



BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1839.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
 AND THE
CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Assembly,
WILLIAM COLT.
 For Prothonotary,
JACOB EYERLY.*
 For Register and Recorder,
PHILIP BILMEYER.
 For Commissioner,
JOHN DIETRICH.
 For Treasurer,
JEREMIAH WELLSER.
 For Auditor,
JAMES DEWITT.

*As Valentine Best, contrary to the unanimous direction of the County Convention, has stricken Mr. Eyerly's name from the ticket, we take the same liberty with his.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, will preach at the following places in Columbia county, at the times stated:

Bloomburg, Wednesday, Oct 9th, Morn. & After.	
Danville, Oct 10th	
Jersey town, Friday, Oct 11th	
Sugar Loaf, Sunday, Oct 13th Morning	
Orangeville, Evening, 7 o'clock	
Derry, 14th Afternoon 2 o'clock	

The other papers in the county are desired to copy.

There is not an Editor in the state who is less scrupulous of publishing a falsehood, to subvert his ends, than the H. P. and G. M. of Somersets, and a man more abusive and reckless in his attacks on others. He will call to his aid the whole vocabulary of the English language, to find words to vent his malice and spite against every man whom the Bank Junto cannot by threats or promises, use as tools, and when this resort fails, he will apply to a Lawyer or a Doctor to help him out of his dilemma. With this help, he is able once a year to make a real set too, with the additional assistance of his former stereotyped edition of his vulgar slang. Whenever those whom he attacks, hand back to him some home truths, and demand proof of his vile and slanderous charges he will skulk, coward-like, behind the excuse, "that if they are not true, you must prove them false." A more base and detestable way of attempting to get clear of the charge of uttering a falsehood can scarcely be conceived; and no one who has the least regard for his word as a man, will ever resort to it. It will be recollected that two weeks since, we pronounced Valentine Best, a liar, unless he proved his assertion that we, last fall, urged John Robison to come out for Bowman. In answer, he like an indicted felon, neither attempts to prove his innocence, or confesses his guilt, but calls upon us to prove that he has not told the truth, and infers that we are guilty because we do not. This superfluous, to clear his skirts of a falsehood, is worthy of himself. Were we to attempt to prove the falsity of all the base and malicious charges that he and the Bank Junto think proper to fabricate and publish against us we should require more time than we have to spare from our ordinary business. We might be travelling from Dan to Barshaba to obtain certificates to gratify their vitiated and depraved imaginations. Not having neither a Post-Office or a Congressional frank at our command we cannot transmit our documents from one end of the country to the other scot free, and have them returned to us for publication, by pimps, hired to do our dirty work. No, we have no such means in our power, and our purse will not afford the expense we should be compelled to incur, were we to adopt the same system to defend ourselves that they do to obtain materials for, and beings to publish, their attacks on us. He may utter his falsehoods of, "Absconding defaulter" as often

hereafter as he pleases through his own papers, or he may send them to Berwick and have them ushered to the world by his hired collector. We shall take no further notice of them. We shall not hereafter descend to notice his slang, but shall move on in the even tenor of our way. But before we take leave we would advise him to place a mar at Berwick who has clean hands to make false charges against us—one who has not wrongfully taken extra toll from poor boatman to enrich his own pockets, or one at least who has wit enough to show some more plausible pretext for his frauds than ignorance.

The Poor House.

Week before last we briefly reverted to the project of building a County Poor House, got up by a few individuals in Danville, to throw the expense of the poor of Mahoning upon the county generally. We then expressed a belief that it would entail upon the county a large annual expense, independent of the original cost of the farm and buildings. We have since been confirmed in this belief, by reading reports of the Directors of the Poor House of Bucks' county for the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, furnished us by a friend. It is now about 20 years since the first establishment of a poor house in that county. They have a farm of 3 or 400 acres, upon which has been erected buildings. Notwithstanding the original cost of the property has been paid; yet the yearly expenses of the establishment are continually increasing, as appears from the following statements which we gather from the reports before us.

For the year 1835, it cost the county to sustain the poor house establishment, independent of the income from the farm, about	\$4000.
In 1836,	5500
In 1837,	6000

averaging about \$10 per year for every pauper remaining in the poor house on the first day of January, of each year, independent of the interest upon the original cost of the farm and buildings. When we take into consideration the fact, that in the winter season, the number of paupers in the house is much greater than in the summer, the actual average cost will be increased to more than \$50, which is more than an average cost of the paupers of Columbia County under the present arrangement.—There are items of expenses in the poor house accounts of Bucks County which help to swell up the enormous expenses of the establishment, and to which we should be alike subject. We refer to the salaries of the officers of the institution, and the expense of transporting paupers to the poor house. The average salary paid to officers and their assistants, is about 1000 dollars, besides about 400 dollars paid to constables and justices for their services in carrying paupers from the different townships to the institution, as no pauper is received unless brought by a constable, upon the order of a justice of the peace; making the round sum of nearly \$1500 for salaries and fees which is almost entirely dispensed with under the present system. This, like the other expenses of the institution, is equally divided among the taxables of the county; a township having no pauper pays an equal proportion according to her assessment, as the one having twenty. From other counties where Poor Houses are established, we hear statements which show that they are more expensive than the present mode, but not having official reports, we cannot give certain statements from any other county than the above. But this is sufficient to show the impolicy of our county entering into an experiment which, to say the least, will not decrease, if it does not increase, their poor tax. Can it be that we are better managers than the people of Bucks county, or that we shall have officers who will be more economical than theirs? They have had the experience of twenty years, and yet their expenses increase every year. We are to enter into it at a time when the county is already burdened with taxes in consequences of building bridges, and other expenses, and when, by so doing, we nearly double them, for years to come, and fasten upon the county a debt that will remain a mortgage upon every man's farm, the interest of which must be paid annually.—The poor are now sustained with but a small tax in most of the townships; so small that it is hardly felt, but we venture to say, that should the poor house law go into operation, their tax would be nearly trebled. Are the people prepared for this? If not, let every man attend the polls and cast his vote against the law. Every exertion will

be used by the people of Danville to procure its acceptance. It is for their interest, and all who know them know that when that is at stake, no pains or expense are spared. We again repeat, let no man refuse to vote, for he who does not vote against it, adds to the strength of its advocates.

TICKETS against the acceptance of the POOR HOUSE LAW, will next week, be prepared, and may be had upon application to this office.

The following article we take from that staunch democratic paper, the Harrisburg Iron Gray. It gives a true picture of the Danville Bank Junto, of whom William Colt is at the head. What democrat in the county is prepared to elect a man to the Legislature who will vote for this batch of fifty banks.

FIFTY NEW BANKS.

Every democrat should recollect, before he casts his vote for members of the Legislature, that application will be made next winter for more than 50 NEW BANKS, with a capital over 7 MILLIONS!! This is a device brought up by the whigs to destroy the democratic party and give the vote of the State to Henry Clay in 1840. In some counties dissatisfied politicians who have acted with our party a short time, are the applicants—they know what they are to get, if successful. A few democrats have given notice of intended application under a desire to benefit the towns they live in, but at the bottom of every bank may be found the moving finger of the whigs. We say, trust no man as a representative who is in favor of establishing a new bank no matter what his reason may be. Throw him off and vote for a man opposed to this scheme to break down Gov. Porter and the democratic party. Those complying will combine all their interest and log roll so that if one bank will pass, 50 will pass. Then beware of bank influence. It is calculated to ruin our country, and to make hewers of wood and drawers of water out of farmers and mechanics.—Iron Gray.

Can any one tell what has become of the Berwick Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Columbia county, to be located any where? We do not see their notice in either of the Harrisburg papers, in pursuance of the requisitions of the constitution. Is it true that it was a mere gull trap to make a diversion in favor of the Bank in Danville?

Beautiful Extract.—"If I had been ambitious, I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution (the United States Bank) which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal I should of sold myself to its designs, had I preferred personal ease, to the performance of my arduous duty, I should cease to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of duty; and now, I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence their career of ambition when gray hairs and a decayed frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, fall me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honored, and usurpers expiate their crimes. The only ambition I can feel, is to acquit myself to Him, to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow men and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No the ambition which leads me on, to an anxious desire and a fixed determination, to return to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the constitution, and to preserve it from further violation, to persuade my countrymen as far as I may that it is not in a splendid government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments that they will find happiness, or their liberties protected; but in a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all and granting favors to none; dispensing its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfeeling, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce."—Jackson.

Independent Treasury.—What is it?

1. It is a matter strictly constitutional and democratic.
2. It contemplates, as one of its essential advantages, a reduction of the revenue to the actual wants of the government.
3. Its tendency will be to prevent an accumulation of surplus treasury; for if the moneys are not permitted to be used, it will be the interest of all to prevent an accumulation. This is a cardinal principle in the measure.
4. It will set the moneyed from the political power of the country free.
5. It will disconnect the monies of the National Treasury from the business of individuals, and preserve them for the public use.
6. It will prevent the public money being used in such a manner as to stimulate to overaction in trade, thereby tending to prevent panics and revulsions, which affect all classes of citizens.
7. It will place the revenue of the country under control of the agents and representatives of the people.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

THE BRITISH QUEEN.

New York, Friday, P. M.

The British Queen arrived at this city at about 2 o'clock this afternoon, bringing us London and Liverpool advices to the 23 inst., a summary of the contents of which I send you.

In consequence of the arrival of the British Queen, the sailing of the Great Western will be delayed until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The intelligence from England as regards the harvest is most favorable. The weather had been, with but few exceptions, exceeding fine throughout the week, and scarcely a doubt now existed, that the harvest would be abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. In money matters, however, there appears to have been no improvement of any kind, as you will judge from the extracts of the latest dates, which I have annexed. Cotton was active, but had declined 1-8d per lb.

The affairs of the East remain very much as at our last dates, the Five Powers strengthening themselves in the Levant.

On the 6th, the Prince de Joinville arrived incognito at Constantinople.

The ambassadors of the five Powers had remitted to the Porte a collective note, to engage it to suspend any definite arrangement Mahemit Ali without their concurrence. The Porte has accepted this mediation.

The Ambassadors have communicated to their respective Consuls at Alexandria the step they have taken with the Porte, and engaging them to inform Mehemit Ali.

Mehemit Ali expressed his regret that the propositions he had made had not been accepted, and again declaring that he could not depart from them. He added that he only remained for him to wait to hear what proposition the great Powers thought proper to make to him.

The positions of Ibrahim's are not changed from those already known, and there was no mention whatever of a movement in advance.

The following was the latest from the Turkish Embassy:

"Saturday Morning, 9h. 45m. A. M."

"Sir—I am directed by our secretary to give you the following substance of a despatch by a special courier from Paris, where it arrived by telegraph:

"The French officer who was commissioned to claim the Turkish fleet, in the name of the five great powers, has received a flat refusal from Mehemit Ali, unless all his exorbitant demands are complied with, and the expenses he has been put to defrayed by the Sultan.

I have only to say that our worst anticipations are realized. In haste,

Your most obedient servant."

The English and French fleets were at anchor off the Dardanelles at the latest dates. In Spain General McDonald had gained an important victory over Cabrera, in Valencia.

Later dates from Canton state that all foreigners were still prisoners, and business continued suspended. Half the opium had been given up, and the delivery would be completed the end of April.

The Dead Alive.—The following letter dated Holly Springs, Tennessee, August 22, was received by a gentleman at Wheel-Va. a few days since.

"It is stated that Col. David Crockett, is yet alive, and in Mexico, working in the mines. There were two men, who were known to be in the battle of Alamo, passed through Memphis a few days ago, who say they escaped from the mines in Mexico, and that Crockett was certainly there—these men are known by some of the citizens of Memphis, to be men of respectability; these men went from Giles county, Tennessee. There is great excitement in Memphis about it. It will appear in a few days, and if it is the case, there will at least ten thousand troops from Tennessee, volunteer in less than two weeks. I am determined to go."

Hamel, General Washington's Slave.

It is not generally known that the only surviving slave of Gen. Washington is now living in the city of Middletown in this state. He is, according to his own account, nearly one hundred years old; he draws a pension from the Government for his services in the revolutionary war, and manufactures top drums for his support. He has a white wife and one child. His hair is white with age, and hangs matted together in masses over his shoulders.—His height is about 4 ft 9 ins. He retains a perfect recollection of his master and mistress Washington, and has several remembrances of them, among which is a lock of Gen. Washington's hair. He converses freely in three or four different languages French, Spanish, and German; besides his native African tongue.—Hartford (Conn) Review.

Singular Circumstance.

On Thursday the 29th, a Mrs. Stone in Louisville, left her child lying upon the floor, while she went a few steps for a bucket of water. Hearing a scream, she turned and saw a hog running across the street dragging the child by its foot. By the assistance of some men who were passing by, the child was rescued without very material injury, but not without some difficulty, as the animal seemed little disposed to give up its prize. The child was about eight months old and entirely within the door when seized by the hog.

Conspiracy to Burn the Prison.—One

day last week, while the Investigating Committee were in session, a plot to burn the Mount Pleasant State Prison was discovered, which, had it been carried into effect, might have proved fatal to every inmate of the Prison. The plan of the conspirators was to fire the belfry of prison just previous to the time of locking in the prisoners and in confusion that would naturally ensue, accomplish their object. A convict in one of the shops was to furnish a convict in the hall with a skeleton key, by which he could obtain access to the attics of the prison; the convict in the hall had prepared a good supply of combustible materials, and with these and a lamp he was to ascend the stairs a little before night, fire them in such a manner that they would burn slowly, and then returning, leave all fast behind him.

The calculation was, that the fire would be discovered just before the men would be locked up for the night, so that in the confusion they might cut the hose of the prison engine, (as had been done in a case of fire at the Auburn prison) and with many others effect their escape. Had the whole of this diabolical plot succeeded, except that the fire should remain undiscovered until the prison was closed, it is altogether probable that nearly every man confined there, would have been smothered to death, as it would have been impossible for the keepers to rescue them.

The fellow who was to execute the infernal deed, has confessed his guilt, and says, it was their intention, when the fire should break out, instead of assisting to extinguish the flames, to "tear down the prison—as they had done at Auburn!"—Westchester Herald.

Atrocious murder.—The Veray (Ind.)

Times of last Saturday says:—"It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most horrid murders we recollect ever to have heard of in the annals of crime, which was perpetrated near Ghent, opposite this place on Monday last, by a negro slave, upon the person of his mistress, Miss Tabitha O'Neal. The circumstances, near as we can learn, were as follows: The negro was chopping wood some distance from the house, when his mistress having occasion for his services about the farm yard, went after him, and approaching the place where he was chopping, it appears from her wounds, received a blow on the side of her head with the pole of his axe, and the infliction of a gash in her neck, almost severing her head from her body. After accomplishing the horrid deed, the negro deliberately walked to the house, as though nothing had happened, took his dinner, and afterwards saddled a horse, and rode off unsuspected. The murderer was arrested on Thursday, Near Eagle Creek, in Owen county, and brought to Ghent, where he underwent an examination before Justice Lindsay and Bullock, before whom he confessed the deed, and was committed to jail to await to his trial at the next term of the Carroll county Circuit Court."

An Incident.—An honest whig farmer

of the town of Brighton, which came to see the President, was heard to say after the interview—"Well, I have heard Mr. Van Buren accused of being an aristocrat, of being an enemy to the middling classes of society, and an arrogant oppressor of the people, of aping the manners of imperial royalty; but I am now satisfied that I have been deceived; that the self-constituted leaders of the whig party have grossly slandered him. And if ever I live to give another vote, that vote shall be for Martin Van Buren [Rochester D. Advertiser]

Children at School.—The Secretary of

the American Common School estimates that there are in the United States 3,500,000 children between the ages of 4 and 10 years, and that 900,000 of the number do not enjoy the advantages of common schools in the United States is estimated at 80,000. The number of teachers in these schools 95,000.

INTERESTING.

MARRIED.—On the 26th inst. by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. Caleb Wo Uers, to Miss Ester Baush, both of New Columbia.

SUSQUEHANNA LINE.

THIS line has commenced running regularly between Wilkes-Barre, Northumberland, Williamsport, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and all intermediate places. The boats leave Wilkes-Barre daily at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrive at Northumberland next morning at 7 o'clock A. M. and Harrisburg the following evening at 9 o'clock where passengers will remain over night, and in the morning start at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia by 2 o'clock P. M. At Northumberland the North and West Branch boats connect. This line arrives at the junction of the Juniata in time to connect with all the western lines for Pittsburg.

Returning passengers by this line will leave Broad street, Philadelphia, every day at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Harrisburg at 3 o'clock P. M. Northumberland next morning 8 o'clock, Williamsport by 7 P. M. and Wilkes-Barre by 7 o'clock the following morning—through in 46 hours.

To families moving west this line offers great advantages—charges upon freight very moderate, and persons with their families may rely upon having all their goods taken with them.

Fare to Northumberland	\$ 00
" Williamsport	3 00
" Duncon's Island	3 50
" Harrisburg	4 00
" Philadelphia	9 00

For freight or passage apply to P. McC. GILCHRIST, Phoenix Hotel. Wilkes-Barre, May 7 1839.