

## VARIOUS MATTERS.

From the Coxackie Standard.

### "REDUCTION OF WAGES."

The Federalists are raising a hue and cry about the tendency of the Independent Treasury to "reduce the wages of labor." The Democracy in general deny that it will produce any such effect. But we believe in a great many cases, not one of which however has yet been enumerated in the Federal catalogue, the tendency of the measure will be just such as has been predicted by its enemies to reduce their wages. Let us cite cases where the Independent Treasury will "reduce wages."

It will "reduce the wages" of the stockholders, directors, presidents, cashiers, tellers, clerks and runners of the nine hundred banks in the United States, whose wages, drawn from the laboring and producing classes, have enabled them for years to occupy marble palaces for shaving shops, dwell in magnificent mansions, support extravagant carriages and equipments, with a host of servants, banquet upon the luxuries of the world, and to loll in ease and idleness.

It will "reduce the wages" of a legion of speculators who have been employing the taxes collected from the people to monopolize the business of the country, and thereby cheat producers and the real laboring classes out of their just dues.

It will "reduce the wages" of Federal members of Congress, who have heretofore been paid hundred of thousands of dollars, in the shape of loans, to sustain that corrupt and blighting British shaving machine—a United States Bank.

It will "reduce the wages" of the Conservative Judases, who succeeded from the Democratic ranks for the "wages of their hire," in the shape of heavy loans for their leaders in Congress, and small facilities for their runners in the country.

It will "reduce the wages" of your Swartwouts and other Conservative defaulters—by placing the penalty of felony over their heads, and arresting them, even in a foreign country, if they attempt to filch a farthing of the people's money.

It will "reduce the wages" of the authors of irredeemable shillings and broken bills, who grow fat upon their imposition, and of brokers who hang in squads about their "dens of iniquity"—because it will tend to purify the paper circulating medium by furnishing the people with more of the precious metals, and constitutional currency.

It will "reduce the wages" of bar room ranters, who are hanging in idleness about your groceries, laboring to seduce the honest and industrious poor from their labor and support them in their idleness and disgraceful employment.

In brief, it will "reduce the wages" of all who are living in idleness, at the expense of honesty and the industry of the laboring and producing classes. But to pretend it will have a tendency to injure their interests is sheer nonsense. The reverse will be its whole effect. It will regulate business, and direct and confine it to its legitimate channel. It will secure to the producer an equitable and steady remuneration for his toils, and to the laborer a fair and permanent reward for his services.

James Henderson, Esq., one of the leading whig politicians of Indiana, has addressed "to John C. Wright, David Gwynne and O. M. Spencer, Esq.," a long, able, and indignant letter, of which the following is the conclusion.

"I ask you, gentlemen, to retrace your steps, to disband the confidential committee, and permit the General's thoughts and actions to be as free as the air he breathes. Let the old soldier return to his native land, and his frank and generous heart will disdain all petty subterfuges, and scout all species of indirection.

Believe me, gentlemen, the interrogatories propounded by the Oswego Union Association, are pregnant with much which concerns the interest of the people of this republic; and the honor and interest of General Harrison and that of his supporters are as intimately connected therewith. You may possibly satisfy your friends that no actual force has been perpetrated to obtain your control, but the moral condition of him whom you make your prisoner, will not be in the least elevated in the estimation of the people.

In conclusion, whether you follow the advice here suggested or not, I trust that there are yet enough of the General's friends who will see the absolute necessity of dislodging you from your position, and restoring him to the free and uncontrolled exercise of his own volition.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, personally and politically, your friend and obedient servant. JAMES HENDERSON.

The Austin (Texas) Sentinel confirms the reported defeat of the Central forces in Mexico, at Guerrero. Col. Zapata after being taken near Mear, by Gen. Arista, was decapitated and his head placed upon a pole in front of his house at Guerrero. This provoked a resentment of a brother of Zapata, who raising a force of 400 men, entirely destroyed the Central army, by attacking it when divided into small parties. The Comanches had brought in two Mexican women taken from San Antonio river a year since. They appear unwilling to give up the American prisoners still in their possession.

## A STORM AT CHARLESTON.

The Charleston paper of Friday give the details of a furious storm which visited that city on Wednesday night last. Hailstones fell as large as hen's eggs. The ship Sutton, Captain Bentman, was struck by lightning, and two of the crew were knocked down and stoned. A postscript in the Mercury of Friday morning says:

"Draymen were pelted from their carts and left their horses to run about the streets half frantic—exposed windows were smashed to atoms. A gentleman informs us that he weighed a piece of hail and found it to be three ounces, after it had lain about a quarter of an hour in the wash of the rain. We can readily credit it. The rattle of the hail on the house tops was like the falling of a shower of brickbats. About 7 o'clock the storm seemed passed; but it was soon renewed though without hail, and as we write (8 o'clock, P. M.) the rain is falling heavily."

**A Romantic Scene.**—Among the incidents attending the Cumanche tragedies we find the following, which is really worth a place in some new novel, it is so tinged with romance. One Indian took possession of a store-house, and with his bow and quiver he defended the narrow passage, so that no one could enter the door without the certainty of death. They attempted to smoke him out, but he withstood red pepper tobacco and assafetida. A Mexican then made a ball of turpentine, and set it on fire, in hope of its illuminating the room.—It happened to strike on the top of the Indian's head, and sticking he came bounding out of the room, the turpentine upon his head blazing four feet high. It made too good a mark to be missed, and at the same instant he was pierced by several rifle balls and fell.

Our neighbor of the Danville Intelligencer will please remember that the furnaces for making Iron with Anthracite were commenced in Columbia county before the Iron Ore of this region had been properly developed; and we apprehend that those who invested their capital in that quarter would now be willing to procure purchasers for the purpose of constructing furnaces, &c. in this region. However, we will not disparage the prospects of our neighbors—we wish them every possible success in their extensive and laudable undertakings; and with Mr. PERRY to superintend their hot blasts we have no apprehension of their continued success in the manufacture of Iron with Anthracite. As to Messrs. Haywood & Snyder, we suppose they thought an agency of their works here would be well located at Danville, and we hope they may not be deceived.—*Pottsville Emancipator.*

The Portsmouth (Ohio) Tribune of Friday week states, that a few days previous, a son of Mrs. Early, of Bushcreek township, ten years of age, rode a young horse to water in the creek a short distance from the house. In a few minutes after he started, the family were shocked with the dreadful spectacle of the horse returning at full speed, dragging the lifeless boy on the ground, with a rope around his neck fastened by a slip noose, and every particle of clothes torn from his person. The horse had dashed through the bushes, and fragments of the child's clothes were strewed along the route. It was impossible to ascertain how he could have become tied in that manner.

**Presence of Mind.**—A few days ago, says the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, as the afternoon train of cars from Camden was approaching the three locks, near Lambert, the engineer discovered a boy lying between the rails at a short distance in advance, and apparently fast asleep. He saw it once that he could not stop the train entirely, before reaching the place where the boy was lying, and if the boy should be awakened, he would probably jump up, just in time to throw himself in the way of the train. He, therefore, put the engine at the top of its speed, and dashed over the boy as quick as possible. He then stopped the train and returned to see whether any injury had been done to him. He could not be seen at first, but was soon discovered among the bushes on the side of the road, running off as fast as he could. On being called back, it was found that he had escaped almost all injury. One of his feet happened to lie near the rail, the flange of the wheel had cut off a part of the flesh of the heel, but had not touched the bone.

**Dreadful Revenge.**—We mentioned some time ago the murder, in Indiana, of a Miss Orr, by her sweetheart, without stating the particulars. It seems that a Mr. Johnson had for years paid his addresses to the young lady, though in opposition to the will of her parents. At length he proposed; but Miss Orr, though manifestly fond of him, declared her determination never to marry against her parents' consent. Johnson was of a vindictive temperament, and to revenge himself on the parents, he invited Miss Orr to accompany him in a walk to a grove, about half a mile from her father's house, where he perpetrated the bloody tragedy, by first stabbing her through the body with a long and sharp pointed knife, and then cutting her throat. He then repaired to Mr. Orr's house, with the bloody knife in his hands, where he stated what he had done, and disappeared before he could be arrested. This is said to be a true statement of the dreadful affair.

Phila. Spirit of the Times.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned on the 12th inst. at one o'clock A. M. after having passed an Improvement Bill and a Tax Bill.

In the House, a bill to pay interest on the public debt in specie, was passed, yeas 39, nays 37.

On motion of Mr. SNOWDEN, the thanks of the House, were presented to Mr. Speaker HOPKINS.

A message from the Governor, vetoing the Lancaster Loan company bill, was received, 3000 copies were ordered to be printed. No action was taken on the vetoed bill.

On this MORNING, both houses adjourned about one o'clock, but before the adjournment the speaker addressed the house as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—The period to which we have all been looking forward with such intense anxiety, has at last arrived, and before we separate, I desire to say that the peculiar circumstances by which we were surrounded on the evening of the adjournment of the legislature, on the 10th of April last, prevented me from making the proper acknowledgements for the very flattering resolution you were then pleased to adopt, in reference to my official conduct; I, therefore, avail myself of the present occasion, to assure you, that that resolution, as well as the one of similar character which you had the kindness to adopt on yesterday, calls forth the most grateful emotions of my heart. When I assumed the arduous duties of the office which your partiality prompted you to confer upon me, I did not flatter myself that I could be able to discharge the various duties connected with the office, in such a manner as to meet with unusual approbation. I was aware of the responsibility of the station, but relying on your kind indulgence, I freely accepted it, and I am happy to say, that I was not mistaken in supposing that you would always be ready to supply any deficiency on my part, by your generous forbearance.

That questions of order would sometimes arise, the decisions of which would be at variance with the views of some gentleman was to be expected, but the kind terms of the resolution referred to assured me, that you have done me the justice to attribute the errors committed to an error of judgment, and not to improper motives. I cannot permit this opportunity to pass, without tendering you my grateful acknowledgements for your kind and gentlemanly deportment towards me, as your presiding officer. During the entire session, our intercourse has been free, social, and to me most pleasing, notwithstanding questions have often been presented for our considerations which led to excited debate, and which perhaps sometimes, for the moment, may have produced unkind feelings; yet I rejoice to believe, that those hostile feelings always ended with discussion. You have invariably evinced a disposition to award to each other honesty of purpose—difference of opinion have never been allowed to mar our social intercourse. "We have shared each others pleasures"—and have mutually participated in the hospitalities of the kind citizens of Harrisburg, which have been so abundantly bestowed upon us. But, Gentlemen, our social relations are about being severed; in a few moments we part, many of us, never to meet again in this life. This is a solemn thought, and one which creates in my bosom sensations of the most painful character. When I leave this place to-day, Gentlemen, it is with a fixed purpose not to return again as a member. This determination is the result of long meditation; when, therefore, I cast my eyes over this hall, and behold the many Gentlemen, with whom I have been so familiarly associated, and in whose future prosperity I feel so deep an interest, and then reflect, that when I take my leave of you now, it is without a reasonable hope of ever again having the pleasure of enjoying your society, my feelings of sorrow are inexpressible. In conclusion, Gentlemen, allow me to assure you, that towering mountains may intervene between us, and though we may be separated as far from each other as is the east from the west, yet I shall never forget the friendships which have hitherto characterized our intercourse; and shall cherish till my latest breath, an ardent desire for your present and eternal happiness. That an all merciful Providence may grant you all a safe return to embrace of your families and friends, and "grant you in health and prosperity long to live," is my sincere prayer. I bid you, Gentlemen, collectively and individually an affectionate adieu!

### REVENUE BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the Tax bill, as it passed the Legislature. It is supposed the objects proposed to be taxed, will realize about \$1,000,000.

1. On all dividends by any banks, companies, or institutions of one per cent., or over, a tax of 1 and a half mills "on every dollar of the value thereof."

2. On all personal property, occupations &c. made taxable by law, the county commissioners to add a tax of 1 mill on every dollar of value.

On all bonds, mortgages, monies at interest, &c. stock, (except Commonwealth stock, &c.) a tax of half mill on every dol-

lar of value, "on which one per cent, dividend or a profit may accrue."

On all household furniture, gold or silver plate exceeding \$300, 5 mills on the dollar.

Upon pleasure carriages one per cent. on the value.

On gold lever watches \$1—upon gold and silver watches 75 cents—upon every other description of watches 50 cents.

Upon all salary offices of the Commonwealth one per cent "on every dollar of the value thereof."

3. Duty of county commissioners, and assessors.

4. County commissioners and assessors to ascertain value of subjects liable to taxation, as early as possible.

5. Assessors to give the usual notice.

6. County commissioners to transmit assessments to Auditor General, by 1st September, 1840.

7. Duties of county Treasurer.

8. Taxes to be applied to payments of interest on State loans.

9. County Treasurer to give bond, &c.

10. Secretary of the Commonwealth to publish law and transmit.

## THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"



BLOOMSBURG:

ATURDAY, JUNE 20, 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. LEIFER, of Delaware, }

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Col. John Thompson  | 12 Frederick Smith  |
| 2 Benjamin Millin     | 13 Charles M'Clure  |
| 3 Frederick Stoever   | 14 J. M. Gemmill    |
| 4 Wm. R. Smith        | 15 G. M. Hollenback |
| 5 John P. Steinhilber | 16 Leonard Poutz    |
| 6 John Dorrin         | 17 John Horton Jr.  |
| 7 Henry Myers         | 18 William Philson  |
| 8 Daniel Jacoby       | 19 John Morrison    |
| 9 Jesse Johnson       | 20 Westly Frost     |
| 10 Jacob Able         | 21 Benj. Anderson   |
| 11 Geo. Christman     | 22 William Wilkins  |
| 12 Wm. Shoener        | 23 A. K. Wright     |
| 13 Henry Deluff       | 24 John Findley     |
| 14 Henry Logan        | 25 Stephen Barlow   |

The last Danville Intelligencer contains a communication reflecting severely upon the Canal Commissioners for ordering the water to be let out of the Canal on the first of July, for the purpose of completing the Locks now under contract. The complaints of the writer are unjust in the extreme, as he has no cause whatever to censure, either the Canal Commissioners or Contractors.—The Commissioners gave notice at the opening of the Canal in the spring, that the water would be let out the first of July, and if the Iron master in Danville has not procured sufficient coal to answer his purposes, it is wholly his own fault, and more especially so, as we understand he let six or eight weeks of the best of the boating season pass by, before he ever made a contract for coal, hoping to be able to jew the coal merchants of Wyoming in their price. Now if this be the case, who is in fault, because he has not a supply on hand. Shall the contractors suffer for his negligence, or shall the state suffer an extra expense of several thousand dollars in consequence? His insinuation that the work is not "in the hands of trust-worthy and faithful contractors," is wholly gratuitous, and of a piece with the rest of his communication. They are all old contractors, and are competent and thorough going men. They have used every exertion in their power to be prepared—saving of neither trouble or expense in procuring materials, and we have no doubt will be ready on the first day of July, with materials and workmen to complete the locks in as short a time as possible.—They have not been dilatory and neglectful of their business to save a few dollars.—Then, we again ask, why should they be made to suffer, because others, by doing so, are not ready? There is no justice in it. Were they to wait until all were ready, the locks would never be re-built.

There is another reason why they should be re-built immediately. It is with the utmost difficulty, that they can be kept in sufficient repair, to pass boats, indeed, one

or more of them is in danger of falling in daily, and not the least prospect of standing till fall—and in addition, the Canal is so much out of repair, that sufficient water cannot be passed to float loaded boats, and no prospect of any additional water for several weeks unless it is drained off and repairs made. While this is doing the locks can be built and a good fall business done afterwards. The interest of the many should be looked to, not that of the few, and if it be necessary for the "Canal Commissioners to wrap themselves up in their state authority" to effect this, the people will be satisfied, and not consider it a "mismanagement of our public works."

### THE IRON BUSINESS.

The settlement of the question of making bar iron from Anthracite pig, has aroused the public mind upon the subject of manufacturing iron, and turned the attention of iron masters towards Fishing Creek water power. During the past week we have been visited by several gentlemen who came to view the scites on this stream, and locate works in our immediate neighborhood, and we understand that contracts are now in negotiation for at least two situations for the purpose of creating extensive works, and offers have been made for several tracts of ore lands. We would, therefore, advise all who are desirous of locating iron works upon a large and never failing stream of water, in the centre of the iron region, near the canal, surrounded by a fertile cultivated country, to be on the alert, and buy soon, as we have no doubt every scite will be taken up within a few months. We say to the iron masters abroad, before you locate yourself any where else, come and view the neighborhood of Fishing Creek, for we are confident it presents advantages for the manufactory of iron no where else to be found in the state.

### BRICK.

In this neighborhood, we have two large brick yards, one owned by Mr. Henry Wells and the other by Mr. Joseph Hendershot. Mr. Wells has a kiln now burnt, and Mr. Hendershot has one piled for burning, and the brick from both engaged, and although they intend making several hundred thousand during the season, yet we understand, they will be unable to supply the great demand for them, and several who were intending to build this summer will be compelled to defer it until another year. So much for the blistering below.

### BURTON'S MAGAZINE.

The June number of this valuable monthly publication, now lies upon our table, and we have read it with increasing interest.—The present number is almost entirely original, containing several very interesting miscellaneous articles, and as the editor remarks, "may be taken as a pretty specimen of Philadelphia authorship." We would advise lovers of light reading to immediately become subscribers.

The "Berwick Conservator," is the title of a new whig paper just started at Berwick in this county. The Editor professes much, and pledges himself to conduct the war without engaging in personal abuse.—Let him not only stick to this himself, but also keep his correspondents within the bounds of honorable warfare, and he shall never receive occasion from us to deviate from this correct course. Although we differ politically let us differ honorably.

The whigs republish with great gloe, an extract of a letter, written by Senator Tallmadge in which he makes a calculation of the event of the next Presidential election, and gives Martin Van Buren the votes of only three States. The Lancaster Intelligencer gives it the following happy hit.

"Emphatically the most foolish thing of the campaign is the letter of N. P. Tallmadge, on the prospects of Harrison. A Cherokee Indian would give a better and truer view of things, while he would not encounter the ridicule which, from all sensible men, is visited upon Tallmadge, for an estimate in which he allows Martin Van Buren but three States, giving Harrison the great chance for the remainder! He must have a most contemptible idea of the intelligence of the people.

The Spirit of the Times, of Saturday, informs its readers that a number of laborers were discharged from employment at Girard College, because they would not consent to work more than Ten Hours every day. Girard College is in the hands of the friends of Harrison—those who are loudest in favor of high wages.