

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

We are now within a few short months of the time appointed to place in power, an individual to watch over the interests of this commonwealth, for the next three years. And also, to place in power two individuals to guard the interests of this extensive nation. The candidates for the first station we already announced to the people of this commonwealth; and on one side the candidates for the other have lately been selected by the Baltimore Convention. It now becomes the duty of every man to ascertain as far as practicable the principles which these men advocate; as it should always be the first principle in a republican government to support measures not men. What then are the measures advocated by those who are already placed in nomination? The party claiming the name of whig, and the one which has made its nominations, hold the following doctrine; and the persons nominated are pledged to the support of such measures. First, a high tariff of duties. Second, the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of public lands among the States. Third, a national bank owned by foreign capitalists. And fourth, a restriction of the veto power. To which they hang a handle the one term principle, because their party never yet have had more than one term in the course of twenty years. A high tariff is their first measure, which it must be admitted on all hands is not within the power of Congress to grant. And why should we ask for a tariff higher than that which is necessary for a revenue; making revenue the principal; and at the same time giving incidental protection to manufacturers. This is the true policy that this country should carry forward, (not create a tariff having for its principle protection and revenue an object of secondary or minor importance.) Such a tariff is necessary and wholesome. Such a tariff has always been advocated by the democracy of the Keystone State. But if it is urged by the advocates of the high pressure system that the imports exceed the exports. What if they sometimes do? Which is not always the case. In 1829 the exports of manufactured articles from the United States amounted to six millions of dollars. And have our manufacturing interests declined since that time? No, but they are still on the scale of improvement, so that we find our manufacturers sending their articles and wares even to China, and there underselling the same kind of fabric produced by European manufacturers. And this too when the present unjust tariff had not yet been brought forward. Second the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public domain. Where do we find the right of the states to claim the proceeds of this money to the states? Now the whole amount of land owned by the government of the United States is rising of one Billion of acres. The government price of this land is one dollar and twenty five cents an acre, and in some years the sales have amounted to two millions of acres, which would amount to two millions five hundred thousand dollars. This with the revenue arising from import duties is applied to defraying the annual expenses of the general government. But suppose that Congress takes the two and a half millions which has accrued to the treasury, and distributes it among the states. From whence is this deficiency to be repaired? There is but one way; and that is direct taxation, and in that event there will have to be three millions of a tax levied to make good the two and a half that was taken from the treasury. Then by this process, the states would lose half a million of dollars, and general government gain nothing. But this half million would go into the hands of an extra set of officers, which would be created in the shape of tax collectors. Could there be a more dangerous policy pursued by the states, than to accept such distributions? If Congress passed the power to make them? It would be for the sole purpose of taxing their citizens for the sake of taxation, which should be sidiously avoided by all governments, when it is not called for by the actual want of the government. Notwithstanding such would be the ruinous policy of the distribution scheme, Henry Clay and Joseph M. McKim, are its supporters. Clay at least has advocated such a scheme for years, and all the Clay orators of the day hesitate not to declare themselves identified with such a scheme. A National Bank is the next measure advocated by this party. Have we not had sufficient light already on the bonuses and blessings of the banking system in general? But where do we find Congress invested with the power to create a national bank? The constitution of the United States, gives no such power; all that Congress can do in this matter has already been done. A United States mint has been established since the year seventeen hundred and ninety one and in the year eighteen hundred and thirty one struck thirteen coins amounting to three millions nine hundred and twenty three thousand four hundred and seventy three dollars and sixty cents. This was the operation of the mint for one year; and yet the money coined in the U. States does not constitute the half of the coin in circulation. Foreign coin hold a conspicuous place in the monetary transactions of this nation. Such then being the fact that Congress has not the power to establish a national bank of any description, much less can Congress grant to foreign capitalists the privilege of flooding the nation with an irredeemable paper currency, bearing upon its face the sanction of the U. States. Establish another bank upon the same principle of the old one, and what a situation does it place this nation in, in the event of a war. What

one upon which more depends than any one at first view would readily suppose; that is, they are unwilling to throw away the national domain, or to give up a sure means of revenue, for one that must always be precarious. Third, they are opposed to the creation of a national bank upon the principles of the old one, because it gives foreign capitalists the power to control the money transactions of the country; enables their partisans and friends to forestall the market, and drive from competition individual industry and enterprise. And being opposed to such an institution, they are opposed to a national debt and partisan bankruptcy laws, the legitimate children of a high tariff and national bank. Fourth, they are opposed to a restriction of the veto power. They are unwilling to see, the fair face of that safeguard of republicanism, disfigured and mutilated; but would guard with jealous and sacred care that constitution which has been our rallying point for more than half a century. For that they look as the beacon light that has hitherto enabled the men at the helm of the nation, to steer the national ship through the political whirlwinds of our own and other nations. Who then are the men that stand identified with these measures? Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and Henry A. Muhlenberg for the gubernatorial chair. These are men who have been tried; the former has trod in the footsteps, of a long line, of illustrious predecessors; the Washington, the Jefferson, the Madison, the Monroe, and the Jackson. Men who have shed a halo of glory around the American name, in the field, the cabinet and the council. The latter has stood forth as the firm, and unwavering friend of a freeman's rights; and his ancestors were the tried and firm friend of the illustrious Washington. These men are the champions of democracy; men combining high intellectual qualifications, with uprightness of character; and gentlemanly deportment. Here then we have before us the measures, or at least a few of the leading measures, of the two great parties of the nation! with the measures that would, if carried out, destroy the national constitution, squander the public treasure, plunge the nation into an overwhelming national debt, and aid the rag barons of Europe, to draw from this country, the currency the constitution guarantees to the Farmer, Mechanic and Laborer; stand the names of Henry Clay for the Presidency, and Joseph M. McKim for the gubernatorial chair. The former of these has shown by his public acts that he is a fit instrument to carry out any scheme that may overthrow the republican institutions of the nation. The latter is so little known that even his avowed friends, are at a loss where to find him. Some asserting one thing and some another, and mystifying the life and character of the man so much, that it is hard to tell whether he is a Jew, Mahometan or a Hindoo, whether he is savage or civilized, a cannibal or what. General they pretend to say he is the chief corner stone upon which the whole superstructure is built. Take away from them the veto power, and you have what? You have only the name, the mere shadow, the substance is gone. Instead of a republic you have an aristocracy. May it not be asked why was this power given the President if he is never to use it? In a republican government like that of the United States, the veto power is as essential as the balance wheel in the machinery of a watch; and the veto power as it now stands, holds the same place or position in Legislative operations, as a well poised balance wheel in a steady and correct time keeping watch. And when we consider the nice adjustments, in the law making power of the nation; that the assent of the President is necessary to any act to give it full force and effect, that the majority of the Senate and house of Representatives must also give their sanction; that in case of a non-concurrence of opinion in the Senate, the House and President can make no law, or if the same happens with the House, the President and Senate can make no law. Why should the veto power be destroyed so as to set aside the power of the President? It never has yet been abused by any of our Presidents, and used only when the good of the country has demanded the power to be brought in requisition; and whenever any of the Presidents of the United States has used the veto power, he has universally been sustained by the people. The exercise of the veto has enabled the people at large, and their representatives to reconsider the bill which had been vetoed; and every veto by any one of our Presidents has thus been sustained, and this consideration alone should lead men to deep reflection, before they attempt to destroy that power which has now been held and sustained by the American nation for more than half a century. Once lay the axe of exorcism upon the constitution, and cut away a single root or branch, and the whole will soon be mutilated. Innovation having once stated we have no guarantee that it will soon stop; but on the other hand there is a fearful possibility that it will march with rapid strides until it performs for these United States, this republic, what it has performed for republics in other nations and to other days; that it will rapidly march forward until the constitution has been torn piece meal by its ruthless hand. Having shown some of the leading measures of the whig party, and shown too that they are unconstitutional and uncalled for; it now remains to show what are and ever have been, the leading measures of the Democratic party. First, a tariff of duties having an eye to revenue for its principal, and at the same time giving incidental protection, to the manufacturing interests of the country, thereby securing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number. Second, they are unwilling voluntarily to throw away one of the most certain means of revenue; and

and these were some of the means of Jeception that they used; and they will again use every means fair and foul to establish their purpose. We have every evidence of this from their forming their Clay Clubs, calling themselves Jefferson democrats. But change their names as they may; they do not change their sentiments. You may call a leopard a lamb, but it will not any more possess the nature of a lamb. S. you may call a blue light federalist a republican; a whig, or a democrat, or a national republican, or a democratic whig, the change in the name is only a decoy wherewith to catch the unsuspecting. Then if you would avoid a recurrence of the gag law, and retain and hand down to posterity unimpaired your republican form of government, and all your civil and religious institutions, prevent your territory from being given, piece meal, to the enemies of your country, look well to the cause espoused and advocated by those who ask your suffrages. If they be talented as Themistocles of Greece, and have, like him, bartered away their innocence for gold and for mammon, or sold the votes of their state, trust them not. The man who has once sold his reputation and independence for a few shining dollars, or betrayed the known and expressed will of his constituency at any time; has set himself up for sale to the highest bidder, and clearly and unquestionably shown to all who wish to see it, that he is ready and willing to desert his friends and sell his country, so that he may but gratify his ambition. Such has been the course of Henry Clay. In 1825 he sold the vote of his own state to John Q. Adams, and received in pay the appointment of Secretary of State. His friends have since given to their allies, the Lords of Great Britain, a part of the State of Maine, and still more recently they voted to give them the territory of Oregon. What does this show but that they are ready and willing to do any thing to accommodate their foreign allies. Does not this savor much of the spirit of oldtoryism? Does it not show that there is in the republic an active and restless spirit at work adverse to republican principles? Does it not show that there are men of great talents who, Themistocles like, have abandoned the principles of honesty, and given loose reign to the fascinating power of ambition; and who like Themistocles, having once had their sentiments corrupted with the power of gold, are now ready in order to gratify that ambition to stoop to a thousand degrading vices, and make use of every means of deception to gain power. The elements for the overthrow of this republic are already at work, and if not speedily checked, the day is not far distant when the name of American, now looked up to with admiration, and hailed as the friend of mankind throughout the world, will have passed into contempt and disrepute, and the fair tree of liberty, whose branches have stretched from sea to sea, will be reduced to a withered stump near her monster head where now stand our republican institutions. Beware then, how you touch the constitution of these United States. That is the corner stone upon which all our political and religious institutions are founded, and it is only by watching and defending it from the ruthless attacks of party madness and the devouring worm of innovation, that we shall preserve our institutions, and retain our liberties, and hand them down to our children as we received them from our fathers, unimpaired.

NUMA. FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT. THE TWO WHIGS. Last week two whigs thro' Ashland's glades, Were jogging on, just as the shades Of night were creeping o'er the hills, The woody vales, and noisy rills. That night the Clay Club was to meet, To humbly worship at the feet Of him who bold in honour's cause, Defied divine and human laws, Who, if the slightest cause were given, Would fight within the courts of heaven. Each bore a Coon beneath his arm, (At present every true whig's charm.) And loudly as they passed along, They sang their favorite gambling song. 'Get out of the way, you're all unlucky, Clear the track for old Kentucky.' One mountain echoed 'clear the track,' Another sent it booming back, It sounded through the winding vale, Like some lost spirit's wailing wail; The dogs for five miles round gave tongue, Till with the roar the welkin rung. 'Oh hush! some person near them said, 'Your cursed screams will split my head.' 'And who are you?' cried one quite gruff, 'Whose head is of such tender stuff, It cannot bear a choice whig lay, Some loco loco got astray.' 'You've missed your mark,' quoth he quite civil, 'My common name, sir, is the devil, As good a whig as you or he; In fact the prep of Whiggery; And though we've noise enough in hell, As you yourselves know very well, There is none, by the pit I swear, That with your singing can compare.' The whigs then bowed with reverence awe When their honored sovereign saw, And prayed he would not take offence, At ought they'd done through lack of sense But he replied, 'I am your friend, I come to counsel, cheer, commend, And therefore, when I sight reprove, I do it with parental love.

Your zeal and courage sons are fine, Your cunning almost equals mine; No hardships can your patience tire, You trudge through water, mud and mire, To form processions, talk of Clay, To see a coon, one ringtailed play. Press on with confidence and pride; For know I'm ever at your side; Sing on for songs Delight the crowd; But do not sing so madly loud, For thinking men will take offence At boisterous songs devoid of sense. Care little for the laboring men, Yet praise them with your tongue and pen; But more than all dont have it known, That I am whiggery's corner stone. Good by, I've many things to do, But next club night I'll visit you.' The younger whig was bathed in sweat, His limbs were clammy, cold and wet, A mortal fear crept through his heart, He thought his flinty walls would part, For only twice before had he, Beheld the Prince of Whiggery; But yet he smiled and said farewell, I wish you luck in earth and hell.' On eagle wings the devil fled, A lamboat blue light wreathed his head, And sparks of fire as thick as hail, Fell crackling, glowing from his tail. X. DEMOCRAT. "TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR" BLOOMSBURG: SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1844. FOR PRESIDENT, The Nominee of the Democratic National Convention. FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, Canal Commissioner. JOSHUA HARTSHORNE. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: WILSON McCANDLESS, Senatorial ASA DIMOCK, REPRESENTATIVE. 1 George F. Lehman 13 George Schnable 2 Christian Kneas 14 Nathaniel H. Eldred 3 Wm. H. Smith 15 M. N. Irvine 4 John Hill (Phil.) 16 James Woodburn 5 Samuel E. Leach 17 Hugh Montgomery 6 Samuel Camp 18 Isaac Ankeny 7 Jesse Sharpe 19 John Mathews 8 N. W. Sample 20 Wm. Patterson 9 Wm. Heindrich 21 Andrew Burke 10 Col. Geo. Shiner 22 John A. Gill 11 Stephen Baldy 23 Christian Myers 12 Jonah Brewster 24 Robert Orr. THE next stated meeting of the ORANGEVILLE AND RHOERSBURG HICKORY CLUB, will be held at Orangeville, on Saturday, the 1st day of June, at one o'clock in the afternoon. BLANKS!—BLANKS!! Justices Blank EXECUTIONS and SUMMONS just printed and for sale at this Office. We have only time to say but a word or two in answer to the blackguard article published by the treacherous antimasonic renegade in the Star of the North of last week, whether it be written by a drunkard or by a hypocritical knave. Our statement with regard to the account of Allen M. Gangewer was furnished by a Clerk in the Treasury Department, and STRICTLY TRUE, and if the books are again examined, will so be found. The certificates of the Treasurer and Auditor are dated on the 20th of January, eight days after the time our statement was dated, and after the defalcation was discovered and made public at Harrisburg, and we venture to say, were given without any personal examination by themselves, trusting to the integrity of their clerks for a correct copy of the entries. We therefore, attach no intentional error to either the Treasurer or Auditor. That the statement published by Gangewer, is a falsification of the record there is no doubt; by whom made is another question.—Some hundreds of dollars of Gangewer's check rolls were credited after the first of January, and on the 12th the books were examined, and the balance, as we represented, stated to be due from him and by what hocus pocus arrangement the payments afterwards made were transferred back upon the books to November and December previous we leave for the light fingered gentry who surround the Star office, to unriddle. Promising, however, that perhaps the same instruments might have been made use of, that was done to transform petitions of some years of age, for new counties in different parts of the State, into young

petitions for a new county out of Columbia and Luzerne. Does any one believe that Gangewer paid his account before it was rendered? No one who knows the man and his associates believe it.—Speculation in Nescopeck Bridge stock was too rife at that time for him to be guilty of so suicidal an act to their interest. Aye, and another thing, too.—Had there not been notice taken of the defalcation at Harrisburg in January, and it being likely to militate against Gangewer's re-appointment, it is questionable whether the balance would not at this time have been unpaid. Now, then, who has committed forgery upon the public records? and who had the Thousand Dollars? We shall not descend to answer the vile slang of the puppet against us, as it is such as no one will now retail, unless it be one who will bundle with a negro, or a fit instrument to be used as a scape grace for such dirty work of others as they are ashamed to do themselves, or who wish to avoid adding filth to their already soiled fingers. Our correspondent 'Castigator,' must excuse us for not publishing his communication, with the accompanying likeness of the antimasonic biped, of Berwick, as he is too obscene an animal to be either described or presented to the public, and we have no doubt it would subject us to a prosecution under the law prohibiting the publication of obscene works. A Noble Sentiment.—Col. Richard M. Johnson, in reference to the Democratic Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President, holds the following eloquent and patriotic language; which every true Democrat in the land will respond to with all his heart: "When that is done, no matter how much we may be disappointed, we must all with one voice harmonize, and as a Spartan band, ensure victory by emulating and vying with each other, who can give the strongest evidence of his patriotic devotion. The new tariff bill (says the Lycoming Gazette) has been laid on the table, where we hope it will remain, by a vote of 165 to 99. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by Gen. Irvin, the whig tariff congressman from Centre, which did not carry. General Irvin was elected as a tariff man, & when this attempt to repeal the present tariff was defeated, he moved that the vote which caused the defeat be reconsidered. This is one way of proving friendship for the tariff, and will not be very highly approved of by his constituents. The Texas papers say that if the U. States refuses annexation, that their next Congress will throw open their ports to the admission of English manufactures free of duty. The democratic national convention meets at Baltimore on Monday next.—We shall probably get the result in time for our next paper. A Tyler national convention is to meet at the same time. Here is what Mr. VAN BUREN says of the wages of industry, which the Tarif system he advocates is designed to encourage and protect: "The wages of the Laborer should bear a just proportion to the prices of the necessities of life; and all attempts to depress them below this equitable standard, are in my opinion, at war, as well with the dictates of humanity, as with sound and rational policy." The Workingman is to society what the Mainmast is to a ship. The Mormons recently held a meeting at Gen. Smith's store, in Nauvoo, to consult upon measures for the furtherance of their designs in the next Presidential election. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting on their grievances, their rights, numbers and political influence: The official proceedings say, "From the statements presented, we have no reason to doubt but that we can bring, independent of any other party, from two to five hundred thousand votes into the field. Several gentlemen were nominated to attend the Baltimore convention, to make overtures to that body. The Pennsylvania Erie Extension Canal will be completed on the first of October next.