

"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 borers, 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 Headley and the Danville borers, 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

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 per-he take?—would he go for removal, the sonal 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 betweeny.' 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 into 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.'

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, he was wiser, they dare not lay a word

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 continued 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 that 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.

"They aim at a change in the county, that would put the tax payers to some twenty thousand dollars expense, for the benefit of a few greedy speculators at Bloomsburg."

Thus saith the Algerine of the Intelligencer, with his usual want of candor and truth, as we presume he refers to a removal of the seat of justice from Danville to Bloomsburg. If such be the fact, we pronounce it a wilful wicked falsehood, uttered by him to deceive and dupe the friends of removal, into the support of a man, who, if elected, the Danville faction can use to enrich themselves 'at the expense of the county,' by lopping off one third of the county, and compelling the other two thirds to put up new buildings at Danville, in place of the old now there.

That the avowed object of electing Daniel Snyder is to defeat the division, and procure the removal is known to all. The friends of removal do not skulk behind the bush, and resort to 'false electioneering,' to effect a just cause—they come boldly up to the work, and proclaim their intentions, but the Danville faction, are resorting to all the falsehoods and misrepresentations that ingenuity and their wicked hearts can invent to defeat the removal candidate and elect

their division man. This story of the twenty thousand dollars is one of their many falsehoods by which they calculate to defeat him. They attach to this, in their secret electioneering, another falsehood, which they dare not publicly speak, because they know the refutation is at hand. It is that the friends of removal were not bound by the bill to pay a cent towards the erection of new buildings, but would put the whole expense upon the county. Of the baseness of this electioneering story, we need say nothing more, but to refer the people of the county to the bill, as it passed the house of representatives which we publish below. By this it will be perceived that the county buildings were to be appraised by disinterested Commissioners, and the appraised value to be secured to the county by good and sufficient bonds, and that land, also, upon which to erect the buildings is to be deeded to the county free of expense, before the Commissioners can contract for putting up new buildings. This will place the county upon as good grounds if not better, than she now is with regard to her public buildings. She at least gets the value of her buildings and what is more a good title for the land upon which they are to be erected. And what more can be asked? We answer nothing in justice, and when people are contending for justice for themselves, they should not, and will not, ask for any thing but justice from others.

The assertion that the buildings would cost twenty thousand dollars is equally ridiculous and fabulous. Less than one half the money would put up good buildings at the present low prices of lumber and materials, and as they are to be put up under the direction of the county Commissioners they would not permit any extravagance in them. But why do the Danville faction change their tune as to the cost of public buildings. When advocating division, they declared that the eight thousand dollars subscribed at Berwick for the new buildings of that county, was amply sufficient to defray the expenses, without laying a dollar tax. Why the shoe pinches their toes now, while it pinched others at that time. This is all the difference. We cannot, therefore, too often repeat the warning *be wary of false electioneering*. We cannot close this article without one further remark. If the bill was calculated to work such great injustice to the people of the county, why were they afraid of having it submitted to them for their division upon it. The people of the county are certainly as good judges of what is for their interest as a few individuals in Danville can be? We answer, it was because they knew, that the bill asked for nothing more than justice, and that a majority of the people would understand it rightly,—accept it without hesitation, and thus mete out justice to the county, and to the Danville faction. They were in fact in the situation of the criminal, afraid that justice would be meted out to them.

The following is the bill referred to, as it passed the house. It speaks for itself.

Resolved, That it shall and may be lawful for the qualified voters of the county of Columbia, at the next general election, to vote upon the question of the removal of their seat of Justice from Danville to Bloomsburg, in said county, in the manner following, to wit: Those in favor of a removal shall vote a written or printed ticket, labelled 'Seat of Justice,' & containing the words 'For a removal,' & those against shall vote a written or printed ticket, labelled as aforesaid and containing the words, 'Against a removal,' the said tickets to be deposited in a box, which shall be provided for that purpose, at each and every of the election polls of said county; and the returns of said election shall be made in the same manner, by the returns judges, as in the case of the election of members of the Assembly. And if, on the meeting of the returns judges, it shall appear that a majority of the votes have been given in favor of a removal then the following sections of this act shall be of full force and effect; but if it shall appear that a majority of votes have been given against a removal, then the following sections of this act shall be null and void: Provided, That if, within fifteen days after the result of said election shall have been known and officially published, twenty or more qualified voters of said county shall take and subscribe on oath or affirmation, a before justice of the peace said county, that they believe said election to have been conducted fraudulently and illegally, then it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of said county, upon being furnished with a copy of said oaths or affirmations, notify in writing the president judge of any adjoining district, to hold a special court at Danville, at such time as may suit his convenience; but not exceeding two months after he shall have been notified as aforesaid, to decide upon any matter of dispute growing out of the holding, conducting, or returns of said election, as well the legality or illegality of any votes given at said election; and if the said court, after a full hearing of the case, shall be satisfied that said election has been illegally or fraudulently conducted, it shall be the duty of the president judge thereof to direct the sheriff of said county to hold a new election, within sixty days thereafter, upon giving at least fifteen days' public notice of the same; said election to be conducted in all respect as heretofore directed. Provided further, That the Sheriff of said county shall, immediately after the passage of this act, give notice thereof in at least two newspapers, in said county; and shall also notify the citizens thereof of the election to be held under this act, in the same

manner that notice is given of the holding of the general election.

Resolved, That if a majority of the people of said county shall decide as above, in favor of the removal of the seat of justice, it shall be the duty of the Governor within three months thereafter, to appoint three disinterested citizens of this State, none of whom shall be residents of the county of Columbia, whose duty it shall be as soon as conveniently may be, after receiving notice of their appointment, to assemble at the town of Danville, in said county, and after being duly sworn or affirmed, shall proceed to value and appraise the court house, jail and all other buildings belonging to the said county, situate in the town of Danville aforesaid, at a reasonable cash price; and shall make out duplicate reports of such valuation under their hands and seals of a majority of them, one of which reports they shall deliver to the prothonotary of said county, who shall file the same in his office, and the other shall be deposited in the commissioners office of said county.

Resolved, That as soon as it can conveniently be done, after the valuation of the public buildings of the county of Columbia situate in Danville aforesaid, shall be made, and the report filed as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Board of Commissioners of the county of Columbia aforesaid, and they are hereby authorized and required to take and receive a bond or bonds of indemnity or other securities, payable to them and their successors in office, for the use of the county of Columbia aforesaid, from such responsible person or persons as may offer & willing to be bound in the same conditioned, that upon sale of the public buildings aforesaid as hereinafter provided for, the full amount of the valuation heretofore mentioned shall be realized for the use of the said county of Columbia; and in default thereof, that they, the said obligor or obligors, shall make up and pay into the county treasury the full amount of such deficiency.

Resolved, That as soon as the foregoing proceedings shall be fully completed, the Commissioners for the county of Columbia for the time being be, and they are hereby authorized and required to take and receive a deed or deeds of conveyance to be made to them and their successors in office, of any quantity of land not exceeding one acre, in the town of Bloomsburg, in trust for the use and purpose of accommodating the public buildings to be erected thereon, & for such other purposes as the grand jury or juries of said county, with the approbation of the court and concurrence of Commissioners of the county, may and shall from time to time; order and direct for the use and benefit of the said county. The said land shall be furnished without charge to the county.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners, when the site aforesaid shall be ascertained and the lot or lots of ground shall be conveyed as aforesaid shall make an estimate of the probable expense of erecting suitable buildings to be of brick or stone, for court house, house, prison, and county offices; and the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to receive subscriptions from individuals that may be offered for the purpose of erecting the public buildings, and also to increase the county rates and levies from time to time, so as to enable them to make up any deficiency in the same necessary to erect said buildings.

Resolved, That said County Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to erect, or cause to be erected on the lot or lots so fixed upon as aforesaid, suitable buildings to be of brick or stone, for court house, prison, and house for the county records, and cause the same to be built and completed within the space of three years from the time of passage of this act; and as soon as the buildings are erected and completed as aforesaid, the said Commissioners and Sheriff of the county shall cause the prisoners (if any,) there confined in the old prison, to be safely removed to the new prison and the public papers and records then remaining in the public offices at Danville, to be safely deposited in the new building built and prepared as aforesaid for the reception thereof; and from thenceforth the seat of justice in and for the county of Columbia shall cease to be at Danville, and the same is hereby removed and fixed at the town of Bloomsburg, in the said county, and the public offices heretofore kept, and the courts of justice heretofore held at Danville, in and for the said county of Columbia, shall be kept and held at Bloomsburg, in the buildings erected for their accommodation as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the said County Commissioners and their successors in office be and they are hereby authorized and required to sell at public auction, after due and public notice given, to the highest and best bidder, the old court house and prison and all other real estate in the town of Danville, belonging to, or held in trust for the said county of Columbia; and on the sale thereof to make and deliver good and sufficient titles for the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and to pay the net proceeds thereof into the county treasury, to be applied towards defraying the expenses of said county.

Resolved, That so much of the existing laws of this Commonwealth as are altered and supplied by this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Wasn't those Dutch flowers handsome? These three lines just fill out this column, so says our d—n.