

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility to every form of Tyranny over the Mind of Man.—Thomas Jefferson.

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Volume IV.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1840.

Number 26.

COLUMBIA COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.—Official.

1840.	Bloom.	Briar-creek.	Catawissa.	Derry.	Fishing Creek.	Greenwood.	Hemlock.	Jackson.	Liberty.	Limestone.	Ma-honing.	Mon-tour.	Millin.	Madison.	Mount Pleasant.	Orangeville.	Paxon.	Rowing Creek.	Sugar-creek.	Vally.	TOTAL.	
CONGRESS.																						
Benjamin A. Bidlack.	197	194	143	184	90	89	87	36	135	71	163	77	155	168	60	123	75	188	127	71	2433	
E. W. Sturdevant.	136	106	221	68	27	86	70	2	45	42	183	29	39	50	22	35	29	72	14	19	1295	
SENATOR.																						
Samuel F. Headley.	178	209	121	203	76	81	103	32	139	70	177	64	148	176	58	98	77	178	115	67	2370	
Joseph Brobst.	150	84	245	44	39	83	47	2	41	28	149	41	43	43	22	51	21	74	22	18	1257	
ASSEMBLY.																						
Daniel Snyder.	237	201	161	200	118	114	134	32	128	85	199	87	166	194	73	128	81	190	132	78	2737	
John C. Lessig.	97	89	196	40	6	60	23	1	41	29	136	23	25	13	9	26	17	62	8	13	914	
COMMISSIONER.																						
Christian Wolf.	195	184	131	153	82	95	111	33	112	77	162	76	106	151	61	109	58	209	124	71	2300	
Jacob Yehe.	126	103	187	36	33	63	28		28	21	121	28	68	15	17	23	4	32	6	14	953	
TREASURER.																						
Leonard B. Rupert.	219	70	121	44	105	123	130	32	34	6	59	88	87	141	73	112	29	128	132	48	1782	
John C. Grier.	92	64	192	42	7	37	15	2	42	36	148	14	28	13	3	20	1	62	2	20	840	
John Rhodes.	18	154	29	156		6	9		99	67	128	9	70	47	1	9	71	64	3	20	963	
AUDITOR.																						
Joseph Craig.	208	191	112	107	92	88	129	34	37	65	120	73	135	139	75	97	71	170	120	24	2087	
SHERIFF.																						
John Fruit.	109	134	95	96	53	68	84	15	109	42	116	48	70	162	54	48	48	123	55	15	1544	
Jesse Shannon.	167	119	206	52	28	84	53	9	31	20	148	31	42	8	21	56	16	74	21	17	1233	
Samuel Achenbach.	58	39	60	106	41	21	18	13	31	50	57	35	81	26	4	56	38	63	62	58	917	
CORONER.																						
Andrew Ikeler.	158	193	116	92	95	144	122	7	47	43	129	76	136	150	61	107	71	170	123	64	2300	
John Hazlet.	137	6	189	14	2	2	17			48	1			2	21	8	1	30	1	7	481	

POLITICAL.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:
The election which has just closed, is but the beginning of the struggle. Federalism, with all its immense resources of money and trickery is in the field, and has done its utmost against the determined phalanx of democracy, with little success. It is now reorganizing for the great national battle on the 30th day of this month. Its energies will be strained to the most extreme limit, for it contends for power, for money, for its very existence. All these considerations are involved in this Presidential election, and give to it a solemnity and an importance rarely equalled and never surpassed since the establishment of our government. To lose this election, will be to all honest, true-hearted democrats, the deepest of all misfortunes. It will prostrate for a time at least the great principles of the party, in support of which we have toiled for years, it will obliterate all trace of the reformations effected by Gen. Jackson, and it will peril the very hopes we indulge, that our liberty is not to perish before ourselves.—What stronger inducement to arouse men to action, than this can be furnished? He who will not be on the alert at such a crisis either does not appreciate his own rights, and those of his children, or has not the courage to defend them.
As far as the returns have come in, and that is from a considerable portion of the state, the popular vote shows that the democratic majority EXCEEDS what it was in 1836; by upwards of a thousand in the same counties, and EXCEEDS the democratic majority in 1836 by a MUCH LARGER NUMBER. There is not therefore the least cause for apprehension as to the aggregate democratic majority in the state. It cannot FALL SHORT OF 12,000, although in consequence of the constitutional and iniquitous apportionment bill passed by the federal legislature in 1836 the federalists may have a majority in one or both of the houses! Let this monstrous injustice then, stimulate every democrat to action.

Should by chance a federal majority be elected to either branch of the legislature, with a large democratic majority in the state instead of being discouraged, it should fire every patriot's heart with INDIGNATION! Let it not be said, that in Pennsylvania, fraud can triumph over the people!

Let it not be said that this good old Keystone state of ours, the Gibraltar of American Democracy, has been sacked and pillaged by our federal foes, because her sentinels slept upon their posts and did not adopt the necessary precautions to defend her against the attacks of the federal sappers and miners!

Arouse then, Democratic fellow-citizens! Call meetings in every county of the state—bring every man to the polls on the 30th—detect the tricks of your federal adversaries, and impress upon your fellow citizens in every quarter, the necessity of stepping forward and giving that day to the service of their country. The federal party are more vigilant than ever. They have called meetings to be held simultaneously throughout the whole state, and expect from this concerted movement, to produce an apparent expression of popular opinion which will intimidate and stagger some of the less ardent of our democratic friends.—To foil these efforts, and turn them against their authors, we promise you in a few days, a full and accurate statement of the votes in every county in the state, from which you will see precisely how the contest stands.

In the mean time, we again urge upon you the most determined and persevering activity. Fling your banners to the breeze inscribed with the names of VAN BUREN and JOHNSON. The democracy will rally round them, and bear them triumphantly through the battle.

J. C. BUCHER,
OVID F. JOHNSON,
JAMES PEACOCK,
BENJAMIN PARKE,
JOHN M. FORSTER,
E. W. HUTTER,
MICHAEL BURKE,
JACOB BAAB,
HERMAN ALRICKS, Dauphin;
PETER HAY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL, Philadelphia,
DAVID LYNCH,
H. H. VAN AMRINGE, Pittsburg.

LEVIS.

In the course of Mr. Newell's statement concerning Levis, he alludes to eleven pages of manuscript answers relative to the Schuylkill bank, furnished by the fugitive white in Paris. There is a general call for the publication of this document, which it is supposed forms the confessions of Levis.—*Pennsylvanian.*

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN AND THE WAGES OF LABOR.

The following extract of a letter, written by Mr. Van Buren, dated Sept. 14, 1840, in reply to the citizens of Philadelphia, will be read with interest by every man who desires to form a correct opinion on the subject of *The Wages of Labor*. It needs no praise. The tone in which it is written shows how truly Mr. Van Buren gives his own sentiments, in the letter.

Your remaining question is, whether I am in favor of reducing the standard of wages?

Not comprehending precisely the idea you wish to convey by the term "the standard of wages," it will be necessary, in order to meet your wishes fully, that I should give my general views on this branch of your enquiry.

The labor of an industrious man, is in my judgment only adequately rewarded, when his wages, together with the assistance of those members of his family, from whom assistance may reasonably be required, will enable him to provide comfortably for himself and them, to educate his children, and lay up sufficient for the casualties of life and the wants of advanced age.

To accomplish these objects, it is necessary that the pay of the laborer should bear a proportion to the prices of the necessities and comforts of life; and all attempts to depress them below this equitable standard, are in my opinion at war, as well with the dictates of humanity, as with a sound and rational policy. Left to itself, and free from the blighting influence of partial legislation, monopolies, congregated wealth, and interested combinations, the compensation of labor will always preserve this salutary relation. It is only when the natural order of society is disturbed by one or other of these causes, that the wages of labor become inadequate.

The people of the United States may be truly denominated a nation of laborers. A vast proportion of them live by the sweat of their brow, and the continued exercise of a persevering industry. It was with a proper regard to this condition, that the system of Government under which they live was originally devised. It should, therefore, in my opinion, be always so administered as to insure to them, as far as possible, a just and adequate reward for their exertions, as well as a full enjoyment of the fruits of their industry.

In the distribution of wealth resulting from the union of labor and capital, it is

too often the case that an undue proportion falls to the share of the latter. The discontinuance of partial legislation, which I have always advocated, would be an important step towards correcting this inequality.

It has been ever my design to keep these objects constantly in view. So far from being in favor of reducing the wages of labor, or attempting to render the services required disproportionate to the reward received, it cannot be unknown to you that what is called the ten hour system, originally devised by the mechanics and laborers themselves, has by my direction, been adopted, and uniformly carried out at all the public establishments, and that this mitigation of labor has been accompanied by no corresponding reduction of wages.

I also caused to be distinctly intimated in the month of March last, to the officers of such of these establishments, as might contemplate a reduction of wages, that in my opinion the present peculiarly uncertain state of things, which it is believed results from circumstances that cannot be permanent in their operation, does not present a just and proper basis for the reduction of wages.

I am far from wishing to contribute in the slightest degree to the embarrassment and depression of the laboring classes. It is, on the contrary, my most earnest and constant desire that their industry should everywhere and at all times be amply rewarded, and that the blessings of plenty should be liberally diffused among those who contribute most to their production.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Messrs. Isaac Lippincott, Wm. R. Poite, G. Haines, B. N. Evans, A. S. Fernan, Jos. Frayer.

HARRISON'S CLAIMS ON THE PRESIDENCY.

"This is the man mark him well,"

"Can men gather grapes from thorns or figs of thistles?"

In 1799 he mounted the black cockade and became a placeman under John Adams. In 1807 he ordered the sale of white men in Indiana.

In 1813 he ordered Croghan to abandon Fort Sandusky. Croghan disobeyed, saved the fort, the frontier, and the shipping on the lakes.

He was surprised and 180 of his men cut off by the Indians at Tippecanoe. No breastworks—no outposts—no precaution whatever to save his men.

Do. he was hemmed in for months in Fort Meigs by an inferior force of British and Indians—proved to be inferior when the Americans were fairly let at them.

Do. he fought the battle of the Thames through a spy-glass. Col. James Johnson had to march a mile to the rear, to deliver the British prisoners to Harrison, before he could return to the relief of his brother the gallant Richard M.

Do. the officers under his command passed resolutions that his conduct then—like his principles now—was "inexplicable and shrouded in mystery."

Do. he resigned in the "thick of the war" to make room for Gen. Jackson—the only good turn he ever did in his life.

In 1817 he recommended a standing army of one million five hundred thousand men.

In 1821, in the Legislature of Ohio, he voted for selling white men and women for payment of fine and costs.

In 1840, he was nominated to the Presidency by 1048 clerks and speculators, 346 lawyers and 7 doctors, 33 state office holders, 542 bank officers and directors.

Do. he put himself into the keeping of a committee, which refuses to make "any avowal of his principles for the public eye."

Do. he writes letters to the abolitionists favorable to their schemes but injures them not to get the matter into the newspapers.

Do. his committee write similar letters to the slave holder on similar conditions.

And finally his friends contemptuously a-

vow that they will reason no more with the "mob" that they will trap them with log cabins and barrels of swill."

These things are matters of past and present history, undisputable—the Presidential election will, therefore furnish a test to ascertain whether intelligent and honest portion of the community are, or are not outnumbered by the knaves and fools.

Brooklyn Review.

HARRISON LAW.

One Currency for the Rich and another for the Poor.

A law of Indiana, approved by General William Henry Harrison, on the 17th of Sept. 1807, contains the following provision viz:

Section 2. In all cases of penal laws, where free persons are punishable by fines, servants shall be punished by whipping after the rate of twenty lashes for every eight dollars, so that no servant shall receive more than forty lashes at any one time—unless such offender can procure some person to pay the fine."

Here, therefore, we have dollars as the currency for the rich man, and lashes as the currency of the poor. Even the value of the lash is defined by Harrison's law: "twenty lashes for every eight dollars," equal to forty cents a lash. Be it known, therefore, that in the tables of Harrison currency one lash is equal to forty cents; and one dollar is equal to two lashes and a half! Forty cents of the rich man's money is equal to one lash on the poor man's back!

Say poor men, how do you relish this currency? What do you think of the statesman whose feelings would permit him to take payment out of men's backs at forty cents a lash? Is there not some thing inexpressibly abhorrent in thus balancing money against lashes?

It must be recollected that there could not lawfully be any slave in Indiana, so called. These lashes were for freemen's backs—freemen who were bound to service only for a time.—*Globe.*

ENGLAND INTERESTED IN THE ELECTION OF HARRISON.

Of the deep interest taken by the English fund-holders and Abolitionists in the issue of the Presidential contest, every day furnishes new demonstrations. The commercial letters received from London teem with anxious anticipations and forebodings on this subject. The British newspapers display the most intense anxiety for the success of Gen. Harrison, and the organs of fanaticism and Abolition will hail his success just as they did his nomination here, as the first great step in the attainment of their objects. One of the leading periodicals of England, the organ of the ultra party, moreover anticipates, in that event, the settlement of the North-eastern boundary, by an abandonment of the entire disputed territory to England. Hear, Democrats of the United States, the complimentary language he uses towards you:

"The American 'majority' wish for war with us; and, if it is to come let it come upon this [North-eastern boundary] rather than upon a question of national robbery on the one side, and national vengeance upon the other. A border war, after the *Ruffans of Maine were well chastised*, might be speedily brought to a conclusion. The good sense of the American minority would prevail; and peace would be re-established on a better understanding."

Relying on the uniform policy of Federalism, he anticipates, with certainty, a total abandonment of the nation's rights and honor, in the event of its triumph over the democracy. It calls you "ruffians," a "desperate band of adventurers;" he exclaims, "Grievous it is to think that a country which produced *Clay, Webster Kent, and Story*, should be exposed to a savage onslaught. But the majority, the Indians are foes just worthy of them." He accordingly threatens to "let loose upon them the sixty-six thousand Indian warriors now