

POLITICAL

THE "HARD CIDER" CANDIDATE.

We have noticed, with no little amusement, the extraordinary efforts of the federal party to white-wash the "Great Available," and make him—what nature and his own exertions never did or can make him—a great man; but we cannot but look with disgust upon their attempts to deceive the honest working class of the community, by holding out the idea that he is a poor man, and that, on the principle that "the poor man's friend is the poor man," he must necessarily be their friend, and enjoys a claim to their regard, and the votes for the Presidency. Mr. Harrison is not a poor man; and if he was poor, his efforts to deprive his unfortunate debtor of his liberty, have shown him to be utterly unfit for the office for which he is now a candidate, and without a single claim to the votes of the working people, who purchase their daily bread with their daily toil. Can any sensible man suppose, for a moment, that his rights will be fostered by a man who has ever shown an utter disregard for them, and who, as a member of the Ohio Legislature, VOTED TO SELL DEBTORS INTO SLAVERY! The fabric is too flimsy; and all the hocus-pocus which the federal party can engender and bring forth, cannot screen him from that honest censure in which he was held at that time, and in which he must ever be held by every honest lover of liberty.

True, Mr. Harrison was a general, and it is also true that John Pluck was a Colonel; and, although the latter was never honored with a red flag, his fame has spread as widely as that of the former, and has gained him as much renown as Harrison's exploits have gained for him; and while, on the one hand, he claims the votes of the poor and honest yeomanry of the country, because he voted to sell debtors into slavery, he claims the votes of the lovers of national liberty, for having court-martialed Major Croghan, because he fought and defeated the British, and did not retreat from fort Stevenson and leave Lower Sandusky to be pillaged by the British and Indians, according to his order. The result of that trial is well known to the people of the United States. Major Croghan was presented with a beautiful sword, by the ladies of Chillicothe, for his bravery, and General Harrison was presented with a very useful piece of apparel for one of his military calibres.

What an extraordinary claim this man Harrison has upon the suffrages of the people, both as a military man and a civilian! He certainly possesses as much military glory as the renowned Quixotte, and probably as much regard for the common people as the Emperor Nicholas! With all these claims there can be no doubt that he will be most gloriously defeated! He will drop back to his log cabin obscurity, into which he will be allowed to remain—but his exploits after the battle of Fort Stevenson, and in the Ohio Legislature, will long be remembered by the people whose votes are now claimed for his election, and his fate will serve as a lesson to future politicians, not to count too largely on the ignorance of the common people. They, no doubt, are ignorant of any great demand Mr. Harrison may have upon their suffrages, and one sweep of their "hard fists," at the ballot box, will burst this soap-bubble glory which the feds claim for the "Great Available," and he will be permitted to drink "hard cider" in his "log cabin," with a salary of \$6000 a year, where he will, no doubt, do the country as much service as he would if he should, unfortunately both for himself and the people, be elected President of this great Republic. By remaining at home he will not expose his cupidity, and will save the people of the Union from an aristocratical government, and the nation from disgrace.—States Cap. Gaz.

Prices of Labor.—The Whigs are striking strenuously to impress laboring men with the belief that the adoption of a more stable currency would operate to their injury. They tell them that it would have the effect to reduce the prices of labor, and that they would be great sufferers in consequence of it. Let any laboring man or mechanic who now receives \$1.50 per day, when he can obtain employment, payable in shin-plasters, look back to the period when, before the extension of the Whig credit system, he received but \$1.35, payable in specie, and when he could rent a dwelling at two-thirds of the price he has now to pay, and could obtain the necessities of life at prices in proportion, and decide for himself which is preferable. The bank expansions have had the effect to raise nominally the price of labor, but they have had the effect also to raise every thing else in a much greater proportion, which is certainly no advantage to the laboring man.—Balt. Republican.

From the Plattsburg (N. Y.) Republican. The 1st Regiment of U. S. Artillery, the head quarters of which has been at this post for some two years, has been ordered to the Maine frontiers. The first detachment commanded by Capt. Porter will leave here on the 1st of April and will take up its line of march from Burlington across the country to Boston; from thence by water. The second detachment will leave about the 12th of April, by the route. The third will leave about the 1st of May. Capt. Taylor's company will remain at this post until further orders. The post at Rouse's Point will be abandoned for the present.

A NEW REPUBLIC.

The following items, says the Picayune, which are the latest news from Western Texas, we glean from a private communication addressed to us by Col. George Fisher. We regret that our limits will not allow us to publish more of his communication:

"The Federal Army of Mexico after making an unsuccessful attack on Monterey, retired to the towns of Guerrero (Revilla) and Laredo, on the Rio Grande. A convention was held at Laredo—a town on the left bank of the Rio Grande—which declared its independence from Mexico, organized a provisional government for the "Republic of Rio Grande," and installed a General Council. Jesus de Cardenas, a lawyer by profession, and lately Political Chief of the Northern department of Tamaulipas, was elected President of the Republic; Gen. Antonio Canales was invested with the command in chief of the army.

The new government is calling for volunteer aid, and expects to receive it from Texas and the United States; it is said that it will be more liberal with the quantum of bounty land than any other government ever was. The property of the Church and Convents, including their large landed estates, will be appropriated for the pay and the bounty of the volunteers.

The Convention at Laredo, declaring their independence from the Republic of Mexico, and organizing the provisional Government of the Republic of Rio Grande claim all the country formerly known as Tamaulipas, as far as the Nueces, and Coahuila as far as the Medina rivers, and into the interior so far as the Mountains, (La Sierra Madre), embracing New Leon, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua and New Mexico, for which purpose they met at Laredo, within the limits of Texas, according to the established limits of our laws.

The Central troops, under the command of General Mariano Arista, left Monterey in pursuit of the Federalists, and were marching in several small divisions to the Rio Grande. The Comanche Indians, to the number of about 500 warriors, made an incursion into Mexico, and penetrated so far as the "Real de Catorce," in the state of San Luis Potosi, committing great depredations upon the lives and property of the Mexicans. On their return from the interior, they fell in at Salinas with a division of 200 infantry, of General Arista's force, and attacked and killed every man. The Federal, or rather the independent army at Laredo, Guerrero and Casa Blanca, amount to the number of from 1000 to 1200 men. General Arista's force was, previous to the Indian attack, 800 men. Gen. Canalizo is still at Matamoros, with about 600 men of the Central forces.

The Towakone Indians are committing depredations about San Antonio, and on the roads thereto, on the west side of Guadalupe river. The Lipans were encamped on the Guadalupe, about 15 miles below Gonzalez, on Monday last, wending their way towards Goliad. It is supposed they are going to join Cordova, who, with some 80 Cherokees and Mexicans of Nacogdoches, are ranging about the Arroyo, Colorado, between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, on the road from Matamoros, to Goliad and Live Oak Point, and committing depredations on the traders and travelers."

FROM TEXAS.

We have received later dates via New Orleans.

The Texian government has stopped issuing Treasury notes.

Orders have been received at Houston for raising and equipping forthwith, two companies of Infantry.

The Federal Army of Mexico, says the Houston Star, after making an unsuccessful attack on Monterey, retired to the towns of Guerrero (Revilla) and Laredo, on the Rio Grande. A convention was held at Laredo a town on the left bank of the Rio Grande, which declared their independence from Mexico, organized a provisional Government for the "Republic of Rio Grande," and installed a General Council, Joseph de Cardenas, a lawyer by profession, and lately political chief of the Northern department of Tamaulipas, was elected President of the Republic; General Antonio Canales, was invested with the command in chief of the army. The general Council of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Rio Grande, was installed, and was to proceed to the city of Guerrero, where it is to remain for the present, and where it has a printing office at its disposal.

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INSULT TO LABORERS.—"Laborers are a commodity, bought and sold like merchandise in the market."—SPEECH OF JOHN DAVIS, A SENATOR IN CONGRESS.

Who can read the above without feeling indignant? When before has it been avowed that the poor but honest laboring man was a mere "commodity," that can be "bought and sold in the market" like the horse, the ox, or the bale of cotton! Look at it freemen of Allegheny county. It is the deliberately expressed sentiment of a Federal Senator. Take this in connection with the fact that General Harrison, who voted to sell white men into servitude for fines

and costs, is the candidate of this party for the Presidency, and who can doubt but that it is now their settled purpose to degrade the laboring man, and hereafter to deprive him of all political rights.—Pittsburgher.

RESOLUTION providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks and for other purposes.

That the several incorporated banks of this commonwealth are hereby required, on and after the 15th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, to pay on demand all their notes, bills, deposits and other liabilities in gold and silver coin, except such as may have been made and created under a special agreement, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the charters, to be declared forfeited, as hereinafter provided, of any and all banks refusing so to do. Provided; That any person or persons, from the passage of these resolutions until the said above mentioned day, may proceed to recover and collect, in gold and silver coin, the liabilities of and the penalties recoverable from any of said banks, according to the common law in force in this commonwealth and not otherwise.

2. Resolved—That if any bank within this commonwealth shall at any time after the said fifteenth day of January. A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-one, refuse to pay on demand, its notes, bills, deposits, or other liabilities in gold or silver coin, except such as may have been made and created under a special agreement, its charter shall, for any such refusal, be declared forfeited, as herein provided. And it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons; or the agent of any body corporate, who shall have been refused gold and silver as aforesaid, to make an oath or affirmation before the court of common pleas of the county in which such bank is situated, or, in vacation, before the president judge thereof, of the fact, and upon such oath or affirmation being made, it shall be the duty of the said court, or in vacation of the president judge thereof, to appoint the tenth judicial day thereafter, as the time and the room where the court of common pleas of such county is held, as the place, for the hearing of the said information; and it shall be the duty of such said court of common pleas, or in vacation of the president judge thereof, to give or cause to be given at least eight days notice thereof to the president or cashier of such bank, and also to give or cause to be given reasonable notice thereof to the deputy attorney general for such said county, whose duty it shall be to attend and prosecute the same on the part of the commonwealth, and in case that officer should neglect or fail to appear and prosecute the same the person or persons or body corporate, making information as aforesaid shall be authorized to employ counsel to prosecute the same, and the court of common pleas of such said county, or in vacation the president judge thereof, shall reduce to writing the evidence given on the part of the commonwealth, and also the evidence which may be given by or on the part of such said bank, to disprove or rebut the evidence on the part of the commonwealth, and if the allegation or information charged shall be substantiated by the testimony, to the satisfaction of such said court, or president judge, as the case may be, the said court or president judge thereof, the money being unpaid, shall immediately cause the same to be filed in such said court, and on the same being done, the charter of such bank shall be absolutely forfeited, and the said court, or vacation, the president judge thereof, shall thereupon issue a writ directed to the sheriff of the said county, requiring him to close said bank forthwith, and deliver over to three such trustees, appointed by the said court or judge, and named in said writ, who shall not be stockholders in said bank, or in any wise concerned, directly or indirectly, therein, full possession of the books, moneys, keys, property and effects of said bank, which said trustees shall give a bond to the commonwealth before the issuing of the said writ in such sum and with such security as the said court or in vacation, the said judge may direct, for the faithful performance of their duties, and shall be severally sworn or affirmed faithfully and truly to discharge the duties herein required, and the said trustees shall proceed to settle up and close the affairs of any such bank, according to the provisions of the present existing laws in relation to banks whose charters have been forfeited. Provided however, That the said banks be liable for the fulfillment of all contracts and engagements previously made and entered into by it, and except, also, that the trustees whose appointments is provided for by this resolution, shall have power to use the corporate name of said bank, and be capable of fulfillment of any contract or engagement entered into with said bank previously to said forfeiture.

3. Resolved—That the wilful and deliberate false swearing by any officer or agent of any bank, or any person to or in relation to any statement or statements required by law to be made, or other duty enjoined by law shall be deemed perjury in law, and punishable as such, and the confinement within the penitentiaries of this state, which is hereby required to be part of the sentence in each such case on conviction, shall not be less than one nor more than six years.

4. Resolved—That the several banks of this commonwealth which have, on or since the 9th day of October last, suspended or refused the payment of their notes, bills, deposits or other liabilities, or which shall

suspend or refuse the payment of the same on or before the said 15th day of January, A. D. 1841, in gold or silver coin, are hereby required to loan and pay to and for the use of the commonwealth, in a pro rata proportion to their capital stocks, within the period of one year from the passage of this act, if required by instalments in such sums, and at such times as the wants and exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the same, such amount and sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of three millions of dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, which shall and may during the session of the present legislature be appropriated by law, and directed to be applied to the payment of any deficiency which there may be in the funds pledged for the interest on the state loans; to the debts and damages now due and owing by the commonwealth, to the repairs of the public works, to the continuation and completion of the public works already commenced by the commonwealth, to the expenses incident to the same, and such others as may be directed to be commenced, and to such others of a public character as it may be deemed advisable to apply the same by law, for which said several sums when paid, certificates of stock shall be issued in such sums as the lenders thereof may require, and be transferable in such manner as the governor may direct, re-imbursable at such time not exceeding twenty-five years from the date thereof, as may be agreed upon between the governor and the banks taking such loan.

5. Resolved—That until the fifteenth of January next, the banks of this commonwealth shall be authorized to issue their own notes, and make and declare new loans and dividends not exceeding six per cent. per annum, in the same manner as if the said banks during said period, continued to pay their notes, bills, obligations and deposited moneys owing by them in gold or silver.

6. Resolved—That so much of any law as is altered or supplied by the foregoing resolutions, is hereby repealed.

Marriage between Mother and Son.—The following extraordinary story is related by the Paris Messenger:—"About twenty years ago a girl in one of the departments, although not fifteen years of age, was delivered of a male child, which she placed in the Foundling Hospital of the place, after having first made an indelible mark on its arm. She then came to Paris, and entered into service. Having after some years accumulated 4,000f., her thoughts were turned towards her child, when she inquired for him, he had left the hospital, and tidings could not be obtained of him. A young soldier, attracted, probably by her little fortune, recently paid his addresses to her, and a few days ago they were married. On retiring to the nuptial chamber, she discovered on the arm of her husband the mark which she had made on the arm of her child twenty years ago! The discovery led to an immediate de facto divorce, and a demand of nullity of marriage between mother and son has been presented to the tribunal.

The Belgian Giant.—The New York despatch gives the following sketch of Mons. Bihin, the Belgian Giant, who arrived at New York in the British Queen.—"This extraordinary personage was born in Westphalia in 1807, of poor but respectable parents, who gave their son an education commensurate with their limited circumstances. His growth was rapid and astonishing, and although his early life has been marked by no peculiar event, he has, since his arrival to maturity, attracted throughout Europe, the attention and curiosity of thousands. He is in height eight feet six inches, and is naturally and finely proportioned. A man of ordinary height can but just reach the bottom of his ear, by holding up his hands and standing on tip-toe! His strength is commensurate with his stature—enabling him to raise three ordinary sized men, and hold them at arm's length without difficulty; his features are handsome and intelligent, and his manners extremely prepossessing and agreeable.

The Hartford (Ct.) Courier says—We learn that an Irishman by the name of Burk living near the meadow road, above the bridge, in this city, cut his wife's throat, killing her in a few moments. He then jumped into the river; but was taken out and committed to jail. He is about 40 years of age—both intemperate. He first struck his wife with an axe, then cut her throat—wounding another woman who attempted to protect her. The affray commenced about noon.

We learn that there is too much reason, says the Courier, to apprehend that the pilot boat Sea Gull, attached to the Exploring expedition, as tender to the U. S. sloop of war Vincennes, has been lost, and that all on board have perished. She has not been heard of since the month of June last.—Then she left Orange, Terra del Fuego, miles north of Cape Horn, in company with the Flying Fish. A gale soon after arose and the latter succeeded in beating off the shore. This was the last seen of the Sea Gull. Lieutenants Reed and Bacon, two promising young officers, were on board. The Porpoise had been twice in search of her without success.

An infant child was poisoned in New York a day or two ago by the servant, who gave it too much laudanum.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"



BLOOMSBURG:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1840.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1840. FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON. AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Table listing electoral tickets for James Clarke of Indiana and Geo. G. Leiper of Delaware, including names like Col. John Thompson, Benjamin Mifflin, Frederick Stoeffel, etc.

APPOINTMENT.

Doct. Wm. Petrikin, is appointment Surgeon to the 71 Regiment 1 Brigade 8 Division P. M. in the room of Thomas Swaby resigned.

M. M'DOWELL, Colonel.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. James Buchanan of the U. States Senate, and the Hon. Charles Fraley of the State Senate, for several valuable public documents.

The Resumption Bill which we promised in our last, will be found in another column. We have always said and we have been borne out in the assertion by the people, that the time of the resumption was immaterial, provided that a day was fixed when it would be known that the resumption would take place. We little thought however, that the Legislature would ever consent to have that time put off until after the meeting of the next Legislature, as that would give no surety, of a permanent resumption. If the banks now, as alleged, have the control of the majority of the Legislature, is it not fair to presume that they will then. If so the resumption may be put off ad in finitum, and we never have a resumption unless it be the choice of the Banks. But if they had been required to resume before the Legislature was again to convene, then all would have been satisfied that the resumption would have taken place at the time specified, and confidence would have been restored to such banks as were thought worthy, and business would have revived. As it is, it is but little better than doing nothing upon the subject. It neither gives confidence in the Banks, or an assurance of specie payments. The clause relating to loans from the banks, is but an invitation to loan the state money, as there is no penalty attached, if they refuse.

A new Apportionment Bill has been reported to the Legislature. It places Columbia with Luzerne as a Senatorial district, and gives this county two Representatives until the next regular apportionment.

A bill has passed the Senate, authorizing the Banks to issue, one, two and three dollar bills, until January 1841, and requires them to be paid in specie on demand. It is thought the house will concur.

Within the past week the water has been let in to the North Branch division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and it is now in full operation.

We learn by the Harrisburg papers that a serious breach in Juniata division has stopped all navigation for the present; but hopes are entertained that it will be repaired in a few days.

The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette of the 14th ult. states that the Public Land sales in that district had commenced. During the first four days upwards of \$70,000 had been received, \$99,000 of which were in specie.