

MR. VAN BUREN & GEN. HARRISON.

All will remember the name of Littleton W. Tazewell, formerly United States Senator, and more recently Governor of Virginia, as a distinguished and talented individual. Mr. Tazewell on the 23d of August, addressed a letter to Dr. P. Young of Portsmouth, Va. in answer to some enquiries made of him relative to Presidential election. In speaking of Van Buren and Harrison Mr. Tazewell remarks:

"In their political course these gentlemen have generally differed; and while we were all associated as members of the Senate of the United States, it was my fortune to differ sometimes with both. The occasions of my difference with Mr. Van Buren, were few and rare; but with General Harrison, I do not remember a single subject, involving any question of constitutional law, or of high political expediency, as to which we ever concurred."

In speaking of General Harrison he says:

"In my judgement, General Harrison, is both physically and intellectually incompetent to perform the many, varied, arduous, and important duties which must devolve upon every President of the United States; that it is not prudent to expose our country to the certain perils which must await it, should its destinies ever be committed to a President by accident, in times of difficulty and high excitement, and that such a catastrophe is always probable, when one is elevated to the Presidential chair who has already reached the full term ordinarily considered as the limit of man's life."

In a subsequent part of the letter he makes the following remarks:

"I was opposed to Mr. Van Buren when he was first a candidate for the Vice Presidential chair, and my opposition to him was continued when he was afterwards a candidate for the station he now holds. Upon each of these occasions, there were other candidates who, as I thought, agreed with my opinions more exactly, and whom, therefore, I preferred. Entertaining such sentiments, I have watched his course, since he came into power, with a vigilance that might not, perhaps, have been used by me under other circumstances. Yet, with all this vigilance, I have not been able to detect a single unconstitutional act that has been done or proposed by him during his administration."

THE WAGES OF LABOR.

No political falsehood is more zealously persevered in, says the New York Era, or more industriously promulgated, than that one which charges the administration with aiming to reduce the wages of labor. The first man who had the shameless mendacity to set it afloat, was Senator Davis of Massachusetts, who uttered it from the desk of that council chamber which he has too long disgraced. It was deemed at first too barefaced a departure from truth, to merit any further notice than the dignified rebuke of a distinguished colleague, who said that the author of that libel had "forfeited all claim to the courtesy which is due from one gentleman to another,"—but not every strolling demagogue, from the great Webster down to the grovelling County Clerk of our city, make that outrage upon truth the subject of every speech and of every song. The outrageousness of the lie has prevented such a notice of it as is usually extended to a plausible misrepresentation. Confiding as we do, in the intelligence of the people, it has been supposed that it could not obtain countenance in any quarter, but as there are some men so ignorant as to suffer themselves to be deceived by it, and as it is propagated by men who, whatever be their character, are occupants of a dignified position, even that silly falsehood should be subjected to the ceremony of a denial and refutation. Its origin may be thus explained. A few years ago, the popular notion was extensively prevalent that high prices were sure causes of national prosperity. Such was the state of the public mind when the currency question first began to be agitated. It was truly argued by the Bank Party, at that time, that prices would be reduced by the policy of the Administration, which aimed to curtail the issues of paper money. This opposition influence (aided even in our own ranks to some extent,) succeeded contrary to the wishes of the Administration, in expanding the issues of paper money, and inflating prices, until the grand explosion occurred in 1837. It was then contended by the friends of the Administration, that if prices were never expanded by excessive Bank issues, such explosions could not take place, and in order that the Government might have no agency in producing such expansions in future, it was proposed to separate the Government from the Banks entirely. Hence arose that demagogue story that the Government wished to reduce the Wa-

ges of Labor. Every man of common sense must discover that if the price of all the productions of Labor can be afforded cheaper than other markets can furnish them, that the demand for them will be greatly increased; that if the demand be increased for the produce, the demand for the producer must increase in the same ratio, and that increase of demand for labor cannot fail to insure an increased compensation to the laborer.—How false then the charge, how infamously false the assertion that the Administration aims to reduce the Wages of Labor; and how certain is the policy of the Administration to produce the opposite result! Suppose the ridiculous charge were true. What a spectacle of disinterested benevolence would our country present; on the one side the wealthy employers of labor urging a policy which would diminish their profits and increase the Wages of workmen, and on the other the workmen themselves spurning the generous offer and contending for a policy which enriches their employers and impoverishes themselves—and yet the men who propagate that absurdity, profess to believe in popular intelligence. Truly they must hold it in very high estimation.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

The United Service Journal (English publication) for the present year, 1810, speaks of the plan of the leaders of the federal party in New England, during the last war as below. The writer evidently knows what he is about, and probably writes from the written evidence in the hands of the British government:—

"This was to separate the northern from the southern and western States, to establish a limited monarchy in the above named States, placing one of our (British) princes of the blood on the throne, and strengthening the new transatlantic kingdom, by an alliance offensive and defensive with England. The treaty of Ghent put a stop to the correspondence, which was in active progress on this subject, BUT THAT CORRESPONDENCE IS STILL IN EXISTENCE; and however improbable, it may appear to Yankee pride, were a war to break out a rain between us, something similar would occur before the United States were two years older. The destruction of the public buildings at the nominal seat of the federal government, it was conceived, would indirectly if not directly forward the view of the New England separatists."

We invite the particular attention of the young men of our country, to the startling disclosures here made on British authority. The "CORRESPONDENCE IS STILL IN EXISTENCE," it seems, which was then in active progress; and that it should be carefully treasured up among the British archives, will not surprise those who may recollect the John Henry documents, that were many years ago promulgated. And in October, 1814, the federalists in Connecticut appointed delegates for the Hartford Convention!! And in less than sixty days more the Hartford Convention assembled, and as its proceedings were with closed doors, we never yet have known all that took place within. On the 10th of December, 1814, five days before the convention met, Daniel Webster, whom the whigs intended to be Secretary of State, if Gen. Harrison should be President, voted in Congress against an appropriation for rebuilding the capitol— which it now turns out, had been destroyed by the British, for the purpose of forwarding the schemes of the federal party in New England. And where was Gen. Harrison during these stirring times, when his country was beset by enemies within and without—when the capitol was smoking in ruins—when treason was raising its snaky crest in the north, and a British army under the war cry of "Beauty and Bauty," were preparing to storm our batteries at the south? RESTORED—reposing quietly at North Bend and now the Secretary of the Hartford Convention, and the party of which he is the organ, are rewarding Gen. Harrison with the Presidency for his military services!!

N. Haven Reg.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Democrats of Union county have nominated Capt. JOHN SNYDER for Congress, and re-nominated Dr. ISAAC HOFFMANN for the Legislature. The Anti-Semite candidates are James Merrill, Esq. for Congress, and Ner Middlesworth for assembly.

The Democrats of Erie, Venango, &c. have nominated ARNOLD PLUMER for Congress—in Allegheny county the Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS is the candidate for Congress, with H. H. Brockenridge for his opponent.

In Dauphin county the Democrats have nominated VALENTINE HEMMEL, Sen. for Congress, and Fetterhaff and David Mumma, Jr. for Assembly. The Federalists run Dr. Simonton for Congress, and Benjamin Musser and Samuel H. Clark for Assembly.

Horrible effects of the Sub-Treasury!—When the Independent Treasury Bill was passed, wheat was selling at from 92 cents to a dollar per bushel, in the cities.—It now commands readily from a dollar ten, to a dollar sixteen, in Baltimore. Oh, this horrible Sub-Treasury! How it is ruining the country!

HARD QUESTION FOR THE FEDS.

We find in the "New Era" the following questions addressed to the Feds, which will we think, puzzle them right smartly to answer satisfactorily. We hope our Democratic friends will put these questions to the Feds, and insist upon full, fair and explicit answers:

Why did real estate, which cost, in 1817, \$1,500,000, bring only, \$600,000 in 1819? Was it the want of a U. S. Bank?

Why was it that flour sold for from 12 to 13 dollars per barrel in 1817, and only 4 1/2 in 1819? Was it Gen. Jackson's "tinkering with the currency?"

Why were our imports sixty millions more than our exports in 1816? Was it the "specie humping?"

Why were thousands and tens of thousands thrown out of employment in 1818 and 1819? Was it the "Sub-Treasury?"

Why was it that in 1816 and 1817 wild and reckless speculations were engaged in, and wanton extravagance and luxury the order of the day? Was it the "want of paper money?"

Why was it in 1818, '19, '20 and '21, our banks, our merchants and our manufacturers, from Maine to Georgia, were all involved in common bankruptcy? Was it caused by the administration of Martin Van Buren?

Why were the exchanges more deranged in 1818, and the three subsequent years, than they were before, or have been since? Was it the "want of a great regulator?"

COLONEL JOHNSON.

Wherever this brave veteran and patriot has turned his footsteps, on the call of his fellow citizens, he has been overwhelmed with the outpourings of affectionate kindness. It is not hard eider enthusiasm, but a fond feeling which follows the limping gait and mottled form of the old kind hearted soldier, who is endeared to them by his own personal benevolence, as well as devoted patriotism. How the HARRISON men envy him in the luxury of his own secret enjoyment, springing from the consciousness of having earned it by hard service and much suffering! Major BARRY, former Postmaster General, and aid to Gov. SULLIVAN at the battle of the Thames, has often said that when he rode from the rear to see the body of his friend (the Colonel) whom he understood to have been killed, he met the soldiers bearing him back to where the reserve was stationed in a blanket. The blood was flowing from each end, the drip from the middle not being sufficient to carry it off. He looked in upon the Colonel thus literally imbedded in his own blood, and his face was instantly lighted with the smile with which he always salutes his friends—"I will not die, Barry, (said the Colonel) I am mightily cut to pieces; but I think my vitals have escaped."

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Horrible Disaster:—Fall of the Draw of the State street Canal Basin Bridge at Albany.
Saturday Evening, Aug. 22, 8 o'clock.

Our city is the scene of the most distressing and calamitous dispensation. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, just as the steamboats were departing for New York, and when hundreds of people were crossing the bridge over the Canal Basin, the draw broke and precipitated from seventy to eighty persons, and three or four horses and carts into the basin! They fell about twenty feet into twelve feet water. The struggle for life among the sufferers was brief but awful! We shudder at the horrible recollections of it. Hundreds of citizens, with a dozens boats, sprang to the relief of their drowning fellow-citizens. At 7 o'clock 18 dead bodies had been recovered.

This dreadful loss of life was occasioned by the refractory conduct of the insane man who was refusing to go with his keeper.—His resistance drew a crowd which blocked up the passage until the mass of people and carts became too heavy for the draw.—Officer Hinman, the moment the draw gave way, was endeavoring to disperse the crowd. A large number of citizens continued their search for the bodies until dark.—Several missing persons are supposed to be numbered among the dead. Medical gentlemen continued their efforts to restore life until hope expired. All their exertions were unavailing.

Several bodies were recovered within five minutes after the fall, and we can only account for the abortiveness of every effort to resuscitate life by supposing that the persons lost were injured by the fall or wounded before they sunk. Our medical men, among whom we noticed Doctors Coggswell, Armsby, Van Ohuda, M'Naughton, Hineckley and Startz, were prompt and untiring in their efforts to restore life. In two of three instances respiration was slightly affected, but all finally sunk. The Mayor, who was early on the spot, assisted to save two boys who were nearly exhausted.

Effects of the Sub Treasury.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Saturday says:—"There is quite an improvement in the Dry Good business, and for all goods there is an unusual readiness to pay cash. Trade was never so."

O. K.—One Hibernian inquired of another what O. K. at the head of a Harrison Handbill meant. "Och," replied Pat, "it means that he is still in the hands of his Old Keepers."

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

New Orleans, Aug. 11, 1840.

By the schooner Emblem, arrived yesterday from Matamoros, the following very important intelligence from Mexico came to hand:

Urea, the lately federalist leader, had escaped from prison—on the 13th he roused the people, attacked and captured the city of Mexico, and made Bustamante a prisoner. At the time of the departure of the extraordinary express which brought this intelligence, there was some fighting going on in the centre of the capitol, and a general battle will probably decide which party is to remain master of the city.

The following day, the 16th, President Bustamante was set at liberty, & the Centralists were collecting their force to make a desperate resistance.

Accounts from Matamoros to the 1st inst. mention the arrival of an express from Tampico, bringing accounts from the Capital to the 22d ult. at which time Urea had still possession of the palace.

Canadian Heroine Dead.—At Lorbiniere, on the 17th July, at the age of 100 years and several months, Charlotte Ouellet, of the parish of St. Anne, de la Pocatiere. This young lady was one of the number of other young girls of St. Anne, who put on men's apparel and shouldered the musket to drive out a detachment of English Regulars who were amusing themselves by setting fire to the barns and dwellings of the inhabitants of St. Anne during the siege of Quebec. She and the rest of her company fired upon the soldiers, who instantly fled making temporary barrows in their flight, to rescue their dead who had fallen under the fire of these brave Canadian girls. At the age of 100 years, and a few days only before her death, Charlotte Ouellet could not refrain from a hearty laugh at the thought that she was one who made the best shoos. She has left two daughters the eldest of whom has been a wife for 55 years, the second has just lost her husband after a happy union of 53 years.

Census Anecdote.—Mr. Cist, one of the census takers, in a letter to the Editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, relates the following dialogue between himself and a married lady:

"Madam, what age shall I put you down? (No direct answer.) How old is your husband?" "Sixty one." "And your eldest son?" "Twenty seven." "And the next?" "Twenty-one." "And how old do you call yourself?" "I do not know my age exactly but it is about thirty!" "Did I understand you, madam, that your eldest son was twenty-seven?" "Yes." "You must surely, then, be more than thirty!" "Well, sir, (quite snappishly,) I told you about thirty; I can't tell exactly; it may be thirty-one or two, but I am positive it is not over that."

THE TIDE TURNING.

After the Opposition have created every possible embarrassment to defeat the Independent Treasury, cripple the Administration, and operate politically on the people by suffering, the tide has at last turned.

The long resisted act has passed; and at once prices have risen instead of fallen, and trade has re-commenced, as foreigners can now have some confidence in the currency, and in the stability of business.

In order that the public may see one of the recent changes, we copy the following extract from an opposition organ:—*Globe*. "The dry goods market having been quite exhausted from a long cessation of importations, there have been considerable importations by the President steam-ship, the duties on which will help the Federal Treasury net a little."

Something "Dispersive."—"Sambo, I devise you to sleep wid one eye open, dese dark nights—dare's somethin berry disperse comin!"

"What on arth you mean, like? what's de matter, tell us all about em—don't keep poor nigger in dispense."

"Wal, de fac is, dat are *Scrub Treasury* bill has passed by Washington and Fillemudely; and he aint left a spec of skin on de skin of any nigger dis-side de soul pole. He'll be here fore long dat's sartin—den look out for your ole wool Sambo!"

"Gash amighty! dat are critter comin here. Don't git dis chile arter dark widout a spanish knife—mine dat, like!"—*Conciliated Times*.

A Whig Chief.—The following excellent hit is from the Nantucket Islander—as well conducted a paper as comes from our Post Office box:

"Pa" said a young lady to her father, after reading a glowing eulogium on General Harrison in a Whig paper—"Pa what kind of a chief are the Whigs making of Gen. Harrison?" "Why, a handkerchief, my dear," answered Pa.

The Steamboat, James Gibbon, Capt. Thurmer, was blown up on Friday morning, the 21st inst. near Richmond, Va. The captain's wife, and two children and servant were dreadfully scalded.

One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to women insinuation and persuasion in order to be imperious, it did not give her a sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

Rumors are afloat that several persons were lately robbed in the Pennsylvan Narrows, in this county, at different times. In order to remove these rumors we are authorized to state that but the one robbery was committed, which was that upon Mr. Gorr, that all other rumors are unfounded in truth.—*Union Times*.

Two of the black soldiers at Waterloo, who fired upon the Chesapeake, deserted last Tuesday night, and were re-taken yesterday near the Falls. One of them attempted to kill himself with a large knife, rather than be carried back and suffer the punishment which he knew would be inflicted.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

A machine has been invented in Maryland by which the farmers there have husked and shelled their corn at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour.

We are authorized to announce
SAMUEL ACHENBAUCH
as a candidate for the office of
SHERIFF

for Columbia county, at the October Election.
Aug. 15, 1840.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens:—Being solicited by a number of my friends throughout the county, I again place my name before the public as a candidate for the Office of

SHERIFF,
and most respectfully solicit your suffrages:
JOHN FRUIT.
Madison, July 24, 1840.

We are authorized to announce
Col. MICHAEL R. HOWER
of Roaring Creek, as a candidate for

SHERIFF
of Columbia county at the approaching October Election.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens:—At the solicitation of many friends in various parts of the county, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF
at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes and interest for the office. If elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and humanity.
JESSE SHANNON.
Bloomsburg, July 29, 1840.

The Sentinel and Conservator, Berwick, publish the above till election.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of a number of his friends, presents himself to the citizens of Columbia county, as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF
and solicits their suffrages.
DANIEL WOODSIDE.
July 31, 1840.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COLUMBIA county.

The Subscribers offers himself to the Electors of Columbia county as a candidate for

SHERIFF
at the approaching election, and solicit their votes. Should he be elected he pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and correctness.
MURRY MANVIL.
June 13, 1840.

Please announce the name of
MARSHAL G. KINNEY

of Mifflin township, as a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER. He is an excellent mechanic, and understands the nature of stone and wood work well, and no doubt, if elected, will fill the office with fidelity.
A Democrat voter of Mifflin township.

We are authorized to announce
JOHN HAZLET
as a volunteer candidate for

CORONER
at the approaching election.

Doct. Cahen Moyer,
French Rheumatism Doctor,
From Reading.

Informs the public that he has returned to Bloomsburg, after an absence since January last, and can be found at the Hotel of Daniel Snyder, where he will be at all times ready to attend to patients who are afflicted with Rheumatic pains in the limbs or body.
Bloomsburg Sept. 5, 1840.

115 KEGS NAILS

JUST received from the Colebrook Nail Works made from the DANVILLE ORE, and will be sold to those who buy to sell again very cheap for CASH, to close the sales.
WILLIAM DONALDSON.
Danville, Aug. 14, 1840.