

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

WANTED,

A FEW BUSHELS OF WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BUCK WHEAT AND POTATOES;

In payment for papers at this Office.

REMOVAL CONVENTION.

The friends of Removal, in the several election districts in the county of Columbia are requested to elect two or more delegates in each district, to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the house of Charles Doebler in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 7th day of January, 1843, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be thought expedient, to press the Removal question in the Legislature, at the coming session.

- JOHN KNORR
MICHAEL R. HOWER
M. FORNWALD
SAMUEL KISNER
CHRISTIAN BROBST
ANDREW IKELER
JOHN F. MANN
JOHN F. DERR
STEPHEN BALDY
THOMAS FUNSTON
CHARLES F. MANN
ABRAHAM YOUNG
CONRAD BREBBENDER
CALEB THOMAS
THO'S. MENDENHALL
JACOB SWEBENHEISER
THOMAS J. HUTCHISON
CHRISTIAN WOLF
JOHN LAZARUS
JOHN KELLER
JOHN ACHENBACH
ISAIAH SALMON
ISAAC KLINE
DANIEL FORNWALD
JOHN DIETERICH
GEORGE W. MORRIS
WM. ROBISON
IRAM DERR
JOHN FRESE
JOHN M'REYNOLDS.

The Legislature met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, Col. H. B. Wright, of Luzerne, was elected speaker of the house on the first ballot, by the following vote, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. H. B. Wright (56), Jacob Foreman (30), Benjamin Crispin (2), Crispin had (17), Hiester (13), Scattering (2).

We have received the Governor message but too late for publication this week. We shall publish it entire in our next.

The Danville faction are verifying every charge that we made against them during the last election campaign in regard to their determination to effect a division of the county, if possible. Since the election they have been secretly at work to bring about that object, but as the time draws near for action they have flung off all disguise, and we learn that they are circulating in some parts of the county, particularly in Derry, a remonstrance against removal, while in Danville, and in other parts where it will do, they are circulating a petition for a division, coupled with the assertion that the petitioners voted for Daniel Snyder to further the division project. This last petition is being signed very freely in Danville, where there were but three votes for Daniel Snyder. Out of Danville, they cannot get but few if any who will lend themselves to be used as tools for so ridiculous a statement, not even within the limits of the proposed new county, for we venture to say, not a man actually voted for Snyder under a belief that it would have that effect. By this course of action, they show plainly their belief that a removal or division will be effected during the present session. It therefore behooves every man in the county who is opposed to its being cut and carved to take a decided stand in favor of removal to prevent this worst of all curses that could befall us. Let no man, then, who does not want a division sign a remonstrance against a removal, as every name so obtained, will be used by them as an evidence in favor of

a division, if not actually attached to division petitions. Men who will knowingly hold an election without their judges and inspectors being sworn, or will conduct an election, as it is reported the election was conducted in a certain district in this county, will do almost any thing to carry their points.

MR. WEBB.

Will you do me the favor to publish the following extract from the New-Year's address of the carrier of the Danville Intelligencer, as also, the paraphrase which follows. There is not much poetry in either but in the paraphrase I think there is some truth.

Not boasting thus, for sure 'twill not be all delight But times have shown, though past that we were right— We ne'er despair—though much of late we've lost; Our Candidate, 'tis true; but who we ask will pay the cost! A Cannon and a whiskey jug alternately were charged, And riots as results appeared, around the spot enlarged. Hurrah for Snyder, who—ah; stop a toast for Bloom Oh! Danville ruined! Removal is your doom, Inglorious was the time, and loud the cannon roared Anticipating not but luck and prospect round the board, But how—why, who; in wonder, thus to stare; They'll cut the county, and leave us as we were, Thus, vain hope and cares with which displayed, The long looked watched for votes arrayed: Stately and gothic, how extremely neat to view, Ah! vain world could it thus our hopes undue. Huzz nature 'heavenly dame' hath roared! the spot, Whereon's erected, too! the stately staple block, Unmask'd we yield, when reason doth revolt; And conscience sears, when Bloom gives up the ghost.

PARAPHRASE.

Not boasting, for sure 'twill be all delight, The times have shown; tho' past, that we were right, We ne'er despair, though last winter defeated, For now we've gained our candidate, tho' Danville cheated.

The cannons loaded, all but those that bursted, Would have been fired, had Fruit not been worsted And whiskey, too, would have moistened the land As in the streets paraded the famous Danville Band, Waiting with impatience the news from Bloom, To hear what the people said as to Danville and her doom.

Glorious was the time, as they flocked around the door, In anticipation of the cannon's roar, But soon their hopes were blasted, the news came down, Hurrah for Snyder, he has run them out of town Thus vain hopes and cares with which displayed Their runners, as they through the county played, Their chops were fallen, their ill-gotten gain was lost, As well as thousands of dollars, to their cost. As honest men, they should now give up their plunder, And to the people's voice, with all good will knock under.

COLUMBIA COUNTY Democratic Meeting.

In pursuance of a call of the Democratic Standing Committee, a large number of democrats assembled at the house of Charles Doebler, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 31st day of December, 1842, and organized by appointing

STEPHEN BALDY, Esq. Pres't. WM. MANN, MICHAEL FORNWALD, JOHN M'REYNOLDS, JOHN ROBISON, Vice Presidents.

James McCormick, Charles Morris, L. L. Tate, Secretaries. On motion a committee of fifteen, to wit: Henry Webb, Charles F. Mann, Martin McColister, John S. Folmer, Christian Shuman, John Shoemaker, John F. Mann, Benj. P. Frick, Jacob Gensel, Samuel Walton, Daniel Kreigh, Charles Doebler, Casper Rawn, George W. Harder, Henry Gigger and Hiram R. Monier were appointed a committee to prepare and report proceedings for the consideration of the meeting, who reported the following which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That we consider it expedient to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 8th of January, 1843, for the purpose of expressing the views of the democracy of the state in regard to the candidate for the Presidency in 1844, as a measure calculated to unite and harmonize the party upon this important subject, as well as upon matters generally.

Resolved—That Owen D. Leib, be our Representative delegate, and J. G. Montgomery be the Senatorial delegate to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 8th of January 1843, with instructions to use their best exertions to procure an expression in favor of James Buchanan, as the first choice, not only of the democracy of Columbia county, but of the state of Pennsylvania, to be presented to the National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844.

Resolved—That we have a state pride in urging the claims of one of our own statesmen, James Buchanan, upon the National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, because we believe he will do hon-

or to his native state, as well as to the nation, should he be placed in that exalted station.

Resolved—That in pressing the claims of James Buchanan, and through him the claims of the Keystone state to the candidate, we do not wish to deteriorate in the least, from the high character of the talented gentlemen who have been named by other portions of the democracy of the union, as all of them are worthy of our cordial support, and will receive it, should the National Convention, decide in favor of either, but we do so, because we believe that Pennsylvania is justly entitled to the candidate, especially as she presents one, not inferior in any point of view, to any other named.

Resolved—That in our opinion it is highly important, for the interest and harmony of the Democratic Party, and to insure success of our nomination for Presidency in 1844, that an early nomination should be made, we therefore recommend the holding of a National convention in November 1843, and of a state convention on the 4th, of March 1843, for the purpose of appointing delegate, to said convention.

Resolved—That we view with regret, the ill-timed, and uncalled for attack, by a few presses in the state, upon those who are endeavoring to sustain Pennsylvania's claim and Pennsylvania's interest, as regards the Presidential candidates, as measures only calculated to divide and distract the democratic party, when union and harmony are so necessary to secure our future triumph.

Resolved—That our member in the house of Representatives, and the Senator, from this district be, and they are hereby instructed to give their votes for James Buchanan United States Senator, at the coming session of the Legislature.

Resolved—That, we continue to have the greatest confidence in the talents and integrity of our worthy Governor, David R. Porter, and that our thanks are due to him for the firm and Patriotic course he has pursued in his attempt to sustain the interests and credit of the State.

Resolved—That, these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the Democratic papers of this Senatorial District, at Harrisburg, and the Globe in Washington City.

(Signed by the Officers.)

The following communication has been on hand several weeks, but owing to its having been mislaid, it has not before appeared. We publish it now, not because we agree with the writer as to his proposition, but because we are willing all should be heard. We are opposed to a national bank in any shape, much less to one of so enormous a capital as the one proposed.

Fellow Citizens:—According to a proposition made, I hasten to lay before you a plan for an institution which, if carried into operation by the proper authorities of the nation, cannot fail to bring about a change that shall produce lasting benefits to the country.

And in doing so, I have consulted the constitution of the United States, and submit my views to the intelligence of my fellow citizens, that they may take up the subject and investigate it fully.

The institution which I honestly believe should be established for the regulation of the currency, should be a national bank of one hundred millions capital.

One half of this capital, owned by the general government, and the other half, held by the several states according to their representation in Congress, so that there might be unity and efficiency in its operations.

Establish the Mother bank at the city of Washington, and a branch or branches in each state, but no state to have more than two branches, give to the president and senate the power of appointing the officers of the mother bank, and the governor and senate of each state the power to appoint the officers for the branch or branches of their respective states, and let the appointment be made annually, with this restriction, that no individual shall hold any other office, civil or military, at the same time, and be eligible as an officer in said institution for not more than two years in a term of ten, and before entering upon the duties of the office, take an oath or affirmation to perform the duties of the office with fidelity, and with a view to maintain the faith and credit of the nation.

Give congress the power of appointing an auditing committee of three persons, to audit the affairs of the Mother bank semi annually, and publish the state of her affairs in as many papers as shall be deemed necessary, and give to the lower branch of each state legislature the power of appointing a like auditing committee to investigate the state of the branch or branches of their respective states semi annually, and publish the same, but have these committees so constituted that their reports shall all be ready for publication in a government paper at one and the same time, so that there can be no possible chance of playing the wild cat game. Let these auditing committees be under the same restrictions as the other officers of this institution and branches.

Let the lowest issues of this institution and branches be five dollars, and make it obligatory upon this institution and branches to redeem in specie any issue of the Mother bank or any branch at whatever branch it may be presented, thus if an individual hold a note issued by the branch of New Orleans, and presents it at the counter of the branch in Boston, he receives the a-

mount in specie, and those issues to be taken at par value for all governments demands and become a lawful tender in all government dues.

Let the one half of the profits arising from this institution go towards defraying the current expenses of the general government and the other half divided amongst the states in proportion to their share of the capital.

In the fifth and sixth clauses of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States we find these words viz:

5th. Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weight and measures.

6th. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States." Now upon this fifth clause above named I found the supposition that congress has the power to create an institution which shall be a regulator of the currency, and I apprehend that no individual at this day, will pretend to maintain that this nation must be confined to a metallic currency exclusively, it then follows that the currency must be a mixed one, and if mixed, then congress is bound to establish an institution that shall make that currency equal in all parts of the union, and in order to make the currency equal in all parts of the union, all parts of the nation must participate in the benefits arising from such an institution.

Thus by the individual states and the general government, holding the capital of an institution in common, the interest of the one becomes the interest of all, and the credit of one is sustained by all, and there will be unity and action and unity in interest, which cannot fail to produce a state of things infinitely better than the present state of the country.

This too will check this ruinous system of banking which has proved a curse to this state as well as to others, and which has led to much extravagance and wild speculation of which this age has been so fruitful; and which has produced such a vast amount of misery and distress not only in our own country but in others also.

Then it becomes the people of the first nation on the list of nations, to seek for every method by which the interests of that nation can with honesty and propriety be advanced, by which her faith and credit shall be maintained, and surely if one member of this great nation suffer, the whole body politic suffers with that member, otherwise the whole body is dismembered.— These hints have been thrown before my fellow citizens; with the hope that others may take them up and improve upon them, and thus bring light upon the subject. Let the subject be fairly brought before the people, entirely divested from party politics, and I firmly believe, that if it can only be freed from politics, and become a subject of national utility, that all will harmonize in establishing an institution which shall thus produce a currency at once sound and safe, and by that means revive the drooping energies of the country, restore her credit, and aid in bringing into notice the hidden treasures of our nation.

Rhoersburg, Dec. 2, 1842.

From the New York Evening Post.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1842.

Court of Inquiry on Board the U. States Ship North Carolina.—The Mutiny on Board the Brig Sumers.—The Court assembled pursuant to adjournment, and the Judge Advocate having read the minutes of yesterday's proceedings.

Captain Mackenzie produced a correct copy of his report to the Secretary, which was read by the Judge Advocate. After going over the same ground as that contained in yesterday's report—the date, however, on which the plot was first disclosed, being stated to be the 29th November—it went on to state that Capt M. had observed Spencer to have little conversation with the officers and much with the crew and observed also his general behavior and demeanor, and he determined to secure his person. Captain Mackenzie then made his arrangements, and taxed Spencer with having made the communication to Mr. Wales, which he admitted, but said it was a joke, and, after some conversation, he was confined, and put in double irons, with orders to the guard to take his life, if he attempted to speak to any of the crew.

The lockers of Mr. Spencer were searched, and a razor case found with a paper in it with Greek characters thereon, which were translated by Midshipman H. Rogers. It was a list of the crew—those certain and uncertain—those to be retained and those to be destroyed, those to keep watch and those who were to commit the murder—with many other particulars. The appearance of Cromwell and Small was strictly observed. Cromwell appeared cool and collected, but Small ill at ease, the former being very pale but apparently very determined, and the latter very ghastly in appearance. On Sunday the appearance of the crew, at Divine service, was narrowly observed, but nothing seen to alarm the commander. After service, by the management of Cromwell, the top gallant mast was carried away, and it was observed that those men mentioned most particularly in Spencer's manuscript wherever stationed, collected at the topmast.

It was not considered safe to leave Cromwell at large during the night, and he was arrested, and being asked what the conversations was which he had with Spencer

the night previous, he said it was not his air, it was Small. The suspicion concerning Small being thus confirmed by an associate, he was likewise arrested, and both were put in irons. Cromwell was the tallest man on board, and Small the least. The next morning two crimes of theft appeared on Master at Arms report and after they had been investigated and the men punished, Captain McKenzie thought he would see what effect he could produce on the crew, and proceeded to tell such an account as he thought best of the conspiracy which he had discovered.

This produced various effects on the men some wept. Some appeared horrors struck, and suppressed their emotions in various ways. Observing Spencer endeavoring to communicate with the crew, he ordered the crew to be turned with their faces aft. He afterwards ordered that Spencer and the two others should be deprived of tobacco; and the next day Spencer appeared much depressed. On Tuesday, the 30th of November, the men apparently most deeply implicated, appeared to be gathering together in knots, and to be contemplating some blow to be struck, and some, who had been thought to be less implicated, appeared to be as much so as the others. Several of the principal men in the conspiracy missed their muster, apparently by concert, and never having done so before, it was supposed they intended to collect round the officer, when sent for and commence an attack.

Everything seemed to be growing worse. With every fresh arrest there appeared to be an addition to the ranks of the conspirators, and it was suspected that a rescue was intended. In this state Capt. M. addressed a letter to the officers, calling for their opinion. Before sending this letter, quarters were called on Wednesday at 9 o'clock, the 30th November. At this time, Wilson came forward, and made a lame confession: and requested not to be put in irons. He was arrested and ironed with McKinley and Grun. On Wilson was found a knife of a peculiar form, sharpened for and evidently intended for killing. It was also ascertained that he had been secretly sharpening his battle axe. The officers called out, then assembled and took testimony, swearing the witnesses; keeping an accurate record of the testimony, and each witness signing it. On the 1st December, the officers presented a communication to Capt. McKenzie, stating that they were convinced that Spencer, Small and Cromwell, were engaged in a mutiny—that it would be impossible to convey them safely to the U. S. and that they were of opinion that regard to the safety of the vessel and to their own lives required that those three should be put to death.

This opinion they gave, they said, after considering their duty to their country and themselves.

In this, Capt. M. concluded, and also in the opinion they express that the other prisoners could be carried to the U. States as the three chief conspirators (one was capable of navigating the vessel). The men were then armed, and Capt. McKenzie addressed them, preparations were made for hanging the three conspirators at the main yardarm; Captain McKenzie then put on his full uniform, and communicated to Spencer his fate, giving him ten minutes to write any communication he might please, for any of his relations. He then told Cromwell and Small their fate. Cromwell protested his innocence, and calling on the name of his wife. Spencer also said so at first, but on another communication taking place, he said no more of his innocence, it having been told him that it was ascertained Cromwell had only intended to make use of him perhaps as a secretary, or otherwise dispose of him if he found him refractory. Spencer refused to write any letter, but said he wished his father and mother all happiness. He said also it would kill his poor mother, and [this, Capt. M. said, was the first time he knew Spencer had a mother. He said that he was afraid it would injure his father.

Capt M. said it would have injured him more if he had succeeded, and in a long conversation, said it was better he should die then, as if he went to the United States, he would escape, as there was no justice for those who had friends and money in United States. He also confessed that he had the same project on board the John Adams and Potomac. After further conversation, he asked how he was to die, and objected to being hung, & wished to be shot. He also wished to be allowed an hour, & was not hurried. He was furnished, at his own request, with a Bible and prayer book; and after upwards of an hour had elapsed, they were led out.

Spencer asked Mr. Wales to forgive him for having attempted to seduce him, which was granted. He asked forgiveness also from Small, on which Small drew back with horror, and refused with an exclamation saying they should meet at the bar of God. Afterwards, however, on the solicitation of Captain McKenzie, Small did forgive Spencer, and Captain M. asked Small to forgive him if he had done anything to him which he ought not, on which Small said that Capt. M. was right and was doing his duty; and he then requested that his topmates would give him a quick and easy death. Spencer also asked to be allowed to give the word to fire the gun which was to be the sign of his death. This was acceded to. Spencer also asked to address the crew, which was granted.