

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

ATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,

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

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

John B. Butler, Levi Reynolds, and William Overfield, to be Canal Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for one year commencing February 1, 1843.

Kentucky: with Tennessee, Georgia and Missouri, recommends that the Democratic National Convention be held in Nov. 1843.—What says Pennsylvania? The Columbia Democrat says yes.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1843.

Yesterday the governor returned to the Legislature with his signature, the act canelling \$100,000 per month, of the relief notes, until the whole shall be destroyed.— We have now a fair prospect of getting this trash out of circulation, and one thing is certain, if we do not get any thing better in its place, we cannot get a much worse substitute. To-morrow the first \$100,000 is to be burnt. No Congressional apportionment bill has yet passed, although both branches have passed a bill to suit themselves, both of which were voted down when they come into the other branches. Last week, the subject was again up in the House, and on Saturday was postponed until the 14th inst. This, and the bill apportionment of the senate and house, will be two of the most vexatious bills of this session. Every member wishes to have his own district to suit his own views, or in other words, to advance his own ambitious notions, and it will be almost impossible to harmonize these conflicting interests. Therefore I believe it will be several weeks before the apportionment bill will be passed, and then perhaps, the majority will be compelled to take a bill not altogether as palatable as could be desired.

The bill abolishing the Nicholson Court, passed the house some days since, and the senate has been engaged for three or four days past in its discussion. It will eventually pass, and the court be abolished.

The old Canal Commissioners have been re-appointed; and on Thursday last commenced making their appointments, and so far as I can learn, they have been made, as regardless of the expressed will of the people, as those appointed for the district of Columbia and Luzerne. More of this hereafter.

I see that the Danville faction are determined to continue their misrepresentations in relation to the removal question, however plain the facts may be. The Danville Democrat says, that the vote on transcribing the bill for a third reading, was 40 to 36.— How the editor received his information we know not. He certainly could not have obtained it from the Harrisburg papers, as they all gave the true vote. He must have depended upon his friends here; if so, we can assure him; he will often be led into similar difficulties, if he publishes whatever information they may give him, as facts.— He will be as far from the truth in other cases, as in this, the true vote being 40 to 27.

Sunday was a cold stormy day. It commenced snowing on Saturday evening, and continued without intermission, until Sunday evening. From all quarters we learn that the snow has drifted very much. No cars left here for Philadelphia or arrived in consequence of the snow drifts on the rail roads, nor did the Northumberland stage arrive. Yesterday and to-day, the cold is extreme, with a high wind, which renders it very unpleasant.

The house was engaged to-day on a bill making the Canal Commissioners elective yearly by the people. It brought out a spirited debate between Messrs. Wright, Lowry, Heckman, and Elwell. Mr. Wright fully sustained his high reputation as a powerful and eloquent debater. The bill will pass, notwithstanding the powerful opposition raised against by the present board of Canal Commissioners.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8, 1843.

In the house, after the introduction of original resolutions, reports, &c, had been introduced, the bill relating to the canal officers was taken up and discussed at length between Messrs. Deford, Barret, Karns, and Heckman, until the hour of adjournment.

In the senate, the removal bill was reported by the judicial committee, to whom it was referred, with an amendment. It will be up for consideration in a day or two.— The senate was engaged the most of the day upon a resolution compelling the tide water canal to receive their notes in payment of tolls, which was finally referred to the judicial committee with instructions to report a bill to that effect, by a vote of 20 to 8. This is an important movement for our boatmen, who have so much of this paper in their possession.

FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

Fellow Citizens:

Having waited for a considerable length of time in order to watch the motions of our anti-republican brethren of Danville and vicinity, so far as they relate to the removal question in this county. I am now prepared to state that their movements have been any thing but fair and honorable, they have as far as in them lies, endeavored to put a false coloring upon the vote given at the last elections, and so soon as the Legislature had convened, they lay three pleas against a removal of the county buildings from Danville, to some more central position. The first of these pleas is that it was not decided by a vote of the county in favor of a removal. The second is that the inhabitants of Bloom and the adjacent townships, must bind themselves to erect the county building without any cost to the lower part of county, and the third is that Mahoning township, shall be exempt from paying any taxes for county purpose for the space of ten years. Now I shall endeavor in a spirit of candor to show the inconsistency of our Danville brethren. First then I shall take up their first plea that the removal question was not fairly before the inhabitants of this county at the last election.

Who is the absurdity of such a plea? It was not the question fairly before the people, although the Danville faction exerted all their energies to deceive the people and to defeat the removal ticket, yet it was triumphantly elected. Why will they still throw in such abuse and groundless pleas. Why will they pervert the truth and basely seek to gratify their avarice and still continue in a state of open rebellion to every dictate of reason and their better judgment, do they suppose that they can always carry their points by such daring effrontery. The second plea that the inhabitants of Bloom and the adjacent townships must erect the county buildings without any cost to the lower part of the county. Why what upon earth do they mean by such a plea, has not Mr. McKelvy, and others pledged themselves to give as much towards the erection of the new building as the old ones are valued at.

Therefore I apprehend that every one who is not wilfully blind and obstinately dumb can at once see the fallacy of their second plea. Who among us is so exceedingly avaricious that he would not willingly contribute his mite towards advancing the happiness and advantage of the majority, certainly no public spirited man would or could hesitate to pursue the course marked out by every consideration of justice and reason.

But their third plea that Mahoning is to be free from taxation for the space of ten years is what caps the climax of their usurpation and villany. Who I ask ever heard of such a demand, the annals of history ancient and modern furnish no precedent.

Why had we been subdued by an invading foe, and by them held in subjection the utmost demands of that foe could not be greater. But what is the standing of the removal and anti-removal parties in this county, which has the majority the former most assuredly. Then it follows that the minority even of one county shall make claims unjust in the extreme upon the majority of that county and ask legislative aid to enforce their claims. What is this but saying to the legislative body of this state that we are your masters and we dare you to do any thing contrary to our instructions. Is honesty I can conceive of no other construction that can be put upon the language of our Danville neighbours. But this is harmony with their conduct on former occasions when this same subject was before the legislature of this state and by way of explanation I shall here relate one instance which occurred a few years past, the removal bill was before the legislature and it was in a fair way to pass both houses, news reached Danville of the fact and filled the most of the inhabitants with dismay, when Judge Montgomery with one or two friends met in a private room, and there after some two hours silent meditation the mutual inquiry was, can we do nothing to have this matter postponed, yes replied the Judge, I have hit upon a plan, let us immediately draw up a petition as coming from the inhabitants of the township in Northumberland adjoining

this county, praying that they may be annexed to this county, and no sooner said than done the Judge drew up a petition it was signed by a few and forwarded post haste, and the result was that the removal question was laid over. This the Judge told to a friend of his who now lives in Orange township, at the same time remarking that in this same way they had got the question laid over at different times and in this way alone they expected to baffle the removal men out of the idea of a removal.

And now when they know that justice reason and common sense all combine in favor of a removal of the county seat of this county, the inhabitants of Danville, and vicinity bring in these pleas for the sole purpose of having the matter deferred until another session, not because they place any confidence in these pleas as being legal or reasonable, but because they are a means of annoyance to the legislature and afford our Danville neighbors the opportunity to gratify their malignant passions of revenge. And I boldly assert without fear of successful contradiction that a more dishonest piratical course of procedure never was recorded upon the page of history than the course pursued by our Danville neighbors in this case.

They remind me very much of the boy who was in the practice of crying that the wolves were after his sheep in order to make fools of his neighbors and laugh at them for coming to his assistance, and he persisted in this course until at last his neighbors paid no attention to his cries for help, knowing that he was a liar, and the wolves did come and kill his sheep. And in the same manner have our Danville neighbors been playing the fool with the legislature year after year they have thrown in their false pleas until nearly every citizen of the state has become acquainted with their daring falsehoods.

NUMA.

Rhoersburg, Feb. 3, 1843.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

The following resolutions, passed by a public meeting in Albany, and which have been published in the Albany Argus, will attract the attention of the reader.

Resolved— That we view the law for the collection of debts in this state as useless, and the sole cause of nearly two-thirds the loss sustained by creditors, and a fruitful source of much of the embarrassment derangement in our credit system, and the law itself has not the power to regulate, and which we believe would regulate itself in the absence of the law. And we are led to believe that men would be more punctual to pay all demands against them in the absence of the law than they are under the law; for then all debts would be debts of honesty and honor, and every person who pays any regard to honesty, and considers reputation and credit the only sure road to prosperity, and by which he expects to gain the esteem of men, would punctually pay that individual, who placed implicit confidence in his honesty and granted to him without any sign of reluctance the assistance he demanded. And we do further believe that if the law was abrogated we should not witness in its absence those wild schemes of speculation which we witness under the law; for men could not get the means to build castles in the air if there was no such law; but under the law they recognize their friend as security; and get means by which they ruin themselves and others. And we do further believe that it would supersede the usury law, for it would open free trade on true principles between man and man, which we believe no body of men have a right to take away; And furthermore, we do believe its repeal would break up these hungry swarms of lawyers and pettifoggers who fat in consequence of the law, and bring them to the necessity of abandoning their now lucrative business, and drive them from their petty offices into some more honorable business where their productions would add something to national wealth or national honor.

Resolved— Therefore, that we recommend to the legislature of this State to repeal all laws for the collection of debts in this State contracted subsequent to the first day of January, 1844, and such law to take effect on that day.

HONORABLE TO THE WOMEN.

It has been the practice in the Post Office Department to appoint the wives of deceased postmasters as their successors, in the cases in which it is agreeable to the people. This practice has been in operation a number of years, and the number of females who have thus held office is quite large. During all this time there has not occurred a single instance of defalcation among them. So much for public testimony—and the same is almost as invariable true in private life. Woman has a more rigid regard for the obligations and distinctions of meum and tuum than man. A woman, with her friend's loose money in her work box, on her knee, and her own in the sixth story, will rather go up and get a sixpence at the top of the house, to pay an errand boy, than touch what is not her own for an instant. A man, who shall be deemed honest, and is in fact so will use a friend's money, when he has himself none in the world, and trust to the future to repay it. Such is the difference between the sexes; and such is the way in which rogueries arise, without the intention of evil, on the part of the stronger sex, when in places of trust.

ANOTHER COURT MARTIAL.

A General Naval Court Martial for the trial of all offences that may be brought before it, was ordered to convene on board the North Carolina on the 1st of February. Com. Downes presides, and the members are Com. Read, Captains Gwinn, Bolton, Skinner, Turner, Aulick and Wyman, Commanders McKean, Shubrick, and Ozden, Samuel Nash, of Philadelphia, and Wm. H. Norris, of Baltimore are Judge Advocates. The officers and alleged mutineers of the Somers will be tried. The charges against Commander Mackenzie are for murder, oppression, and illegal punishment, with a variety of specifications.

Upon this subject the Madisonian corrects several errors into which the press has fallen. In the first place the Court Martial was not called by the President without waiting for the decision of the Court of Inquiry; nor has he meddled with the matter at all it having been left to the Navy. He has followed his routine duties in the case, precisely as he would have done in any other case. A Court Martial is necessary under every possible view. If Mackenzie be guilty, it is necessary in order to try him; if he be innocent, it is necessary in order to try the mutineers. It was not necessary, therefore, to postpone it even till the rising of the Court of Inquiry. The fact that it has been postponed till several days after that event, is proof enough that it is now called with a view to take the case from the civil authority.

We understand that the charges upon which Commander Mackenzie will be tried embrace three counts; the first murder, the second, cruelty and oppression, and third, some minor matter. This, however, it is proper to state has no other foundation than report. A third attempt, abortive like the two preceding has been made to get the case before the civil courts, by the connexions of Cromwell.—Post.

AN AMBASSADOR INSULTED.

The New Hampshire Gazette, alluding to Haalilio, the Ambassador from the King of the Sandwich Islands, says that on Wednesday last 'The Rev. Mr. Richards and the clerk took passage in the steamer Globe, at New York, for New Haven.— On applying for breakfast tickets the clerk offered Mr. Richards one for himself, and a half one (admitting to the second table) for his servant. Mr. R. informed him that the so-called servant was a Sandwich Island Chief, and an ambassador to the United States, and had been so accredited at Washington. The clerk replied that this made no difference; and if the man breakfasted at all, he must do so with the servants. In a mild way Mr. R. appealed to Captain Stone, and he fully justified the decision of the clerk. The result was, that Mr. Richards was either obliged to separate from his friends, or to share with him the degradation. He chose the latter course, and both of them took breakfast with the servants of the boat!

The Mother of Napoleon.—The family of Napoleon, says Aiton, through noble, had not been distinguished, and had suffered severely from misfortune. The mother of the great captain, who was remarked by great beauty; and no common firmness and intrepidity of mind, shared in the fatigues and dangers of her husband, at a period of great trial, and was engaged with him in some expeditions on horseback. His father died at the age of 38—but the want of paternal care was more than supplied by the mother, to his early education and solicitude Napoleon, in after life, mainly ascribed his elevation. On one occasion he expressed the opinion that the future good or bad conduct of the child, depends entirely on the mother. Though left a widow in the prime of life, the mother of Napoleon had already borne thirteen children, of whom five sons and three daughters survived their father. She lived to see one of them wearing the crown of Charlemagne, and another seated on the throne of Charles V.

The Poor in Baltimore.—The convention for the relief of the poor, received from ward collections, \$2,121 06; from church collections, \$228 81, and from the ball given at the Front street Theatre, \$712 17; of which \$1,926 25 have been disbursed. The distributing committee have relieved 1,775 families, by the distribution among them, of wood, flour, fish, corn meal and potatoes.

Law.—The firm of Senecal & Cauchais, of New Orleans, were indebted to a Mrs. Smith, of Paris, in the sum of 9 or \$10,000. She supposing that they were on the eve of failure; instituted a suit against them for the amount; they, in return, brought a suit against her for malicious prosecution, and recovered, damages to the amount of \$4000.

Effects of Fear.—An aged lady, of Charlestown, Mass. died in convulsions on Sunday evening week, produced by fear of the end of the world, the supposition that a fire in the neighboring town of Cambridge was the beginning of the end of all things.

Suicide.—Hon. Chas. W. Ewing in a temporary fit of insanity, shot himself with a pistol at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 9th inst. He had held various public trusts in that State, with honor to himself, and was highly respected in public life.

MORMONISM.

This delusion would appear, all the West, to be rather upon the rise than on the wane. There has been indicated in the Legislature of Illinois, some disposition to take away the Mormon charter, but when the bill came up, on its third reading, it was so warmly opposed by the member from Nauvoo, Mr. Smith brother of the prophet, that the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 60 to 43.

Joe himself, as we have before stated, has been released from arrest on the requisition of the Governor of Missouri. It is related in the Ottawa Free Trader, that the examination, at Springfield, created quite a sensation among all classes. The court room was crowded with spectators. Judge Pope presided, and on either side of him were the seats occupied by the Ladies. Prophet Smith was also present, and was defended by Mr. Butterfield, of Chicago. After the examination closed a dead silence ensued—deep anxiety pervaded the entire mass, and Mr. Butterfield rose in a solemn and imposing manner to open the case as follows:—'I rise under the most extraordinary circumstances in this age and country, religious as it is! I appear before the Pope; supported on either hand by Angels, to defend the Prophet of the Lord! The Prophet, it understood, was so well pleased with his counsel's defence of him, that he immediately gave him a lease in perpetuity of a suite of rooms at his big hotel.

We learn, however, from the Springfield Journal that another requisition will be made upon the Governor of Illinois, for Joseph. He is not this time to be again claimed under the charge of conspiring against Gov. Boggs, but under the former indictments, which charge him with robbery, arson treason and murder. For this purpose the indictments referred to are to be reinstated. The affidavit under the last requisition was defective, but, in this case, those concerned do not believe that any legal objection against the requisition can be made.—Post.

Postponed for a Thousand Years.—It is understood, says the Journal of Commerce, that Miller and his associates have recently carefully renewed the calculation upon which they found the prophecy of the near approach of the end of the world, when an error was discovered in the footing of one of the columns of a thousand years. This is a very important discovery just now—it will dispel the uneasiness about so sudden a go off, and give promise that we are yet to witness the filling of many a bubble, and realize the enjoyment of many a panic before the end of all things. 'The ascension robes' with which many of the Milerics on Long Island have provided themselves, are not likely to be wanted.

The making of 'ascension robes' is now confined exclusively to Long Island, but has occupied many a fair hand in the 'diggings' and in our neighboring States of the Bay, and the disappointment of the credulous ones must be great at the farther postponement. We recommend them to pack up their 'robes' with tobacco leaves, and wait with patience, as it is not probable that the great lumber Miller, will have the assurance to make postponement beyond that period.—No Age.

Melancholly Accident.—A stranger whose mind was evidently in a deranged state, on Friday week last went into the barn of Captain Hummel, of Penns township, Union county, where some persons were engaged in thrashing. He threatened to run himself through the machine, before he could be prevented, grasped handfuls of straw, and thrust hand and all. He was immediately dragged back, but till his arm was torn into shreds up to the elbow. He manifested no feelings of whatever, when his arm was amputated. He was well taken care of, but owing to his restlessness, the wound was reopened and bled freely. He died on Tuesday from exhaustion. He called himself Journeyman Printer.—Sunbury American.

The Small Pox.—This loathsome disease is said to be prevalent in our large cities, than it has been for many years. Boston and New Orleans both, are infected with it.

The superintendent of the Salt Springs in Onondaga county, states, that the quantity of salt manufactured there during the year was 2,291,903 bushels. This is more than the quantity inspected any previous year since 1837.

Massachusetts Saving Banks.—The number of depositors during the last year was 42,567, the amount of deposits 900,451 70, the dividends for the year \$283,312 18. In 1838 the amount of deposits in these institutions was only 392 59.

A good Move.—The New York Commercial states that the Secretary of the Navy has determined to test the economy advantage of a change in the system of curing the supply of clothing required for the sailors, by the employment of men and industrious females to make up a portion of these clothes.