

every instance, terminate the official connection of such defaulting officer with the government.

Although, in our country, the chief magistrate must almost of necessity be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, he should not be the President of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States.

VICE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE SENATE.

SENATORS:—In directing the Vice President to preside at the deliberations of this body, the constitution of our country assigns to him a sphere and a duty alike eminent and grateful.

No one, gentlemen, can appreciate more highly or recognize more deferentially, than does the incumbent of this chair, the powers, privileges, and rules or forms of the Senate of the United States.

A calm and well-adjusted system of action in this chamber, carefully devised and steadily pursued by those who have preceded us in it has indeed largely contributed to the undoubted success of our great political experiment.

The citizen whom it has pleased a people to elevate by their suffrages from the pursuits of private and domestic life may best evince his grateful sense of the honor thus conferred, by devoting his faculties, moral and intellectual, resolutely to their service.

And thus gentlemen, while aiming frankly and impartially to exercise the functions of an unaccustomed station in the spirit of the constitution, for the enlarged and lasting purposes of a recovered country, and with sincere goodwill towards all, I may cherish the encouraging hope of being able, with the assent of an indulgent Providence, at once to perform my duty, and to attract your confidence.

The liberty party in Connecticut have put in nomination a full ticket for State officers, voted for at large. They have nominated candidates for Congress and the State Senate, in several of the Districts.

THE DEMOCRAT. BLOOMSBURG: SATURDAY, March 13, 1845

Remember the Printer! WHEAT, CORN, RYE, &c. be re- WHEAT, OATS or POTATOES if received for debts.

The proceedings of the Young Men's Celebration on the 4th of March at this place, are inserted this week. They were received too late for publication last week.

The Removal Bill entire and correct is before our readers, and it is for them to judge of its provisions. Since this full and correct copy is published, it will be impossible for our enemies to misrepresent the Bill; and every one can see that the bill comes now before the people in a most unobjectionable and inviting form.

We insist that our majority on the Removal Bill this fall, ought to be over 2000. Such a bill as the present one, should be supported with a perfect rush, on the part of those who have hitherto opposed us, as well as those who have been with us.

THE WEATHER. The weather on the whole, still continues moderate and spring-like. We have had a slight snow storm since the emission of the last number of our journal; but other wise the evidences of cold weather are very insignificant and unsubstantial.

NEW POST OFFICE BILL. We publish in another column a synopsis of the new post-office bill. This is a very important measure of reform, as it takes from the people a heavy burden in the way of postage. By it Newspapers go free of postage within thirty miles of their place of publication, and we are thus enabled to send the 'Democrat' to every post office in the county, free of charge for transportation, which cannot be done with any other paper in the county.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of Stephen Baldy, Esq. of Cattawissa and Samuel Oaks, Esq. of Limestone, as Associated Judges of Columbia county.

The following is the resignation of the Hon. James Buchanan of the office of U.S. Senator upon the acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1845. My Dear Sir:—Having accepted the office of Secretary of State, to which I have been called by President Polk, I now respectfully tender to you my resignation as one of the Senators of Pennsylvania, in the Senate of the United States, and request that you may communicate the same to the Legislature.

The Legislature were to have elected on Thursday last a United States Senator in the room of Mr. Buchanan. We have not heard the result.

State Taxes.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Club of Bloomsburg, held, Saturday evening March 1, 1845, the following Resolutions were adopted.

Resolved—That three members of the Club be appointed to prepare a statement upon the subject for publication, &c. The committee appointed in pursuance of the last resolution, respectfully submit to the consideration of the citizens of the county, the following statement of facts and observations upon this subject of general interest to them.

STATEMENT. Great inequalities have been discovered in the burdens imposed by the State on the several counties; some paying more, and some less than their fair proportion of the general burden. The Board of Revenue Commissioners, now sitting at Harrisburg, will, it is hoped, correct these inequalities. It was created specially to that end, its members have been judiciously selected, and we trust that full information will be laid before them in every instance of complaint, so that they may act intelligently and correctly, Columbia county, for one, has just cause for uttering a note of complaint, amid the general clamor that denounces the present apportionment of the State taxes.

From the report of the Auditor General of January 29, 1845, we ascertain the following facts.

AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENTS. COLUMBIA COUNTY. 1841—\$4,397 13 1842—6,264 22 1843—9,541 28 1844—9,295 06 Total, \$29,497 69 LUZERNE COUNTY. 1841—\$3,166 66 1842—8,722 76 1843—9,913 71 1844—9,000 00 Total, \$30,803 13

The amount received from the State Treasury for School purposes during the same period, of four years, was:—to Columbia county, \$20,405—to Luzerne, \$29,982.

The valuation of property, (Triennial Assessment.) In 1841 in Columbia, was \$4,268,595 In 1843 in Luzerne, \$4,017,247. It appears then, that Columbia has had nearly an equal amount of State Taxes assessed upon her as Luzerne has had—that she has received about two thirds as much money from the State for Schools—and that the total valuation of property, real and personal, in Columbia exceeds that of Luzerne \$251,348!

From this report of the Auditor General it may be refreshing to turn to the census returns for information in regard to the correctness of this legally ascertained statement, that Luzerne is poorer in taxable property than Columbia by \$250,000. By the census we ascertain as follows:—Population of Columbia, 24,267—Luzerne 44,606 (including Wyoming)—Capital invested in coal, &c. in Columbia \$1500—Luzerne, 461,700—Number of neat cattle in Columbia, 13,525—Luzerne 20,241—Capital invested in Manufactures in Columbia county \$266,487—Luzerne, \$869,399. Number of persons engaged in Agriculture in Columbia county, 2,399—Luzerne 6,284.—In regard to capital invested in Mills, Columbia county stands to Luzerne in the proportion of 112 to 411.—In Manufacture of Wool 4 to 12—in production of Hay 14 to 34—of Oats 22 to 34—of Buckwheat 50 to 131—of Potatoes 163 to 384—of Wool 31 to 98.

An additional fact not shown by the census, but to be considered is, that Luzerne is about double the size of Columbia, and has consequently about twice as much land subject to taxation. A glance at the map is all that is necessary on this point.

From these facts it appears that Luzerne should pay a greater amount of Tax than Columbia; at least a proportion as much greater, as 5 to 3; whereas we find them burthened about equally. A comparison of Columbia with other counties might be made; that would show just as clearly the

justice done her by the present apportionment of Taxes. These facts are submitted without any comment for the reflection of our citizens. March 10, 1845.

ORIGINAL. The June Bug Letters. LETTER IV. MADISON, Feb. 23, 1845. DEAR NEPHEW.

There is a great fault in some persons of constantly embellishing or exaggerating every anecdote which they introduce into conversation. Such persons are scarcely able to tell a tale as they heard it, for while they were listening to it their ingenuity was at work, adding a little here, and bringing the whole story into such a shape as might appear most humorous or instructive to themselves. The disposition to embellish arises from a desire to please and a vanity of appearing smart. Exaggeration usually robs an anecdote of its simplicity and accordance with nature, which are the very grounds upon which it is pleasing; and surely the reputation of wit is purchased at too dear a rate when truth is exchanged for it. A person of this habit was once telling an exaggerated tale to Aristotle, and thinking the philosopher could not but be pleased with the narrative, finished with saying, 'is not this wonderful?' 'No,' replied Aristotle, 'but it is wonderful that any one having feet would stay to hear you through.'

I am desirous that you always avoid another fault which arises from the same source, namely a craving kind of conversation. I mean, do not affect a sensibility and feeling in regard to morality, and religion, which is not real. You will soon be detected, and it cannot fail to render you contemptible and ridiculous. If you are devoid of feeling on these subjects, show ought effectually to close your mouth, but if you really feel, as I hope you do, let that feeling itself, keep you from effecting more than you possess. But there is another kind of cant which you cannot have failed to notice, and I hope could not hear without indignation; it is that of young men who ridicule, and pretend to despise strict christian morality, while they in reality admire it. They do so probably from the mistaken notion that they rise in the esteem of those who hear them, and laugh and applaud their witticisms. But the real hardened wicked who esteem a man if their approbation can be called esteem for ridiculing these subjects 'are to a few restricted.' Hundreds will laugh and applaud such canting, who disapprove of it, and will remember the center only to speak evil of him afterwards for it. But I hope you stand in no need of being farther admonished on this subject.

Dr. Franklin in his life written by himself, says, that vanity should be considered as one of the blessings bestowed upon us by providence, and he insists that we ought to thank God for it. If the Doctor's view is correct, how many young persons have the greatest reason to be thankful! With what heartfelt devotion, should those adore the giver of all good, whose walk and motion, whose expression of countenance, and tone of voice all indicate, that in their own estimation they are superlatively wise, good, and beautiful! But whatever causes for thankfulness they may have, the vain have never been remarkable for gratitude, perhaps because they are so much absorbed in the contemplation of their own excellencies, that they forget every thing else.

But why does Franklin think vanity a blessing? It is a principle of action, and prompts the individual possessed of it, to strain every nerve to appear as great in the eyes of others, as he does in his own. Ignorant and silly fellows would do nothing, if they saw themselves as others see them, but believing that they are fit for any thing they try every thing, and so find something that they can do. The less good sense and discernment a man has, the more vanity he needs to set him at work. Nature has distributed it among mankind in accordance with this maxim, giving but little of it to the man whose knowledge of himself, and of society is sufficient to make him act, but bestowing immense quantities of it on those who have nothing else to make them move.

For as in bodies, so in souls we find, What wants in blood and spirit, swells with wind. It is as if it were a substitute for sense, kindly bestowed on all to whom sense is denied; and although it is a blessing to those who possess it, it is a greater blessing to be able to live without it. Hoping that you will be able to get along in the world with out the assistance of vanity.

I remain your Uncle, AMOS CORBON. To JAMES BAGBY.

THE CABINET. President Polk has nominated to the Senate the following gentlemen to constitute his cabinet. At the last accounts they had all been confirmed, except Mr. Bancroft, and his confirmation was under discussion. Secretary of State—Mr. Buchanan Secretary of Treasury—Mr. Walker Secretary of War—Mr. Marcy Secretary of Navy—Mr. Bancroft Postmaster General—Cave Johnson Attorney General—Mr. Mason Mr. Bancroft has since been confirmed by the Senate.

FOURTH OF MARCH CELEBRATION.

A large number of Young Men, Democratic Citizens and Ladies, assembled in Bloomsburg at the Public House of E Howell on the evening of March 4th, 1845.—After spending a few hours together very pleasantly, and partaking of an excellent supper a meeting was organized with the following officers.

J. F. TOBIAS, President. Z. P. GROSS, J. VANDERSLICE, H. C. HOWER, Vice Pres'ts. G. B. JACKSON, Secretary.

The Committee of Arrangements then reported the following resolutions, which were, on motion, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the election of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, to the offices of President and Vice President of the U. States, the democracy of the Nation has covered itself with enduring honor. No political victory since the election of Thos. Jefferson has been so complete, so decisive, so triumphant and so glorious!

Resolved, That in our opinion the two thirds rule by the Baltimore Convention, thereby nominating James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, saved the party from defeat, and secured the measures of the great Republican party of the nation.

Resolved, That we most heartily ratify and approve the proceedings of the convention, and as an evidence of it, we refer to the vote of the 'Star of the North' on the first of November, and her 1632 majority!!

Resolved, That in the election of Francis R. Shunk, to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, the democracy have not only elevated an honest man to office—but have shown the Union that Pennsylvanians still remain true to their principles, and to the creed of their fathers.

Resolved—That we heartily rejoice in the proceedings at Washington this day, for placing James K. Polk and George M. Dallas in the highest stations in the gift of the American People.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this celebration be published in all the democratic papers in Luzerne and Columbia, and in such other prints as may choose to do so in the State and elsewhere.

The Committee of Arrangements presented the following Regular Toasts, which, as well as the Volunteer ones, were enthusiastically received and drank with cheers and flowing bumpers of pure, cold water.

REGULAR TOASTS.

- 1st The day we celebrate. 2d The memory of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. 3d George Washington. May his name never be forgotten by the sons of America. 4th Andrew Jackson. A democrat of the school of '98. In his steps we delight to tread. May he descend to his grave in peace. 5th Lafayette. The distinguished champion of American liberty. May his memory never be forgotten in the land where he aided to plant the 'Star Spangled Banner.' 6th The President of the United States. 7th The Vice President of the United States. 8th The Governor of Pennsylvania. 9th The principles of Democracy. The poor man's true interest is consulted in their supremacy. 10th Our Country. The prayers of all good men rest upon it. May an overruling Providence guard and protect it. 11th The Fair Sex. The truest and best of democrats—the lovers of all mankind.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

- By the President—The democratic party May its ranks never be broken, its principles more and more developed, until the whole world shall understand and embrace them. Z. P. Gross, V. P.—The Ballot Box. It is but a small box; but it proved to be large enough last fall to contain all the hopes of Federalism. H. C. Hower, V. P.—To the Company: Fair and honorable; may they always be found advocating the cause of liberty. J. Vanderslice, V. P.—Martin Van Buren. May his services long be remembered. Joseph Fisher—George M. Dallas. May he become the first choice of this nation. Miss Mary Hartman—James K. Polk, the talented son of Tennessee, Democracy may be proud of her choice. A. L. Driesbach—The election of Polk and Dallas has restored democracy to its proper ascendancy in our nation and added the Star of Texas to our flag. Z. P. Gross—Our able and talented guest C. R. Buckalew, Esq. who can stand higher in the hearts of the people of this county than he now does!

After the cheering had subsided, with which the toast was received, Mr. Buckalew returned his thanks to the company in a very neat and pertinent address, and concluded, by offering the following sentiment:—

The Democratic Ladies present—When the principles upon which the late victory was obtained are sanctioned by such a galaxy of beauty and grace, well may we feel proud of the triumph.

By Henry Webb—The Democratic Flag—With the principles of truth and justice inscribed upon it, may its broad and expansive folds soon wave over the whole earth.

Miss Shindler:— Hal hal hal such a nominee As Jimmy Polk of Tennessee!

A Guest—Success to Doctor Duncan for showing the principles of Whiggery by dissecting the Coon.

Miss L. Kahler—May the banner of democracy be waved in the sky, till whiggery shall die away in its shadow.

Jackson Gross—Do the whigs know who James K. Polk is now? Ans. President of the United States.

Miss L. Whitenight—The Presidents wife, Mrs. Polk—May she adorn the white house, unexcelled by any preceding her.

C. R. Buckalew, Esq.—Huntingdon and Fairmount townships: Hopeful and worthy daughters of 'Old Mother Luzerne. May they continue improving.

Philip Hartman—James Buchanan. A bright star of talent and worth in our national firmament.

Daniel Gross—The passage of the Removal Bill. An act of long deferred justice to the County.

Miss M. Snyder—The 'Star of the North.' Well may she be proud of her democratic sons and daughters.

G. B. Jackson—The President. A young and firm democrat—may he in the course of time, become one of the brightest stars of this nation.

M. Hamblin, jr.—Daniel Snyder, ex member of the Legislature—a firm consistent and unflinching democrat of the old school. Higher honor awaits him.

Miss R. Eyer—While the whigs lust fall were catching coons and raising pine poles, the democrats elected James K. Polk and George M. Dallas.

J. F. Tobias—The Democratic Ladies—The stars of America; may they ever spurn whigs from them, and all get good democratic husbands.

F. Drehr—Gen. W. S. Ross and Thos. A. Funston, Esqrs. Well have they redeemed their pledges given before the election, and earned for themselves a reward that the people of this county will glory in conferring.

Miss E. Shoemaker—Columbia county. 'The land of the free and the home of the brave.'

R. W. Weaver—Hon. B. A. Bidlack. A faithful and honest Representative: the respect and attention of the people attend him.

D. Whitenight—The young rising generation of Columbia County, may they ever remember the services of their fathers of '76.

Sent in by Dr. D. N. Scott—The genius of our government and the old political landmarks of eighteen hundred. Let every Democrat understand them well.

A Guest—We think there is more democracy placed in the Presidential chair this day, than has occupied it for the last four years.

Miss E. Shirkey—The Ladies of this celebration May they ever be true to their country; and steadfast to democratic principles.

Miss E. Koons—Whiggery of '78 full of patriotism; whiggery of '44, full of hypocrisy and intrigue.

Miss Mary Christian—Polk and Dallas, Democrats of the Jeffersonian school. May they be hailed as the sons of Washington.

Thomas McBride—May the whigs be taught a lesson from the result of the late election which shall never be forgotten.

V. Doebler—Columbia county We hope we trust not vainly; that her great and growing interests will receive proper and merited attention.

A Guest—Andrew Jackson The old hickory has lived to see his enemies the coons defeated, and young hickory from the old stock this day transferred to the white house. Miss Osa Vanhorn—The Coons can't sing any more whig songs. They are a used up party now. Miss A. Webb—Democratic Principles A government guided by them is a sure protector of the honor and virtue of its citizens. Joseph Prentiss—Polk, Dallas, Buchanan and Silas Wright. With such men supporting it, democracy is safe.