COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

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

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OFFIECE OF THE DEMOCRAT, OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, MAIN-ST.

TERMS:

period than six months; nor any discon-tinuance permitted, until all arrearages Our own recent experience afford are discharged.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent nsertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year. LETTERS addressed on business, must be post paid.

MESSAGE

From the Governor of Pennsylvania, to. both houses of the legislature, at the commencement, of the session, January,

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS :-

in transmitting to the legislature my first annual message to contemplate for a few moments, the peculiar change in the circumstances that attend its present meeting, from those which attended the meeting of the last legislature come together in a spirit of peace and amity, to perform the various imporduties confided to them by the people Jurring and discordant interests will not, I trust, as if it had not been pronounced. distract their councils, nor "contested elections," love of office, or reluctance to yield submission to the will of the majority, dis- harvests, and for as great a measure of prosturb their harmonius action, and shake for a time the confidence of our sister states and of the world, in the integrity and stability of our republican government itself.

several ensuing weeks are too memorable to monstrate that their guardianship is reposbe soon forgotten. During that unfortunate ed in faithful hands. period for the first time, in the history of this commonwealth, was it deemed necessa- by the constitution, of giving to the legislary, by those entrusted with the functions of ture information of the state of the comthe government, to appeal to military force, monwealth, and recommending to their conto protect the civil authorities in the discharge of their own duties, against the al- pedient, I must in the first place, invite your leged interposition of a portion of the citi- attention to our financial condition, as the zens of this comomwealth, who were present subject of first importance to the people.at the seat of government, as was their privi- A full exposition of the debt due by the lege, to wimess the cerimonies of organiz- state to holders of the certificates of the vaing the legislature. Whatever disorderly rious loans authorized by law, will appear occurrences took place in the house of re- in the following tabular statement, showing presentatives and in the senate, on the day the amount of the several loans-when aubut still more is to be regretted, that these made, and the annual interest thereon. occurrences found it the least cause to create, or palliation to excuse them in the conduct of men, whose stations, whose duty, and whose eaths all conspired to restrain them from flagrant and wenton violations of the law and the constitution, and hostility to the restraints of social ordes, when even private citizens openly set at naught the laws of the land : - it is conclusive proof of a spirit worse, far worse in its tendency, when officers solemnly sworn to obey and execute the laws trample them contemptnously under foot. In doing so, they seem 40 forget that not only public officers, but even laws and constitution of government. exert their authority over a free people, only by virtue of public opinion. Withdraw from them this potent support, and they fall alike powerless and unheeded.

The public officer will possess the confidence and enjoy the respect of the people, so long as his conduct is conformable to their wishes, their wants and the law; but he will possess the one and enjoy the other no longer. The law or the constitution will cremain in force, while it is believed to be eapable of promoting the public happiness and public good. The moment either censes to be productive of this result, it is subjected to the wholesome remedy of repeal or modification. The laws of nature and the recognized principle of our own free gavernment, point out the justice and the duty

of this course. These elementary principles should be ever present to the mind of those who are invested with authority. They would en-force the lesson inculeated by all experience that no officer of the people can depart from his duty, and continue to command their respect and their support. They would admonish public functionaries, that those who forget them, those who determine to resist the popular will and treat elections as if they had not taken place, must expect on the part of the people, the keenest disapprobation, and it may be, the mest fearless

and patriotic defiance of their menaces and By the loans authorized since the their power; against which, even legislative enactments are vain, and the bayonets of any other soldiery than those of a standing army pointless, impotent and unavailing .-The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will be published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or Two Dollars Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. In such energencies they would learn that No subscription will be taken for a shorter or such obedience intended to insult those

Our own recent experience affords abundant confirmation of these general truths. We can proudly refer to the history of Pennsylvania for proof, undoubted proof, that our republican institutions are reared on a foundation not only permanent but impregnable. We have seen them assailed, at times, by both corruption and force, by adversity and prosperily, by foreign war and domestic discord; by the independent energies of the people and the audacity of those they had entrusted with power; they have withstood all those trials, they have not been shaken. but around them have cling with a broader and a firmer grasp, every feeling of affec-tion and every principle of liberty that can animate the breasts of an American people.

But a year has elapsed since the pairiot was trembling for the fate of this commonwealth, agitated as it seemed, to the very verge of a civil war between the people and their rulers. The danger is past-uanquility is restored-this legislature assembles It appears to me an appropriate occasion as those did, composed of the fathers of the republic, under auspicious omens; scarce a trace of convulsion remains, except in the stern and awful lesson it has taught to all public functionaries, a lesson they will not in future dare to deride, that when a majority of the people has passed judgment on any men or any measure, it is worse than folly and desperation, to treat that judgment

We are indebted to a gracious Providence for a season of general health, of abundant perity and blessings, as in his insermable wisdom, he usually bestows on the nations of the earth. Peace with foreign nations, security to our wide and extended com-The scenes witnessed at Harrisburg on merce, and respect to our flag, in all seas, the 4th day of December, 1838, and for characterize our national relations, and de-

In performing the duty enjoined on me sideration such measures as I muy judge exalready named, are to be deeply regretted, diorized-when due-for what purposes

Nature of

Loans

15th January 1839, prevision has been made for the payment of prior loans falling due before the meeting of the legislature in 1840 marked thus * in the above table

and amounting to Whole amount of state loans bear-1,840,000 00 ing interest at 5 per cent. per annum except \$200,000 00 which bers 41 per cent. \$29,914,003 32

The following state debte do not bear interest;

There was due on the 15th January, 1839, by appronal improvement purposes-miscellancous objects, treasurers report Journal H. R. 1838-9, vol. page 11,) the \$2,076,785 87 There has been paid on this account by loans authorized at 457,750 00 the list sersion Out of funds of treas-258,891 17 Leaving the sum of 1,360,146 70 Due United States on account of 2,867,514 78 surplus revenue

Aggregate amount of state debt \$34,141,663 86 Abstract of the appropriations of the laws authorized since the 15th January, 1839. To pay interest on

\$822,250 00

the public debt To pay temporary and stock loans 1,840,000 00 To pay debts due on appropriations pre-viously made to various internal 457,750 00 improvements To pay tepairs of the Hantingdon breach 380,000 00 To pay repairs of the canal and railways To pay for avoiding Columbia inclined plane 69,000 00 To pay old debts, Po pay damages, new work on old lines, canal com-105,000 00 missioners, &c. o pay for locumo tives, ropes, &c. for railways, 100,000 00 To pay on account reservoirs Por-70,000 00 tuge railway, 4,694,000 00

\$630,000 00 Eric extention. 800,000 00 Sinnemahoning ex-20,000 00 Wiconisco canal. 190,000 00 1,650,000 00 Towards the following improvements:

Towards completing public works com-

menced in 1836.

Survey rail road Harrisburg

When reim-

bursable

Amount

North Branch ex-

Stock in Franklin 100,000 00 railroad, Stock in Pennsylcanal. 50,000 00

Whole amount of loans authorized \$6,524,000 00 at the last session,

It thus appears that the state debt amounts to the the vast sum of \$34,141,663 80-of which the some of \$29,914,003 32 being due upon states loans bears an annual interest of \$1,494,700 16.

* This aggregate state debt (with exception of \$180,000 00, appropriated at the last session of the legislature to the survey of a railway from Harrisburg to Pittsburg-to stock in the Franklin rail road and to stock pairs and management for the same time in the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal as above stated) was contracted prior to the 15th January, 1839, the day of my insuguration. It is true that the sum of \$6,524,-000 00 was authorized to be borrowed since that period - but the whole of this large amount (with the above, exception) was appropriated to the payment of debts and habitities due and falling due in the year 1839, for the payment of which no provision had been made when I entered apon the duties of my office.

It is evident from this simple statement of the public debt, that whatever may be its amount, or whatever the inconvenience we suffer from it, none of the responsibility rests upon me. All the additions that have been made to it, since I came into office, have been either to pay debts already due, or to prosecute contracts for works then commenced and in a state so forward, as to ferbid their abandonment. This public debt has been contracted under full authority of law, The faith and honor of the peopie are pledged, in the most solemn manner to the payment of the interest annually accruing, and to the final payment of the principal. Every consideration of duty, integrity and national fidelity, binds us to the honest performance of our part of the bargain with the holders of the certificates of our loans. It is immaterial whether we received these loans in paper money, or in gold and silver; whether in merchandize, rail road iron, or any other commodity;we have received a consideration in some-thing we have issued the certificates of stock and we must abide by the contracts which we ourselves ivited others to make with us, and ratified in all due forms of law.

I stated in my inaugural address, I believed, although the state debt was large, and a considerable portion of it had been incurred by injudicious legislation and expenditure yet that I was convinced the publie improvements constructed by it, and the general increase of the value of the property in the commonwealth, were fully equal to the whole amount of the debt. I still entertain the same opinion, but in submitting to your consideration a statement of the resources of the commonwealth, I feet it to be incumbent on me to exhibit the actual productiveness of our internal improve- appropriated to the support of motive powments, in a light somewhat less flattering er, but of this only five or six thousand dol-00 to turn back. The great undertaking must it, go through ;-we had pledged our faith, our firmness, and our ability to that effort, wealth arising from all revenues payable and we gathered hope and confidence into the treasury, together with an estimate wherever they could be found. It is not of the whole amount of public property will surprising, therefore, that our governors, appear from the following tabular states legislators and people, have deceived them- ments i oo of this favorite object. It forms no just ground of censure against the active sup- Canal and railway tolls, porters of our system of internal improves Auction commissions and ments, that they have fallen short,-far short-of public expectation, in the amount Collateral inheritance tax. o of revenue they afford, The time may o perhaps arrive, at no very distant day, when the increases of our population, business and wealth, will enable us to realize Land and land office fees, o the flattering anticipations of the early Tax on bank dividends, friends of the system; among whom, as an Tax on certain offices, unwavering advocate and supporter of that Tax on write. &c.

system, on judicious principles, I am proud to claim a rank. It is immaterial what we had hoped or what we now desire, on this subject; it is our duty as prudent and faiths 180,000 00 ful guardians of the public interests, to examine it with candor, and to act upon it without concealment or fear,

If the income derived from our public improvements is less in fact, than has been generally represented and supposed, the present is the time above all others, when it should be made known; and measures be adopted to meet the deficiency. The following tabular statements show the as mount received from tolls and from motive power, during each of the last five years; the amount expended for motive power, reand similar estimates of tells and expenditures for the ensuing year, to wit: 1835. Tolls received, 8567.631 67

From motive power, 86,727 10 \$684,357 77 Repairs and cost of motive 431.625 10 power \$252,731 67 1836. Tolls received \$671.849 74 From motive power, 106,281 04 838,130 78 Repairs and cost of motive 551,024 63 power, 8287.106 15

1837. Tolls received. \$758,765 12 From motive power, 216,585 37 975,850 49 Repairs and cost of motive 883,516 80

\$91,833 63 1838. Tolls received. \$721,458 70 From motive power, 244;570 94

966,029 64 Repairs and cost of motive 1,089,657 71 power

Deficit, 103,628 07 To which the deficiency for said year may be added for debts due and unpaid the sum of 275,000 00 \$378,629 07

1839. Tolls received, 821,780 58 From motive power 280,123 53 1,101,904 11 Repairs and cost of motive

\$445,443 79 For this year the sum of \$100,000 was

656,960 33

I am constrained to pursue this course by a high sense of duty and not by any desire to that the tolls for the present year, exceed arouse hostility against them, or to weaken the amount of expenditures for motive powthe confidence of the public in their ultimate, or, repairs and management, only \$445,443 value and nulity. It has been customary 79. The tolis for the last five years, though 1841 \$930,000 00 hitherto, to state the gross amount of toils gradually increasing, only exceeding the 00 derived from our canals and railroads, in expenditures on the lines from which they 00 such a manner as to convey the impression are derived \$698,587 17-and in fact, in 00 that they visited that sum, clear of all de the year 1838, fell short of meeting the exductions for management and repairs. The penditures \$378,628 07, including the de-00 constant yearly increase of tolls has served ficiency and debts due at the end of the 00 as a powerful stimulant to the prosecution year. And if the public works be put in 00 and extension of the entire system of our a situation, available for the business of the 00 improvements, Men of sanguine feelings coming year, the estimated tolls will not no have confidently looked forward to an early more than equal the estimated expenditures. day, on which the tolls, arising from our It is perhaps due to the public improvements 00 improvements would not only pay the in to state, that, after payment of repairs and terest on the whole state debt, but yield, in all expenditures upon them, the tolls for the 38 addition, a large surplus to be applied to the year 1839, thus appear, to have exceeded 00 extinguishment of the principal. Local in-00 terest and ardent public enterprise readily \$824,071 86. I refer you to the detailed 00 concurred in this opinion. We had em- report of the Canal Commissioners for such 14 barked in the system too deeply, both in further information on the subject as may pecuniary investments, and in a state pride, be essential to a full understanding of

The ordinary resources of the Common-

selves, and deceived each other, in pursuit Abstract of the ordinary revenue of the State in 1839. \$821,780 58 auction duties, 101,728 61 35,908 78 166,079 56 Dividends on bank stock, Do, turnpike, bridge navi-41,017 70 gation stock, 46,594 95

133,440 73

2,882 90

26,652 58

TABULAR STATEMENT.

STATE LOAN.

Dates of Acta

authorizing.

Loans			authorizing		OTHERDO	F.,			
Stock	Loan			2d April	1921	1 June	1841	\$930,000	
do	do			30 March	1824	1 January	1839≈	220,000	0
do	do			30 March	1924	1 May	1839*	380,000	0
do	do			11 April	1825	1 January	1840°	150,000	0
do	do			1 April	1826	1 Decem'r	1846	300,000	0
do	do			9 April	1827	1 Decem'r	1850	1,000,000	
do	do			24 March	1828	1 Decem'r	1853	2,000,000	0
do	do			18 December	1828	1 January	1854	800,000	0
do	do			22 April	1829	1 Decem'r	1854	2,200,000	0
do	do			7 December	1826 and	(1 May	1839"	90,000	0
19.70	100			4 January	1831	1 May	1844	62,500	0
			10	(C) (C) (C) (C) (C)		[1 April	1847	50,000	0
do	do			13 March	1830	4 March	1858	4,000,000	ti
do	do			21 March	1831	1 July	1856	2,483,161	6
do	do			30 March	1831	1 July	1856	300,000	0
100.00	do			30 March	1832	1 July	1860	2,348,689	04
do	do	'n		5 April	1832	1 July	1860	300,000	0
do	do			16 February	1833	1 July	1858	2,540,661	4
do	da			27 March	1833	1 July	1858	530,000	O
do	do			5 April	1834	1 July	1862	2,265,400	0
do	do			13 April	1835	1 July	1865	959,600	0
Loan	for eastern	3		28 March 9 April	1831 and 2 1833 5	28 March	1861	120,000	0
Long	for Union company.	3		1 Murch and 16 December	1833 }	10 April	1863	200,000	0
	ry loan for N. B. Ex	}	Res.	16 June	1836			200,000	0
	orary loan.	100		12 See, act 14	April 1838			600,000	
d					do do	4		200.000	- 77
Stock				26 January	1839	1 July	1859	1,200,000	
da	do			9 February	1839	1 July	1964	1,280,000	
do	do			16 March	1839	1 July	1864	100,000	
do	do			Res. 27 March	1839	1 July	1868	470,000	
do	do			Act 7 June	1839	1 July	1859	50,000	
	do			27 June	1839	1 July	1964	1,150,000	
	orary loan.			27 June	1839	1 March	1840	220,000	
Stock	do			19 July	1839	1 July	1868	2,054,000	00
	7.							31,754,003	23