

THE BANKS—SPECIE.

Every Bank in Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland, and most probably in every state in the Union, has suspended specie payments, and thus completely deprived the people of a metallic currency. How obvious to every discerning mind must be the inducements to this outrageous breach of faith. Banks and Brokers, and the managers of moneyed monopolies, are an integral mass of shavers and speculators, who connive one with another to regulate the business and currency of the country, by a system of insecure credit, under the sanction of corporate privileges, conferred by the legislature. For some years past this portion of our citizens have been carrying on a game in which thousands were overlooked to accumulate millions—all on credit—and all depending on a precarious exchange traffic. These speculators were either holders of Bank stock, or the agents of the holders—they were generally the directors of the different Banking institutions—and whenever a puffing breeze exhibited fertile soil, or mineral productions, in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, or even Texas, they drew out funds on their certificates of stock, (as is the custom,) and invested every dollar in speculation. And this system was not exclusively confined to investments in real estate. The same men, during the last year, entered into the grain speculation, and stationed agents at every point between our great metropolis and Cincinnati *via* Pittsburg. They purchased at high prices—they overlooked the immense stock accumulating in city markets—they refused to sell unless at exorbitant profits; and when the prices of land and grain depreciated, they discovered that they had committed a mistake. It was true that they had oppressed the poor and labouring classes of community, and put persons in good circumstances to great inconvenience; but it was now evident, too, that they had also entailed upon themselves liabilities and engagements which were neither agreeable nor easily surmounted. A course must be adopted for their own private relief; and the suspension of specie payments was the only alternative which presented itself. They could thus create a revolution in the currency—they could enlarge their issues of paper—and by relying on the paper credit of each other be enabled to retain their possessions until a sale could be effected—thus aiming at self-aggrandizement, even should the consequences be more fatal to the community than a similar stoppage occasioned in the fatal bank failures of 1816. What effect these manoeuvres will have upon the country time alone must disclose. Every one has his own conjectures; and, for our own part, looking upon the matter as merely transitory, we apprehend that the evil will carry with it the proper medicine to effect a perfect cure. It will undoubtedly check the speculating mania which has ruined so many industrious and enterprising men, to whom many years of hard labor had given a competency of this world's goods; and it will ultimately prove the fact, that the only sure road to happiness and eminence is by industry, temperance, perseverance, and a firm reliance on one's own exertions. It will put a stop to the numberless creation of corporations by the legislature, and hereafter prevent not only the grant of charters to so many banks, but also exclude any institution from exercising banking privileges, unless the directors and stockholders are made responsible for all its liabilities and transactions. It will bring about a regular system of business; and it will promulgate and encourage those habits of honest industry and useful enterprise which are the true basis of individual aggrandizement and national independence.

WONDERFUL.—A proclamation, signed by Joseph Ritner, as Governor of Pennsylvania, has been promulgated, announcing the astounding fact that "upon mature deliberation, he has come to the conclusion that it is inexpedient, for the present, to convoke the Legislature!" Astonishing! most astonishing!—Now, who ever suggested the convocation of our Legislature? Why, no person: And yet this simple tool announces by "proclamation" its inexpediency. Really, we have a second Rip Van Winkle at the head of affairs; for the whole proclamation is made up of newspaper paragraphs, comprising a column of the verriest nonsense imaginable, and certainly intended for no other purpose than to give his pet printers a profitable advertisement. It comports with the spirit of the old Hudibrastic couplet—

"If I am so quickly done for,
I wonder what I begun for!"

THE CONVENTION.—THE HARRISBURG "KEYSTONE."

The Harrisburg "Keystone," in speaking of the Convention, uses the following complimentary language to the Delegates. We know many of them, and so far as this knowledge extends, we join in the compliment to their integrity and qualifications. "In point of talent, industry, and experience, no assemblage in the state has ever exceeded the reform convention now sitting in this place. As a whole it is a body upon which every citizen of Pennsylvania, may look with pride and confidence. A short attendance upon its deliberations, and a survey of the many venerable individuals who take a controlling lead in its proceedings, will satisfy any one that the constitution in such hands is safe, and that though the democracy may not gain every thing desired, still many valuable amendments may be obtained. In the choice of delegates, the people seem generally to have taken their best men; and though selections were made upon party grounds, and there were fewer democrats returned than we could have wished, yet since the organization, political distinctions seem to be partially merged in the common desire to perfect a work which may operate to the general benefit of society. We believe there is a majority in the convention in favor of reform, and that many judicious amendments proposed by the democrats, will be sustained. As our opponents consist of three factions, the crafty leaders among them, will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to draw the reins of party, so as to secure a party vote upon any constitutional question. This being the case, the democrats may be said to exercise a controlling power upon all matters where they unite. At any rate it is but right that the people should look upon this body impartially, that when its proceedings are submitted, they may receive a candid, unprejudiced consideration."

"REFORM."

Notwithstanding the complimentary language in the quotations from the "Keystone," it will be discovered by the following items, as given by a correspondent of the "Reporter," that the people are paying pretty high prices for any amendments which the convention may propose to our present constitution. The daily pay of

133 members, at \$3 per day,	\$399
6 secretaries, at \$8 per day,	48
4 stenographers, at \$5 per day,	20
2 boys, at \$1 per day,	2
6 sergeant-at-arms & door-keepers,	
at \$2 50 per day,	15
Postage, stationary, &c.	250
4 daily papers each,	2,740
Printing of resolutions, &c.	50
Printing of Journals,	100
Printing of debates,	100
Daily Chronicle, (English,)	167
Ditto (German,)	34

Daily expense, \$3,925
So that, should the Convention continue in session for 150 days—(a very probable conjecture by-the-by)—the expenses, exclusive of contingencies, would amount to the pretty little sum of **\$595,650**,—more than one-sixth of the Improvement bill vetoed by Gov. Ritner.

THE MARKETS.

In PHILADELPHIA Wheat Flour remains firm at \$9 per barrel; Rye Flour at \$6 a \$6 25. Wheat brings \$2 05 per bushel, and Rye \$1 12½. Whiskey sells freely at 20 cents in hds., and 31 cents in barrels.
In BALTIMORE, Flour rates at \$8 50 per barrel; Wheat at \$2 per bushel; Rye at 90 cents; and Whiskey at 35 cents in hds., and 37½ cents in barrels.

PREMIUMS.—The premiums offered by the publishers of the "Philadelphia Saturday Courier,"—the prospectus for the second volume of which paper will be found in a subsequent column,—have been awarded by the committees appointed for that purpose. Mrs. EMMA C. EMBURY, of Brooklyn, N. Y. receives \$100 for a tale entitled "The Sisters of Elmwood;" Wm. H. Cox, Esq. of the city of New York, \$50 for "An Essay on the Study of History as applied to the people of the United States;" and the two remaining premiums have been awarded to Miss E. C. STRAS, of Washington City, for "A Tale of Virginia; or the Christian's Revenge," and the anonymous author of a tale entitled "The Grumble Family." We have read Mr. Cox's essay, and while the author handles his subject with great ability, the purity of his style commends him to the public as an interesting and useful writer. The "Chronicle" as a good weekly, and with the aid of such correspondents, is entitled to support. We wish that our means would permit the procuration of such contributors to our literary department.

It is reported, and we believe, truly, that the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company have leased the Canal and feeder to the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, for fifteen years, for a yearly rent of \$90,000.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—A St. Louis

paper says, that the anthracite coal found lately in Missouri, looks like coal, feels like coal, and smells like coal—all the difference is, that coal burns, but that will not.

Practical Economy.—The Canajoharie Radii says, in allusion to Graham's lectures on diet:—"Perhaps the Bostonians do not know how much good living depends upon faith! or how the old lady fattened her cow upon cobs, which she would not eat, only by practising the deception of holding a potatoe before her, and when she opened her mouth in went the cob, keeping the potatoe for the succeeding temptation."

North America possesses the longest rivers praries, profoundest caves, strongest tobacco, biggest canals and wisest statesmen, prettiest girls, and rankest rattlesnakes, in the universal earth, as Lord Dufferin calls it. Who would be fool enough to be born in any other quarter of the world—if he could help it.

NEW-YORK.—Before the adjournment of the legislature last week, a law was enacted legalising the suspension of specie payments by the banks of that state for one year. If we understand the operation of this law it shuts out all hope of a general resumption during the time it is in force, and advances greatly that unsoond condition of the currency which wrought such incalculable evils at the close of the late war. We agree with the Metropolitan that if the banks do not return to specie within the time prescribed by existing laws, it would be a great public benefit instead of reviving them, to allow them to go quietly out of existence under the operation of their own charters, & by their own act, when their place would be instantly supplied by a safe system, free from monopoly, in which private property would be bound for all liabilities.—*Keystone.*

Yesterday the Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad was opened from Middletown to the tunnel, which leaves but two miles and a half to be passed over in stages between this place and Philadelphia. This will shorten the trip more than an hour, besides rendering it much more agreeable than heretofore. The citizens of Philadelphia should look this way for summer recreation and amusement, as there is not in the United States, a more pleasant and healthy town, surrounded by prettier scenery, than Harrisburg. We have also hotels equal to the best in the city, which together with our libraries, the debates of the convention, and the numerous rural amusements of walking, riding, hunting, fishing, &c., would enable transient visitors of all descriptions to pass their time here very pleasantly.—*Id.*

A Remedy.—If the officers of the banks would generally follow the patriotic example set by the Middletown, Lebanon and Northumberland banks, of pledging their private fortunes for the discharge of all liabilities, & if specie change were uniformly given for five, very little comparative inconvenience would be suffered from the existing state of affairs. Such measures would prevent the issue of small notes, restore confidence, curtail the circulation of bank paper, & speedily enable the banks to resume specie payments.—*Ibid.*

HYMENIAL.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."
MARRIED.—On Sunday last, by the Rev. D. S. Tobias, Mr. HENRY BETZ, of Madison township, to Miss SUSAN KELLER, of Orangeville.
By the same, Mr. WILLIAM DIEHL, to Miss REBECCA FREY, both of Mahoning township.
On the 2nd inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. DAVID STUART, of Danville, to Miss M. D. WHARTON, of Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

"In the midst of life we are in death."
Died in Mahoning township, on Tuesday morning the 16th inst. Mrs. RACHAEL CHILDS wife of James Childs, and daughter of Baltis Appleman of Hemlock township.
In Catawissa on Wednesday the 17th inst. Mr. JOHN BOONE, son of the late Ezekiah Boone, Esq. in the 21st year of his age.
Mr. Boone was an apprentice with Mr. Daniel Hoats, carpenter, of Mahoning township, who within two weeks, had lost by death, two other apprentices, and one or two journeymen. We have not learned the cause of this mortality.—*Register.*

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Columbia county: **FELLOW CITIZENS:** At the solicitation of a number of my friends I have been encouraged to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing General Election. If I should be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself, so far as my abilities will admit, to perform the duties of the office with integrity and humanity.
PETER KLINE.
May 20, 1837.

JOHN S. INGRAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Columbia county. He will feel grateful for business entrusted to his care. Office in the same building with the "Columbia Democrat."
Bloomsburg, May, 1837.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Columbia county: **FELLOW CITIZENS:** At the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF.** Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of votes, and procure my commission, I pledge myself to execute the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.
ELIAS McHENRY.
May 13, 1837.

Tailoring Business.

A CARD.

The Subscriber
RETURNS his acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers for their past favors, and would now respectfully announce to them, that he has received the latest

SPRING FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia, and as there are material changes, invites persons desirous of having their garments made in the neatest and best style, to give him a call. He will endeavour to please all who favour him with their patronage, by executing his work in a neat and fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice.
PETER R. HEIGHMAN.
Orangeville, May 13, 1837.

WANTED:

A Journeyman Tailor,
Who will find constant employment. None need apply except a good workman. ALSO:

AN APPRENTICE

Is wanted. A lad between the age of 14 and 17 years, of industrious habits, who wishes to learn the Tailoring business, will find a good situation, by applying immediately to
PETER R. HEIGHMAN.
Orangeville, May 13, 1837.

HATTING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Zerr,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he carries on the above business in Millville, and that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

BEAVER, FUR,

AND

WOOL HATS,

Which he will warrant of the best materials, and well manufactured. His shop is on Main Street; and he will feel grateful for a share of patronage.
May 13, 1837.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on Saturday the 10th day of June next, at the public house of Robert Hachenbuch, at McDowell's Mills, in Bloom township, Columbia county, the following property, viz:—The one undivided sixth part of a

Tract of Land,

Situate in said township of Bloom, adjoining land of John Barton, and bordering on Fishing creek—late the property of John Stettler.
Sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when attendance will be given and terms of sale made known, by

PHILIP STETTTLER, Assignee.
May 13, 1837.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against said Joseph Stettler, are requested to present them at same time and place for settlement; and all persons indebted are solicited to be in attendance and make prompt payment. PHILIP STETTTLER, Assignee.
May 13, 1837.

NEW GOODS.



The Subscriber

RETURNS his thanks to customers for the patronage which he has received from them since he has commenced business in Bloomsburg. He hopes they will still continue their usual support; and he has now the pleasure of offering them a large and fashionable assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which have been carefully selected, embracing the latest style of French, English and American

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND

Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, of different styles and colours; Silks; Figured Lawns and Jackonets, European & American Calicoes & Gingham, Vestings, Damask Table Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnet Trimmings, &c. &c.—ALSO, Ladies' Morocco, Seal, & Prunelle Shoes & Slippers, & Men's Shoes and Boots.

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE, IRON,

China, Glass

AND

QUEENSWARE:

PAINTS, OILS,
Medicines and Dye-Stuffs;
CEDAR-WARE, GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
SALT, FISH, & C.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine his stock of Goods, and judge for themselves.
All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.
C. B. FISHER.
Bloomsburg, May 6, 1837.

Literature, Science, & General News.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY CHRONICLE,
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

PROSPECTUS OF SECOND VOLUME.
Commencing May 20, 1837.

The SATURDAY CHRONICLE is a family newspaper, published on a sheet of the largest mammoth size, and issued regularly from Philadelphia, every Saturday. It is entirely unconnected with party politics, and sectarianism, and is zealously devoted to the cause of Literature, Science and General Intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the family circle. The design of the publishers is, to furnish a newspaper that shall instruct as well as amuse, and enlighten the middle-aged, as well as entertain, and direct to proper objects of study, the mind of youth. Their unprecedented success during the past year—(having obtained a very extensive circulation not only in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, but in every State of the Union)—induces them to believe that their plan of publication is a good one, and during the succeeding year, they will continue to pursue it zealously, with such improvements and modifications as may from time to time be suggested.

General Contents of the Chronicle.

Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Reviews of new publications—Stories from the Classic writers—Popular Statistics of the World—Ladies' Department—Original Communications from some of the best writers of Philadelphia and elsewhere—Medical Lectures—Science and Art—Agriculture and Rural Economy—Popular Superstitions—Curious Customs—and Manners—European and Domestic Correspondence—Articles on Music, the Drama, and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the Current News of the Day, both Foreign and Domestic.

Attractions of the first Volume.

A regular correspondence from Europe, furnished by an able and eloquent writer, now on a tour through Europe, and engaged expressly for the Chronicle. Of this correspondence more than forty letters have been furnished.

A series of articles on Medical subjects, embracing lectures on Anatomy, in familiar language, from the pen of a distinguished Physician of Philadelphia.

The republication, in a supplementary sheet, of the choicest and best articles of the several London Annuals, for 1837, embracing articles from all the prominent English writers of the present day. The cost of these Annuals at retail is about \$30—their principal contents have been furnished the readers of the Chronicle gratis.

The republication of the inimitable Pickwick Papers, from the pen of the best comic writer of the age, Charles Dickens, Esq.

Original contributions on Literature, Science, Law, Education, Poetry, Political Economy, &c., from a number of the very best writers in America.

Extra Attractions for the second Volume.

The publication of the original articles, written for the Premiums of \$250, embracing a great number of compositions of merit. The original tale, to which will be awarded the prize of \$100, will probably be published in the first number of the second volume.

The European Correspondence will be regularly continued, as will also the Stories from the Classics, and indeed all the attractive features of the first volume. The notes and observations of a literary gentleman, now on a tour through the Western and Southern States, are also promised for publication in the Chronicle.

Choice literary selections will be furnished from the London Monthly, Bentley's Miscellany, Blackwood's, and other European Magazines, care being taken to select the very best articles, "winnowing the wheat from the chaff," from the great mass of English Literature, and not to allow their number to interfere with our usual variety.—Advantage will be taken of every circumstance calculated to add interest to the columns of the Chronicle. The publishers being determined to allow none to outstrip them in the "March of Improvement." During the past year the publishers have paid, for original contributions, premiums, correspondence, &c., more than

1000 Dollars,

And a still larger sum will be expended, for similar purposes, during the publication of the second volume.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.

For a single copy for one year, \$2, in advance, six copies for \$10; or three copies for \$5. For six months, one dollar.

Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par, in payment of subscriptions. Address (post paid),

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR, Publishers:
May 27, 1837. Philadelphia.

Valuable Real Property

FOR RENT.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, at his residence in Esqytown, until the Fourth day of July next, for renting, for one or more years, the following property, to wit:

A Good Farm,

situate in Bloom township, about two and a half miles from Bloomsburg. Also, a



CRIST MILL,

AND

MERCHANT MILL,

situate on said farm, together with a FILLING MILL AND FACTORY, on the same premises. Also, a



DWELLING HOUSE,

AND

STORE HOUSE,

with necessary out-buildings, in Bloomsburg, now in the occupancy of Mr. C. B. Fisher.

The preference will be given to those who will rent the whole property. Possession given on the first day of April next.
N. B.—Under the present Lease the MILL will be put in good order, and kept so!
JOHN BARTON.
Esqytown, April 29, 1837.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is about leaving this part of the country, & would therefore respectfully invite those in arrears to him on subscription lists, &c., to call on or before the 1st day of June next, and settle with him without further notice.

JEKEMIAH SHINDLE.
Bloomsburg, May 6, 1837.