

THE 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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POETRY.

From the Maysville Sentinel.

ANSWER TO

"ZEIKEL TOWN'S LOVE LETTER."

WELL Zeikel, I got that billydix
You wrote the other day,
And sent to me: but now, I snucks!
I never mean to pay
Another single cent is cash,
(They chared for that sixpence!)
For any more of your sick trash,
If you do ride the fence.

You told me you had stained that sheet
With tears—now that's a lie!
'Twas either goose-oil or pigs feet,
Which from your hand did fry.

I guess if you had took some soap,
And washed your fingers clean,
You might have had some cause to hope
Their tracks would not been seen!

You talk as if you thought I'd care,
If I should come along,
And see you sitting any where,
Just ready to be hung.

Well that's the time that you guesed right,
I thank you Mister Town,
And I'd assist to hang you quite,
Nor let you be "cut down."

'Till I was sure that you was dead,
And never would revive:

I'd care that it should not be said
They buried you alive!

I'll tell you though, what I'd advise,
And what you had better do,
Just take a rag and wipe your eyes,
And dirty fingers too:

Then comb your hair, and blow your nose,
Put on a shirt that's clean,
Best coat and trowsers, socks and shoes,
Than take your hat and lean!

For Heaven knows, if you should stay
In Kabob all your life,
And hang yourself three times a-day,
You'd never get a wife!

JANE FREEMAN.

TODDHAM, March 1, 1841.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

I told her that her marble brow,
O'er which her auburn locks were straying,
Was like a drift of purest snow,
Where golden sunset rays are playing.

I told her that her soft blue eyes,
Would shame the brightest spheres of Heaven
'That walks the chambers of the skies,
Upon a moonless summer even.

I told her that her lips did seem
Like cherries ripe with dew upon them,
With teeth like rows of pearl, between;
And that her breath shed fragrance on them.

I swore no summer cloud could vie,
In snowy whiteness with her bosom;
And that her cheek had stolen their dye
From the wild rose magnolia blossom.

And then I gazed upon her form,
And pressed her small soft hand with fervor,
And asked her if 'mid calm or storm,
She would be mine, and mine forever!

And when I swore I'd keep my vows,
As true as rule, or square, or plummet,
She placed her thumb upon her nose,
And squeal'd out; "Johnny, you can't come it!"

POLITICAL.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT TYLER TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before my arrival at the Seat of Government the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments of the deeply regretted death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from us, and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office, of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded to the Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of the President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish.—With a view to this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, & that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the president can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer.—A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of officeholders may be

spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct an active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme.

I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of the office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partizanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions, nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no further." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be restored to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients which, ultimately in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave a limited share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease.—Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolite, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards; and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adoption of any such measures to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn for their sage views of our system of Government and,

the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of the union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.

Washingtonville, April 9, 1841.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Meeting of Stockholders and Report of the Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the U. States took place at the Banking House yesterday. The affair produced considerable excitement in our monetary circles, and thus before 10 o'clock the room assigned for the meeting was quite crowded, and many stockholders were still engaged in obtaining pass tickets of admission. SAMUEL BRECK, Esq. presided, and Messrs. Joseph R. Chandler, Charles Gilpin, and Joseph Gratz, acted as Secretaries. The meeting was opened by Captain Stockton, who made some able remarks in elucidation of the history of the Institution, and the difficulties which had reduced her to her present unenviable condition. He was proceeding somewhat in detail, when the meeting manifested impatience for the long-talked of and anxiously expected Report.—Many, however, were disposed to hear Capt. S. throughout, and thus, between the cries of "hear"—and the demand for the reading of the Report, no little conclusion ensued. For a few moments, indeed, the scene was one of much disorder, and it required all the tact and energy of the Speaker to reduce the excited elements into a condition of propriety and repose.

It was then ascertained that the Board of Directors had submitted a Report, and that the Committee appointed by the Stockholders had also a Report in readiness. The question was taken, when it was decided that the former should not be read, and that the latter should. The great desire, would seem, was to get at the Stockholders' statement, especially as all sorts of rumors had been in circulation in regard to its alleged disclosures. This document was finally read by Mr. Chandler. The Report commenced by stating that every facility had been afforded to the Committee by the officers of the Bank, in furnishing and explaining books—and also by the Board of Directors. The Committee then proceeded to verify the assets, &c., of the statement of

December 21, 1840, and they had found it correct. They had considered the amount, omitting the bonus for charter, and one or two other items, which were named to the meeting. They found it difficult and embarrassing to state probable losses on stocks—and also to report on the value of mortgages. Passing over the mass of details of active and suspended debt, the Committee stated that but a small proportion were regular mercantile transactions; and the Report stated that under this head, 48 individuals and firms owed upwards of \$20,000 each; 15 upwards of \$50,000 each; and 9 upwards of \$100,000 each. In another part, it was said that 52 individuals had loans of more than \$20,000 each, and that 4 others had loans amounting to \$560,000. The totals of the amount of 21st of December were then named—and, as we understood, left a result of \$14,820,000 to represent \$35,000,000 of capital.

The relative states of the Bank were then given; for the years 1830-39—and 41. On loans of \$12,000,000, raised in Europe, there was a loss of more than \$1,000,000, produced mainly by the disadvantageous circumstances under which those loans were raised. Mr. Jaudon received \$7,000 a year as Cashier, and when he was appointed Agent in England, the Bank allowed him \$5,000, for loss on the sale of his furniture in this city, and more than \$1,000, for the expenses of himself and family in going to London. \$20,000 was named in one place as having been paid to Barings. \$1,000 a year had been paid to Mr. Jaudon's brother for his services. The sums for foreign agent's expenses up to 1841, we understood to have been \$178,044 7; and not to enter into details, we also understood that the whole sum for foreign Agency and loan expenses in Europe, from the appointment of Mr. Jaudon in England to the same date, was \$335,975. The Bank had borrowed more money in Europe than it had of active debt in America. In one year, 1837—the loans had increased more than 7,000,000—while the discounts had decreased about \$9,000,000.

Several officers of the Bank had engaged in large operations with money obtained from the Bank—and large had been loaned to speculations and undertakings by companies, in which they had been engaged, and large sums lost. Business men had not been assisted as they should have been.—From March, 1835, the power had in a great measure passed from the Directors into the hand of the Officers of the Bank, who formed themselves into a kind of Exchange Committee. They did pretty much as they liked, and kept no books—very few vouchers—and much of the large business they transacted, did not appear on the discount books. In March, 1835, the bills receivable, were about \$6,000,000;—in 1837, \$8,000,000; in 1838, \$7,000,000; in 1839, \$6,000,000; in 1840, \$4,041,700; and in 1841, they were reduced to only \$176,954! These Bill accounts had been settled in various ways, or transferred under other heads. Included in the above, twenty-one individuals, firms and companies, had received \$100,000 and upwards; and one firm within a certain time, upwards of \$4,000,000. The Report went on to cite particular cases, in which certain ex-officers of the Bank had become indebted to the Institution in very large sums, all of which were named, and had settled their accounts by stocks, railway shares, lands, &c.

The history of the great cotton speculations of the bank in connexion with the well known firms at Liverpool, was then entered upon.—In 1837, up to July, we understood the amount advanced for the purchase of cotton was \$2,188,000; and that the whole of the cotton transactions were \$8,900,000. In the first period of the great cotton speculation, a profit was realized—but by the last shipments, 900,000 had been lost. Several of the ex-officers of the bank were described as having settled large amounts with Texas Bonds, Vicksburg stock, land lots and similar securities mostly at par—when they were released from all liability. There had been large loans and trans-