

are in fact, the people of Pennsylvania, when it too often happens they are quite different things. Unfair apportionment bills—accidents—APOSTASY or deception may fill the legislative seats with members who do not represent the wants, and opinions of the people.

Sir, what Governor of Pennsylvania, ever before charged the representatives of the people with usurpation? It has been reserved for the ignominious close of David R. Porter's administration. Usurpation!—would, that for the dignity of his station he had reserved that word. If this Hall be not the place to carry out the popular will—then sir, where is it? In the Executive chamber? The Executive sits in his chamber and to retain his political instrument, charges the people's Representatives with usurpation—impugns their motives! Yes, sir, and in language that cannot be mistaken. Who, sir that is familiar with English History does not know that the corrupt—the imbecile—the weak—the degenerate King John was forced by the commons of England to sign the great charter of English liberty, when he was encroaching on the popular rights and usurping power to himself? What, sir, are we to look for next? What will be the next step towards popular encroachment? Does the Executive mean, that by this course we are to understand that he is to protect the rights of the people?—God save the people from such protection. It is robbing them of their freedom. We, the immediate Representatives of the people—charged with being usurpers.

Is this all? No, sir; we are charged with 'apostasy'—that's the word! Let us see who is the apostate. Let us see who has deserted the cause, and is carrying on a contraband trade with the enemy. Let us see who has dragged the great flag of democracy in the dust, and deserted the principles of the party. Sir, on the 11th day of last February; as I have before said, I occupied this floor. I then charged the administration with a coalition with John Tyler. Since then, most, if not all of my predictions, have been most fully verified. A new paper has been established here—James Madison Porter made Secretary of War—and the Governor of Pennsylvania—of democratic Pennsylvania—gone over to the enemy's camp! Who, then, is the apostate? The people, or the man they have clothed with power? Sir, they have remained firm and undaunted by the principles of the party, while the Executive has deserted his post.

I hold in my hand the 'Keystone—the Executive organ—the organ of the democratic party. Look sir, at its columns!—What do they disclose? An attempt by the Executive to subordinate the press—to sell and transfer the democracy of the State to a man; who, by accident, holds the exalted station of President of the Union, but who has not one impulse of feeling with the great democratic party of the country.—What was the price of this breach of faith and desertion of principle? Let the tenant of the Executive chamber speak. Who is the apostate? David R. Porter or the people's representatives in these halls? Here is the evidence (holding up the paper); it speaks in tones of thunder, and if the Executive has one spark of feeling about him, he will quake at the prospective indignity that the people will hurl back upon him. I read from the paper:

'We shall continue to support that administration in all its democratic measures, but we will repel all efforts to make the columns of the Keystone team with TYLERISM! Communications glow with beauty, and power and majesty, and glory, of John Tyler, have been presented to us in manuscript; directly by the hands of David Ritzenhouse Porter, which we felt called upon, by every consideration of duty and of patriotism, to reject from our columns. Although we were ready to serve his excellency, in every thing which would advance the cause of democracy, we never could submit to having our paper used as a vehicle for distracting the democratic party, with a view of making capital for President Tyler. If we had done so, our press would, indeed have been subsidized, and we would have been regarded as traitors and minions of Executive power. But that the democracy of Pennsylvania and of the Union may judge for themselves, we publish below one of the communications referred to, which communication came to us directly from the hands of the Executive of this Commonwealth. We do not charge him with being the author of it, as it was not in his writing and we are not able to say who was the author, but we do charge him with attempting to lead us astray from the beaten track of democracy, with a view doubtless of binding us to the desperate fortunes of President Tyler. Our position is such, and the position of the party is such, that the whole truth is demanded at our hands, and we lay it before the public regardless of consequences. We place ourselves at the bar of public opinion, and will abide the unerring decision of that tribunal.'

'Dear Sir:—I see with pleasure that several of the leading journals of the day have hoisted the name of John Tyler as a candidate for the next Presidency, and have associated with him some of the most distinguished names in the democratic party for Vice President.

'I cannot but with pleasure look to these movements in favor of a man who deserves in so high a degree, not only the confidence but the deep gratitude of a free and independent people. I am here at the seat of

government, from the northern counties of Pennsylvania, and it pleases me to observe that even the hot POLITICIANS, at present assembled at Harrisburg, cannot deny to President Tyler that respect which his stern and unflinching patriotism has a right to claim. Pennsylvania doubtless feels a preference for her 'favorite son,' and will most assuredly cast her first vote in his favor; but I hope the democracy of Pennsylvania will cheerfully cast her vote for Mr. Tyler, should Mr. Buchanan fail to receive the support of any other State besides his own.

The very attachment to the person of James Buchanan, is a strong proof of the high esteem in which Pennsylvania holds the President. The similarity of many traits of character between the Senator and the President with which I will prove the truth of my assertion, there is the same private honesty and virtue, the same spotless character as gentlemen and Christians, the same noble spirit of kindness and friendship so familiar with the sons of Virginia and Pennsylvania; the same esteem and reverence for our constitution and of the rights of our citizens, and the same love for country and honor, not stained with unbecoming desires for party strife, and exclusive party elevation. No impartial man can deny the fact of such being the case, and for their very similarity of character both gentlemen are beloved and esteemed in Pennsylvania. But there are other reasons, and far more important ones why President Tyler should be elevated by the people to the place which he now holds by the wise commands of a never erring Providence.'

Here we have it sir. The democratic Governor of the old Keystone—loud in his professions of democracy—ardent in his attachment to the man who elevated him to power and place—if we are to believe the doctrine of his State papers, handing articles to the organ of the party—the democratic press—commending John Tyler to the people of Pennsylvania, as their second choice. Next to their favorite son? Sir; when I first read this article the blood boiled in my veins. To see treason to the cause in the executive hand. To see the evidence in letters not to be mistaken—proving on the executive a coalition with whom? An administration with Daniel Webster its great High Priest. Moved sir, by the man who disgraced the country in the Ashburton treaty. An administration sir, that yielded up to Great Britain in that treaty, the right of British cruisers to enter American vessels, protected by the American flag. An open concession of the very principles which led to the last war. That yield to Great Britain an imposition on the American Government, to support and maintain an armed fleet on the African coast, to a heavy drain on our treasury, and the exposure of the health and lives of American seamen. A treaty that leaves the question of the right of jurisdiction of the territory of the Oregon open. This sir, is the administration to which the democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, joins allegiance—and these are some of its measures! Let the world decide who is the 'apostate,' the House or the Governor. The message charges us—we bring home the charge on the Governor.

Sir, the old 'Hero of the Thames,' has some friends in this House. I call on them to vindicate his claims against this transfer and sale. Where is the gentleman from Bradford, (Mr. Elwell,) and where the gentleman from Crawford, (Mr. Lowry,) his champions in this House and defenders. Will they sit by and hear the evidence of the coalition, & not rise in their places with honest indignation, or will they abandon the hero, and kneel to the executive will? Will they see their candidates and principles sold for a mess of pottage, and not resent it. I spoke of this transfer of the Johnson party on another occasion, and was not understood by the country. Let me now explain. In the transfer of the Johnson party of Pennsylvania, and to which I alluded, I never intended that the people who were the friends of the gallant colonel, could be assigned and set over to John Tyler.—No sir, I know their honesty their patriotism and virtue. They cannot be bought; but some of their mercenary leaders may be. This was the sale to which I alluded, and so desire to be understood. I am fully convinced of the honesty of the gentleman from Bradford and Crawford in their attachment to Johnson, and it is this reason why, I now call on them to defend their candidate from the contract. They cannot be made Tyler men. And I know too well that the Johnson men of the State, who are honestly so, cannot be.

Mr. LOWRY.—Is the gentleman favorable to Col. Johnson now?

Mr. WRIGHT.—I have Mr. Speaker time and time again, defined my position of the Presidency. I am for Buchanan. Because I admire the Statesmen—and more than this he is Pennsylvania's son. State pride sir, would have directed me toward his nomination. And this would make me a friend of his, if no other reason. And what little influence I have, shall be vigorously used to promote his interest. After an honest, and impartial trial, I will then join hands with the friends of Colonel Johnson. He, sir, would be my second choice—and in the elevation of him, I would regard it as doing service to my country; because he has served her in the cabinet and the field—a brave soldier, and an honest statesman. And if I be not mistaken, I did more service for him in sustaining the caucus nomination for printer of

the House—than though I had cast my vote for Peter Hay & Co—who it is said here, are in the Tyler interest. But as to this, I have no doubt on the part of my friend from Crawford, (Mr. Lowry,) that in voting for Peter Hay & Co—he was not even aware that there actually was such a firm in existence. So he says, and he is a man of honor and truth.

But sir, let me come back to the provisions of the bill. If I recollect aright when the Governor vetoed a similar bill to this one, in the session of 1841—he then put it on the ground of the expediency of the measure, and said nothing about his constitutional scruples.

Mr. ELWELL.—He did, and I refer the gentleman to the veto.

Mr. WRIGHT. It may be so, sir; I speak only from recollection; but I do know that the question of expediency was the theme of debate in the House when the veto was under consideration. What was the vote on the final passage of this bill? In the House, 62 to 32; in the Senate, 20 to 100. In all, 82 gentleman vote for the bill, and 42 against it. One would suppose that this should have some influence. But the 82 gentleman who were the friends of the bill may all have been mistaken, and the Executive right. Their will is a small matter, if it happens to conflict with the Governor's own views of what he is pleased to call constitutional scruples; and the friends of the bill might have been content, if that veto had not alleged legislative encroachments on the people's right, and spoke of their sovereign will being defeated through apostasy and other causes. Sir, let the people decide between us. The Governor knows of no reason why the Commissioners should be removed; they have done nothing worthy, of it, in his view. The records of the country shew a different state of things. The contract on the Columbia railroad shews a loss of some fifty thousand dollars in the manner of the allotment of the passenger cars—the Estion dam and basin as much more; and if the worthy incumbent of the executive chamber had but turned his constitutional eye to the journals of the day, he would have found what he professes to be ignorant of—the popular will clearly and positively defined. I know, sir, if the bill had met his approval a few Tyler props would have fallen from the new coalition. But, sir, I suppose, with his Excellency the saving of some hundred of thousands to the people, was a small matter, indeed, compared with the splendid prospect abroad in the election of John Tyler. The three public journals of this place, are no index of the popular sentiment? No, no; if his Excellency don't find that they have an influence before he retires from office, the numbers of the last week are no evidence of the rottenness of the times. Poor prostrate Pennsylvania! Forty three millions of debt! Is there no project of legislation by which she can be relieved. Pennsylvania, with her mountains of iron and coal—her fertile fields—her commerce and manufactures—doomed to thralldom by the misguided and selfish views of the man who holds her destiny in their hand. Who first thought of the veto power! Well enough, perhaps, if used by the dictates of a sound and discriminating judgment, but to be made the vehicle to carry out party views and political advancement, it is intolerable. How humiliating to an already tax-ridden people, that their representatives are not permitted to carry out their views and wishes, because the power lodged in the Executive must first be made subservient to his notions of political advancement, at their cost and expense. The people, represented in these halls, could be served, unless the combined influence of John Tyler's and David R. Porter's administrations did not defeat it. The power of the General Administration alone defeats reform; the State Administration has become too weak and imbecile to be dreaded; but let it alone, and crumbles to atoms! The wave, the mountain wave of popular opinion will sweep over it, and there will be no honorable trace to tell of its former existence.

Sir, this bill is the bill of the session. Pass this, and the minions of Executive power will be hushed. The hangers on of the treasury will be banished, and better days will be at hand. It is true that John Tyler will not be served, but the people will. Let me take this bill in one hand, and that veto in the other, and appear at the bar of public opinion and see which of the two will be sustained. Corruption stalks abroad at noon day—its citadel is the public treasury. The substance of the people is eaten out; and the name of the hungry brood of official patronage is 'legion.' If the representatives arise their voice, it is treason. How often, sir, is it treason. How often, sir, is it proclaimed in this very hall, that time is a want of moral worth in this body. That the character of this Legislature is debased. Hardly a day passes, but that we are reminded of our own weakness, and baseness. Where does this come from? I hope not from the Executive chamber. The Legislature must be stigmatized, nay disgraced, that the Executive may be glorified.

How long is it since a member of this body, was offered a bribe to sustain the sinking and desperate fortunes of the Executive? A man high in office, and who claims for himself the proud title of respectability and honesty, approaches a member of this House, with a bribe on his tongue, that if he would help him out of a 'tight place, and sustain the veto of this bill by his vote,' he might name a man for pre-

ferment, or take official station himself. Is this the mode and manner of sustaining the power of the administration! Against such an usurpation of power, I throw myself as the shield between my constituents and the Executive—I will never yield to his promises, or be intimidated by the threats of his friends. I have planted my foot against Executive encroachment, and there it shall remain firm. Sir, if I know my own heart, and in all sincerity I lay my right hand upon it, it is in this great measure of reform to serve the people.—To save if possible, some small portion of the four millions of revenue, raised out of their hard earnings. What do I care about such men as Levi Reynolds and William Overfield? I would not do those men a personal injury, if it were in my power. No indeed; far from it. But in putting them out, it will make room for men of ability and who may have the public confidence. It will be the means of closing up a huge avenue that now leads to the treasury, and is always open. It will be the means of placing agents on the public works who will serve the people more and Tyler, less. It will be the means of creating a new state of things, and throwing money into the treasury, in place of draining it out.

I hope gentlemen will vote on this bill with independence, and will obey the public will when so loudly proclaimed throughout this Commonwealth! This Legislature has done much in the way of reform; but more remains to be done; and why sir, I repeat, shall the public expectations be thwarted by the Executive? We are told in the veto—that precious document—that the veto of the Canal Commissioners bill of 1841, was submitted to the people and that was the issue, affirmed by a majority of 23,000 of the Democracy of the State!—Who, pray, ever heard of the veto at the polls in 1841? What public journal ever adverted to it? No, sir, the majority in that campaign, was a contest for the supremacy of the republican doctrines.

The votes were not polled for David R. Porter or his Canal Commissioners! But for the party—the success of the Democratic party! What arrogance to assume on the party of the Governor. He knows that party organization and discipline, elevated him to the post he now holds—not for the love of the man; but for the maintenance of principle! Why should he abandon the men who fought his battles? Why attempt to transfer them to a President, who holds the vast patronage of the station up to public auction? When will the people of this State and the Union, witness two such administrations? I am told his excellency denies any participation—or lot in the general administration. Here is the evidence (putting his finger on the article in the Keystone, & I can direct his notice to his own letters on the file in the office of the Post Master General at Washington, interfering in the appointment of a Lule post office in the borough of Wilkes-Barre! The gentleman who represents my district in Congress—told me he saw the Governor's letter on file in the Post Master's department. Why did the Executive deem it his duty to condescend, to interfere in this local appointment—in which the people of that place were only interested? It was to assist to carry out the establishment of a line of outposts to strengthen John Tyler. How much that appointment will strengthen him or John Tyler, remains to be seen. These matters I allude to, show that there is a coalition and that coalition is brought to bear on the bill under consideration. Sir, I care but little what the vote may be. I have done what little I could to redress the wrong the people have sustained—and when the next legislature shall convene here—these seats will be filled with men who will dare to express their own opinion, and on that question they must be elected. I hope there is moral courage enough left in this House to pass the bill, and as for one, I shall regard that day a proud day in my history, in which, I fought against Executive usurpation, and contended for the rights of the people. When in the pursuit of measures of reform, I did not hesitate to expose the cobweb reasons of a Governor of Pennsylvania, who attempted to retain power in his hands at the expense of an exhausted treasury, here sir, I leave the subject, it is the last effort I shall probably ever make in this hall. As I have not the remotest idea of again being a candidate for a seat on this floor, and I can assure the House and the country, that if I have not been pursuing the true policy for the public good—then indeed have I been mistaken.

A Proper Investigation.—A resolution authorizing the Governor to employ George M. Dallas and William M. Meredith, as counsel for the investigation of the Brodhead corruptions of 1840, passed both houses of the legislature on the last day of the session. In the House, where it originated, by a large majority—and in the Senate by an unanimous vote. With counsel as able as the gentleman authorized to be employed by this resolution, there may exist some degree of probability, that the deceived and plundered people of Pennsylvania will now have this matter fully, impartially and satisfactorily investigated.—in defiance of 'conversations in the Indian language,' or 'arguments' of any sort, from persons high in political or financial office, or any of their corrupt employees.

DIENOGRAF.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG :

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1843.

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

PAY THE PRINTER,

We have a large sum due us for papers, advertising and job work, and we would like it as a great favor if those who owe it would give us grain and paper, or something to buy them with. We could make use of a few bushels of potatoes. Let us hear from you.

As the Removal Question has again been defeated in the Senate by the treachery of our Senator, his friends must now again buckle on their armor, and sound the bugle of war, for another contest. Mr. Snyder has twice procured the passage of the removal bill through the house, and both times, had our senator fulfilled his solemn pledges and sustained what he knew to be the requirements of his constituents: it would have passed the senate. He has no longer a vote in that body, and being connected, as we are with Luzerne, for senator, we shall hereafter have a friend there.—Then all that is required, is for the friends of removal to stick together as a party, without regard to political association, and victory will soon crown our efforts. Our enemies, will attempt to sow the seeds of contention among us, by creating a jealous feeling here, and a jealous feeling there; well knowing that if the friends of removal are united, that they must sooner or later succeed in their righteous cause. Then let no consideration divide us. So far as we had a representative who was true to us, we have been heard. Trust no man then, hereafter, unless you know him to be true to your interests. The Danville faction will bring out their candidates, and they will be men whom they can use, none other will they touch. Let the friends of removal profit by their example,—sustain those whom you know will sustain your cause, and all will be well.

SENATORS. F. HEADLEY,

With the late term of the Legislature expires the senatorial duties of Samuel F. Headley. He procured his election through deception and false-hearted promises, and his whole course in the senate, has been that of a treacherous and ungrateful officer to his constituents. In every instance where they were concerned he has allowed self to control all his actions, without any regard to their interests, as expressed or implied. He has opposed removal and advocated division—He has opposed such senatorial and congressional districts, as were asked for by nine-tenths of his constituents—He has opposed and defeated every local bill that was not asked for by the Danville faction, or that was not for the benefit of Berwick village—even descending to defeat the erection of election districts, and bills creating streams public highways, to the passage of which there was no opposition from those interested, but were intended wholly for public benefit. By these, and other acts, he has forfeited all the confidence that was reposed in him, by those who sustained his election; and he retires from the senate, as politically disgraced for his treachery, as ever Benedict Arnold was by his traitorism to the American cause. He will hereafter be heard of, and remembered as a politician, only to be shunned and avoided as an object neither to be tasted or touched. Sic transit gloria mundi.

Thanks to Col. Wright, of Luzerne, and our Representative, Mr. Snyder, the bill erecting the new county of Madison has been defeated in the house of Representatives. On Friday the 13th inst. a motion was made to proceed to its consideration, which was defeated by a vote of 26 to 49. On Monday following, another unsuccessful attempt was made, the vote being 26 to 51. Thus has been consigned to the tomb of the capulets this monster, in the shape of a new county, conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, and sustained during its short existence, by treachery and infidelity. Let its authors be long remembered by the citizens of Columbia county.