

POLITICAL.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

We can scarcely imagine how democrats were induced to sanction the veto message of Gov. Ritner upon the improvement bill, after his having signed the Mammoth Bank bill—especially when his reasons for vetoing the former are founded upon deception and falsehoods. When the bill re-chartering the United States Bank was presented to him for his signature, he could see nothing to disapprove, although it embodied a host of other acts, both public and private; and yet when the Improvement bill is handed him for executive sanction, he sets his foot upon it, because of the different appropriations in the same bill. What glaring deception! Are not all the appropriations for public purposes, and do they not embrace the same objects of utility to the public?—And were not the different acts attached to the omnibus Bank bill as various in character and design as the kitchen-cabinet of his Excellency? We have not time for any further remarks of our own upon this strange document, and will therefore subjoin a few extracts from exchange papers to give our readers some idea of public opinion.

From the Lyeonizing Chronicle.

Gov. Ritner, (not to speak profanely,) certainly knows more than all the world besides. How superfluous it is, while the state of Pennsylvania is enlightened by the rays of its present brilliant executive, to elect men to legislate and make laws.—The session just ended has fully tested its folly.—For all the labour, time and consideration of our senators and representatives in forming and maturing an appropriating bill, received from the governor the most formal manifestation of contempt. The veto, was unquestionably written before the bill had passed the senate, as it speaks of appropriations which were stricken out. But it is not to be supposed that his excellency would so much degrade himself, or turn the energies of his powerful mind to examine personally a document coming from the representatives of the people, when he is engaged on matters of so much more importance. The veto was handed to Gov. Ritner several days before the passage of the bill, already cut and dried, with the injunction that it should be sent to the house *literatim*. He of course obeyed, and the consequence is that our grand system of internal improvements must be suspended—business paralyzed—contractors made bankrupts—laboring men thrown out of employ—produce reduced and pressure in the money market increased. The proclamation, which is the offspring of a deep sense of the injustice done the citizens of this state, amounts to nothing a mere declaration that there is a sum of money in the treasury unexpended, but which is in reality appropriated to specific objects, entirely unannounced with the main lines, which the vetoed act contemplated chiefly to benefit.

From the Greensburg Argus.

We would beg leave to observe that we entertain some doubt of the governor's sincerity, when he displays such a "holy horror" of the spirit of speculation, and such a dread of its effects upon the morals of the community. When the charter of the U. S. Bank was presented to him for his signature, he could discover nothing dangerous in it; and yet no measure ever adopted in Pennsylvania, is better calculated to create speculations and their consequent speculation, than the creation of an institution with so large a capital, and such immense resources. It provides the funds for the circulation, and it controls the market of our state; creating and depressing it at its own good pleasure.—But when he is called upon to sanction a bill, appropriating less than one-tenth the capital of that bank to state purposes, to be expended in and among our own citizens, for the benefit and prosperity of the state, he suddenly discovers in it a great source of speculation, and all the dangers attendant upon an overstocked market. Extraordinary acuteness!

What are the consequences of this veto? Why the progress of the public works will most likely be retarded, if not entirely stopped; the enterprise of the community receive a sudden check; our commonwealth is thrown perhaps years back in the march of internal improvements, and the credit of the state is likely to receive a shock, whose injurious effects may be felt many years hereafter. Let the blame of all this, rest where it ought.

So much was the governor frightened at the mischief he had done, that he immediately follows it up with a proclamation (which will also be found in this paper,) to sustain the credit of the state, setting forth her available funds, which display is rather unfortunate, as it clearly shows their inadequacy to meet the demands of the present season. Time and space prevents us from saying more at present.

The Huntingdon Gazette has the following paragraph, in a well written article upon the veto:

Who introduced this extensive system of appropriations for the benefit of companies. Was it not the Ritner party who had a majority in the last legislature? For the purpose of chartering the bank, did they not give a bonus to almost every turnpike road, every railroad, in the state, and to eve-

ry company that was to be chartered by them, to buy votes for a corrupt monied monster? Then they could appropriate near three millions of dollars, sacrifice every principle of honor and integrity—violate the most solemn pledges and laugh to scorn the voice of the people to carry a monopolizing bank. And why—forsooth it aids our public improvements—rail-roads and canals, the arteries of our wealth and prosperity will be brought to every man's door—and most contemptible, degrading and odious of all apologies, the bank will school our children. Then we had no squeamishness on the part of the governor—he gilded the whole with deceit, and has been deceiving himself and the late legislature ever since for the act. He could sanction a bank which has been grinding the people to dust and making crouching slaves of freemen—he could sanction every turnpike, railroad, canal or river improvement, and appropriations for them; but when his enemies have the power (in the house) he hypocritically talks about economy, retrenchment and reform. This is consistency, indeed!

From the West Branch Farmer.

The infamous law incorporating the U. S. bank in this state, was the beginning of the difficulty between the governor and the legislature. That law, by way of bonus and to enlist the feelings of different parts of the state, for electioneering purposes, gave to turnpike and railroad companies the neat little sum of about \$1,500,000. Notwithstanding the people would not be bribed, but at the last fall election plainly told Ritner and his advisers that they plainly understood their motions. He now seems determined to go on the other track, and wait till after the next fall election, no matter who suffers before he calls an extra session—expecting that his veto will elect members favorable to any wild visionary scheme, Stevens and other advisers may get into their head.—We take the following passage from Gov. Ritner's last annual message, showing that he recommended to the consideration of legislative aid, the very appropriations on which rests his objection to the bill in question.—Consistency is not one of Gov. Ritner's sins.

While on the subject of internal improvements, permit me to remark that the more modern, though highly useful kinds, should not monopolize our attention and care to the exclusion of the older. This state owes much of her early prosperity to turnpikes, state and other roads, and many canals still depend upon them for access to market. Fayette, Greene, Washington, Westmoreland, Somerset, Bedford, Franklin, Adams, York, &c., have had, and still have, scarcely any other reliance. The fostering care of the legislature should be continued to them, and an enquiry instituted whether the turnpike appropriation made by the last session, was sufficient to relieve these beneficial companies, and to put the roads in a state of repair calculated to render them useful to the public. It should always be kept in mind that the canals which principally rely for an outlet to market upon roads of this description, have derived little, if any benefit from the canal and railroad expenditure.

From the Fayette Courier & Shield.

Gov. Ritner issued a proclamation on the 6th inst., proclaiming—"That the legislature had adjourned without making any provision for carrying on the internal improvement of the state, or paying the laborers for the work actually under contract, and for which the faith of the state is pledged" &c.

See the deception that he is trying to practice upon the people! Is not the above quotation a perversion of the truth? Yes! Did not the improvement bill, appropriating \$3,047,742, to be expended on the different canals, railroads, turnpikes, state roads, river navigations, &c., pass both houses of the legislature? and after passing, was it not sent to his excellency for approval? Did he not VETO it? Did not the legislature pass a bill amply redeeming the pledged faith of the state? Yes! Was this not vetoed also by him? It cannot be denied. Did he not know that no other bill could be passed?—and did he not also know that, in vetoing it, the improvement system would be existing? Why all this deception? Why did he not say, (as he undoubtedly did do,) that he prevented the legislature from making a law for the necessary provisions of carrying on internal improvements, which he charges that body of neglecting?

A dinner was given on Thursday last, at the City Hotel, Philadelphia, to the Hon. GEORGE M. DAVIS, before his departure on his mission to Russia. It was very numerously attended, both by his personal and political friends.—*Penn. Reporter.*

The opposition of this state, are exulting over the election in the city of New York, by the federalists, of a minority Mayor. This is in perfect accordance with the principles on which they elected Gov. Ritner. The democrats of New York ran two candidates, consequently the opponents of Van Buren, carried their candidate, and at this they shout victory as loud, as if they had obtained a large majority of all the votes. A victory is a victory to them, no matter in what way obtained.—*Id.*

In Connecticut, the friends of Mr. Van Buren, have re-elected all their congressional delegation, and the democratic state ticket is elected entire, by a large majority.—*Id.*

FREDERICK HUMMEL has been appointed an associate judge of Dauphin county.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



BLOOMSBURG: Saturday, April 29, 1837.

TO OUR READERS.

On again assuming the control of a press we consider it unnecessary to make many promises—in regard to our future course. We were amongst the early and zealous supporters of the patriot Jackson, and contributed our humble efforts to sustain his administration, which so eminently added to the honor, prosperity and happiness of our common country. We were amongst the advocates of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; and we uniformly supported the Democratic candidates for office in our state and county elections. The same principles which actuated us in supporting democratic candidates and measures heretofore, shall be our guiding-star in our present undertaking.

In launching our little bark, whose tide indicates its character, upon the troubled waters of the great political ocean, we must anticipate some severe gales; but however much we may secure the censure of political opponents, as a party; we shall endeavor to deserve their esteem as an individual and a neighbor. The "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT" will be fearless and faithful in supporting those principles which the editor may deem essential to an honest administration of the government; but shall strictly avoid the vulgar and abusive cant which characterize some presses of the present day, at the sacrifice of their own reputations, and the displeasure of their patrons.

"THE DEMOCRAT" will contain as much variety of subject matter as its limits will permit; and having been influenced to establish it by many of the oldest democrats in the county, we solicit the patronage of the public, and will promise every exertion on our part to deserve their liberal support. We cordially extend to all the right hand of fellowship, and shall feel grateful for their favours—presenting the present number as a specimen of those we shall issue hereafter.

We feel under many obligations to those friends of this establishment who have used such efficient exertions in our behalf; and it is with feelings of gratification and pride that we can already announce an ample number of names on our list of subscribers to insure the permanent establishment of the "Democrat," and render our labours both pleasing and profitable.

Persons holding subscription papers for the "DEMOCRAT," will much oblige us by sending them, or a list of the names attached to them, as soon as convenient.

If any of our papers are mis-sent to subscribers, they will please notify us, and we shall promptly make such alterations as they may direct. Those of our patrons who may have changed their places of residence since affixing their signatures to proposts, are particularly requested to give us an early notice of their present places of residence.

We return thanks to those of our old friends in Union county who have attached their names to our subscription list. Although debarred from a participation in the political transactions of their Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts, yet we shall always feel an interest in their several results; and we shall always remember those friendly associations, aside from politics, which gave a zest and pleasure to life, during our residence amongst them.

Our editorial brethren to whom we send this number of the "DEMOCRAT," will confer a favor by sending their papers in exchange as soon as possible. They probably have experienced a similar difficulty in selecting copy.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.—An election will be held at the house of Jacob Keller, in the township of Bloom, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the citizens of said township are in favor of continuing or rejecting the present system of common schools. They will also be called upon, if they continue the system, to say what amount of tax shall be levied the ensuing year for school purposes. All taxable inhabitants are permitted to vote.

BLOOMSBURG.

We would be doing injustice to our village, as a faithful chronicler of the times, were we to neglect an early notice of the immense mineral wealth which surrounds it, even should we postpone a description of its beautiful and healthy situation, until a more convenient season. But the discovery of numerous and extensive strata of Iron Ore in this vicinity, covering a vast territory, and extending along the whole range of ridges, from Fishing creek to Hemlock—a distance of about four miles—has given an impetus to the spirit of speculation, and in a few years will guarantee the erection of extensive Iron works on all the streams passing through the Ore region. In several places a great number of hands are employed in excavating these rich and long-hidden treasures of the earth; and, amongst others, the Farrandville company, of Lyeonizing, are very extensively engaged in excavation, upon a tract which they recently purchased, bordering on Hemlock creek, and about two miles distant from Bloomsburg.

We saw several specimens of iron ore, similar to that found in our neighbourhood, which were dug from the same mountainous range in the vicinity of Danville. It will yield from 60 to 70 per cent. We congratulate the people of Columbia county on the glorious prospect of increasing wealth so abundantly promised in the discovery and use of these mineral treasures.

Our Mechanics appear crowded with the favours of their customers, and our merchants have been engaged at Philadelphia in purchasing their Spring and Summer assortment of store goods. We anticipate a lively season for Bloomsburg, and an advertising harvest for ourselves.

THE CONVENTION.

On the second Tuesday in May next the Delegates elected by the people to alter and amend the constitution of Pennsylvania, will assemble at Harrisburg. Although we apprehend that but few alterations will be made, yet the acts of so many distinguished and talented gentlemen as will occupy seats in that body; must render the proceedings of great interest to every citizen of the commonwealth; and we shall therefore use our endeavors to present our readers with an early and regular detail of their doings. If nothing else be transacted, we sincerely hope the patronage of the Executive may be curtailed—that the time for the meeting of the legislature may be fixed after the holidays—and that all offices for life may be totally abolished, as inconsistent with our republican form of government. These amendments would be a beginning at reform, and we have reason to believe would be sanctioned by two-thirds of the people of Pennsylvania, when they vote for the accepting or rejecting of the amendments on the second Tuesday in next October.

THE LEWISTOWN BANK.

It was currently rumored a few days since that this institution had closed its doors; but the last "Union Times" contradicts the report, and adds—"It has ceased for a while to discount paper, but has not failed to redeem its notes."

Now we apprehend that this Bank never had occasion to cease discounting paper in its own neighbourhood; for unless it has been very much misrepresented, it is a complete "shaving shop," and during the last six months has used most of its funds in the hands of Philadelphia Brokers, where two and three per cent a month is as easily obtained as the legal interest would be in the vicinity of its own location. And from the following we are inclined to think that its agents in the City are amongst the "unfortunate" class who have recently failed for enormous amounts, and who are now offering to compound with creditors by paying 15 and 20 cents in the dollar, in order to increase their facilities for carrying on the same game. We extract from unquestionable authority.

From Bicknell's Reporter of April 25.

Our Banks refused yesterday to receive on deposit, as heretofore, the notes of the Bank of Lewistown, at Lewistown Pa.

ADVERTISING.—This paper will contain the Sheriff's, County Commissioners, and Treasurer's advertisements, in order to give our readers a full idea of our own county affairs; and for the convenience of the Bar, we shall insert the Issue Lists for the different courts in this judicial district.

We learn from the Keystone of last Wednesday, that the individuals indicted for an outrage upon a young female, were severally tried and acquitted.

THE REMOVAL QUESTION.

It may be well enough, in the first number of the "Democrat," to inform its readers that one of the primary objects of this paper, distinct from its political character, shall be to urge the removal of the seat of justice from Danville, to some more central and convenient place. It has been an object of deep concern for many years—a subject devoutly wished and petitioned for by a large majority of the people of Columbia county; and the consummation of which has alone been prevented by the extraordinary exertions of a few individuals whose private interests are identified with a continuance of the present *oxy-corned* location. We shall pursue the course dictated by our prospectus, to "ask nothing which is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing which is wrong;" and if we do not prove our course a just one, we will freely give up the contest to our opponents.

It is with reluctance, however, that we are constrained by a sense of duty, to commence this campaign in the first number of our paper; but the course pursued by a few of the "conservative" party in Danville, during the sitting of our last term of court, have rendered this early defence of the rights and interests of the people both necessary and expedient.—By a system of misrepresentation, which long practice has rendered almost perfect, a majority of the Grand-jury were induced to vote for the erection of fire-proof buildings. They were told that \$2000, were lying in the county treasury, unappropriated, and not needed by the county,—when, in fact, this same \$2000 has been borrowed from the Bank of Northumberland, and for which the County must pay a regular interest of six per cent. per annum. But a majority of the Grand-Jury were opposed to the erection of fire-proof buildings. They were told that \$2000, were lying in the county treasury, unappropriated, and not needed by the county,—when, in fact, this same \$2000 has been borrowed from the Bank of Northumberland, and for which the County must pay a regular interest of six per cent. per annum. But a majority of the Grand-Jury were opposed to the erection of fire-proof buildings. They were told that \$2000, were lying in the county treasury, unappropriated, and not needed by the county,—when, in fact, this same \$2000 has been borrowed from the Bank of Northumberland, and for which the County must pay a regular interest of six per cent. per annum.

Our Mechanics appear crowded with the favours of their customers, and our merchants have been engaged at Philadelphia in purchasing their Spring and Summer assortment of store goods. We anticipate a lively season for Bloomsburg, and an advertising harvest for ourselves.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, wishing to disabuse public opinion in respect to his vote as a Grand-Juryman, on the subject of the erection of Fire-proof buildings at Danville, will now state that he was influenced to do so by misrepresentation, and that he is not only opposed to the project himself, as an individual, but feels confident that a large majority of the people of Columbia county are openly hostile to the measure—believing it a mere trick in some cunning ones of Danville to prevent a removal of the seat of justice to a more central part of the county, in conformity with the wishes and convenience of its citizens.

SAMUEL KRESSLER.

Epsytown, April 25, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It was with no little surprise I received the information respecting the vote of the Grand-Jury, at our last term of court, on the erection of Fire-proof buildings at Danville. I feel confident that a majority of the Jury were opposed to the measure; and that if they had understood the question, would have voted against the bill. I was a member of the Jury, but could not be present when this vote was taken, owing to sickness in my family. If I had been present I would have recorded my vote against the iniquitous bill, and by representing to others the nature and design of the proposition, I have no doubt but it would have been lost by a large majority.

ALEXANDER McCARTY.

Bloom township, April 25, 1837.

The Reading and Catawissa Rail Road Company have received a new impulse to their enterprising operations. Moncure Robinson, Esq. it is stated, has effected a sale of the stock in London to the amount of one million of dollars, and has also obtained a loan of the same amount to further the object. May success attend their exertions in promoting the public welfare.