

POLITICAL.

MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.—We have received and intended presenting to our readers at an early day, the able speech delivered by Mr. BUCHANAN, in the Senate, on the United States, on the 9th inst. in opposition to a bill to provide further remedial justice in the courts of the United States.

Private letters from Washington assure us that men of all parties unite in acknowledging this speech to be the noblest effort of its distinguished author, as well as one of the ablest constitutional arguments that has ever been made in either house of Congress. The public journals concur in this opinion, and every reader will, after perusing it pronounce these judgments just. The Senator from Pennsylvania occupies a distinguished and enviable position at Washington. Regarded, on all hands as one of the most eminent statesmen of the nation, the efforts of his gigantic mind are always directed towards the maintenance of sound principles and the support of that constitution which has been well described as the "sheet anchor of our national liberties." Endued with a patriotism that none can question, and powers of argument which force conviction upon every mind, he exercises an immense influence upon the deliberations of the body to which he belongs, and is esteemed, throughout the Union as a champion under whose guardianship the constitution, that sacred trust, is safe from innovation and violence.

Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of such a son. His fame is worthy of her—his devotion to principle is like her own unquestionable. In a body like the Senate of the United States—where the noblest spirits of the land are congregated, and where none but the eminently gifted find a place—his whose abilities render him conspicuous must, indeed, be a "shining light." Such is JAMES BUCHANAN, and it is right that the voice of a state like Pennsylvania should be heard through such representative; right that the influence of a commonwealth whose geographical position makes her the "Keystone of the arch," should be felt through one who ranks second to none in a body where all are great.

But elevated as Mr. BUCHANAN's position may be at present, "the end is not yet." His fellow citizens of Pennsylvania are anxious to bestow a higher and distinguished honor upon him and by asking his election to the Presidency in 1844, once assert the rightful claims of their state, attest the fullness of their confidence in his integrity and patriotism and give to the nation a chief magistrate who will be "honest, capable and faithful to the constitution." There is no division of sentiment on this point among the mass of our democracy. The feeblest attempt which a few designing persons recently made to create a feeling in favor of another, met no answering voice from the people of the state. County after county has declared its preference, and the voice of each has been for PENNSYLVANIA and BUCHANAN. The tide is swelling onward, gathering force as it progresses and it is hazzarding nothing to predict, that when the time for a State Convention to assemble shall arrive, that body will speak the preference of Pennsylvania as the voice of one man.

That the decision of a National Convention will ratify the choice of Pennsylvania, who can doubt? All recognize the justice of her claims,—and acknowledge her importance as an integral part of the Union. Hitherto she has been content to assist in heaping honors upon her sister states—satisfied to labor for the triumph of the great cause of democracy, unrequited, save by the consciousness of having faithfully performed her duty. Now she asks that those whom she has so often served shall exercise a like "generous confidence" in her behalf, whilst she presents to their consideration and support a son who she delights to honor, and who is eminently worthy of the highest distinction that the country can confer upon him. Will her claims be disregarded? Never. The favorite of Pennsylvania will be the choice of the National Convention, and the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN for the presidency, be the prelude to one of the noblest triumphs that has ever crowned the efforts of the democracy of the Union.—Reporter.

From the Gettysburg Compiler.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Our readers will perceive that we this week have placed the name of this distinguished statesman at the head of our columns, as the next Democratic candidate for President of the United States. We have, on former occasions, referred to this subject; and though we have long entertained the opinion that the claims of Pennsylvania to that high station, stand first on the list of States, we did not deem it expedient sooner to thus publicly declare our sentiments. But seeing all parts of our own State, and in some places in other States of the Union, many of the members of the Democratic party making known their preference for 'Pennsylvania's favorite son' and publicly expressing their wish that he may be the choice of the Democratic National Convention. We have never desired to dictate to any one, nor are we willing to submit to the 'words of any master,' without being first convinced that so doing we will not do violence to our own opinions. In the present instance we have no other

object in view than the welfare of country, men, who are now compelled to witness the General Government conducted under the auspices of the opponents of Democracy—to rescue the affairs of the nation from such hands and place them in the hands of chief magistrate selected by the 'sober second thought of the people.' And in looking around us to find an individual who would be the instrument, in the hands of the people for accomplishing these ends, we know no one in whom we can more fully confide, or who would better carry out the principles of Republican Democracy, than our eminent senator, JAMES BUCHANAN.—No unprejudiced individual can doubt his superior qualifications for this station; though the highest in the country, and the most dignified and honorably in the world. His engagements with the first orators in the ranks of opposition, and the masterly manner in which he has so often sustained the principles advocated by the Democratic party against their attacks, prove him to be possessed of high mental powers, a master mind, a qualification pre-eminently necessary to one who is chosen to fill the Executive Chair. The honor and dignity of our National Government, would not under his Administration, be allowed to suffer, and we feel confident that the people of the United States will never be compelled to be witnesses to any such degrading actions, should be ever entrusted with Government, as has characterized the administration since it fell into the hands of the federalists. Our rights would not be yielded; or our honor allowed to be assaulted, without a firm and decisive resistance to every encroachment, and the most energetic demands for full reparation for every injury sustained.

Aside from the high individual qualifications of Mr. BUCHANAN, the Democracy of the Union owe it to their fellow citizens of the Keystone State, to allow her the privilege of naming to them a candidate for the Presidency. Again and again has Pennsylvania yielded to the desires of her sister States—assisted to elevate the distinguished sons of the other portions of the Union to the highest stations known to our laws—met the chosen forces of the enemy and compelled them to retire from the conflict with defeat hanging over them, while victory was proclaimed aloud from the battlements of Democracy—and yet she has never been honored by the selection of one of her own citizens to fill the office of President or Vice President. Such being the case, will or can the privilege now be denied, when she points to one of her distinguished citizens and asks that he may be chosen as the next candidate for the Executive Chair? We hope her request will not now be refused, but that justice will be done her by according to the request which she has such an undoubted right to make.

With those who prefer another person than Mr. Buchanan for the next Democratic candidate, we wish not to find fault. We claim for ourselves the privilege of entertaining and expressing freely such opinions as we believe to be correct; and claiming this privilege, we are ever ready to acknowledge it in others. A National Convention, we doubt not, will reconcile all difficulties, and as we have heretofore stated should the choice of such Convention fall upon Col. BENTON, the gallant JOHNSON or any other distinguished Democrat, none will join more readily in his support than we will, but until such choice is made our banner shall bear aloft the name of JAMES BUCHANAN as the next Democratic candidate for President.

Rhode Island.—The annexed article from the New York Sun, an independent paper, gives what we believe to be a correct account of the actual position of affairs in Rhode Island:

We have at length received information in regard to the transaction of her last week which can be fully and implicitly relied upon. We have before us a statement of facts elicited by a minute and thorough investigation made upon the ground, derived from sources which forbid the idea that there can be any mistake about them. But we have no room to enter into details. Suffice it to say they do not materially contradict any of the facts stated by us on Saturday; but we regret that they make some additions to those facts which are alike painful and disgraceful, and which will in all probability produce less fortunate results than we anticipated.

It is true that the people were most solemnly and repeatedly assured that a compromise had been agreed upon securing to them substantially every thing that they had contended for. But we are compelled to add, and we do it with sorrow at the weakness and shamefully treacherous and false.—They were made principally by Burrington Anthony, who had been foremost in the suffrage cause, who had accepted the office of Sheriff under the constitution, who had voluntarily opened his house to be the home and head quarters of Gov. Dorr, but who in the hour of trial betrayed both his guest and the people.

In this piece of treachery, which has not one parallel in our history, he was sided by some half a dozen others in whom the people had confided as leaders, and whose pusillanimity is a disgrace to human nature. The result is the complete ruin of the suffrage cause—the overthrow of the constitution—the restoration of the King and his charter—the subjecting of a betrayed and insulted people to the taunts, jeers and contumely, heaped upon them by their

triumphant and insolent opponents. But for all this, if the people remains true to themselves, a day of reckoning and righteous retribution will surely come.

Our readers will be amused to hear that to such an extent was this dastardly deception carried, that the people were actually told when Gov. King approached them, that he was coming solely for the purpose of assuring them in person of the terms of compromise agreed upon.—Under this belief they promptly and voluntarily opened a passage for him, and even cheered him as he passed. Such tricks are the resorts of knaves and cowards. If the people of Rhode Island submit to them, they will show the whole world that they are justly deprived of the right of suffrage because they are not fit to enjoy it.

CITY AND COUNTRY BANKS—THE DIFFERENCE.

For a number of years past, the Country Banks have had large amounts of money deposited in the city institutions for the purpose of redeeming their notes when presented there. These amounts varied from in aggregate, from one half to one, and even two millions of dollars; this sum was generally the amount of the trade against Philadelphia. From a want of concert of action in the Country banks; the City banks were allowed to exact an enormous tribute in the shape of interest from their depositors, and the Philadelphia notes were received at par, when the balances were heavily against them. A few months since, when all the City Banks were considered as tottering, the Country Banks deeming their money unsafe in their hands withdrew in Philadelphia, and loaned it away on individual security.—Several of those who still placed confidence in the Banks with whom they deposited, left their amounts with them, and the consequence was they met with very severe losses. Those who withdrew their balance were unable to collect the sums due them at a very short notice, and their notes became depreciated. A very fair instance of the difference between country and city policy can be given in the case of Miners' Bank of Pottsville.—Last summer, when the coal trade was in full tide, the balances this Institution held in Philadelphia became so very large as to compel them to refuse to collect. The consequence was, Philadelphia notes flowed into the Coal region. At present, when the balances are a few thousands against Pottsville, the Philadelphia Banks and Brokers combined, are using their utmost endeavors to depreciate the notes of the Pottsville bank; and as a means of obtaining their ends, have caused the interest of the Bank in the money article of the Philadelphia Ledger. We think that the country banks will find it to their benefit as well as policy hereafter to withdraw all their deposits from the city, and when the balance against the city becomes as usual, it will cause a retaliatory depreciation of their notes. A strong disposition is now manifesting itself among the bank and business community of the country to resist the imposition practised upon them by the Philadelphia—and if a concert of action is adopted it must prove successful.—Read Gazette.

The following curious calculations respecting the cost of a yard of cotton cloth are made in Savannah Georgian:

We seldom reflect how much real labor even the common article of use require. For example before we can get one yard of common cotton cloth, the seed must be sown, the plant cultivated, the ball picked, the rough cotton ginned, the ginned cotton packed and transported to the merchant, from the merchant it is stowed on ship board, then performs a voyage at sea, then is transferred to the manufactory, then spun then woven, then packed, reshipped and sold in our markets. Each of these particulars processes involves tedious and intricate labor, and could we follow out this labor, into all its ramifications, we should find that a single yard of cotton, which can be bought for twelve cents, requires the labor of more than eight months, and the operation of almost an army of hands.

The apparently simple process of weaving by pieces, not of manual labor merely but of entire bodily service; for according to some curious, but authentic calculations, it has been proved that, to weave a piece of cloth 40 inches wide, and 1760 yards, one mile long from which the operation receives for his labour about \$7, his feet travel (with the treads) through a space of nine hundred miles, and his hands in picking the shuttle travel through a space of 2160 miles, i. e. the feet of the weaver, in weaving by the hand loom one yard of cotton, travel through the space of 900 yards or over half a mile; and his hands through a space of 2467 yards, or about one mile and a quarter.

AFFECTING.—A gentleman passing by the jail of a country town, heard one of the prisoners through the grates of his cell, singing in softest and most melodious tone that favorite song—"Home, sweet home." His sympathies were very much excited in favor of the unfortunate tenant of the dungeon, and upon inquiring the cause of his incarceration, was informed that he was put in jail for beating his wife!

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

A tremendous riot broke out in New Orleans on the morning of the 20th ult., caused by the refusal of the brokers to buy Municipality notes, which were at a discount of from 25 to 40 per cent. the day previous. We gather from the New Orleans papers the following particulars. About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, a crowd of some thousand persons collected on the public square. They were principally men who do business in a small way about the lower markets—Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, &c. After some brief addresses from some of those among them, they proceeded to the building in which are the Mayor's office and the Treasury of the First Municipality. Here they became extremely clamorous, and gave indications of their determination to outrage both law and order. They were met by the Mayor who assured them that all excitement and apprehension about Municipality notes were groundless—that the Municipalities would provide for the payment of them at par value, and he therefore requested them to disperse and go home.

This did not satisfy them. Some one in the crowd cried out in French, 'down with the brokers, down with the brokers!' which seemed to be a signal for a general rush up Chartres street, On reaching the corner of Camp and Canal streets, they simultaneously broke into and commenced plundering four of the exchange broker's offices located there. Some appropriating to themselves the spoils, some breaking the counters and windows and dashing the specie about—all appearing inclined to carry on and consummate the work of destruction.

The orderly part of the citizens spontaneously turned out to the rescue of property, and together with the aid of the police and several military companies succeeded in arresting the more daring of the rioters, and restoring order in the course of the same morning.

Auful Earthquake.—Intelligence has been received from the Island of St. Domingo, which states that a shocking earthquake occurred on the Island on the 5th of May. Cape Haytien was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are thought to be dead.

The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port-au-Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that crowned the neighboring hills, and followed the direction of the South West to the North-East.

There were two shocks at Port-au-Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which last continued about the minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and streets were filled with the affrighted population. A little longer and Port-au-Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770 of which disastrous years the remembrance was rushing into all minds.

There is hardly a house or a wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate House, were the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured.

At Gonaives the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake. The Church, the Prison, the Palais National, the Treasury and Arsenal were all destroyed.

The town St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of the island had not been heard from when Capt Morris left; but it is conjectured that all the towns of the north are a mass of ruins.

Boundary Question.—The Legislature of Maine, doth Houses, have passed 'Resolves' which may lead to a speedy and pacific settlement of the North Eastern Boundary Question between the U. S. Government and Great Britain.

The amount of raw silk which was raised in the United State during the past year, is estimated by the Commissioners Patent to be about 30,000 pounds—which, at \$5 per pound, the value which is placed upon it, will make the sum of \$150,000.

John S. Ingram, Esq. has issued proposals for publishing by subscription in the Borough of Harrisburg, a weekly paper to be entitled 'THE WASHINGTONIAN,' to be devoted to the cause of Temperance. Mr. I. is favorably known over the State as nervous writer, and we doubt not will prove a powerful auxiliary in the glorious cause of temperance.

The first number will be issued in the course of a month at \$2 per annum, three copies \$5, seven copies \$8, fifteen copies \$20.

THE MRTE ISSUE

Some of the most energetic of the Johnson press, abuse Mr. Buchanan, and laud John Tyler for his democracy. They will soon let the cat out of the bag if they don't hush. The true issue is, to kill off Mr. Buchanan in order to secure a Vice President from Pennsylvania. We know their plans, and shall lay them before the people in due time. They care nothing for Col. Johnson, and are merely using his name for the purpose of catching the popular will. The people begin to understand their movements, and if they do not credit our assertions, we advise them to attempt 'not her demonstration' at this place. There will be more than one 'apple-cart upset' if they do. Their net is too flimsy to catch even the unsuspecting. They see right through the veil, and they don't like the looks of the False Prophet.—Gazette.

HANDY INVESTIGATION.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, is absent on a tour to subpoena a large number of additional witnesses to appear before the bribery committee of investigation.

The Steamer Florida running between Charleston and Savannah, sprung a leak on Tuesday of last week, and soon put out the fires. The boat sunk, and the crew and passengers got off in her boats, with heavy losses of baggage, &c. She was partially insured.

The present number of convicts in the Connecticut State Prison is 211. Profits of the past year, \$13,000, over and above the expense of the Prison.

BUCHANAN GOING AHEAD.

It is gratifying to all Pennsylvanians to see with what rapidity the feeling in favor of JAMES BUCHANAN is spreading. There never was a name before the people of this Republic, that united so unanimous a sentiment in its behalf as does the name of James Buchanan. The whole Union acknowledges his sound democratic principles and superior talents. We verily believe that of the Democratic National Conventions were to meet to morrow, he would almost receive the nomination by acclamation. It is admitted on all hands, that Pennsylvania is justly entitled to the next candidate, and it is also generally admitted that her candidate is the strongest man that can be brought forward by the Democratic party. Let Pennsylvania therefore, remain steadfast, and urge her claims in the person of her favorite son James Buchanan, as she has commenced and is now doing and her voice will be respected. Every county in this Commonwealth is now firmly fixed for Mr. Buchanan, and will remain so until the meeting of the National Convention. This determination and unanimous sentiment of the Democracy of 'Old Keystone,' is creditable & honorable to the party. The man they urge, one of whom they may well feel proud, his name is held dear by every true democrat, and is a terror to secret or open Federalists. Persevere, then, democrats of Pennsylvania, persevere.—St. Cap. Gaz.

A Tremendous Broadside.—The Albion is the name of a ninety gun ship, now building at Plymouth England, and will be commissioned immediately after launching. This ship is to have entire battery of sixty eight pounders on lower deck, and thirty-two pounders of five cwt, on her other deck, being the heaviest broadside of any ship hitherto built!

Attempt at Assassination.—On Sunday evening, at Washington City, Patrick the sculptor, was entering his new Treasury building, where he has been in the habit for a short time past, sleeping he was attacked by two individuals, dressed, and severely injured. He was repeatedly stabbed by one of the persons, receiving one stab in the neighborhood of the abdomen, one in the left, another in the right side. Mr. P. was immediately placed under medical care, but doubts are entertained of his recovery.