

thought so abated as that of aspiring to the love of his sister: still less, to a hope of winning it. But when the whole truth came out; and he heard, and instinctively felt even a species of latent exultation which lent a peculiar emphasis and energy to the speaker's language—that this innocent love had been not only avowed, but returned, and sealed with a secret but sacred pledge of betrothal, dating back as far as nearly a year ago, and that Alice's own affections were deeply involved in this plebeian and impossible union, that she even authorized Edward to plead the certain wreck of her whole happiness in life, if not her life itself, as an inducement to his consent and aid, a deep and powerful revulsion of feeling swept over his heart. [His astonishment kept him for some moments speechless, though his flushed and darkened countenance foreboded the storm that was about to break; and even before he spoke, roused as to a deadly conflict of antagonist passions, all those fierce devils of a bad and selfish pride, which long undeveloped, had nevertheless made their home deep in the breast of the youth who stood before him silent, with compressed lips and ominous eye, awaiting the answer in words, already sufficiently given by the electric and more eloquent expression of looks.

(Concluded in our next.)

Democratic Review.—The September number of this work takes rank in the opinion of more eminent critics than ourselves, with the best of the English quarterlies. Many of the papers in it are fine specimens of review writing, and they have a freshness, elegance and solidity about them that it is quite cheering, after wading through the namby pamby stories that follow the 'plates of the latest fashions,' in the monthlies all having too, the 'largest circulation in the world.' The anecdotes of the private life of Gen. JACKSON, it continued, will be worth the price asked for the magazine—being but five dollars a year, in advance.

Affairs of Honor in 'Ould' Ireland.—Old Sir. Capel Molyneux (not the last Sir Capel but is predecessor) was of those 'butchers of a silk button,' who would not allow friendship to cool in the very heat of a rencontre. When about 80 he took offence at something said by the late General Mahon, then a youngster and major in the 9th dragoons, quartered at Armagh; and he invited the major to come out to Castle Dillon, to be shot, and then to breakfast with what appetite he might. They fired a brace of pistols, the young soldier taking heed to shoot wide of the grey head, while the palsied hand of the old man was a sufficient security against any thing, by a chance shot.

Six rounds were exchanged in this manner, the old cock stepping out at each interval during the reloading of the pistols, to interrogate 'Mahon,' as he familiarly accosted him, about his father's agricultural pursuits and to enlighten him upon the relative virtues of the red and white Norfolks. At last the young major got tired of the amusement and sent a ball whizzing by the baronet's ear, which brought him to. 'Thank you, Mahon,' said he, 'that was well meant, but come along now we've had enough of it. My hand is not in this morning. Let's finish it some other time.'—So saying he took the major by the arm and they walked together into the breakfast parlor, where Lady Molyneux, a pious woman was waiting with the family prayer book open, and wondering 'what in the world had kept them so long.'

Resumption in Lancaster.—All the Banks in Lancaster, including that of the Columbia Bridge, resumed payment of specie for all their notes and deposits, on the first instant, agreeably to their previous arrangements.—*U. S. Gazette.*

About 40 cotton mills have commenced operations since the passage of the Tariff law. Well they may. They are protected at the rate of 300 per cent. a portion of which tax, all who wear shirts will be expected to pay.

Columbia County.—Our friends in this county have agreed to run a 'removal and an anti-removal' ticket. This means, shall the seat of Justice be removed from Danville—the county be divided or not. The whigs look on, and consequently a sound democrat will be chosen as the representative of the 'Star of the North.' The removal to Bloomsburg ticket, is headed with the old and clever representative Daniel Snyder.—*Reporter.*

New York.—It is said that two branches of the New York Legislature, are further apart than ever from agreeing to an apportionment bill for the election of congressmen.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The question of removal the seat of justice from Danville to Bloomsburg, which has for several years distracted our friends in Columbia county, is in a fair way of being disposed of at the approaching general Election. Two separate Democratic Conventions, composed of Delegates chosen by the opposing parties for and against Division, were held at Bloomsburg, on the 29th ult.—*Emporium.*

Joseph Jackson, now Postmaster at Rockaway, N. J. was appointed October, 1782.

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

Remember

THE WATCHWORD,

Removal

AND

No Division.

DEMOCRATIC

REMOVAL

AND

ANTI-DIVISION TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,

DANIEL SNYDER.

COMMISSIONER,

JOHN B. EDGAR.

AUDITOR,

JOHNSTON IKELER.

PROTHONOTARY,

JACOB EYERLY.

REGISTER AND RECORDER,

CHARLES CONNER.

DIVISION CANDIDATE

FOR ASSEMBLY,

RICHARD FRUIT.

REMOVAL

AND

AT a meeting of a large number of citizens of Roaring Creek, held at the house of E. Kerne, on the 6th of Sept. 1842, Engel Fox, presided, Maj. A. Troxall and Nathan Driesbach, Vice Presidents, W. D. G. Bischoff, Secretary, it was

Resolved—That it was expedient to hold a meeting of the

FRIENDS OF REMOVAL.

at the House of Emanuel Kerne, in Roaring creek, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1842, at one o'clock P. M. to adopt measures to secure union of action among the friends of Removal and opponents to Division, at the approaching election. It is hoped that all will attend without distinction of party.

Several addresses may be expected.

CAMPAIGNE OF 1842.

Under this caption the *Algerine* of the Danville Intelligencer, has occupied about two columns of his paper, in personal and billingsgate abuse of ourselves, and some three or four individuals; as a knock down for all the arguments we have used in favor of Removal and against Division. His abuse of us is too contemptible to be even noticed,—“it passeth by us like the idle wind, unheeded and unfelt,” but if he thinks he can make any capital for his division project by publishing his oft repeated stale, malicious slanders and falsehoods about us he may continue to do so, till his hair grows grey, or until he becomes himself an honest man, for what we care. We doubt, however, whether all the abuse that he, or his associate speculators can heap upon us will satisfy the people of the county, that Danville is any nearer the centre of the county, than what it actually is, or that it will render a division of the county any more palatable to them. Nor will his denouncing, such men as Daniel Snyder, John Lazarus, Michael Formwald & J. McReynolds as ‘knaves,’ & ‘stool pigeons’ make the division just, or the removal unjust.—They are men as far above his reach as he is beneath the notice of a gentleman. They are known in the county, and need no defence of ours to accusations from so vile a source. The election slanders and personal vituperation which the *Algerine* has heretofore handled so freely in this county, will no longer answer for facts and arguments, and if Richard Fruit has no better grounds for asking for the votes of the friends of Removal than that they are all a set of ‘knaves’ for agitating the question at the present time, we think that he has but a

small claim on them for support, and that his support from them will be still smaller than his claim, if possible. Our reply therefore to the article in question, will be confined to some particular sentences which relate solely to the important question now before the people of the county for their adjudication; leaving his slanders to recoil back upon his own head, and that of his division candidate, as they will undoubtedly and justly do, with three fold vengeance, on the day of election.

“The assertion of Webb, that Richard Fruit, the democratic candidate, is pledged by any connection, or by his word, to ‘sustain division,’ is an unqualified falsehood.”

Algerine.

When we made the assertion that Richard Fruit, was ‘pledged by his connection if not by his word, to sustain division,’ we thought we had sufficient evidence in our possession to satisfy even the most credulous of the fact, and not having seen any reason to change our mind since, we still think so. It is well known that a bill was passed by the senate last winter making a new county out of parts of Columbia and Luzerne, and that Daniel Snyder, in opposition to all the influence that the Berwick and Danville gentry could bring to bear upon it, defeated it in the House, & well do they know that so long as Daniel Snyder is a member of the house, this unholy project of theirs never can be effected. In addition senator Headley's term expires after another session, when they must give up all hopes of a division thereafter. Knowing this, it is necessary that they have a member in the house that will not defeat his bill, and who shall be the man. The Danville borer, at Harrisburg last winter, openly proclaimed that they preferred a division to a removal, and threatened that unless the removal question was abandoned, that they could and would effect it. The Berwick gentlemen, after the adjournment, asserted that either a removal or division must take place and that they had made arrangements with the Danville faction to sustain a division man for the Legislature, and that they would sustain no other. John S. Fulmer, and Richard Fruit were proposed below as candidates for nomination. The ‘democratic lash’ must be applied to ascertain their qualifications. Fulmer is asked, whether he would go for division, if elected. He indignantly replied NO. Then, said the wire workers, you cannot be the candidate, Richard Fruit, will go for the division, and must be our man. The convention is held,—the Berwick delegates, elected by the division men, cast their votes for Fruit, and by cutting and carving of delegates, Fulmer is cheated out of the nomination and Fruit placed upon the ticket. Would the Berwick delegates have given their votes for Fruit, had they not assurance that he would sustain their favorite measure? Would it not have been a complete abandonment of the division?—They are not men who are to go into a measure calculated to destroy all their fondest hopes, without some show of grace being held up to them. It may be that they have been deceived and cheated, as others have been before them by the same wire workers—but if they were, it was by promises to the ear which were broken to the heart. That they had assurance that Fruit would go for the division, no one can doubt, and certainly not, if the word of a division man is to be believed. Since the nomination, the Senator and the Judge have been electioneering for Fruit on the grounds that he would favor a division. And yet we are told that the assertion that ‘Fruit is pledged by his connection’ to go for ‘a division,’ is an ‘unqualified falsehood.’ But let us take another view of the case. It is well understood, both at home and at Harrisburg, that the question is not now ‘removal’ or ‘no removal,’ but ‘removal or division,’ and that the October election decides the question. It was claimed by Heatley and the Danville borer, that a majority of the county preferred a division to a removal. If Richard Fruit is elected will it not be ratifying this assertion, and if Daniel Snyder is elected will it not be contradicting it. Will not the Legislature so understand it? Most assuredly they will, and it is so intended to be understood by the friends of Richard Fruit should he be elected, although they now refuse to call their ticket any other than the democratic ticket, thinking by this means to gull many an honest, well meaning democrat into its support. Now then, by whom is Richard Fruit supported? By the division men. If elected, by whose votes will it be done? By those of the division men. Well then, he is elected by the votes of the

division party, and suppose the question should come up in the house between a division and a removal, which side would he take?—would he go for removal, the friends of which, opposed him, or would he take the side of division, the friends of which elected him. Most assuredly the latter would be his course. It would be natural for him to stand by his friends unless, indeed, he would turn traitor, like others for some immediate supposed personal interest. Is he not then ‘pledged by his connection, for the division?’ Where is there a man in the county who does not believe it? Not one. No, not even the *Algerine* himself. All believe it, in fact all know it. The *Algerine* may assert to the contrary, as often as he pleases. Richard Fruit may now pledge himself against it and in favor of removal if he pleases, who will believe him. If before his nomination he pledged himself to go for a division, who will place any confidence in a pledge given when he finds he is compelled to abandon his old ground, to secure the least possible chance of election. If he has abandoned removal for a nomination to Assembly what will he not do to secure his election? And if elected, what will he not do to pay back some of the debt of gratitude for the ‘generous confidence extended to him, when he was in a state of ‘betwixt and between.’ He would be an ungrateful man indeed, if he would not extend to them the helping hand in time of trouble. Is the assertion ‘unqualifiedly false’ that Richard Fruit is ‘pledged by his connection to sustain division?’ We merely ask these questions for information.

“Having no disposition, if we had the power, to dictate, we purposely refrained from interfering with the action of the people in any manner previous to the nomination.”

Algerine.

Did we not know how little reliance there is to be placed in the word of the *Algerine* we should have been astonished at his making the above bold assertion, but knowing the recklessness of his course, in false electioneering, we must say, that nothing emanating from that source, however ridiculous and absurd, it may be, creates any surprise in us. What, the *Algerine* take no part previous to the nomination?—For what purpose was he scouring the county, for weeks before the county convention, advocating the nomination of John Fulmer and urging the people to send delegates for him? And not giving him up, until he was whipt into the harness for Fruit, during court week. So severe was the lashing, so humble a slave had he become; and so well did he work in the collar placed upon his neck by a couple of men, against whom, no abuse of his had been too vulgar to be hurled by his ‘democratic lash,’ that he turned round, spaniel like, and undertook to whip Fulmer to the traces too. But he ran against a snag, and found a man not quite as pliable as himself. For what purpose was he ‘flying up the creek’ a short time before August court, but to make arrangements to secure the election of John Fulmer, while Fruit's particular friend and fugler, was in the same neighborhood, heading his movements. Did he not, at that time, get quite angry, and d—n, a particular individual because he would not draw into the same team that he, himself was then harnessed in, and out of which he was so soon after whipt? For what purpose, during court week, while his back was still smarting under the ‘democratic lash’ that had been so liberally applied to him, did he catch every man by the sleeve that came in his way, and urge them to sustain Fruit? Was it merely, that he might ‘not interfere with the action of the people before the nomination,’ or was he not acting himself, but merely as a ‘stool pigeon’ for others. For what purpose was he applying his ‘democratic lash’ to two or three other individuals to keep them out of the field, that they might not ‘interfere with the arrangements’ that his masters had made? For what purpose was he promising an office here and an office there to secure friends for Fruit? Was all this done that he might not interfere with the action of the people in any manner, previous to the election? ‘We merely ask for information.’

A Cincinnati paper states that a farmer, after standing all day in the market, one day last week, with a load of potatoes, without finding a purchaser, took them to Covington, on the opposite side of the river, on his way home, and sold them for six and fourth cents per bushel.

The base and malicious attack upon the character of Daniel Snyder, in the last Danville Intelligencer will be duly appreciated by the citizens of the county who know him. If there ever was an honest and faithful representative within the walls of the capitol, Daniel Snyder was that man, and with all the slander that Valentine Best, Peter Baldy, and the Danville delegation heaped upon the heads of others at Harrisburg, last winter, they dare not lie; a witness against the integrity and honesty of purpose of Daniel Snyder. He was known there, as well as at home. But it has been left for them to return to the county, and in order to defeat a measure of immense importance to its citizens, to traduce not only him but every other individual who takes an active part in the question against them. Will it have its intended effect? We trust not. What has the private character of this or that individual to do with the justice of the removal? Should they make out that the principal actors are ‘knaves’ and ‘stool pigeons,’ will it relieve the people of the county from the burthens now imposed upon them, in consequence of the improper location of the public buildings? Will the people be any better satisfied with its position? Would any slander heaped by us on the heads of some certain gentlemen in Danville, who have been, and are now, ready to deal d—n around the land to keep the courts at Danville, advance the justice of the removal cause. We answer emphatically, no that there is too much intelligence in the people of the county for it to have any effect on them, other than a feeling of indignation upon its authors. We shall not therefore follow in the footsteps of the *Algerine*, but keep on in the even tenor of our way, and advocate the cause upon its merits, alone, leaving to them the honor of attempting to destroy private character for private or public ends. We will wash our hands of so foul and dastardly a transaction. It can only originate from those who know themselves in desperate circumstances, and that it requires desperate means to extricate themselves from them. An honest man with an honest cause, will not resort to them. He requires not such weapons.—The villain only uses them.

As the flood gates of abuse, slander, and defamation, which the *Algerine* has been collecting for months past, has now been opened, we must expect to see a continuous torrent heaped upon the heads of all removal men, until after the election. The *Algerine* is not to be a candidate this fall, having concluded to postpone being a candidate for Congress until the next election; and he thinks by that time to smooth over his unprincipled attacks upon private character, for the purpose of cheating the people out of their just rights, and that he can again go ‘up the creek,’ and beg of the democrats, as he did this fall, to throw away sectional feelings, and sustain him for the exalted station. Nay, he may now go to the very man whom he now calls a ‘knave’ to give his influence for him. He has brass and impudence enough for any thing, but we should suppose that the lessons he has heretofore been taught, in relation to his popularity, would be sufficiently satisfactory without another expression. Having been defeated as prothonotary by receiving but about 1100 out of the 2800 democratic votes in the county—once as a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, and receiving but 6 votes out of 40 for Senator in Convention, we should think he would be rather careful of boasting of the confidence reposed in him by the democratic party in the county. Much less should he boast of his popularity abroad, when, having electioneered for weeks to procure the situation of Clerk to the House of Representatives he was compelled to withdraw, without allowing his name even to go into caucus for nomination, then offering his services to the State to act in capacity of Treasurer, he received but some half a dozen votes in the house. If these are not demonstrations of confidence, we should like to know what can be called so.

We trust the friends of Removal will not again find themselves so shamefully gulled, deceived and cheated as they have heretofore been, especially in 1836 & 1840.—Now they positively know the secret designs of their enemies, it is but the part of prudence and sound policy to check at the onset the foul manoeuvres of the division men. Forewarned, our friends ought to be fore armed, and we trust that the result of the election in this county in October will prove, that the removal party, by a cordial and unanimous support of their ticket will have secured the triumphant success of their just and righteous cause.