CRAIG.

SHERIFF.

JOHN FRUIT.

CORONER.

ANDREW IKELER.

### CONSECRATION.

The "Orangeville Union Church" will be consecrated on Saturday, the 31st of October inst. and meetings will be continued for two or three days. Preaching may be expected from Clergymen of different persuasions, in both English and German. Citizens generally are invited to attend.

The papers in the county are requested to copy this notice.

Orangeville Oct. 3, 1840.

### Democrats Attention.

A splendid VAN BUREN HICKORY POLE will be raised at the house of

ISAAC C. JOHNSON

in Orangeville, on Tuesday, the 20th of October at 12 o'clock noon. A dinner will be provided by Mr. Johnson.

Come on, democrats, one and all, and help give Van Buren a hoist.

### The County Election

Takes place one week from next Tuesday, and "how stands the fight?" What are the prospects of the success of the Democratic Ticket? are questions daily, and we may say hourly, asked of us. Our invariable answer is, what we confidently believe.—*the whole ticket will be elected.*—To affect it, however, every exertion must be used by the friends of order and regular nominations, as opposition is afloat, and the disorganizers are at work. Now that M. Mahan has declined being used as a tool, to defeat Headley, Doct. Petrikin is out in favor of Brobet direct, and encouraging all the other volunteer candidates onward, with the hope of defeating the whole ticket. This is the democracy of the man who has been twice honored with a seat in Congress by democratic votes. Who now, because he could not be again a candidate, is determined to divide and distract the democratic party. He is now openly opposed to Governor Porter, and we should not be surprised to hear, before the Presidential election, that he openly declares himself a whig and a Harrison man. This would be consistent with his former course, when defeated in his application for office.

We learn that M Mahan has withdrawn his name as a candidate for Senator.

Ingratitude is one of the basest of crimes and the man who is ungrateful for favors bestowed upon him, without any expectations of receiving any reward in return, deserves the execration of all high minded and honorable minds. Then what should be the fate of him, who after having received the favor of the Democracy of this democratic district, should now, when we are on the eve of one of the most important elections that has transpired since the formation of our government, use what little influence he has remaining, to divide and distract the party to gratify his own personal hostility to individuals. Would it not have been far more honorable for him who is now occupying a high and honorable post, far beyond his deserts, to have allowed the democracy of his county to manage their own affairs, and sustain their regular nominations when fairly made, without attempting on his part to throw fire brands into their midst and thus destroy those who made him what he is. It certainly would. And a man who had a particle of gratitude in his bosom or a single wish for the union and harmony, or the success of the party, would have done so. But it seems that some men here but one principle—SELF—and whatever conflicts with that, cannot be democratic in their estimation, and nothing is pro bono publico, but what advances their own interests. O what democrats.

A good hit.—A few days since, two young ladies, a democrat and whig, were discussing the subject of the scarcity of money, in our hearing, when the whig exclaimed, "well, when Harrison is elected, he will give us plenty of money." "No doubt of it," replies the democrat, "he can fill his coffers to overflowing, by selling white men into slavery." The whig bit her lips.

Why is Doctor Petrikin opposed to our county Ticket? First—because he did not succeed in getting a single friend of his upon it. Secondly—because, every man of them, are friendly to the election of David R. Porter, and he sees in the election, a sure prelude of the downfall of all his schemes to defeat his re-nomination.

### STATE SENATE.

Elections are to be held at the next election for Senators in the following districts, to fill the vacancies occasioned by expiration of the terms of the Senators set opposite the respective districts.

2d District—Philadelphia county, Samuel Stevenson.

3d District—Chester, Delaware and Montgomery, John B. Steriger, Henry Myers.

4th District—Bucks, Wm. T. Rogers.

5th District—Berks, John Miller.

6th District—Lancaster and York, James A. Caldwell, Thos. B. Cochran.

8th District—Perry, Millin, Juniata, Union and Huntingdon, James M. Bell.

9th District—Columbia and Schuylkill, Charles Friley.

10th District—Lehigh and Northampton, Abraham Shortz.

10th District—Allegheny and Butler, William Furviance.

Whigs in *italic.*

The Savannah Georgian has the following intelligence from Florida.

### ST. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 11.

Indian Fight.—On Sunday last, Lieut. Hanson, 7th infantry, discovered numerous signs around his post at Wacahotta, proceeded with 30 men in search of the trail. He had not advanced far before he received a heavy fire from the enemy who appeared in large force. One of his men was killed and four wounded whom he succeeded in taking back to the garrison. There was over a hundred Indians.

Another letter in the same paper says: "I have just conversed with a gentleman direct from Newmansville, who states that the body of Geiger was not found until Tuesday 10th. When found, it exhibited one of the most revolting spectacles of fiendish vengeance, seen since the commencement of the war. He was first whipped until his back was a mass of clotted gore; his legs were ripped from his feet to his hips, then cut with a knife entirely round until his upper parts were nearly separated from his lower, his heart taken out, and his head cut off. His head has not been found. He was one of a party of volunteers stationed at Fort Walker, who carried the express to Lt. Hanson, informing him of the Indian sign."

### ANOTHER LIFE.

We learn that a "Life of Harrison," has been compiled for the purpose of circulating among the Society of Friends, in which the title of *General* is excluded, and he is denominated as *friend Harrison*.