

assigned for the passage of the last mentioned act were, that it was more proper that the duties of the Canal Commissioners should be exercised by persons appointed by and having the confidence of the Executive, for the time being, than to have the whole internal improvement system, under the control and direction of persons, who may not harmonize with the Executive in opinion, while he is, in a measure at least, held responsible for the administration of the Government.

Every set of men have the right, I suppose, to change their opinions, when and as often as they please; but I confess I find some difficulty in keeping pace with some of the changes of modern times; for what was then right cannot now be considered wrong.

There is another and to my mind an insuperable objection to vesting the power in the Legislature, as provided in this Bill; and that is, the fact that from the manner in which the State is districted for Senators and Representatives by the act of 16th June 1836, the political character of both branches of the Legislature does not correspond with that of a majority of the people of this State; and it is impossible not to see that the effect of the Bill in question, will be to give a political complexion to the Board of Canal Commissioners, different from that of a majority of the people. The whole object of the Bill is, to remove from office men holding one set of political opinions, and to appoint political opponents to their stead. Any attempt to conceal it from the people betrays a gross ignorance of their understanding and intelligence. I conceive it to be a duty which I owe to them to speak thus plainly and explicitly on the subject.

The appointing power is the most embarrassing part of the Executive duties. I have no desire to increase its amount, nor even to retain that which is now vested in the Governor, where it can be safely exercised elsewhere. If a change is deemed essential to the prosperity of the public work, and that the power of appointment of Canal Commissioners is not safe in the hands of the Executive, I have no desire to retain it. Let it go directly to the whole people, at their annual elections. The Legislature will at all times find me ready to co-operate with them, in enabling the people to elect all officers, whose appointment is not especially provided for in the Constitution; but I never can sanction a law which takes away, not only the rights of the Executive but the people, and gives powers to the Legislature not contemplated by the Constitution, and which, in my judgment, would be a usurpation of power by the Legislature, pregnant with evil. However indisposed I may be to retain all the powers of the Executive, it is my sworn duty to protect the rights of the people from legislative encroachments, and I intend to do it.

The issue is now before the people of this Commonwealth for decision; and with that decision, whatever a majority determine that I have done wrong in refusing to sanction this change in the mode of appointing Canal Commissioners, that this contemplated alteration is wise, prudent and safe—and that better selections would have been made by the two Houses of the Legislature than by the people, or the Executive, they can easily proclaim this opinion, and execute their purpose by some other Executive agent, but if they think otherwise—if they agree with me—if they can see in the proposed system only political scrambling for office, discord and dissension, they will also pronounce that judgment for the guidance of our fortune course, and will thus settle on a certain basis, the organization of the Board of Canal Commissioners, in reference to which, we now unfortunately, entertain conflicting opinions.

DAVID R. PORTER.

Executive Chamber,
Feb. 10, 1841.

Murder and Suicide.—A desperate wretch named Williams, who was confined in jail at Pike county Illinois, on a charge of murder, lately expressed a desire to see his wife and children, who accordingly visited him in his cell. Scarcely had his wife entered when he cut her throat and afterwards his own. They both died in a few minutes. It was his intention, no doubt, to destroy his whole family, but the screams of the wife attracted the notice of the jailor, by whom the children were rescued from their monster parent.

An Old Trick.—The Monroe Rail Road Bank, at Macon, Georgia, resumed paying specie on the first instant, the teller carefully weighing each piece of silver coin as he paid it out, and by dint of hard labor, succeeded in counting out in the course of the day thirty dollars and some odd cents.—The first applicant who had \$400, had engaged the services of the teller for two weeks. The branch Rail Road on the first day paid out \$30 10 cents.

A Resolution Reconsidered.—The Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, has changed his determination not to be a candidate for re-election, and, at the request of a number of friends, has announced his readiness to present himself to his constituents. He says he is, as heretofore, "opposed to a U. S. Bank, a protective Tariff, and a system of Internal Improvements by the General Government."

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY LYCEUM.

The next meeting of this institution will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1841, at the Academy.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

Lecturer—Henry Webb,
SUBJECT—"Thoughts on every day life."

After the lecture has been delivered, the PHILOMATHIAN SOCIETY will discuss the following question.

"Ought the proceeds of the sale of the Public Lands be distributed among the several States of the Union?"

J. RAMSEY, Sec.

The Madisonian announces the following as the Cabinet of President Harrison. It may be considered as official.

Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of state.

Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

John Bell, of Tennessee, Secretary of War.

George E. Badger, North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

Francis Granger, New York, Post Master General.

John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney General.

We learn from the Wilkesbarre Advocate, that the Wyoming Bank, at that place has resolved to pay specie on all its liabilities, let the consequences be what they may. Let the other banks do so likewise.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a very large Democratic Meeting held at the house of Robert Hagenbuch, near M'Dowell's Mills, on Monday evening, Feb. 15, 1841, JOHN ROBINSON, Esq. was called to the chair, Philip Eyer, Charles Ent, Vice Presidents, Joseph Derhammer, Alexander Hazlet, appointed Secretaries.—After the object of the meeting had been stated, on motion the following was appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting—viz: H. Webb, D. Gross, L. B. Rupert, George Rice, Wm. Thompson, Robert Hagenbuch, F. Dreher, Wm. Ritter, Michael Walter, Mahlon Hamlin, Josiah Furman, Peter O'man, jr. and Noah S. Prentiss, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That we have long been of the opinion, and recent events have tended much to strengthen it, that a United States Bank was injurious to the real industry of the country, and dangerous to the liberty of the nation.

Resolved—That as the whigs, during the late Presidential canvass, avoided bringing the bank question before the people, we were surprised to hear whig Senators, in Congress, and in our State Legislature, express it, as the determination of the party to establish a National Bank, to carry out, as they say, the voice of the people.

Resolved—That it is our firm opinion, that had it been understood before the election, that the whig candidate for the Presidency, would have favored the charter of a United States Bank, he could not, under any circumstances, received the electoral vote of the nation.

Resolved—This being a fact it is highly dishonorable and derogatory to the character of the whigs even to attempt to carry, much less to force through Congress, by party discipline, a charter for a United States Bank, merely because they have a man at the helm of Government, ready to acquiesce in any measure that his committee may direct.

Resolved—That as free and independent citizens of this beloved republic, preferring death to vassalage, we will fight against the charter of a U. States Bank under any and every form so long as our reason & strength are left free to combat with aristocracy and oppression.

Resolved—That as the power to establish a National Bank is not to be found in the Constitution, and as it is expressly declared therein that, "all powers not expressly and particularly delegated by the constitution, are reserved to the several States to

be exercised by them," Congress has not the right, and of course, ought not upon any consideration to exercise it.

Resolved—That we consider a United States Bank as a dangerous institution in our republic—and that we recommend to our democratic brethren throughout the State and the United States, to call meetings and organize themselves into associations, that they may be prepared for the crisis, should the new administration charter one, as we would prefer death, rather than such an institution should exist in our country.

Resolved—That if Congress should again transcend its delegated powers by establishing a bank, and such bank should presume to establish a branch within the bounds of Pennsylvania, without liberty of our State Legislature, it would be the right and duty of this State, to tax such branch, till it was driven beyond our borders.

Resolved—That it is our firm belief—and we wish to place it on record, for after ages to decide the truth or falsity—that money, not principle, has controlled the result of the late Presidential election.

Resolved—That we protest in the strongest terms against the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, without a better substitute having first been provided, as by that means, the funds of the nation would be entirely under the control of the Executive, without even a corporal's guard to protect them.

Resolved—That we highly approve of the Governors recommendation for restricting the banks, and would especially recommend that stock holders, or at least bank directors, should be made personally liable for all debts due from the banks, and that a refusal to pay specie be an instant forfeiture of charter.

Resolved—That we are opposed to an increase of corporate companies, for manufacturing purposes—they destroy private enterprise, and are but a scheme to make the rich, richer, and the poor, poorer.

Resolved—That if incorporations are granted, for any purpose, our Legislators would protect the interest, in some measure, of their constituents, from the prowling avarice of unprincipled speculators by making the stock holders personally liable for all contracts of the company.

Resolved—That hereafter, we will sustain no man for a seat in our national or State Legislatures, who will not pledge himself to oppose the granting of all charters, of every description, and we call on the honest and independent of all parties, who have the welfare of their country at heart, to go with us in this Resolution.

Resolved—That the late suspension of the Banks after a resumption of only twenty days, is an evidence, strong as Holy Writ, that there is something wrong in the present system of banking in this country, and that our legislature ought immediately, to pass some regulations calculated to protect the sound Banks, and wind up the concerns of the rotten institutions in the State.

Resolved—That as the Bank of the United States has twice took the lead in suspension, she ought now to be compelled to wind up her concerns, that her own rottenness may not hereafter corrupt the health of the others Banking institutions of the State.

Resolved—That Gov. Porter's veto of the Bill, giving to the Legislature the appointment of the Canal Commissioners, meets our entire approbation. If any change is to be made in the appointing power, let it be placed where it belongs, in the hands of the people.

Resolved—That our State Senator, Mr. Headley, deserves our thanks for the prompt and energetic manner, in which he has defended the rights of the people, in his short legislative career, against the political machinations of the whig majority of the Senate, and that the rancorous personal hostility manifested against him, in a "certain quarter," will not weaken our confidence in his democracy or integrity.

Resolved—That our thanks are due to our worthy member of the Legislature, Mr. Snyder, for his truly firm, independent democratic course thus far, and from the evidence already manifested by his acts, we have a full assurance, that he will stand by the interest of his brother farmers and mechanics.

Resolved—That our worthy President, Martin Van Buren has merited the confidence and gratitude of the democracy of the nation for his truly democratic policy in the administration of the affairs of Government, and that he will carry into retirement the consolation of having done his duty to his constituents.

Resolved—That our beloved patriot and hero, Richard M. Johnson, in leaving the toils and responsibilities of office, for the peaceful walks of private life, carries with him the assurance that his worth, as a man and statesman, are duly appreciated, and will long be remembered by his democratic brethren.

Resolved—That as it is agreed on all sides, that a revision of the present banking system is necessary for the safety of the people, and as it is also admitted, that a revolution in the monetary affairs of the State must take place when such revision is had, no time, better than the present, will probably arrive for years, when it can be done with less injury to the public than now—as any change in the system must be for the better—it cannot be worse.

Resolved—That although Daniel Webster, and his old federal associates, have assumed to themselves the name of "Jeffersonian Democrats" we are sorry to say, that they have not assumed any of the principles of our party.

Resolved—That the proceedings be signed by the officers and published in all the democratic papers in the county and at Harrisburg, and in such other democratic papers as may think proper to copy them.

(Signed by the officers.)

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HARRISON.

The President elect arrived in the city about eleven o'clock to-day.

General HARRISON and his friends, before the election, insisted strongly upon the propriety of abstinence from all arrogance and ostentation on the part of a Republican President. The ordinary ornamental furniture of his dwelling, not surpassing that of wealthy citizens, was not to be tolerated and President VAN BUREN was openly charged by the National Intelligencer with violating the decorum of his station, in replying to the interrogatories of his fellow-citizens, as bringing the power of his place into the discussions of the people. It was looked upon as arrogating an influence over the public mind, to state his opinions, even when called for by the letters of his opponents, as throwing his great office into the scale. His modest responses, strictly confined to the question propounded, and in no instance making an allusion the most remote to the rival candidate, were denounced by the National Intelligencer.

General HARRISON has, in all things, already falsified the professions of log-cabin plainness, simplicity, and modesty, that were made to win the confidence of the yeomanry of this country. He set off from Harrisburg on a splendid steamer, addressed to the gathered throng of that city; he embarked in a splendid steamer fitted up for the occasion; he was escorted by a military array, and attended by a band of music; the firing of cannon, and other martial and civic ostentation, was gotten up by his Federal friends wherever he stopped, to feed his vanity. He went out of his way even to Pittsburgh to extend, what his flattering organs called by the fine name given to the journeyings of royalty, "a progress." Wherever he went, he made speeches, and in that at Baltimore did not hesitate to impute corruption in no very indirect terms to the Administration whose place he is called upon to supply. And even here, where he has come to be inaugurated, he repairs in a solemn march with a prodigious retinue to the City Hall, to make a display, by way of heralding his own Presidential honors in advance.

How different this from the course of the real hero—the brave and magnanimous JACKSON! He left the Hermitage without a speech making display—passed on quietly by the nearest route to Washington, staying overnight at Rockville, within ten miles of the city, and while the citizens were preparing an escort for him, he hastened his journey early in the morning, and surprised the people, and presented himself at GADSDEN'S as a private citizen, without the ushering of cannon, of bells, of flags, of processions, or City Hall reception.

Amidst all this ceremonious, paradeful progress, there were, however sad signs which attended the steps of the General from the start to the end of the journey.—The journals friendly to him announced an earthquake at his setting out, and the explosion of the banks welcomed him in Baltimore. From Baltimore he brought with him a snow storm, and no sooner had he put his foot on the Pennsylvania Avenue, than the robbing commenced, and a multitude had their pockets picked in the course of five minutes. These indications presage that the President elect is not likely to make times better for all—in making them better for rogues, he must make them worse for honest men.

The General's arrival was signalized with another omen, which we could not help associating with those noticed by us on the coming in of the new year—the fall of the scroll from the talons of the eagle in the Senate chamber, bearing the motto of the Union, *E pluribus unum*; and of the hand of the Goddess of Liberty, in front of the Capitol, bearing in it the Constitution of the United States.

The unfortunate accident which occurred to-day, and blended itself with these, was the breaking of the cord which, stretched

across the avenue, bore all the flags of the States which voted for HARRISON. The were separated about the centre, and the North and South; and when we saw them tarnished and dragged in the mire, some awkward members of the Tippecanoe Club were busied in the effort to bind them together again with the rotten rope.

Globe, Feb. 9.

Setting an Example.—There was a fight at Jefferson City, Mo., on the 19th ult. The combatants were the mayor of the city and the judge of the circuit court. A constable arrested the combatants and took them before an Alderman, who acquitted the Mayor and fined the judge ten dollars and a half.

The Mississippi.—The New Orleans papers of the 30th January, express great fear of damage by the rise of the Mississippi.—On that date it had risen to within four or five feet of the highest point of the freshets of last year.

How they Do.—The Baltimore Argus says "we are credibly informed that the Union Bank of Maryland, has attached every piece of property held by the Bank of the United States in this city, as a security for her credit in that Bank."

Freshets—Western Rivers.—At last accounts the Ohio was high—large quantities of ice were running down the Wabash, and the Mississippi was fast closed at its mouth—above it has risen immensely.

Look out for Squalls.—McLeod is actually indicted, as we stated the other day. It is the general impression that he will be hung for the murder of an American citizen. What will the English do about it.

THE SUSPENSION.

Several propositions have been brought before the Legislature upon the subject of the suspension by the Banks. None of them, however, have yet been acted upon. It is impossible to say what the action of the Legislature will be.

Another Bank Gone.—The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee, situated at Batavia, has discontinued.

HYMNICAL.

MARRIED—On the 14th inst. by the Rev. William J. Ever, Mr. LEVI ARNDT, to Miss SALOME KAISER, both of Roaring Creek.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. I. Bahl, Mr. ROWLAND HUGHES, of Cattawissa, to Miss MARY ANN DALBY, of Berwick.

On Tuesday evening last, in Salem, by the Rev. I. Bahl, Mr. JAMES SHRINER, of Northumberland, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. James Campbell, of Salem, Luz. co.

On Jan. 1st by the Rev. S. Bacon, REUBEN LAURISH, of Huntington, to HANNAH DOUGLAS, of Fishing Creek.

On the same day, by Elder Elias Dodson, MATTHIAS GEARHART, of Huntington, to SALLYANN BUCKALEW, of the same place.

On Jan. 9th, by the Rev. S. Bacon, HENRY KENTEE, of Huntington, to CATHARINE WHITE, of the same place.

On the 14th ult. by the Rev. S. B. Laycock, SAMUEL CURTTON, of Fishing Creek, to SALLY BOWMAN, of Huntington.

On the 18th ult. by the Rev. S. B. Laycock, DANIEL HESS, of Fishing Creek, to MARY LAURISH, of Huntington.

On Feb. 4th, by the Rev. S. B. Laycock, JAMES MONROE, of Huntington, to JULIA BRANDON, of the same place.

On Thursday, the 11th inst. by Lyman Sholes, Esq. Mr. FRANCIS EVES, of Greenwood, to Miss RACHAEL WILSON, of Valley township.

In Bloomsburg, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Geo. C. Drake, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, to Miss SARAH ARNWINE, both of Hemlock.

At Wilkesbarre, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Claxton, Mr. JOHN PATRICK, to Miss MARY HARRIS, of Hemlock, in this county.

OBITUARY.

DIED—In Danville on Tuesday last, Maj. BENJAMIN S. WOLVERTON.

THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM KNORR, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Letters of administration on the above estate have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bloom township, Columbia county. Therefore all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all these having claims will present them.

I shall attend at the late residence of the deceased on Tuesday the 23 day of March next, to make settlement with all who may call. Afterwards I can be found at my residence.

JACOB HAGENBUCH, Adm.
Bloom, Feb. 20, 1841.