

# 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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TERMS:

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(PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.)  
GREAT CLAY MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of HENRY CLAY and a Protective Tariff, held at Danville, on the 16th of August, 1842—JAMES MCCLURE was chosen President, CHRISTIAN BROBST, PETER BRIGHT, WM. GEARHART, JEREMIAH BOONE, A. STRAWBRIDGE, HUGH HARRISON, JAS. SIMONTON, Vice Presidents, and Thos. Painter, B. W. Wapples, Benj. Williams and C. H. Frick, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated, on motion of W. G. HURLEY, Esq., a committee of fifteen were appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting—viz:

Wm. G. Hurley, Jos. Paxton, G. H. Willits, Geo. A. Frick, A. B. Shuman, Geo. Swency, B. P. Frick, Dr. E. Brothwell, John K. Grotz, Wm. Sloan, John Frease, George Gray, John Richards, James Donaldson, Joshua Mendenhall—who having retired for a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted—

Whereas, a fearful crisis has occurred in the General Government, which has reduced us from a state of unparalleled prosperity to the verge of universal bankruptcy—and Whereas, the country is now laboring under the evils of a deranged and deeply disordered currency—mechanical industry being paralyzed, manufactures and commerce being brought to a stand, and the anomaly presented of the prosperity and business of society, in all its ramifications, in a time of profound peace and amidst a profuse abundance of the bounties of a kind Providence, being suddenly checked and embarrassed, to the ruin of thousands of our industrious mechanics, merchants and laboring men, and Whereas this lamentable condition of affairs having begun under the auspices of former administrations, in experimenting on a good and healthy currency, with the delusive promise to better it—is now continued and extended by the perfidy and deceitfulness of the man whom the great Harrison Party, in an evil hour elevated to power—and who, yielding to the promptings of an overweening ambition and the subject of a weak and imbecile mind, has proved false to his pledges and the country's hopes, and instead of carrying out "the true principles of the Government," as enjoined upon him in the last and dying words of the lamented Harrison, has thwarted the just expectations of anxious millions, and blasted the sanguine and patriotic hopes anticipated from the glorious Whig triumph in 1840.

The time has arrived when it again becomes the duty of every freeman, to exert himself in placing a redeeming spirit in the traitor's place, whose higher attributes can break the chain of desolation now unhappily fastened upon the energies of the land, and disenthral a groaning people from the baneful and degrading influences by which they have been prostrated.

In looking for such a spirit, our eyes naturally rest upon HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, a man whose transcendent abilities are too universally admitted, to be questioned; whose fearlessness and firmness have for years, in a great measure, checked the tide that hurried us on to ruin; and whose whole political career

commands the admiration and confidence of an enlightened and virtuous people. We have full faith in the integrity and purity of his motives, and believe that his policy tends to his country's glory and prosperity. His career has been due onward—open as the bright sun-light of noon-day—no opposition could ever turn him aside—and time has proved that the measures he advocated, were invariably dictated by the soundest judgment and safest policy. His popularity has increased with years, and he stands at this time in bolder relief before the people than at any former period of his life. His friends have increased in zeal and numbers, and even former political opponents do not withhold the tribute of their admiration for him as an upright and honest man,—a statesman of the clearest and loftiest intellect—a pure and whole-souled patriot.

Be it, therefore, unanimously, Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Columbia county, cannot disguise our ardent and deliberate attachment for HENRY CLAY, whom, without disparagement to others, we believe to be the man for the crisis—the pilot who is best fitted to take the helm, when the feeble hands that now hold the same, shall be compelled, in terror, to resign it.

Resolved, That HENRY CLAY is our first choice for the Presidency, and that we will use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That in HENRY CLAY we behold the great champion of the agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing interests of the country—the friend of that truly philanthropic and American doctrine—the Protective Tariff.

Resolved, That HENRY CLAY has a peculiar claim upon Pennsylvania—his political views having invariably received a cordial response from the reflecting part of the community, in this State; and if carried out, she must emphatically become, what she is already styled, the Keystone State of the Union.

Resolved, That in again entering the field of political contest, we do so in behalf and in support of the following great and fundamental Whig principles, as already declared by our brethren in other parts of the Union, and which we ever have considered and still continue to believe to be indispensable to the welfare of the country, viz:

1st. A Tariff—not an incidental tariff, nor a judicious tariff, nor a simple revenue tariff, but a sound and adequate Protective Tariff, which will secure American Labor from ruinous foreign competition, encourage the toil and enterprise of the producer and consumer, the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic and render the United States, what they ought to be, "but what they otherwise cannot be—free and independent States."

2d. The distribution among the several States, to whom it rightfully belongs, of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands.

3d. The exercises of the constitutional power reposed in the Federal Government alone to provide a "Uniform Currency," by means of which exchanges may be equalized and the business and commercial operations of the people may be facilitated and protected, or in plainer language—a well regulated United States Bank.

4th. That just economy in the administration of government, both State and Federal, which is demanded by the spirit of our republican institutions.

5th. The absolute predominance of Law and Order, and the redress of political grievances, whether real or imaginary, only by their instrumentality.

6th. One Presidential term.

7th. The alteration of the constitution by a modification of the veto power, so as to protect the people from its abominable abuse in the hands of misguided ambition, whether exhibited in the sensibility of a paraded conscience or in the less questionable form of executive resentments.

8th. The abridgment of executive

influence and power so as to secure the independence of the co-ordinate branches of the government.

9th. The freedom and purity of elections.

10th. To secure the separation of the purse and the sword—the Treasury under the exclusive control of Congress.

11th. The protection and advancement of the cause of Education as a great State interest in a popular government, and considered from the Common School to the University, as a connected and indivisible system.

Resolved, That we firmly believe the above principles would have triumphed, and the country been restored to prosperity, had it pleased Providence to have spared the life of the great and good man, who was elected our Chief Magistrate in 1840; but we are compelled to acknowledge that the now acting President of the United States, though elected a Whig by the Whig Party, has assumed an attitude of hostility to all the measures of that party, and that it is in vain to look to him for aid in carrying out these principles and measures, for which we have for twelve long years so ardently and so zealously contended.

Resolved, That the noble and patriotic band of true Whigs in Congress, who manfully and firmly withstood and triumphantly repelled the encroachments of the Executive, deserve and will receive the heartfelt congratulations of every friend of his country.

Resolved, That we view with indignation and abhorrence, the abuse of the Veto power by John Tyler, which renders the Executive a mere prerogative, calling loudly for restriction.

Resolved, That although nature and art have combined to render us the most prosperous and happy people upon the face of the earth; yet through the instrumentality of corrupt and unscrupulous politicians, the very diversity of wants and productions that were intended, by the God of nature, each to minister to the deficiencies of the rest, and to unite and bind us together—are used to distract and divide us, and thereby inflict upon us unsufferable misery and distress.

Resolved, That, in censuring the acting President, the course of the Loco Foco Party in Congress ought not to escape the just indignation of the people—that regardless of their oath and duty, they have combined against the wants and sufferings of the country, and, in defiance and contempt of the popular will, united with a Traitor President, and formed such a combination as has rendered it impossible for the Whig members of Congress to carry out those great and sound principles of common good, for which the party contended, and which received the approbation of an overwhelming majority of the People.

Resolved, That we appeal with confidence to every honest and impartial mind, whether every Whig measure, be it Tariff—be it Distribution—be it Apportionment—be it Retrenchment and Reform—has not been supported, unflinchingly, by the Whig party in Congress, never yielding one jot of the principles upon which they were elected.

Resolved, That the "unnatural connection" between the Land Bill and the Tariff, was brought about by the influence of John Tyler, and voted for by every Tyler abstractionist and Loco loco in Congress, in opposition to the Whigs, and this weak, vacillating and faithless Executive, insults the party, whose principles he has abandoned, by vetoing the Revenue Bill, because this connexion exists.

Resolved, That although we hold the principle of Distribution sacred, yet the unparalleled sufferings and distress of the people may make it expedient, to secure a Tariff by the suspension of the distribution until 1844, when our great Champion will take the reins of Government, to whom we can safely confide our political principles and the destinies of the Republic.

Resolved, That we approve of the

State Convention recommended at a Whig meeting in Philadelphia, to be held at Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday in September next, for the purpose of effecting a more complete organization of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and that the following named gentlemen be appointed Delegates to represent Columbia county, viz:—Jos. Brobst, Esq., George A. Frick, Esq., William G. Hurley, Esq., George H. Willits, John M. Maus, Jeremiah Boone, Thomas Chambers, A. B. Shuman, Esq., Col. Jos. Paxton, William McKelvy, Esq., Dr. A. B. Wilson, Thomas Painter, Lot Bergstresser, Joshua W. Comly, Esq., Thornton McCoy, Dr. C. H. Frick; and that said Committee have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in said delegation.

Resolved, That to effect a better county organization of the friends of Henry Clay and Protection a County Committee of twelve persons be appointed by this meeting, for the purpose of corresponding with our Whig brethren in other counties of the State, and that the following gentlemen compose said Committee:—

WM. G. HURLEY, ESQ.  
THOMAS PAINTER,  
BRIGHT R. PAXTON,  
CHARLES COOK,  
BENJ. WILLIAMS,  
A. B. SHUMAN,  
DR. WM. RIGHTER,  
DR. E. BROTHWELL,  
JAMES DONALDSON,  
DR. GEORGE W. LOTT,  
DR. THOMAS R. HULL,  
ARTHUR W. FRICK.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the resolution that would be urged with joy throughout the Republic, and confer a blessing upon the country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Officers and published in all the Democratic Whig papers of Columbia county, and that the Harrisburg Whig papers, the United States Gazette, Philadelphia, and National Intelligencer, Washington be requested to copy the same, and that the editors of the Danville Intelligencer, Bloomsburg Democrat and Berwick Sentinel be also requested to give them a place in their respective journals.

JAMES MCCLURE, Pres't.

CHRISTIAN BROBST,  
PETER BRIGHT,  
WM. GEARHART,  
JEREMIAH BOONE,  
A. STRAWBRIDGE,  
HUGH HARRISON,  
JAMES SIMONTON,

Thos. Painter,  
B. W. Wapples,  
Benj. Williams,  
C. H. Frick,

A Good Joke.—I have heard a first-rate joke about John Turman, late of Athens.—He was stopping at a tavern up country, and used to lounge about the bar, and come it over other people's liquor. Not a glass could be left a moment but he would slyly slip up and drink its contents. One day a stage driver came in, and called for a stiff horn of brandy toddy. John immediately shuffled up to the bar. The driver new his manner, and immediately played possum by leaving his brandy while he stepped to the door. The bait took—on returning he saw the glass empty and exclaimed with all the diabolical horror he could effect:—

"Brandy and opium enough to kill forty men! who drank that pizen!"  
"I" stammered John, ready to yield up the ghost with affright.  
"You're a dead man," said the driver.  
"What shall I do!" beseeched John, who tho't himself a "gone sucker."  
"Down with a pint of lamp oil, or you are a dead man in three minutes," answered the wicked driver. And down went the lamp oil, up came the brandy and opium, together with John's breakfast—the joke was told, and he has not troubled people's liquor since.

One of the old Blue Laws of Connecticut imposed a fine upon young ladies for mincing. A lass was brought before a magistrate for stepping into a puddle of water, but got clear by her mother swearing that her clothes were so narrow she could not step over it. How would ouradies like such a law!

## FLILIAL AFFECTION.

Gustavus III. king of Sweden, passing one morning on horseback through a village in the neighborhood of his capital, observed a peasant girl of interesting appearance drawing water at a fountain by the way side. He went up to her and asked her for a draught. Without delay she lifted her pitcher and with an artless simplicity put it to the lips of the monarch. Having satisfied his thirst, and courteously thanked his benefactress, he said:

"My girl, if you will accompany me to Stockholm, I will endeavor to fix you in a more agreeable situation."

"Ah, sir," replied she; "I cannot accept your proposal. I am not anxious to rise above the state of life in which the providence of God has placed me: but even if I were, I could not for an instant hesitate."

"And why?" rejoined the king, somewhat surprised.

Because, answered the girl coloring, my mother is poor and sickly, and has no one but me to assist or comfort her many afflictions: and no earthly bride could induce me to leave her, or to neglect to discharge the duties affections requires of me."

"Where is your mother?" required the monarch.

"In that little cabin, replied the girl, point to a wretched hovel beside her."

The King, whose feelings were interested in favor of his companion, went in, and beheld stretched out on a bedstead, whose only covering was a little straw an aged female, weighed down with years, and sickness and infirmities. Moved at the sight, the monarch addressed her; "I am sorry, my poor woman, to find you in so destitute a condition."

"Alas, sir," answered the venerable sufferer, "I should need to be pitted had I not that kind and attentive girl; who labors to support me and smite nothing that she thinks can afford me relief. May a gracious God remember it to her good," she

Never perhaps, was Gustavus more sensible than at the moment of possessing an exalted station. The consciousness of having it in his power to assist a suffering fellow-creature, almost overpowered him, and putting a purse into the hands of the young villager, he could only say, "continue to take care of your mother: shall soon enable you to do so more effectually. Good by, my amiable girl: you may depend on the promise of your king."

On his return to Stockholm, Gustavus settled a pension for life on the mother, with a reversion to the daughter after death.

Sister Nance and the Ager.—We were traveling not long since in Illinois, and called at a house to solicit a drink of water, when the following conversation occurred:

"Well, my boy, how long have you lived?"

"I don't know, sir, but my mother says ever since I was born."

"Have you any brother and sisters?"

"Yes, a few."

"How many?"

"Ten or 'leven, I reckon."

"Pretty healthy here, isn't it?"

"Yes; but sometimes we have a little ager."

"Any of you got it now?"

"Yes, a few on us goin' to have the shakes the arternoon."

"How many?"

"Why, all on us except sister Nance, and she's sick a darnation cross critter, the ager won't take on her; and if it did, she's so eased contrary she wouldn't shake no how you could fix her!"

Connubial.—"My dear did John black them boots!"

"How should I know—I hant got noth'a to do with your boots. It's washing day."

"But, my love, you needn't speak so caoss."

"Speak so cross! I didn't speak cross."

"O—yes you did."

"I didn't."

"I say you did!"

"I say I didn't."

"By gracious! I won't stand this.—It's too bad to be treated in this way, I'll leave you, madam. I'll have a separation!"

"Oh, Mr. Slob—was ever a woman so abused! Here I've been working and washing and scrubbing all day long, as hard as ever I could, and then you come home and act so to me—just kos I don't know noth'n about—your boots—O!—it is too—bad, it is—boo-boo!—boo-boo!"

"Hem! Well Nance, I didn't mean to make you cry. Never mind—I reckon John has blacked my boots. Is them sassingus to be fried for supper?"

"Y-e-es—my dear—I got um for you particularly."