

is only when they become sobered by defeat, that they will rob their eyes, and awake to a perception of what fools they have made themselves? The farmers and workmen of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, the stern inflexible States Rights men of Virginia, have not yet spoken. But they will soon speak, in peals of thunder, that shall dissipate the clouds which have for a moment obscured the coming triumph of Democracy, and usher in the bright day that is dawning.

Let no Democrat sleep at his post. Let him be watchful, watchful, firm and indefatigable. Let him neither be bullied, deceived, or corrupted. Let him go to the polls, and cast his honest independent ballot in the face of lordlings of all sorts, who threaten him with starvation, for an honest exercise of his indisputable rights; and let him never forget, that the power to carry this threat into execution, originates alone in the paper credit system, which alternately inflates and depresses the business of the country, and which is the favorite bantling of Federal policy.—Globe.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

We earnestly desire our readers to peruse the following history of the battle of the Thames, as related by the real hero of that sanguinary conflict, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, to the people of Hamilton County, Ohio, on the 26th of August, 1840. We wish the reader not to "skip it over," but peruse it thoroughly, and if it does not "beguile him of his tears" we are very much mistaken. The paper from which we extract it says, that "multitudes of ladies graced the assembly, and the frequent application of handkerchiefs to their eyes gave evidence of the effect which this 'round unvarnished tale' of the honest and enthusiastic old patriot had upon the audience."

In regard to the questions asked of me by your able and faithful representative, I must be allowed to decline answering it. I must decline for this reason: I did not come here to form public opinion—I cannot form public opinion. It has long since passed upon those questions, and any thing that I might say could have no effect towards changing it now, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century. Besides, public sentiment is disinterested tribunal, and is more apt to state things correctly and place a truer estimate upon them than interested individuals are. I can, therefore, answer no questions, except such as relate to circumstances wherein I was personally concerned—for I came here to state nothing but facts—and facts, too, which I know to be such.

In regard to the battle of the Thames where I was and acted, I will be brief—but I will give the outlines of the picture.

It fell to my lot, as well as to the lot of a number of my relatives, (I believe to the number of twenty,) to be in that battle.—There were four brothers of us, and I had four nephews, besides uncles and cousins, to the number of twenty in my regiment of one thousand Kentuckians, when we joined the main army at Detroit. My brother James was Lieutenant-Colonel of my regiment—who took half of it and charged the British under Proctor, and to whom they surrendered; while I, with the other half, fought Tecumseh and his warriors. Two of my brothers, the two younger, are here with me, having been kind enough to leave home and come out here after me, and to where I am going as soon as I leave you; but my brother James is dead.

[Loud calls were now raised by the assembly to see his brothers. The Colonel requested them to come to him, when Henry, the youngest, who was with him in the conflict with the Indians, stepped upon the stand; the other, who assisted in taking Proctor's troops, was in the crowd but did not come.]

This, said the Colonel, is the brother, though young at the time, who was with me when we fought and beat Tecumseh and his warriors. [Loud and long applause.] But, my friends, we take no credit to ourselves—we wish to make no vain show of the matter before you—we did no more than it was our duty to do; and we thanked Heaven for the victory. We fought for our country, our homes, and the homes of our countrymen, which was stimulus enough to make Kentuckians take the field against an enemy, savage or civilized.

My men knew their duty. They knew the business was to be done, and were willing that it should be handed over for them to do. I had drilled them thoroughly to a method of charging by alternate columns, suited to a desperate fight; and they understood it, having practiced faithfully for five or six months, during which time they had fought more than five hundred battles in that way. But they were sham fights; but now since the work was handed over for them to do, there was no further sham but a charge for life and death. We all felt that there was no play about it any longer, but that it must be done by the job; and fight by the job we did, till victory perched upon our standards; but not without the loss of blood and life of many of my brave Kentuckians!

I see that many of the ladies are here to-day, to cheer us with their presence, and we are glad to see them. It is for them that the soldier perils his life willingly, when their protection calls for it. My brave Kentuckians fought for their wives and children, their mothers and their sisters. Men will fight for each other like tigers; but when woman is in danger and calls for their protection, they will then

more than double their exertions. The wives and daughters of the pioneers of the west, know well about these matters. We early Kentuckians know well how to use the tomahawk and butcher knife; we learned it from our fathers, who had always to carry them. You know Kentucky was called by the Indians the dark and bloody ground among themselves, before the settlement of the whites; and it continued to be so between the Kentucky pioneers and the Indians, till the long knives conquered, and the savage sought another home. And of such spirits was my regiment composed, when we joined the main army at Detroit. When we started in pursuit of Proctor and Tecumseh my regiment went ahead, being mounted. When we first discovered the enemy he was in battle array, and I sent word to the Commander in Chief who was behind, with the infantry, that we had traced them. Gen. Harrison soon came up, asking what was to be done. I told him I wanted the privilege of fighting the enemy, in the way that I had taught my men; that was, charging by alternate columns. He hesitated for a time, but finally consented to my solicitous request, and said, "Charge them," and then turned and went back to the infantry, which was some distance in the rear. The British army was stationed upon the bank of the river Thames, on a strip of land something more than half a mile wide, the river on one side; and parallel with the river, on the other, was a long narrow swamp. In and around this swamp were skulked the savages, in the form of a half moon. I now found that I could cross the swamp, and dividing my regiment into two battalions, I gave one half in charge to my brother James, for him to attack the British, whilst I, with the other half, should cross the swamp and look for the Indians.—I now placed twenty men in front of my battalion, called the Forlorn Hope, and upon my asking some enquiry in regard to the attack, they said, "We will follow you;" and I discovered, from the aroused spirit of my men, that we could kill or take the enemy, two to one.

I then stationed myself in front of the forlorn hope, with a consciousness of doing my duty; for I felt, at the moment, that should I survive my brave associates, comrades and neighbors, I could never meet and communicate the sad fate, with a clear conscience, to their bereaved widows and children. The trumpet now sounded and we moved to the charge, but at the first fire of the Indians, nineteen out of the twenty of the forlorn hope were either killed, wounded, or thrown from their saddles. I then ordered my men to dismount and fight the savage in his own way,—knee to knee, tomahawk to tomahawk, butcher knife, to butcher knife,—and thus we grappled, steel to steel with the savage, till Tecumseh fell, and his warriors fled; but not till many of my brave men fell with him. Many interesting incidents, which I could relate, took place. One case in particular, of great bravery, was that of a young man from Chillicothe, a printer by trade. He received a ball through his body, and fell near me. I rode to him and told those near by to take him to a place of safety; but he answered, that it would be of no use, as he had received his death wound, and should die willingly, if he could but hear of the triumph of his countrymen. The grey mare on which I rode had now become faint and weak from the loss of blood, having received fifteen balls in her body and limbs; while I was not much her better in point of strength, having then received four wounds.

At this moment when my men grappling with the savages in all directions, and I was going from place to place to encourage them as fast as my poor dying horse could carry me I discovered, behind the roof of a large tree, recently blown down, a tall athletic Indian in the act of taking aim at me, as I thought, and I immediately made towards him; but my mare was so weak from loss of blood, that she was unable to get over the body of the tree, and I reined her to go round the top; in passing which the poor animal's feet got entangled in the limbs and she came upon her knees; but, by close checking and the spur, the faithful creature recovered, and turned towards the savage, who at that moment fired, his ball striking the knuckle of the index finger of my left hand, passing through the hand and the bone of the forearm, and out between the elbow and the wrist. (Here the Colonel showed the mutilated hand and arm.)—I then slipped the arm through the rein to the elbow, and in that way guided towards the Indian, who was now making towards me, and with my right hand held my pistol, loaded with a ball and three back shot, behind my right thigh. We met near the middle of the body of the tree when the Indian raised his tomahawk, strained back his body in the act of throwing it, thus fairly exposing the whole size of his body, when I fired. The whole charge entered his breast, and he fell and died instantly. I was now faint from the loss of blood, and near falling, when my men came to me, took me from my horse, and laid me on a blanket, which is the last that I remember, till my brother James came to me, and with his accustomed affectionate kindness, enquired if I was mortally wounded, while the blood was running from the blanket on all sides of me, saying that he had been engaged in taking the prisoners back to General Harrison, where the infantry was; or he should have come to me before; and, as it was from half a mile to a mile, it required some time to get there and secure them.

General Harrison soon came to me; and, leaning down, made some inquiries, and said, "Tecumseh is killed and Proctor is defeated." Now, fellow citizens, a great deal has been said about General Harrison, during the present political contest, and many inquiries have been made. I have been asked if I did not think that he acted like a coward; and I must tell you all, that I saw no cowardice in him in that battle. Before it commenced we stood and talked in the presence of the enemy, and I must say as I ever have, that I saw no cowardice in him. It is true, my brother James took the British, or they surrendered to him, without the loss of a man on our side; and he took them all, too, except Proctor and a few other renegades, who slipped through the bush and got away.

The interrogatory in regard to John Randolph's accusing Gen. Harrison of being a federal of the elder Adams school and a member of the black cockade party, I must answer that I was in the Senate at the time; I heard him ask General Harrison, and General Harrison did not deny it, but, on the contrary, assented to it,—all of which I remember well.

Now, my friends, there is a great deal said about the administration of our government; and I, as one of its officers, wish and intend to be honest. I have no wish or inducement to be otherwise. I have been in its service for thirty years, and you all know that I never sought for glory, and I am sure that I never shall. I have glory enough in doing my duty; and now I must say to you all, and before the world, that our Government has never been more carefully or economically, or wisely conducted; I do not say who says to the contrary; that is since I have been in its service than during the present administration. A great deal is said about banks, the sub-treasury, and what they call the standing army, and a great deal too, that is untrue. I am opposed to a United States Bank, and voted against it because I believe it to be unconstitutional. I am not in favor of State Banks as fiscal agents for the Government, that business should be done by no private incorporated institution, but by Government itself; and the present Independent Treasury is designed for that purpose, and in my opinion, will realize the anticipations of its friends. There is no dishonesty in it. It is all plain, honest, and patriotic, directly under control of Congress, and of Congress alone. The (Whig) "Standing Army Bill," talked so much about, had no such intention; it merely intended the better organization of the militia. There is a cry about hard times, but I don't see any of it as I have passed through the country; every body has enough to eat, drink, and wear; almost every man has a little money in his pocket; our people enjoy good health, in a good climate; our country is at peace with the world, and I cannot see where the hard times are, or what constitutes them. Besides, I find the best of proofs against hard times wherever I go: that is, I find a plenty of good Democrats, the land over. I have observed that, where they are plenty, if there are really hard times, there must be a cause, and they are very apt to search into that cause, and to remove it, which I trust will be the case in the cry now around us. My friends, you have my thanks for your attention and your other civilities.

Governor Shannon and Senator Allen were severally introduced, and gave eloquent and interesting disquisitions, which carried conviction to the minds of all unprejudiced hearers.

POOR MEN AND MECHANICS, LOOK AT THIS!

The British Whigs of this County are moving heaven and earth to make votes for the man who voted to sell poor white men into slavery! They attempt to deny this, when they ask the poor man for his vote, and say that the law referred only to Criminals. But read the following extract from the speech of Governor Lucas, late of Iowa, on that proposition. Remember that Harrison voted for this Bill.

General Robert Lucas, in the true spirit of patriotism, made the following remarks: "What will be the operation of this section?" said Mr. Lucas. "We will suppose a case; suppose one of the patriots of the Revolution should be insulted by an enemy of his country or a tory who had fought against him in the struggle for liberty, and he should be provoked to commit an assault in defending the honor of his Government—by our laws he might be prosecuted and fined. He is poor and unable to pay the fine. What would follow under the provisions of this section? He is publicly ADVERTISED TO BE SOLD—he is dragged by the crier along the streets—the man who provoked the assault, bids the amount of the fine and the shortest term of service, say for years—and the old patriot is knocked off to his per-bondage."

"Any unfortunate citizen, who, in an unguarded moment, might be thus subjected to the payment of a fine would be liable to be sold under this section and driven into slavery by a FREE NEGRO, should he choose to become the purchaser."

"This would be revolting to every principle of humanity, and a disgrace to the age in which we live."

"The question was then taken on Mr. Fithian's motion, and carried in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 10. So this obnoxious provision, voted for and defended by WM. H. HARRISON, does not now disgrace the statute books of Ohio."

STANDING ARMY.

The federalists are incessant in their talk about Van Buren's standing army. What is this standing army that is held up to the people as something terrible and not to be countenanced by republicans?

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of March, 1840, the Secretary of War transmitted to that body a plan in detail for the organization of the Militia of the United States; the first section of which provides for enrolling all free able bodied men between the ages of 21 and 45. This enrollment is to be called the MASS, which is to be divided into companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, as at present, with riflemen, artillery, &c. From this MASS there are to be drawn by draft, or voluntary offer of service, such number of men as will not exceed 100,000 in the United States, (Pennsylvania to furnish 10,400 and other States in proportion) between the ages of 21 and 37, to be denominated the ACTIVE or MOVABLE FORCE; which is also to be divided into companies, &c., the officers to be chosen in such manner as the Legislature of the respective States shall prescribe. This force is to be governed by such rules as may be prescribed, and is to serve four years, one fourth to go out every year into the RESERVE or SEDENTARY FORCE; those going out the first year to be determined by lot.—The Reserve force is to serve four years, after which one fourth leave it annually and are free from military duty except in time of war. The deficit in the active force to be supplied annually from the mass.

The United States are to be divided into ten districts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey to form one, and to furnish 13,200 men.

The President is to have authority to assemble the active force within their respective districts not more than twice in one year, [say ten days] for drilling, &c.—During the time they are going to and coming from the place appointed for exercise and drill, the men and officers are to be paid a daily pay, and are to be free from arrest, on civil suits. He is to have power to call forth the active and sedentary force, in case of invasion or insurrection, and when they are not sufficient, to make drafts from the mass. When in service of the United States, [in the time of war,] to be governed by the rules & articles of war, which govern the regular troops, which is the case at present. Depots of arms, &c. to be established at different places.

This plan not to go into operation until adopted by the Legislature of the different States.

This is the substance of the plan submitted by Mr. Poinsett to Congress; at the request of the House, without being read to Mr. Van Buren previous to its being read to the representatives of the people, and for which the federalists hold the President accountable.

The expense of the plan would be about \$500,000 annually.

It must be acknowledged by men of every party that the organization of the militia as at present is extremely deficient. All our Presidents have recommended a re-organization or more efficient system. The instruction received by men at their annual trainings amount to nothing. In many places it is considered a farce. The necessity, then, of a plan by which the force of our country can be made to bear upon an enemy at short notice, is apparent. Before a plan should be applied to the Secretary of War, men should ask if any better plan has been submitted. The ingenuity of General Officers and men of great military experience have been tasked at different periods, to furnish a system which would answer the genius of our institutions, and meet the approbation of the people. Mr. Poinsett has been at vast trouble to carefully pick out and embody in his plan those portions of all which his strong mind and experience suggested as the best adapted to our militia. Those who are disposed to find fault, should first point out a less objectionable plan.

It will be observed, that Congress first called on him to submit a plan, that he did so at their request, and that the plan could not go into force unless adopted by the different States.—Reporter.

MARYLAND.

We have before us a table of the popular vote of Maryland at the Presidential election of 1836, and also of the election on Wednesday last. In 1836 Harrison carried the state by a majority of 3594, and at the recent election that majority was REDUCED to 2424, being a loss to the British Whigs of 1170 votes! The "BALL" has been at work, even in Federal Maryland.

Rolling Ball.

Extract from a Western Whig Speech.—Hung were the heavens in black—tremendous peals of the thunder drum of the great vault rent the air—lightning after lightning's glare fitted across the sky—the earth shook to its centre—when Gen. Harrison awoke up in the morning and asked his committee, "please to let me start out!"

A gentleman conversing with Col. R. M. Johnson some time since, said, "Col. the Whigs seem to treat you with as great respect as if they were your friends." Yes I know they pretend so, said the Colonel, but I understand them, I have not forgotten how they abused and vilified my private character in 1835 and 6, it is too soon for them to be friends."

DEMOCRACY.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 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. LITTELL, of Delaware, | |
| 1 George W. Smick | 12 Frederick Smith |
| 2 Benjamin Milfin | 13 Charles McClure |
| Frederick Stoeber | 14 J. M. Gemmill |
| 3 Wm. H. Smith | 15 G. M. Hollenbeck |
| 4 John F. Steinman | 16 Leonard Pfoutz |
| John Dowlin | 17 John Horton jr. |
| Henry Myers | 18 William Philson |
| 5 Daniel Jacoby | 19 John Morrison |
| 6 Jesse Johnson | 20 Westly Frost |
| 7 Jacob Able | 21 Benj. Anderson |
| 8 Geo. Christman | 22 William Wilkins |
| 9 Wm. Shoener | 23 A. K. Wright |
| 10 Henry Dehauff | 24 John Findley |
| 11 Henry Logan | 25 Stephen Barlow |

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.

COLUMBIA COUNTY O. K.

Tuesday last was a glorious day for the "Star of the North," a complete triumph for her democracy, and the advocates of regular nominations. Every man upon the county ticket has been elected by handsome majorities. Bidlacks majority in the District is about 2000. Headleys majority about 1800.

HICKORY POLE.

Remember that next Tuesday a hickory pole is to be raised at Orangeville. Democrats turn out. The Presidential election is near at hand, and all should be up and doing. It will no doubt be a tremendous meeting, as democrats from all parts of the county will be there.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Let every democrat bear in mind, that the Presidential Election takes place on Friday, the 30th inst. Be sure and be on the ground and cast your vote for Van Buren electors, and for equal rights, in opposition to Harrison and coonskinism.

If the loss of three hundred in the popular vote in this county, since the last trial of strength, be cause of rejoicing and firing three great guns, how many like guns should be fired, to demonstrate the great joy of the party for the loss of Maine, Maryland, Georgia, &c. &c.? Can't you cipher it out, Captling? If you cannot, perhaps Mr. Ingram of the Pottsville Emporium can help you.—Register.

We will try Tommy, by giving you an arithmetical question in return. If 1831 democratic majority be less than the 1838 democratic majority given two years ago, and if this result has been brought about in two years by the building of one log cabin, establishing of two new whig papers in the county, in addition to your own influential sheet, and the lecturing of a Bear, at the expense of several hundred dollars to the party, how long will it be before the whig party will be classed with Tommy, as a 0?