

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"



BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1840.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

AND THE

CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

We are requested to mention, that the Rev. Mr. Hyer, from Pittsburg, will preach in English, in the Lutheran Church, in this place, on to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COUNTY MEETING.

The County Meeting held in this place on Saturday last was numerously attended by some of the oldest and staunchest democrats in the county, and but one feeling prevailed with regard to the course of the Governor; and that was a sentiment of universal approbation.

Circumstances that have transpired since the meeting, render it proper for us to mention, that the resolution relating to Mr. Frailey was introduced into the committee by John G. Montgomery, Esq., and the one relating to Mr. Colt, by L. L. Tate.

TOWN MEETING.

According to the law under the New Constitution, the next annual town election for Bloom township, will be held at the house of Robert Hagenbuch, on the third Friday of March next, at which time there are to be elected two Justices of the Peace, one Constable for the township, and one for the town, and also two assessors, two Surveyors, two Justices of the Peace, Auditor of the Great and Little Towns, and two Inspectors are also to be elected, whose duty it will be to superintend the Elections of the township and of the Election district for the coming year. Each qualified citizen is to vote for one Judge and for one Inspector, and the person having the highest number of votes, to be Judge, and the two having the highest number of votes for Inspectors, shall be Inspectors. By the notice of the Constable, it appears that a vote is also to be taken upon the question of an increase of Justices in the township, as the law allows of but two Justices in the township unless otherwise directed by a majority of the electors voting upon the question. It will thus be seen that the people have a good deal to do at this election, and it concerns them much to do it well by choosing good men and true as their agents.

WHIGGERS UNITED.

As some of the whig papers are continually trumpeting the assertion that the whig party are united in the nomination of Harrison, and that in consequence of this union, his success is certain. We give below, extracts from several papers, from different states, that the people may see how much union and harmony there is in their ranks, and how much reliance can be placed upon the story that one united, harmonious feeling exists among the opponents of Martin Van Buren to secure the Election of grumpy Harrison.

The Raymond (Mississippi) Times, breaks out against the nomination of Harrison, as follows:

"This nomination will not take in this quarter. With Henry Clay as our candidate, we might have had some hopes of Mississippi; but with Harrison we can have none. It would therefore be a waste of words to say any thing more on the subject at present.

The Augusta, Ga. Chronicle, a 'whig' paper says:

"We cannot go for Harrison, and we think it time and labor spent in vain to attempt to elect him. He cannot possibly get a vote south of the Potomac."

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writes—

"Mr. John S. Barbour, a distinguished whig politician of Virginia, has come out 'tooth and nail' against the Harrisburg nomination."

The Athens, Ga. Banner, (state rights) professes to 'speak for Georgia, and announces that her citizens of both parties will repudiate the Harrison candidate and his people and his principles.'

The Columbus Enquirer, (whig) says:—"Should the contest eventually be between Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren, and we be forced to choose, we have no hesitation in saying that we will sustain the latter."

From the Evening Star.

We never saw the Whigs of this city in less spirits for a political contest than they are at present. Most of them engaged in business of some kind or other, the care and anxiety of which, together with the severe pressure of the times, seem to demand all their energies and attention; they feel it is true that a change of rulers is the only mode of bringing about a change of system, yet they have not it would appear, the heart or spirit to embark in a fierce campaign. Besides recent events in our own ranks have cooled the ardor of many whigs, and the drop off like the leaves in autumn. One of their complaints which they make against their own men in power at Albany, is the apathy and indifference felt on the registry Act—the Governor passed it by in his message unnoticed. One man we are told don't like it; another thinks it might be unconstitutional and 10,000 signatures of our best men to memorials, praying the Legislature to pass the Registry Act remain unnoticed.

Enthusiasm!!!

James Clark, late President of the Board of Canal Commissioners has been elected President of the Union Canal Company.

The Whig Convention which met at Harrisburg, on Saturday last, was a slim affair; but few delegates in attendance. They adopted the antimasonic Electoral Ticket, and passed resolutions in favor of the Petticoat General.

Mr. Ledy, the new member from Lycoming, has taken his seat in the House of Representatives.

DEMOCRATIC

COUNTY MEETING.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the County Convention held on the 3d Feb. inst. a large number of democratic citizens assembled at the house of Daniel Gross, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 22d February, 1840, and organized by appointing JOHN ROBISON, President; Isaac Kline, John Rhodes, Obed Everett, Matthew McDowell, Daniel Snyder, John Knorr, Jacob Hagenbuch and John Hower, Vice Presidents; J. F. Wilbur and W. H. Petrikin, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by H. Webb, on motion, a committee of fifteen were appointed to prepare and report proceedings for the consideration of the meeting, to consist of the following named gentlemen:—John G. Montgomery, H. Webb, R. Hagenbuch, Jacob Beidleman, Frederick Dreht, Samuel Achenbach, John Edgar, Charles Doebler, L. L. Tate, Isaac Low, Charles Kahler, Daniel Gross, Jacob Eyer, Joseph Brown, and Idings Barclay.

The committee retired, and after a consultation, reported to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

At no period since the organization of our government, has it required more sagacity, prudence, and firmness on the part of our rulers, than at the present time, beset, as we are, on all sides with dangers that threaten our very existence as a free government. With a state debt of thirty-four millions hanging about our necks, the interest of which we cannot pay without the aid of banks that are unable to pay their own debts—cursed with a nominal banking capital of sixty millions, and a large amount of depreciated paper money for a circulating medium, not one dollar of which can be converted into specie—and this banking capital having gained such a control over the business of the country, in connection with the influence which such an immense capital, spread throughout the state, is calculated to draw around it, that we dare not require them to pay their own debts on demand, through fear of having our business destroyed, and thus bring ruin and distress upon the people.—We say, with such a state of things, it requires coolness, deliberation and firmness on the part of our rulers, as well as in ourselves, to carry the ship of state safely through the whirlpool of danger with which we are surrounded. No feeble, quivering hand should be at the helm—no faltering in the path of duty—no time-serving, truckling course, intended to favor, at the expense of the people, either bank, or other incorporated monopolies, should be countenanced, but such measures should be adopted as shall hereafter protect us from the all grasping

influence of either. We are not, however, for hasty and inconsiderate measures. We entirely agree with the Governor, that a "reasonable time" should be allowed the banks to prepare for a resumption. It matters not whether it be to-day or to-morrow, but when it does take place let the resumption be PERMANENT, and at the same time let the banks be properly restricted.—In placing upon them the necessary restrictions, let the wishes and interest of the people be consulted, as well as those of the banks. Let us have a banking system so framed and guarded, that the banks will not have it in their power to again bring us so near the brink of destruction as we now are. We are not among those who would go for extremes. The time when the banks shall resume, or what restrictions shall be placed upon them, is a matter of expediency, and not of principle. We can therefore, honestly differ with some of our democratic brethren upon these points, and yet act in concert for the general good. We are not for discarding this or that man from the party, nor are we for creating dissensions and divisions in our ranks, in consequence of this honest difference of opinion. We cannot, therefore, but censure in strong language, those who have heaped upon the Governor abuse, for the free, frank, and unreserved manner in which he honestly expresses his views upon the important subject of resumption, as we feel satisfied that his late special message was intended by him to advance the interest of the people, and that he threw himself, like a patriot who loves his country more than himself, into the breach to save it from impending ruin. He may have erred, which we do not believe; but if he has, it has been an "error of the head, and not of the heart;" we should, therefore, sustain him, (or at least give him credit) for his firmness and independence, even were we to differ from him in his general views upon resumption.—Therefore

Resolved—That the annual message of Governor Porter is well calculated to inspire us with confidence in his talents as a statesman and as a sound undeviating democrat, and that we cordially unite with him in his recommendations for the better regulations of the Banking system of the state, and fully concur with him that they should be brought under the control of the people, instead of having the controlling power.

Resolved—That the Governor's late message to the legislature, upon the subject of the loans, and the resumption of specie payments by the banks meets our cordial approbation. The firmness and independence with which he met the crisis, is a sufficient guarantee to us that he will shrink from "no responsibility" when he considers the interest or rights of the people in danger.

Resolved—That we are decided advocates of an early Resumption by the banks but we wish it effected with the least evil to the largest number, and if it be necessary to grant them a "reasonable time" to prepare, to render the resumption permanent, we say, in the name of all that is good, let them have it.

Resolved—That we are also as much in favor of a reform of the wasteful extravagance of former legislatures. And in view thereof, we do hereby instruct our senator Charles Frailey and our representative Wm. Colt to oppose an appropriation of any money to the Union Canal Company, to the Danville and Potsville rail road company and to any other corporation or local improvement.

Resolved—That we heartily thank the Governor for vetoing the bill appropriating money to the Union Canal and Potsville and Danville Rail Road and several other incorporated companies, as it is no time to squander the public money upon stock jobbing speculation, when the state is so involved in debt that it has to go a begging to procure money to pay its interest.

Resolved—That the frank, unreserved, straight forward manner in which Governor Porter has laid the affairs of the state before the people, is conclusive proof that his pen is held by no "quivering hand," guided by no "time-serving, truckling feeling," and by no desire to shrink from the path of duty to secure the friendship of the few, to the injury of the many; but that his aim and object is "the greatest good, to the greatest number," which should induce all to rally around him, and encourage him onward in his endeavors to reform the abuses of the present banking system, and to bring the state out of its finances from that chaos and confusion in which he found them, into a system of order and economy.

Resolved—That our legislature, will best subserve the cause of their constituents by

carrying out with legislative enactments, the recommendations of Governor Porter in relation to banks, without any skulking "behind the curtain," or again dodging the question, by throwing the responsibility where it does not rightfully belong.

Resolved—That if the present legislature should not deem it expedient to declare the charter of the U. S. Bank forfeited, we can then see no reason why she shall be longer released from her obligation to loan the commonwealth six millions at 4 per cent.

Resolved—That the Canal Commissioners deserve the thanks of the community for the able and energetic manner in which they have managed the affairs of our internal improvement system for the past year; and we hope they will add to their other good traits, a thorough repairs of the works, as well as a thorough reform in the system of managing them from the former administration.

Resolved—That the gentlemanly deportment, splendid talents and great public services of our distinguished senator, James Buchanan, has endeared him to us all; and we doubt not, that the Keystone state will soon present her favorite son before the American people for the highest office in their gift.

Resolved—That if our senator, Charles Frailey shall see proper to misrepresent his constituents and continue his factious opposition to the state administration, we shall require him to assign some better reason for his course than that Gov. Porter is unwilling to harass the people with taxation by enriching a few coal land speculators.

Resolved—That we approve of the conduct of our representative Major Wm. Colt during the present session of the legislature.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in the Democratic papers of the county and at Harrisburg.

JOHN ROBISON, President.

- ISAAC KLINE, JOHN RHODES, OBED EVERETT, MATTHEW McDOWELL, DANIEL SNYDER, JOHN KNORR, JACOB HAGENBUCH, JOHN HOWER.

Vice President.

- J. F. Wilbur, W. H. Petrikin, Secretaries.

HARRISON'S GENERALSHIP.

So much has been said about the military exploits of the individual whom the opposition have placed before the people as a candidate for the Presidency in 1841, and so many misrepresentations given of the "hair breadth escapes" he has made, the difficulties he has encountered, his unequalled patriotism, &c. &c., all of which is intended to operate upon the feelings of the people at the next election, that one would almost be led to believe he is a perfect WASHINGTON, and that to vote against him would be high treason. We are willing to award to Wm. H. Harrison whatever credit his services as a General entitle him to; but when we see his reckless adherents—men whom, unfortunately for him, he has chosen as his friends and supporters—endeavoring to palm upon the honest people the grossest mis-statements of battle fought, victories achieved, honors due, &c. &c., at the expenses of others equally if not more entitled to the confidence and support of the American people—and all this for political effect, with the most sinister motives in view—we cannot forbear drawing the line of discrimination, which truth and justice requires, in order to show things in their proper light. The following made out from a tabular statement in the 10th volume of Niles' Weekly Register, showing the result of the battles fought during the last war, will answer our purpose for the present. It is rather a matter of history than otherwise—an impartial record of facts, given by an impartial writer and may be relied on. The statement referred to, shows:

- 1. That HARRISON had more men killed and wounded at Tippecanoe (where, according to his own statement, he had a superior force over the Indians) than Gen. JACKSON lost in killed and wounded in either of his great battles of the 23d of December and 8th of January, at New Orleans.
2. That HARRISON lost only thirteen less killed and wounded, at the battle of Tippecanoe, than Gen. JACKSON lost in both his battles at New Orleans.
3. The loss of the British in the last battle before New Orleans, was about four times as great as in all the battles fought under the orders of HARRISON.
4. The Indians lost more men, killed and wounded, in the single battle of the Tallapoosa, fought by General JACKSON, than in all the actions in which HARRISON commanded.
5. HARRISON lost within sixty-eight of as many in the single battle of Tippecanoe, in which he gained nothing for the country; as General JACKSON did in all his battles with

the Indians which made the conquest of the Southwest.

6. General HARRISON lost more men in the single battle of the Rapids of Miami, than Gen. JACKSON lost in all his battles with the Indians and British.

7. General HARRISON lost more, in killed and wounded, in the battle of Fort Meigs against a force of eight hundred British and Indians, than General JACKSON lost in either of his battles before New Orleans, against the whole force of British regulars exceeding ten thousand.

8. More men were lost in the massacre of the river Raisin (produced by the failure of HARRISON to send up a reinforcement, as Messrs MADISON and GARRARD testify,) than in all battles fought by General JACKSON against the British and Indians during the last war.

In alluding to the second battle of Frenchtown on the river Raisin, Niles says:

"THE FIRST CAMPAIGN, ENDING WITH THE SECOND BATTLE AT FRENCHTOWN, WAS LITTLE ELSE THAN A SERIES OF DEFEATS AND DISGRACE."

Of the second campaign, the Register says:

"IN THE SECOND CAMPAIGN OUR ARMY WERE, IN A CONSIDERABLE DEGREE SUCCESSFUL. BUT [mark the but] STILL THE 'FAILURE' OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION WAS DISASTROUS."

So much for the military achievements of W. H. Harrison. Instead of being the hero of "seven successful wars," history, which is always impartial, makes him out the hero of "defeats and failures." How different the account of the battles fought "under that inimitable Commander, General JACKSON. The same work justly represents him as the "conqueror of the conquerors of Europe—an impenetrable front to the invading army;" and its editor concludes his remarks by saying, "the close of the war (begun by HARRISON, and ended by JACKSON) was more glorious to our arms than its commencement was disastrous."

Blood Hounds.—We laid out for this day's paper, official letters to Congress, in relation to the use of these animals in the Florida war. They show that the general government has not authorized their importation. We will publish them in our next.

The charge has repeatedly and censoriously been made, that the administration had imported them and every aggravation of inhumanity has been ascribed to it upon mere suspicion. Such is the usual conduct of the Whigs. They manufacture or pervert facts and make that the ground of calumnious declamation. They have abundance of sympathy for a murderous enemy and an irrepressible horror at the employment of means adopted to the exigency of a savage war, waged upon the wife and child of the civilized white man. And they pour out their eloquent indignation, in the true spirit of heartless party politics, from which all patriotism and truth are excluded.

In the case in point this is fully exemplified. The administration has no participation in importing blood hounds. The inhabitants of the territory, who have endured all the horrors of savage murders perpetrated upon their families from an ambush have procured them on their own account—not to let them loose upon the foe, but to his lurking place. This is the whole story and ground work of the Whig clamour.—Reporter.

State Bank of Illinois.—The House of delegates of Illinois has passed a bill revising the charter of the state bank, which has been forfeited by suspension. The Sangamon Journal states that the provision of the bill, as amended, are that the bank shall be revived, with all its privileges, and its forfeiture of charter set aside, and suspended until the end of the next session of the legislature, upon the following conditions:—That it shall not make any loan on any hypothecation of its stock; that it shall not part with any of its specie, so long as its suspension continues, unless for the purpose of change; that it shall not loan above \$1000 dollars to any firm or individual; shall continue the branches at their present location, and limit the amount of their stock to some further restriction on the directors; that it shall not call in above 10 per cent. at a time on notes discounted, and shall make monthly reports of its condition to the Governor. It is also provided that upon its failure to comply with any of the provisions, the suspension of its charter shall be immediately set aside.—Pennsylvanian.

There is not a more contemptible reptile creeping on earth, than a man who is constant delight in defaming his neighbor. Such a creature never reflects the light of heaven—it secretes and pours forth like gall and wormwood like the ink of a scoundrel. Even if it is possessed of worldly goods, it enjoys them not, and envy, malice, cunning, vituperation, vulgar language, its characteristics. Its tongue is like a whip with pepper, its bosom is full of a Poor Devil!

The New Orleans Times of Feb. says the lightning was as vivid and thunder as loud yesterday, as in this of July.