

SMALL NOTES.

As various Companies and Corporations have issued notes of a less denomination than five dollars, for the purpose of displacing silver coin, we publish the following act of Assembly, passed April 12th, 1828, for the information of the public:

SECT. 1. From and after the first day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, with the intention to create or put in circulation, a paper circulating medium, to issue, circulate, or directly or indirectly cause to be issued or circulated, any note, bill, check, ticket or paper, purporting to evidence, or intending to purport or evidence, that any sum less than five dollars will be paid to the order of any person, or to any person receiving or holding such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, or to the bearer of the same, or that it will be received in payment of any debt or demand, or that the bearer of the same or any person receiving or holding the same, will be entitled to receive any goods or effects of the value of any sum less than five dollars; and from and after the said first day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, to make, issue, or pay away, pass, exchange or transfer, or cause to be made, issued, paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred, any bank note, bill, ticket or paper, purporting to be a bank note, of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, of any less denomination than five dollars.

SECT. 2. Any and every person and persons and body corporate, offending against any of the provisions of the first section of this act, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, one half for his own use, and the other half to be for the use of the overseers, guardians or directors of the poor of the city, county, district, or township, within which such offence shall have been committed.

SECT. 3. No such note, bill, check, ticket or paper mentioned in the first section of this act, shall be held or taken to be void or of null effect, by reason thereof; but all suits and actions may be brought and sustained on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, and in such suits or actions, if the same shall be determined in favor of the plaintiff, judgment shall be rendered for the principal sum due, on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, together with interest thereon at the rate hereinafter provided for, and full costs.

SECT. 4. The drawer and acceptor of any such note, bill, check, ticket, or paper, and every person or body corporate who shall indorse or in any way put his or their name upon the same, shall be liable to pay to any holder thereof, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest thereon to be calculated at, and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper was first issued, and that without any demand upon the drawer or acceptor or any endorser or party to the same.

SECT. 5. Any person or persons, or body corporate, who shall have paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred, any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, shall be liable to any holder thereof, and shall pay to him or her, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest thereon to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket, or paper, was first issued, and that without any demand on the drawer or acceptor, or any endorser, or party to the same.

SECT. 6. In the trial or hearing of any suit or action, which may be brought upon any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, if the time when the same was first issued shall not be clearly proved, the same shall be deemed and taken to have been first issued one year before the bringing of such suit or action, and interest shall be calculated thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. accordingly.

From the Pittsburg Mercury.

THE TIMES.

A portion of the Whig presses has been endeavoring to excite the great merchants to rebellion against the republic; advises them to take the laws into their own hands, refuse to pay the custom houses duties, &c., &c., unless Mr. Van Buren revokes the specie circular and orders the receivers at the land offices to take whatever trash speculators may choose to offer for the public lands. This language preceded the whig meeting of merchants in New York which kindly undertook to instruct President Van Buren in his duty. When placards not half so incendiary, announced a meeting of working men in the same city, troops were placed under arms to overawe them, and the conservative press teemed with denunciations of anarchy, lawless mobs, and opposition to the constituted authorities. So true is it that "it is safer for one man to at a horse than for another to look over a hedge."

So far has this lawless and sanguinary spirit prevailed, that one of these fanatic merchants, too proud to "remonstrate" with the peoples President, offers to be one of a committee of 10,000 to take a "summary course" with Mr. Van Buren. The gentleman's contingent valor is wondrous discreet—he waits but for 9,999 comrades to

aid him in fighting the little dutchman, who must be particularly "hard to hold" if it takes so many to reduce him. So far the recruiting has not been successful—not even Orsan Dabbs, whose name we see appended to the call for the meeting, has joined the standard—although the mode of reasoning accords with his 'walloping' system.

Seriously, the 'big bugs' of commerce have pushed their claims on the government so far, that the people may well begin to question the justice of their assumptions. They assume from the first that the only intent of our government is to foster and protect them—to aid them in their schemes of monopoly and aggrandizement, and to double and turn in its policy as may suit their emergencies. The great body of the people, the farmers, mechanics, &c., are treated as if they were of no account at all in the country—their interests are not spoken of—their industry is left to take care of itself, while the government is demanded to devote itself to the furtherance of exchanges, stocks, and mercantile finessing.

A few hundred great dealers who upon the strength of Bank facilities, had undertaken to buy and sell the products of a nation and who, upon a few hundreds, have been trading to the extent of millions, have become losing gamblers. Not content with the regular gains of trade, they went deeply into the gambling transactions of the day in the hope of sweeping millions at a single stroke. The splendid bubble burst; engagements had been made, to meet which the whole currency of the country, rags and all was inadequate, and of course they could not be fulfilled. A general crash among the millionaires has been the consequence: the English and American dealers being involved in the same mighty combination, have reciprocated the pressure upon each other, until the failures in a few of our principal cities amount to a sum which the specie means of both countries could not satisfy. This state of things the causes of which are as apparent as the sun, is charged upon governmental interference with the currency: the gold bill (for which Webster voted) the veto on the U. S. Bank, which bank exists in undiminished strength, according to Biddle; and last and greatest of all the specie circular, which by requiring constitutional currency for the public lands, checked speculation, and materially lessened the extent of the pressure. Even supposing this last to have had all the effect its enemies charge, it could not operate the one hundredth part of the mercantile and stock deficiencies.

The great aim of the democratic administration has been to place the business of the country upon a solid and specie basis: and to an opposite direction of mercantile influence is acknowledgedly owing the existing difficulties. As well might crimes be charged upon the laws for their suppression, or the growth of weeds to the extirpating hands of the gardener, as to attribute the evils of an inflated fictitious capital, to those who have steadily endeavored to introduce a metallic currency.

The government is now required, with threats and menaces, to interpose the means of the people in behalf of the unsuccessful speculators who have failed to gather the expected harvest from the people's industry. Committees are sent on to intimidate Mr. Van Buren into surrendering the executive department to the control of brokers and jobbers, and to force an indemnity for their ill luck. When a farmer's crop fails, does he ask the government to make up the deficiency? When a mechanic loses a debt, or a drayman loses his horse, or a laborer a rainy day, does he put in a like claim? And yet such misfortunes occur to fair and honest industry, unregarded, while a less amount of individual suffering on the part of those who adventure beyond their means in the hope of inordinate profits, is a pretext for little short of an insurrection. If the precedent is to hold good, every man who draws a blank in a lottery, or loses his money at the gaming table, or makes a foolish bargain, may justly call upon the government, not only for what he has lost, but for what he expected to gain.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the court of Common pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court-house in Danville, on Saturday, the 27th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, to wit: A certain

Tract of Land,

Situate in Bloom township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of William Clark, John Conner, John Vance, Conrad Adams, & others, containing EIGHTY ACRES, more or less, whereon is erected a Log

HOUSE & BARN.

Seventy acres are cleared land, and on the premises is an APPLE ORCHARD. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick Rantz and Peter Rantz, Executors of the estate of Frederick Rantz, dec'd. ALSO, a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Roaring Creek township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of John Cooper, J. Hurly, Adam Starks, Leonard Roup, George Stine, and others, containing SEVENTY-SEVEN ACRES, more or less—whereon is erected one

LOG HOUSE, AND A LOG BARN.

About forty-six acres are cleared land. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Roup. By ISIAH SALMON, Sheriff

TERMS:

The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will be published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or Two Dollars Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; nor any discontinuance permitted, until all arrearages are discharged.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

GEORGE PRINCE, Of Sunbury, Northumberland county.

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the public, that he is about to remove to Harrisburg, where he has taken that large and spacious three story brick house, formerly occupied by Mathew Wilson, corner of Walnut and Third streets.

HARRISBURG,

In view of the State Capitol, which he intends to open on the 1st day of May next, and where he hopes to continue to receive that patronage so liberally bestowed on his establishment heretofore. He will at all times be provided with every thing necessary to make his guests comfortable.

G. PRINCE. Harrisburg, April 29, 1837.

REMOVAL.

BULL'S HEAD HOTEL.

The Subscriber RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by John Bishop, situate on the corner of Old Market and Plum streets, New-Berlin, Union county, Pa. The House and Stables are undergoing a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain all those who may please to favor him with a call, in an agreeable and comfortable manner.

The subscriber having been long engaged catering for the public, believes it unnecessary to state how his Bar and Table will be supplied: suffice it to say that the best the market can afford will be called in requisition, and that the Stable department will receive the same attention.

Thankful for the public favours heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, & an increased support, as every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

C. SCHROYER. New-Berlin, April 29, 1837.

Three times a Week!

NORTHUMBELAND & LEWISTOWN

SPLENDID LINE OF

MAIL COACHES.

THIS Line passes through New-Berlin, Middleburg, Beavertown and Adamsburg. It intersects at Northumberland, the Wilkesbarre and Easton line, to and from New-York City—the Harrisburg and Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Pottsville lines; and also the Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia lines at Lewistown. Three times a week—distance fifty miles, with elegant Coaches, superior Horses, and careful and obliging Drivers, rendering it the cheapest, best, and most expeditious route in Pennsylvania, connecting the Eastern and Western lines and the shortest passage between the Pittsburg and Pottsville lines.

FARE THROUGH, - - - \$3.

Arrivals & Departures:

Leaves Northumberland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in the afternoon, immediately after the arrival of all the stages: arrives the next day at Lewistown, in time to take the stage or packet-boat for Pittsburg. Leaves Lewistown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday after the arrival of the boats and stages from Pittsburg, and arrives at Northumberland the next morning in time to take any of the stages or boats that leave that day.

The proprietor has made arrangements to meet the different lines so as not to detain passengers at either end of the route. Every attention will be paid in order to render ease and comfort to passengers. An

Accommodation Stage

Will at all times be in readiness at New-Berlin, to convey passengers to any place of destination, or to intersect any other line of stages.

SAMUEL AURAND. New-Berlin, April 29, 1837.

POTTSVILLE NATIONAL HOTEL,

AND

General Stage Office.

Joseph Weaver, (Late of the Orwigsburg Hotel.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named stand, lately occupied by J. Haugwout, situated in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. The building is very large, of brick, three stories, and situate in the centre of the town, on Main street, and ostensibly built for the convenient and genteel accommodation of the public.

His bar will always be stored with the choicest wines, and purest liquors, and his tables with the best viands the country can afford; with obliging waiters to man his parlors, double and single lodging and dining rooms, and first rate cooks in the kitchen department, and with his own humble determined exertions to please, he feels confident to give general satisfaction to those who will favor him with their patronage. Large stabling and attentive ostlers, under the control of the proprietor, are attached to the establishment.

April 29, 1837.

HEMLOCK FACTORY.

Fulling, Dyeing,

AND

DRESSING OF CLOTH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have taken the above fulling establishment, recently occupied by Solomon Nimox and John Miushall, on Hemlock creek, in Hemlock township, Columbia county, between Blinomsburg & the Buckhorn, where they are prepared to accommodate customers in their line of business. They will attend at the following places every two weeks for the purpose of receiving wool, and delivering cloth, viz:

At Stacy Margerim's Inn, in Cattawissa; at Widow Drumheller's, in Cattawissa township; at John Yeager's Inn, Roar-inville; and at Peter Kline's Inn, New Amelia.

The customary prices charged. All kinds of country produce received by them for their work.

They respectfully solicit patronage from the public.

SAMUEL THOMAS, ANDREW EMMONS.

May 6, 1837.

CHAIR MAKING.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture

Chairs, Bedsteads, SETTEES, &C.

His shop is near Mr. McKelvey's store-house, at the Basin, on the Pennsylvania Canal. He will be thankful for favors, and use his endeavors to please customers.

CHARLES A. MOYER.

April 29, 1837.

PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG

AND

SUSQUEHANNAH

Transportation Line.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken that large and commodious warehouse, formerly kept by Henry Walters, Esq. and recently by Mr. Burk, where he is ready to receive and forward produce of all descriptions from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, as he is prepared at the opening of the navigation to run a line of Union canal decked boats of the first class, to run from each place and deliver goods in three and a half days from the time of departure. Goods will be received at the warehouse of Jabez Harraedens, recently Bousall & Rovoudt, Vine street wharf, Schuylkill, Philadelphia.

N. B. Goods will also be received at the above places and forwarded by the same line in connexion with the Susquehanna canal packet and freight boat company to Northumberland, Williamsport, Danville and Wilkes-Barre, and all other intermediate places along the Susquehanna. By this line merchants may be assured of having their goods forwarded immediately instead of having them lying in the warehouse waiting for transient boats, as has been the case formerly. The subscriber will endeavor, by strict attention to merit a share of the patronage, which is most respectfully solicited.

OWEN MCABE. Harrisburg, April 29, 1837.

THE FULL-BLOODED

YOUNG HORSE

SPECULATOR,

WILL be for service during the present season ending on the first of July next, at the stable of the subscriber, in Bloomsburg. For Terms, Pedigree, and Certificates, see handbills.

NOAH S. PRENTIS. April 29, 1837.

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER, respectfully inform the Printers of the U. S., to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine to cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White Hager, & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica—the book and news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hager, & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, cases, composing sticks, ink, and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice.—Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors, who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimens.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER. New York, April 29, 1837.

A DIGEST

OF THE

Revised Code & Acts

Passed by the Legislature between the 15th day of April, 1836, and the 16th day of June, 1836; forming with Purdon's Digest of 1830, and Parke & Johnson's Digest, vol. 1. a complete digest of the laws of Pennsylvania, to the present time.

A few copies of the above Digest for sale at this Office.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Blanks, &c.

NEATLY EXECUTED

At the office of the 'Columbia Democrat.'

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

U. S. MAGAZINE,

AND

Democratic Review.

ON the first of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principle cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of a sound and vigorous literature, a practical character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expending and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the news-paper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so frequently distract the country, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they often are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed, it is hoped the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the World as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated, by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove this reproach.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The Democratic body of the Union, after a conflict which tested to the uttermost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerfully ally of this character, interfering with none co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care nor cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to cope in rigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognised as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature, it will be our pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling as broad as partial or minor views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thorough National Work, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of Political and Domestic Intelligence, digested in the order of the States comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General Literary Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign.

General Scientific Intelligence, including Agricultural Improvements, a notice of all new Patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvement throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of all now in operation or in progress.

Military and Naval News, Promotions, Changes Movements, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

Biographical literary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which it will comprise, but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase through the duration of the work.

In return for a remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty-three copies. The certificate of a postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be a sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the publishers.

All communications will be addressed post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers, at Washington, D. C.

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.

April 29, 1837.