

have heard this story. Lady Melvil would have been your good genius, she would have secretly enriched you beyond the dreams of avarice, but the unhappy lady would have sought out a home in another land, there to end her days solitary and alone. Frederick dropped the hand of his wife, he let fall the muslin robe, and taking the piece of money in both his hands, he carried it to his lips with almost reverential solemnity—'You see,' said Madame de la Tour, 'that I am no fairy, but on the contrary from you came the fairy's gift, and it has indeed proved a TALISMAN.'

The Remains of Napoleon.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing on the 13th of October, from St. Helena, says that the day appointed for the removal of the remains of Napoleon, on board the Belle Poule frigate, was the 15th. This was the 25th anniversary of Napoleon's arrival at the Island. The English authorities showed an anxiety to give all possible solemnity to the scene. The Prince on landing was received by the authorities and a guard of honor, with salutes from the Battery and a British vessel of war then lying in the Roads. He and his retinue immediately after landing proceeded to Government House; and after remaining there about half an hour, they proceeded to Napoleon's Tomb, and returned to the town in about five hours.

The letter states that the spot on which Napoleon was buried belongs to a Mr. Richard Torbett, Merchant. Napoleon, having frequently visited that ground during his life time, on which was a beautiful spring of water (with which water he was daily supplied) and a cluster of weeping willows, had frequently expressed a wish to be interred under those trees in case he should die at St. Helena; which request was immediately, and with great pleasure, granted by Mr. Torbett when made known to him. Consequently the interment took place there. The widow of Mr. Torbett, now poor, has been promised the influence of Prince de Joinville, to procure her a pension from the French king.

The "Belle Poule" contained a Sarcophagus of ebony for the purpose of holding the coffin of Napoleon. On board the "Belle Poule" is a Chapel fitted up for its reception, which is lined with black velvet, in small panels, sprinkled all over with silver stars, festooned with silver cord and tassels. There is an altar, with a crucifix over it, at one end of the Chapel. This Sarcophagus is supported at the corners by four Eagles. On the top of it is to be placed an embroidered black velvet cushion, and on the cushion a Crown. Suspended to the ceiling immediately above the crown, a ball with the cross on the top of it, and under the ball the emblem of Justice. In the Chapel are also four pyramids to hold candles; suspended to the ceiling are four vessels to burn incense, there is also a rich velvet pall, which is said to have cost 25,000 francs to cover the Sarcophagus.—*Spirit of the Times.*

MR. VAN BUREN.

In a few months our distinguished fellow citizen, the only son of New York who ever filled the Presidential chair, will lay aside the robes of office, and once more, and for the first time in many years, return to the walks of private life. Unpleasant as it may be, do not look upon his defeat as a circumstance which is calculated to depress his spirits to "make him feel either chagrin or mortification. It is a proud honor to have received the warm and ardent support of over a million of his fellow citizens, who have gathered around him, as the representatives of their political opinions, and as a man in whom they had perfect confidence. During his administration, he has done nothing with which his political opponents could find fault, with the single exception of the passage of the sub-treasury law, for we look upon the standing army and the Ogle speech as mere electioneering tricks. This measure, it is insisted by some of the Harrison prints, was passed on in the late contest, and the election amongst others of Mr. Howard in Michigan, is one of the proofs, as Mr. Cray, the present member, voted for the Sub-Treasury Bill. Mr. Cray was not the democratic candidate. And suppose, for the sake of the argument, that such charges do prove the opposite, what is to be done with Georgia, where the whole Harrison delegation are elected, and yet every one is pledged to go against a National Bank and in favor of the Sub-Treasury Bill? But we do not propose now to review the measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration, but simply to say, that they have without one single exception, met with the warm approbation of the democratic party. Defeat, we are happy to learn from those who have seen him, has not altered the calm serenity of his manners, nor has it shaken for a moment the firmness of his political principles.

Retired from the stormy field, we are convinced that Mr. Van Buren's opponents will award him praise for his firm, consistent, manly course. There has been no truckling, no time serving, no yielding to expediency, even though it might have ensured his re-election, and such qualities must and will command the respect of all. In his private relations, Mr. Van Buren has withstood the severest scrutiny, and even the petty mind of Mr. Ogle, whilst it was rummaging amid the recesses of the pantries and kitchen for material for a political speech, could not find ought in Mr. Van Buren's life which would afford a cloak for his contemptible attacks.

We are free to confess that, actuated by these considerations, we shall feel proud again to welcome Mr. Van Buren to his native State, and we trust that he will be received by his political friends with the same feelings which he would have been had he been successful in the late contest. He has served the people for more than thirty years, and has filled with credit, every office from the lowest to the highest. As a man, as a politician, as an ex-officer, he is entitled to our respectful attentions, and we promise, in the name of the Democracy of New York, a triumphal reception.—*N. Y. Plan- et.*

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1840.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

We are requested to give notice, that the Bloom township Temperance Society will meet in the Methodist Meeting House, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday evening next, December 19th 1840, at early candle light.

ANTHRACITE IRON BUSINESS.

We were much pleased at seeing our article, two weeks since, upon this subject, met, with the right spirit, by the Editor of the Danville Democrat, in his reply. We were always desirous of treating the subject with fairness and candor, and was therefore happy in finding one man in Danville ready to do so. We never wished to detract a particle from the advantages that Danville possesses either by nature or by art, for the successful prosecution of the business, nor did we ever wish to retard her prosperity. But while we were willing to allow them to puff themselves into notice, we claimed the right of showing the advantage that Bloomsburg and vicinity possesses, without being accused of jealous feelings towards others. All we have contended for was two things.—First—that we had abundance of water power, that Danville did not possess, and that Iron could be manufactured cheaper with that power, than by steam. Secondly—that our ore had less dilitious matter among it when mined, than any other ore yet discovered, and of course could be manufactured with less expense. And we claimed too much, we think not. And it gives us pleasure, we acknowledge, to be able to introduce the calculation of the Editor of the Danville Democrat in support of our position—more especially so, as he professes to have received it from men of "practical experience." He says that "pig iron will probably cost per ton by the use of anthracite coal, with a furnace capable of producing 40 tons per week.

2 tons of ore, at \$1,	\$2 00
1 1/2 tons of coal for smelting the ore,	3 00
1/2 do. for using engine,	1 50
1/2 do. for heating blast,	0 25
1 ton of limestone,	0 70
Labor,	2 00
Interest on investment, (\$20,000	0 80
	\$10 65

New then deduct from this expense the item of 1/2 ton of coal for using engine, the difference in the quality of our ore 20 per cent. which he allows, the difference in labor between water and steam power, at least 60 cents per ton and the difference in the capital invested which would be about 10,000 dollars and we have the following result:

Ore for ton of iron	\$1 60
Coal for smelting	3 00
For heating blast	25
Limestone,	70
Labor,	2 00
Interest on Investment	30
	7 85

Making a saving in favor of water power connected with the Bloomsburg ere, of TWO DOLLARS and EIGHTY CENTS per ton of pig metal, or in the work of a week of ONE HUNDRED and TWELVE DOLLARS—and in one year of \$5,824. A pretty little saving surely on a capital of only ten thousand dollars.

It will be seen that our calculation is based on that of the Danville Democrat, and he cannot therefore, complain that ours is too low, as we have plainly shown wherein the difference lies. But it is our belief, and we have formed it from information received from men of "practical experience," that both calculations are too low, by from three to five dollars per ton. Now, if this be actually true, what is the use in attempt-

ing to disguise it by making paper calculations that never can be realized. It will do more injury in the end that it can possibly do good. It may induce, it is true some to run headlong into the business, with extravagant outlays, and help to draw into the meshes of the artful and designing speculator, who has nothing to loose, the unwary and credulous, and bring destruction upon them before they are aware of it, and in the end be more injurious to the "Iron business" and of course to the country, that good can possibly grow out of it. On the contrary, a prudent man will make his calculations upon such a basis, as that in no event, his expenses can be above it, and thus commence his business under such arrangements as will ensure him a certain profit, though but small.

By the above remarks, we certainly do not wish to discourage any capitalists from entering extensively into the business, but on the contrary, it is our aim, to encourage permanent and profitable concerns in the county, such as will not only be a blessing to the owners but to the people. The age for speculations upon mere paper calculation, we hope and trust is gone to the comb of the capitalists, and that the "sober second thought of the capitalists," will settle down on a certain and permanent business that will return them a sure annual profit upon their investments. That such can be done, in the iron business in Columbia county, there cannot be a manner doubt. And in the language of the Danville Democrat.

"To persons desirous of commencing the iron business we would say, the sooner you come to Columbia county the better; you can yet be had at from three quarters to one mile from the canal. This will be taken by those who come first; and those who come later, must go further from the navigation, and thereby add to the expense of hauling the ore to the furnaces, all of which will, of course, be located immediately at the banks of the canal. We hail with pleasure the not far distant period when not only this neighborhood, but that of Bloomsburg also, shall teem with iron establishments of all kinds, which will yield thousands of thousands annually to the wealth of our enterprising citizens, and make Columbia county equal if not superior to the celebrated iron districts of Great Britain. Messrs. Biddle, Chambers & Co. have set a noble example; let other capitalists follow in their footsteps."

Winter has made her appearance, and covered the earth with her snowy mantle, to the depth of about ten inches, and the North Branch Canal is now closed for the season. It has been in operation about two months since the completion of the repairs, the new locks having worked well. They have been rebuilt on a style of plan and workmanship which does credit to the Engineers and contractors.

The Presidential Electors of this State met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 2d inst. and cast their votes for Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler. Bernard Conzolly, jr. one of the electors, being absent, Thos. H. Burrows, was appointed by the board in his stead.

Thaddeus Stevens is making exertions to be appointed Post Master General. Twenty of the Presidential Electors of this State signed his recommendation.

Congress met at Washington City on Monday last, but in consequence of there not being a quorum present, it adjourned until the next day, Tuesday. The heavy snow storm on Saturday and Sunday prevented several members from reaching the seat of Government.

MORE BANK MOVEMENTS.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "A committee from the Philadelphia Banks; and a committee from the Boston Banks, are expected to meet in New York in a few days, to consult on the general welfare." Query! Is the welfare of the Banks, as conducted for a few years past, compatible with the welfare of the People?

DOCUMENTS.

By the following, from the Columbia County Democrat, we perceive that our typical brother Wynn has received a "Public Document," from our distinguished representative. We have not had that honor, during the two last Sessions of Congress, from the Doctor, in his public capacity—and never expect to in any other, for we don't think that such an illiberal specimen of humanity could be libeled.

Wilkesbarre Advocate.

J. Q. Adams.—The Hon. John Quincy Adams is now 74 years of age.

MR. CAMERON.

The following is a copy of this gentleman's letter to the President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, resigning his office into their hands. It will be seen that the reasons alleged are imperative, and that he withdraws from the road under these considerations. We have seen the certificate given to Mr. C. by the Canal Commissioners, showing that his accounts are settled, and that he has fulfilled all his obligations to the Commonwealth—a testimonial that is never given where it is undeserved; and which is the best recommendation any man can desire.—*Lancaster Intel.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LANCASTER, Nov. 15, 1840.

EDWARD B. HUBLEY, Esq., President Board Canal Commissioners—You will recollect, that at the time of my re-appointment, in February last, I then expressed a doubt whether my injured health would not compel me to resign the office which you by a re-appointment, had just conferred upon me, before the commencement of another winter. From that time until the present, I have been in doubt as to the course I should pursue. But the commencement of cold and changeable weather has removed all doubt or difficulty in relation to the course I must, in justice to myself adopt.—I find, which I hoped would not be the case my constitution very much injured, and to risk the exposure which cannot be avoided in the proper management of a road so important as this, would be a sacrifice which I cannot think of making. I therefore, respectfully, resign the office of Superintendent of Motive Power, on the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road to the power which gave it.

I will, however, with pleasure continue to perform the duties of the office till such time as may suit the pleasure and convenience of the Board to appoint a successor. I will too, most cheerfully remain a few days after the appointment of a successor, and give him every information and assistance in my power, be he who he may.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JAMES CAMERON.

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS.

That "bright penny" the Baltimore Sun, has been curious in comparing the salaries of the different Governors, in the various states of the Union. From the Sun's rays, we are able to raise the following list of compensations:

Gov. Roman of	Salaries	Amount
Louisiana		\$7500
Grayson Maryland		4200
Seward New York		4000
Porter Pennsylvania		4000
McDonald Georgia		4000
Morton Massachusetts		3866
Hennigan South Carolina		3500
Gilmer Virginia		3333
McNutt Mississippi		3000
Leicher Kentucky		2500
Reid Florida Ter.		2500
Dodge Wisconsin		2500
Lucas Iowa		2500
Pennington New Jersey		2000
Meorhead North Carolina		2000
Conway Arkansas		2000
Polk Tennessee		2000
Woodbridge Michigan		2000
Reynolds Missouri		2000
Fairfield Maine		1500
Shannon Ohio		1500
Bigger Indiana		1500
Carlin Illinois		1500
Comegys Delaware		1333
Page N. Hampshire		1200
Ellsworth Connecticut		1100
Jennison Vermont		750
King Rhode Island		400

Census Returns.—The Census of Missouri gives 137,750 as the population. Increase in four years, about 51,000.

Pennsylvania has it appears, by the late census, a population of 1,348,233. New Jersey has 373, 272 inhabitants.—This is an increase in ten years, of 52,493.

Population of the City and County of Philadelphia—City, 93,783 County, 165,049

Showing an increase since last census of 69,961.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A bill has been reported in the Senate of Georgia, which requires the Banks of that State to resume specie payments on or before the first day of February, 1841, or otherwise to forfeit their charters. A renewal of the question of immediate resumption of specie payments by the banks, has again become general throughout the Union. The people are impatient, and it cannot be otherwise than that the banks will now be compelled to do their duty. As far as Pennsylvania is concerned, there is not the slightest fear of a continuance of the suspension beyond the time fixed at the last session of our Legislature, the 15th of next month. If the banks of this Commonwealth, are not then able to resume, they will be compelled to submit to the requisitions of the law. The Executive we are informed, upon good authority, is fully determined to show no further indulgence.—They must therefore resume at that time or abide the consequences of a contrary course, no matter from what it arises.

State Cap. Gaz.

Wouldn't She!—The Siamese Twins, it is said, are about to take a wife. Wouldn't the bride be indicable for "bigamy."

THE POPULAR VOTE.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "We subjoin the official vote of 18 States for Presidential Electors, and the approximate majorities in the remainder, except South Carolina, where electors are chosen by the Legislature. In the 10 States of which we have full returns, the aggregate number of votes is greater by 637,549 than in 1835, and 302,940 greater than the whole number of votes then polled throughout the Union, which was 1,408,885. The whole number polled at the recent election is about 2,400,000, showing an increase in four years, of about 900,000, or 63 per cent.—The "big majority in the Union, exclusive of South Carolina, is about 142,000; which, by a fair allowance for South Carolina, would be reduced to 125,000. This may be "deemed and taken" as Harrison's majority in the United States."

It is worthy of notice, says the Baltimore Republican, that by a change of 357 votes, viz: 206 in Maine and 151 in Pennsylvania, Van Buren might have had 100 Electoral votes, instead of 60, his present number.

Pillgarlicky.—The N. Y. Tatler states that one of the firm of a drug store in Market street, in this city has been taken up and held to bail in the amount of five thousand dollars, for counterfeiting Dr. Peter's Vegetable Pills. We do not like to give names, "cause ye?" even the truth is libellous under the righteous laws of our State.

A Royal Stockholder.—The Prince of Orange, who has recently been advanced to the throne, by the voluntary abdication of his father, the King of the Netherlands, is a holder of stock in our United States Band to the amount of one million of dollars.

A Warning.—An English paper says, that eight Peers of England, who were married to divorced women, died suddenly within the last three years. "Beware of the widders, Samivel, beware of the widders!"

Gen. Atkinson.—Brigadier General H. Atkinson denies that he has been stricken with paralysis, as asserted in the St. Augustine News, and says he is on the contrary, capable of taking the field, and of performing the duties appertaining to his rank.

Exciting Trial.—A man is now under trial before the supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, sitting at Salem, for violating the person of his own daughter. His name is Moses Goodhue; he is 50 years of age, and has been imprisoned once before for three years for a similar but less heinous offence. His daughter is an intelligent and modest looking girl, only sixteen years of age. The excitement caused by this trial is intense, and has never been equalled since the celebrated cases of the Knapps were tried in the same place many years ago. The crime of which Goodhue is accused is punishable by death in Massachusetts.

Fatal Coincidence.—A young man named Daniel Polhemus was killed near Round-brook, N. J. a few days since, by being run over by a wagon from which he had just jumped. What is the most remarkable in the death of this young man, is that of an elder brother, after whom he was named was killed by a similar accident.

A Nurse Well Paid.—Queen Victoria has engaged a nurse at the rate of £300 for the first month and £1 per day thereafter.

Novel Burking.—A sexton of one of the churches at Stockport, England, has been arrested on the charge of murdering two children, for the sole purpose of obtaining the burial fees! A similar case occurred in Switzerland in 1786, where at a general communion held at the Cathedral church of Zurich, the wine was poisoned by the grave digger, by which means eight persons were killed and hundreds more taken dangerously ill!

The Inauguration.—The newspapers of Ohio state that the President elect is to be accompanied to the seat of government by "thirty thousand horsemen." We have no doubt, there will be at least that number in attendance, who will be anxious to ride into office.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

A paper has been put in circulation among the electors recommending to General Harrison the appointment of Thaddeus Stevens Postmaster General. We learn that some have signed it, and that others have refused upon the ground that he would not appoint any whigs to office, but prefer the party anties. We advise them not to quarrel among themselves as they will have enough to occupy their attention from now until spring in settling the difficulty between the Strohm and Hiestor parties.

Keystone.

An exchange paper says:—A "REFORM CONVENTION" was recently held in Boston to consider among other things, the expediency of abolishing the Christian Sabbath, the priesthood, &c &c. It adjourned after a three days session, to re-assemble on the last Wednesday in March next.