

'Let us then pass an efficient militia law, and the volunteer bill which is now before us. Let us hold out sufficient inducements to our citizens to turn out volunteers. Let their patriotism be stimulated by self interest, and I have no doubt that in the day of trial there will be armies of freemen in the field sufficiently large for our protection. Your state will then be defended at a trifling comparative expense, the liberties of the people will be preserved, and their willingness to bear new burdens will be confined.'

In October, 1825, Mr. Buchanan was again elected to the Legislature. It was during this session that Mr. Buchanan became impressed with danger, the inexpediency, and the unconstitutionality of a U. S. Bank—an opinion to which he has adhered ever since, and in the defence of which he has rendered such lasting services to his country in the legislative halls.

After this session Mr. Buchanan applied himself to his profession, in which he won so many proud honors and distinctions.

In October, 1820, he was elected to Congress from the counties of Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon. He was afterwards re-elected four times to Congress, in the new district composed of the counties of Lancaster, Chester and Delaware. He was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, during the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Congress—embracing the last four years of Mr. Monroe, the four years of Mr. Adams, and the two first years of General Jackson. In October, 1828, he declined a re-election to Congress.

Mr. Buchanan was the decided friend of Mr. Monroe, during the whole period of his administration. He was strongly opposed to the administration of John Quincy Adams, from the commencement to the close. The early friend of Gen. Jackson, he has always been cherished as one of the old hero's firmest supporters. No one rendered his administration a more hearty support, no one was more energetic in securing his election than James Buchanan. The subsequent intercourse between these two distinguished men is known to the whole country.

Mr. B. was appointed minister to the Court of St. Petersburg by General Jackson, in 1832, and certainly in no portion of our history have these states been more honorably and successfully represented at a foreign court.

In all Mr. Buchanan's course since he entered the United States Congress, even the most abandoned defamer cannot find a single note against Democratic principles, and this fact alone is a proud witness of his sincerity and consistency.

During Mr. Buchanan's mission to the Court of St. Petersburg, he accomplished what had long been most ardently desired by our government, but what all conceive it impossible to effect with a government so peculiarly averse to the interests of the United States. Removed from the quarrels of Europe, but near enough to contest some day the empire of the ocean with the British Isles, our Cabinet is anxious to conciliate our friendship, so that a power may be raised up in time capable of encountering the British lion.

The friendship of Russia for this country for years before had been marked; but until the mission of Mr. Buchanan it was suffered to languish. The mission of James Buchanan to St. Petersburg produced the most substantial results, only did his intercourse with the government of Russia strengthen the friendly relations between that country and our own, but he was successful in establishing the first Treaty ever formed between Russia and the United States. Before the accomplishment of this important Treaty, our trade with Russia always showed an immense annual balance against this country; but Mr. Buchanan's Treaty soon changed all this. Now the ports of Russia, South and North, in the Baltic and Black seas, being equally accessible to American naval enterprise, the advantage in favor of the commerce of the United States may be seen at a glance. This faint line of the happy and important results from Mr. Buchanan's mission to Russia will serve to show his skill as a diplomatist when the rights and interests of his country are concerned.

The friendship of Mr. Buchanan to the foreigner, who comes to this country seeking a home and a refuge, has been strikingly manifested on a number of occasions in the National Legislature. On one occasion Mr. Buchanan remarked, how much we were indebted to foreigners during the revolution and the late war, and, as a democrat, he could not but extend a hearty welcome to every warm-hearted Irishman, or every industrious German, who came to share with us this glorious inheritance of past days.

On the 29th of January 1838 Mr. Merstick of Maryland, a prominent whig Senator, moved to exclude all foreigners from the benefit of the preemption bill then under discussion. The effect of this argument, says Mr. Buchanan, is one of his speeches since that period, 'would have been to turn every poor foreigner who had settled on the public lands, under the faith of our past legislation, out of house and home, and to transfer his little property to the land sharks who are constantly prowling about the frontiers, in search of the most valuable spots they can find. No matter whether the poor foreigner had declared his intention to become a son of not, may he might even be naturalized at the passage of the act, but this had not been done

previous to December, 1837, he would have forfeited his preemption right, had the amendment prevailed.'

In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Buchanan has always been distinguished for his eloquent and effective advocacy of the strong and radical measures of the democratic party. Who was it that sustained the glorious administration of Andrew Jackson, during the dark days of the panic—during the difficulties with France, and up to the period when that illustrious man retired, amid the applause of his fellow-countrymen, to the shades of the Hermitage? JAMES BUCHANAN!—Who was it that opposed, with all the powers of his great mind, the federal scheme of a Monster bank, when advocated by the master-intellects of the aristocracy? JAMES BUCHANAN! Who was it that battled through the administration of Mr. Van Buren, in defence of all the leading measures of the democratic party, when assailed with organized and combined elements of a relentless opposition? JAMES BUCHANAN! His support of the Independent Treasury—his report on the North Boundary—his eloquence and persevering industry as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—the resplendent success that crowned all his struggles with Clay and Webster, and other champions of the opposition, been recorded in the hearts of the people, and are now as familiar to us as household words.

Such may be said to be an imperfect sketch of the career of James Buchanan and the past treatment, and present claims of long neglected Pennsylvania. Many more important facts might be communicated, but these are considered sufficient to show, what all the country admits, that James Buchanan is conspicuous for public and private virtues, his integrity as a democrat, and his lasting services to the cause of popular rights, and that the claims of Pennsylvania are indeed irresistible. Under all these circumstances, his name is one that we proudly place before the country, and submit to the august decision of a National Democratic Convention.

We have arrived at a crisis in our government which demands a firm, steady, patriotic and enlightened statesman at the helm. We have a large and increasing public debt—a large and increasing public expenditure, with a decreasing revenue, and we have a great whig project for the entire destruction of the National credit by the unconstitutional assumption of debts contracted upon the faith; not of the United States, but of individual States, and the issue of a paper money like the assignats and mandate of republican France, or the continental money of the revolution, and this in a time of profound peace, and with harvests sufficient to supply half the civilized world.

This must be defeated or the republic will be in danger, and the people bound to an unending scrip aristocracy who fatten upon their miseries.

This can be done only by a truly democratic President, selected by the voice of the great democratic party; and we think that Pennsylvania, is an uniform and unwavering democratic state, which has never had a President of the United States, is entitled to the choice, when she offers a sound republican, a true patriot and an accomplished jurist and statesman in the persons of her native son, James Buchanan.

He would conduct the government upon purely democratic principles, and would summon to his aid the brightest spirits of that great popular party, and carry out its administration to the wise and various policy of Jefferson and Jackson.

This is the candidate, and these are the principles that we present to the democracy of the Union. We hope and trust that he will be their united choice, and that Pennsylvania will thus be rewarded for her devotion to the cause of popular liberty, but we pledge ourselves to abide by the selection made by a N. convention assembled agreeably to the usages of the democratic party.

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|--------------------|---------------------|
| William Beatty | David D. Wagner |
| George Smyser, | George W. Griswold, |
| Daniel Sahffer | A. S. Parmlee |
| F. R. West, | Reah Foxer |
| Robert Orr | Moore Connel |
| Jonathan Large, | Wm Atkins |
| Alex Breakenbride, | John W Forney |
| SH Woodward, | Peter Martia jr |
| David Lynce | Jacob Redecker |
| LB Patterson | James Cameron |
| J W Duncan | Robert Patterson |
| James Beamer | Jacob Stoever |
| Samuel H. Tate | H B Wright |
| John R Shannon | Moses Overfield |
| David Boles | Moses Montgomery |
| C H Mathews | Ephram Banks |
| Joseph Morrison | James Turner |
| A M Griffiths | John B Sterigere |
| John C Maugle | Charles Greger |
| J N Purviance | Samuel C Miller |
| George Smith | Jesse Gabel |
| John Green | John Flick |
| John Schwartz | Charles Kindt |
| Abraham Kerper | R H Hammond |
| Adam Schoner | William L Dewart |
| George Chrisman | David Mitchell |
| Joseph Bailly | G Blatenberger |
| Emmor Elton | James Page |
| N Strickland | George Plitt |
| Jacob Boyer | B H Brewater |
| John F Wibur | William Barger |
| William Morrison | John G Brenner |
| W W Houston | Joseph A Clay |
| J Macmanus | Joseph Yeager |
| James Gillsland | S D Patterson |
| James Worral | Francis Clinton |
| H H Laughlin | R Palmer jr |

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|-----------------|--------------------|
| William Kerr | Edward T Mott |
| J D Michell | Thomas B Town |
| George Bucher | John Matheys |
| W R Gorgas | C Mason |
| William Bigler | James Enus Jr |
| Owen D Leib | E M Gowen |
| J G Montgomery | Richard Bacon |
| David Mumma jr | Timothy Ives |
| Simon Cameron | A L M Dongat |
| Henry Petriken | D L Sherwood |
| Levi Lewis | T C M'Dowell |
| Samuel M Leiper | Charles Frailey |
| Charles A Black | Asa Dimock |
| John H Deford | F N Avery |
| John Morgan | John Baskin |
| Frederick Smith | Samuel Hays |
| C Hinch | A P Morderwell |
| John Rowe | Randall M'Laughlin |
| M M'Caslin | F A Rohrer |
| S Burkhart | John Young |
| Samuel S Barton | F E Bailey |
| Everad Oles | William S Picking |
| Thomas Stinsons | John F Houston |
| Alonso J Wilcox | John R Donnel |

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

THE LOCAL QUESTION.

The Danville papers are again attempting to create false impressions in the county in relation to the Removal Bill as reported by Mr. Snyder in the house, but not a word as to the iniquity of Headley's division bill.—They know their insinuations that the buildings are to be put up entirely at the county expense is false and gratuitous, as the bill itself, which they have published, will show. It is a copy of the bill, as passed the house last year, with the exception of that part leaving it to a vote, and as we published and circulated throughout the county, during the October election, and which they THEN REFUSED TO PUBLISH. The people then gave their sanction to the bill, by casting their votes for Daniel Snyder, and in pursuance of these instructions, he has again introduced it, and the Legislature will pass it, in spite of all the cheating roguery, and misrepresentations of the Danville faction. They may here and there deceive there. They may have their negro votes, and negro petitions, and they may forge ten thousand names to their remonstrances, it will do them no good.—There is integrity and intelligence enough in the Legislature, to see through their wickedness, and give to the people those just rights which have been so long wrongfully withheld. Justice is slow, it is true, but it is sure.

Editorial Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23, 1843.

On Saturday last, the Legislature, learning that the Reading Rail Road Company were about making an assignment for the benefit of their foreign creditors, passed a law compelling all incorporated companies to first pay contractors and workmen, before such an assignment could be made. This is right, the workman on company rail roads have been defrauded too much out of their hard earnings by incorporated companies. On Monday a petition was presented in the house from Northampton county, charging their honest and faithful representative Mr. Heckman, with bribery, at the last session, because he advocated the passage of a bill in relation to the Mauch chunk company. He immediately asked for a committee of investigation, which was granted, and a committee appointed. Several remonstrances were presented against removal but no other business of importance transacted in either branch.

Editorial Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25, 1843.

Yesterday, the senate done but little other business, than receiving of petitions, offering resolutions, and reports, with the exception of electing printers, John G. Bratton, of the Gazette, was elected printer of the english journal, and John H. Dimmick, & co. of the Reporter, printer of the bills. A lengthy discussion arose on a bill from the house authorizing the cancelling of the relief notes, by the States Treasurer. The subject was postponed until to day.

The house went into the election of printers, which resulted in the election of McKinley & Lesoure, of the Keystone, printers of the journal, and J. H. Stack printer of the bills.

To day the house has had before it a bill introduced by Heckman, of Northampton, giving the election of canal commissioners to the legislature, and fixing the salary of the officers appointed by the commissioners. A lengthy debate sprung up upon several amendments that were introduced, and before any vote was taken of any consequence the whole question was postponed. The bill introduced, some days since, by Mr. Sharswood abolishing capital punishment came up for discussion. Mr. Sharswood delivered one of the most able and conclusive speeches in its favor, that we have ever heard. There appears to be a strong feeling in the legislature in favor of abolishing this relic of barbarism, worthy only of the darker ages of the world, when it was a strong mark of christianity to take an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.

The senate was engaged almost wholly in the discussion of the bill relating to relief notes, which was finally referred to the committee on finance.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

We understand that the owners of the Duncan Iron Works, have made a considerable purchase of stock of the "Bloomsburg Rail Road Iron Company," in the immediate neighborhood, with a view of erecting Iron Works, and that the building of the Furnaces will be commenced as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

We congratulate our leaders on this even as every acre of land, and every house and lot in Bloomsburg, and its vicinity, will be increased in value. When our neighbors at Danville, have boasted of their iron establishment, we have said again and again, that this vicinity presented superior advantages. We have heard it stated, by men competent to judge that there is not so fine a situation for Iron Works in the state of Pennsylvania and it is believed there is not in the United States, in reference to the Eastern market.

The one is in great abundance, and of very superior quality. There is a very fine water power, an ample supply of limestone, and inexhaustible beds of anthracite, directly on the canal, within a reasonable distance above us.

Mr. Editor:

The last Danville Intelligencer is again out against our worthy and official Supervisor on the North Branch Canal, John McReynolds. It is a base and malignant attack on the part of the editor of that paper, done merely to vent his spleen against McReynolds, because he is in favor of the removal, and because he is (so far as numbers are concerned) the choice of two thirds of the people of the county. Mr. McReynolds has become particularly obnoxious to the editor of the intelligencer and his friends because the Democratic Removal Convention which assembled last fall, (the doings of which resulted so gloriously for the removal cause) noticed the attacks of a certain faction, and passed a resolution unanimously approving of his conduct, and asking his re-appointment at the proper time. Why does Mr. Best insist so strenuously on the re-appointment of D. N. Kownover? Is it because he has by misrepresentation induced a number of contractors and others, innocently to receipt estimates and check rolls, for money, which they have not received to this day, and which he appropriated to his own private use, thus depriving those persons from obtaining certificates, of indebtedness from the commonwealth; by making these estimates and check rolls a private debt of his own, and making a difference to these men, as much as the interest would amount to for several years, to say nothing of the risk they run, of losing the debt in the end; Is it because during his supervisorship, there were more breaches in the canal than in any other given time that might be mentioned? That these questions can be answered in a way not satisfactory to Kownover and his friends, we stand ready to prove. As the intelligencer has drawn in the foreman on the line, we will merely state that last spring, before the break occurred at the Brier creek Aqueduct; the foreman on the line refused to hoist the gates after having been requested to do so, by some of the neighbors, and merely saying in excuse that "he had nothing to do with it. The break which resulted from this neglect, cost the commonwealth several hundred dollars. And yet this occurred under "that faithful and excellent officer, D. N. Kownover," whom not the people, but some of the Danville interest wish to see reinstated. Or is it, because that same honest official officer after a

having made a contract for work near a week amounting to between fifty and seventy hundred dollars, and afterwards finding he had not included all his favorites in the contract; sat down and wrote from Danville to the Canal Commissioners, asking them not to approve of it? Or is it because it is so good at 'financiering' that during the time he was so poor that he could not pay those who had signed receipts, and yet rich enough to open a large store. In conclusion we will only say, that, we would not have said one word about this matter had it not been for the frequent cowardly attacks of the intelligencer.

MONTEUR.

At a recent anniversary of the Warrenton county, N. Y. Temperance Society, it was resolved to petition to the Legislature to pass a law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath.

A Foot Race.—The Winchester (Va.) Republican, states, that a foot-race for \$100 a side, single dash of six miles, came off between two Irishmen over the Valley Turnpike road on Monday last. They ran neck and neck until within half a mile of the jail, when one of them let down.—The six miles were accomplished in about thirty-five minutes.

A Strange Monomania.—In town of North East, in this State, there is a young man named Putnam, who made preparations for his death, which he says, it was revealed to him would take place on the last day of 1842. He sent invitations far and wide to his friends to be present on the occasion, refused to work but spent his time in cutting devices on tomb-stones, trees, &c. It has also been ascertained that he dug a hole for his grave six feet deep six long and four wide, in a solid rock in a secluded place. The young man is represented as being sane upon all other points.

The destruction prophets are becoming quite numerous. A man named George Sargent, at Haverhill, Mass., is warning the people to be ready for the wreck of 'mat'er, exactly in the middle of February. He does not deduce his impression from scriptural passages, but insists upon it that he has received a direct revelation from heaven, which renders it his duty to warn the community of their approaching destruction. It is a curious fact that as the Sargents and Prebles become more positive and shorten the time, some of the preachers of Millerism grow less precise, and now begin to think that the world will be destroyed 'about the year 1843,' omitting the month. 'This is judicious, like Mr. Webster's 'some 4th of July.'

MENTAL.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. D. S. Tobias, on the 31st Dec. Mr. JONAS BERNIN GER, to MISS ELISA BORGOR, of Roaring Creek.

By the same, on the 17th Jan. THEODORE M'DOWELL, to Miss, ANN JULIANA ENT, of Jeildetown.

Notice.

THE subscribers are desirous of closing business and therefore take this method of informing their former customers that they are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the first of February without fail, by attending to the above notice, and bringing some of ready down, they can save cost and trouble.

The subscribers also offer for sale goods at cost to those who bring good funds in exchange for the same, the stock will be disposed of on reasonable terms between this and the first of April, to any persons who may wish to enter into business, and we do assure such, that their are few better situations in this country for business. The establishment can either be bought or rented.

COLEMAN & MILLER.

January, 28 1843.—40.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have purchased at constable sale, as the property of Jesse Moyer, one bay Mare, one Sled, one Sleigh, one set Harness, all of which we have loaned him during our pleasure of which the public will take notice.

COLEMAN & MILLER,

January, 28 1843.—40.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers purchased at Constable sale on the 23d Jan. 1843, the following sold as the property of Jefferson Moyer, in Bloomsburg the following property to viz: one Bureau, brass mantle clock, one iron Kettle, which property we have left with said Jefferson Moyer, at our pleasure.

L. B. RUPERT,

E. C. BARTON.

Bloomsburg Jan. 28, 1843.—40.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that we have this day bought at constable sale as the property of John Fulmer, two Crowbars one hook one croset Saw; one iron Kettle one Sleigh, one log chain and one wooded, one plough one harrow, with ten teeth, Eleven acres of rye, in the ground, and have left the same in his possession, during our pleasure, of which the public will take notice.

ABRAM YOUNG.

January 28 1843.—40.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders, and an election for directors of the Bloomsburg, Rail road Iron company will be held at No. 54 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Saturday the 25th of February next at 12 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH PAXTON, Pres't.

Cattwissa, January, 22d 1843.