

THE WEST BRANCH BANK.

We alluded to the fracas about this little monopoly in our last number, without giving the particulars. After the disgraceful conduct of the Antimasons had been exhibited in the purchase of the stock of this institution, and they had openly avowed their determination to make the Bank a political machine, most of the responsible bidders abandoned the stock which had been previously stricken down to them, and though two of the bidders addressed the following letter to the committee of superintendance.

Williamsport, June 2, 1837.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, for three days past have been bidding for stock in the West Branch Bank at Williamsport, with a view of obtaining it for the purpose of investing capital in an institution which we had hoped hereafter might be safe and flourishing in its operations, and render the investment profitable to the owners. But a struggle has arisen for stock carried on by individuals who, we believe, desire to control the Bank in future, for purposes well known to themselves, (and of which we are not ignorant,) rather than to render it a source of profit to the stockholders or beneficial to the community. Under such a state of things we must decline taking any interest whatever in the institution, and shall bid for no more stock, and what has been stricken down to us for our friends we shall suffer to be returned unsold under the resolution which you yesterday adopted, and leave the Bank to the management of those who desired it—being satisfied that the bank can never prosper, or be successful under the opposition it must inevitably encounter from the state of feeling engendered by such collisions.

A. V. PARSONS, S. H. LLOYD,

For themselves, and in behalf of their friends for whom they were bidders.

To Hon. J. B. ANTHONY, and others, members of the committee of commissioners.

In consequence of the foregoing upwards of eleven hundred shares were returned unsold, amidst a burst of indignant feeling, that will inevitably crush the Bank at some future day, should it ever go into operation. We extract the following, which is the concluding paragraph of a long article in the Lyeonning Gazette of the 7th inst., and which will throw some light on the delicate situation in which these political jugglers have placed themselves:—

"We do not believe, however, that with such a formidable and never tiring opposition as the proposed bank is inevitably destined to encounter, it will ever presume to go into operation; and our reasons are these:—The act of incorporation, although the best that could be obtained, is a very hard one for the Bank. It requires the payment of a bonus to the state of ten thousand dollars for the privileges granted in the charter—and, in addition, renders it subject to all taxes on dividends which are at present imposed on other banks that pay no bonus. It requires that one half the capital stock, (\$100,000) shall be paid in before any discounts can be made, or notes issued; and prohibits the bank from purchasing or holding any stock of any other institution, and from hypothecating its own stock. There are other restrictions which may also some day prove inconvenient, such as the following:—The privileges hereby granted to the said Bank, shall be subject to such alterations, provisions and restrictions as now exist, or such as the Legislature may at any time HEREAFTER think proper to enact," &c. These are unquestionably heavy burthens to be imposed on a small country bank, just commencing operations, and when added to the necessity, expenses of purchasing a banking house, procuring engraved bank bills, officer's salaries, and other contingent expenses, it is manifest that nothing can sustain the institution but the united efforts of the entire community. Instead of which it has no other prospect before it than a bold, powerful, persevering and sleepless opposition which it cannot outlive. Loaded down with a debt of \$10,000 before it has issued a note—tied up with restrictions by the legislature—surrounded with opposition—and in the midst of a pressure without a parallel in the monetary history of this country—let the bank go into operation at its peril. If they "sow the wind," they cannot complain if they are compelled to "reap the whirlwind." For our part, we hold ourselves ready to "carry on the war."

WEATHER—CROPS.—For the last ten days it has continued to rain without much intermission; and our farmers are apprehensive of their crops of Grain. Grass looks A. K.; but if the ergot gets into the wheat and rye, it will more than overbalance the benefits to hay-making. The corn-fields, too, with few exceptions look bad—the grass being out-grown the corn, and the weather preventing our farmers from bestowing the necessary application of the plough and hoe. We wish our farmers full compensation for their labors; but our wishes can neither alter nor amend; and we must be content in waiting for the best, if we ultimately should be compelled to put up with the worst.

THE MONEY MARKET.

In Philadelphia, money can now be obtained at six per cent. per annum; and the "Daily Express," of New-York, says that money has not been so plenty in that city for a year past. The same paper adds—"the period of Shaving and Usury is passed—money is no longer employed to buy up notes." We are rejoiced at this state of things in those two cities; and we feel confident that in a short time hence we will hear but little noise about "the pressure," from any quarter.

Gold and Silver continue at a premium of 8 and 9 per cent. They are considered as articles of merchandize, and will continue such during the immense exportations to Europe, which are announced at the departure of every packet.

GOLD.—During the month of May last, \$263,000 of gold was coined at the mint in Philadelphia—\$111,000 of which was in Quarter Eagles. The amount of gold remaining uncoined in the mint, on the 31st ult. was \$113,535. The Shin-plaster gentry had better procure some of these "mint-drops." They would circulate more freely than rags, and at the same time incur no penalty for violating the law.

Anecdote.—The late John Randolph, of Roanoke, in the year 1813, when the New York banks suspended specie payments, had a remittance of some thousand dollars made him from England. The sum covered the whole of one of his tobacco crops, and the funds were locked up in the vaults of the Bank of America. Mr. Randolph was at the time in the prime of life, in the full enjoyment of unequalled popularity. He repaired to New York, and demanded his funds in specie. It cannot be had was the prompt reply. "It must be had," was the laconic response of Mr. Randolph. The bank was irresponsible till the succeeding day, when the columns of the New York Columbian announced by advertisement, that that afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Honorable John Randolph of Roanoke, would address the people on the subject of Banks, and the frauds they committed, from the Steps of the Bank of America! It is scarcely necessary to say, that before the hour arrived, every farthing demanded by Mr. Randolph was paid over in specie.

A few such determined spirits would be of great service to community at present.—They would compel the Banks to resume specie payments—and they would put a stop the issuing of shin-plasters.

THE BITER BIT.—Bicknell, the famous money broker, after reading the arrangements of the Baltimore Banks, as published in our last, purchased \$15,000 of the notes mentioned. He sent a messenger to the monumental city for his change, when he found that two per cent. discount was demanded for all deposits exceeding \$200.—He grumbles mightily about the matter in his last "Reporter."

The pressure so much complained of elsewhere, is but little felt in this county—all things go on as usual. Hundreds of emigrants have located within her borders this spring, and all things considered, we have comparatively nothing to complain of. This state of affairs is mainly to be attributed to the fact of there being no bank located in the vicinity. If we had a bank, we would have our borrowers, speculators, pressurers, shin-plasters, and all the usual attendants of such institutions.—If the times are hard, situated as the people here are, they will be among the last to feel it. Another cause that operates against the approach of pestilence & pressures, is, that we have few whigs and antimasons left among us. Democrats who were deceived in the character of Ritner and induced to support his election, have since deserted his standard, and there is scarcely a corporal's guard left to do him reverence.

Venango Democrat.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: "Laws are only made for the rich. The Legislature has just arisen from a most profound apathy. They want to legalize the illegal doings of chartered Banks. Why don't they pass a law, so that a poor man may have a year to pay his debts in?"

How strikingly illustrative of the present state of things. Laws are enacted expressly for rich men. If they fail by imprudence or extravagance, measures of relief are immediately sought and obtained by legal enactment. Not so with the industrious poor. Their half naked and starving children clamoring for bread, while the emaciated frames of their toiling parents are sinking under the most incessant labor, by which they obtain their pittance, but no sympathy is manifested for them. Are these things right? Should not the blessings of Government, like the dews of Heaven, descend alike upon the rich and poor? Then, why this constant clamoring for laws to relieve the rich, that are wallowing in affluence, while thousands of the honest and industrious poor are suffering for want of bread—occasioned by the oppressions of the wealthy.

From Texas.—By the arrival of the schr. William and Francis, yesterday, from Galveston, a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated at Velasco, 24th inst. states that the country was very quiet, and emigrants arriving by thousands from all parts of the United States.

Money was plenty, and provisions of all kinds scarce. Congress was engaged in appointing committees. A resolution had passed the senate, appointing a minister to the court of Great Britain, to solicit the recognition of their independence by that government.—N. O. Picayune.

HYMENIAL.

"The effien tie that binds two willing hearts."

On Sunday the 21st ult. by George Reifsnnyder, Esq. Mr. DANIEL LISDENMETH, of Cattawissa Valley, to Miss CATHARINE HUMMEL, of Norwegian township, Schuylkill county.

On Tuesday the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Greer, Mr. JOHN McCALMONT, jr. of Centre county, to Miss JANE LAIRD, of Union county.

OBITUARY.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

In Kingston township, Luzerne county, at the residence of his father, on Friday morning, the 26th ult. Mr. JOHN ATHERNOLT, formerly proprietor of the Republican Farmer, in the 26th year of his age.

In Milton, on Sunday the 28th ult. Mrs. JANE DOUGAL, relict of the late Dr. Jas. Dougal, aged about 70 years. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

COMMUNICATED.

DIED, in Milton, on Wednesday the 7th inst., OLIVER, son of Mr. James Buoy, aged 16 months.

In the death of this interesting child, the parents of the deceased have been afflicted with a bereavement, the remembrance of which, time, and a firm conviction of an everlasting felicity, can alone efface. The deceased, in the full enjoyment of health, and exhilarating the hearts of all around him, the hope of his parents, and the pride of his relatives, fell a victim to a disease called the scarlatina, and in a few days, passed to that bourne from whence no traveller returns." This interesting little one has sought a resting place in the bosom of his heavenly father, who has intercedingly invited little children to come unto him.

"Vision of beauty, innocent, Just lit upon this earth awhile, Then plumed thy wings and homeward went, No more our moments to beguile."

CATTAWISSA HOUSE

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully inform the public in general, that he has fitted up his establishment, in Cattawissa, near the bridge, and



SIGN OF THE CROSS KEYS,

in a very superior style, which will render comfort and convenience to all who may favor him with their custom. His TABLE is supplied with the luxuries of a bountiful market; his BAR well stored with the choicest liquors; and his STABLING contains plenty of provender, and is attended by a careful hostler. He solicits all to give him a call, and feels confident that he will render satisfaction.

Cattawissa, June 17, 1837.

LIST OF JURYMEN, For Columbia county, August term, 1837.

GRAND JURY.

Mifflin.—George Longaberger, John Keller, Henry Miller, Abraham Wolf.

Roaring creek.—Samuel Adams, James H. Chase, John Yost.

Mount Pleasant.—Isaac Musgrove, John Jones, John Ruckle.

Derry.—Richard Fruit, Evan Hendershot.

Briar Creek.—Charles Bowman, Benjamin Fowler, Jr. Henry Knorr, William S. Evans, S. F. Palmer.

Fishing Creek.—Thomas H. Hutcheson.

Hemlock.—Caleb Barton, George Willets.

Liberty.—Robert Butler.

Mahoning.—John Wilson.

Sugar Loaf.—Frederick Lawbuch, Limestone.—David Davis.

TRAVERSE JURY.

Bloom.—Isaac Wells, Thomas Painter, Daniel Melick.

TRIAL LIST, For Columbia county, August term, 1837.

Martin Stiles et al. vs. John Stiles
Jacob Yetter vs. Joseph Paxton et al.
John McKim Jr. et al. vs. Wm. Scout.
Samuel Heffner vs. Geo. Fetterman,
Nathaniel Williams vs. Joseph Meurs,
Christopher Heller vs. Samuel Smith
Wm. McKelvy et al. vs. Logrand Bancroft
William Kitchen vs. Same.
Frederick Switzer vs. William Bradley
Overseers of Derry vs. Overseers of Liberty
Mary Caldwell vs. Wm. McDowell
Abraham Van Horn vs. D. Montgomery's Ex'rs.
Jacob Grow vs. George Hoener
Mary Strawbridge vs. Jesse Funston
Commonwealth et al vs. Andrew McReynolds
Peter Engle vs. John Bittenbender et al.
Michael Brobst et al. vs. Wm. McKelvy et al.
Abraham Adams vs. Robert McCurdy et al.
George Stine vs. Michael Hower
Jonas Hayman vs. Matthew McDowell
John Falkerson et al. vs. Lucas Brass
Overseers of Roaring creek vs. Jacob Welker
Jacob Shuman vs. Charles Jennings.
June 17, 1837.

TAILORING.

G. RAWNS,

RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgments to customers for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully announce to them, and the public generally, that he continues regularly to receive the

Latest Fashions,

From New-York and Philadelphia. He would be thankful for a continuance of their favours; and he will promptly execute any work which may be sent to him from neighbouring Villages.

Cattawissa, June 10, 1837.

SUSQUEHANNAH LINE OF



PACKET AND FREIGHT BOATS.

From Philadelphia, by Rail Road & Canal to Harrisburg, Northumberland, Danville, Cattawissa, Blomberg, Berwick, Wilkesbarre, Milton, Williamsport, and intermediate places.

PASSENGERS can leave the West Chester Hotel, Broad street, Philadelphia, daily, at 6 o'clock, A. M. reach Harrisburg at 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day; Northumberland at 10 o'clock A. M. of the next day; and Wilkesbarre on the succeeding morning at 6 o'clock; when Coaches will immediately start for Carbonate, Tunkhannock and Montrose, and thence to the Western part of New York state.

RETURNING—The Boats leave Wilkesbarre daily, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and reach Philadelphia in 48 hours thereafter.

The Boats also arrive at Williamsport, on the West Branch, at about 9 o'clock, P. M. of the same day on which they reach Northumberland—and return daily.

The Boats on the above lines have been repaired, and are now confidently recommended to the PUBLIC as a pleasant, comfortable, and convenient mode of travelling. SEATS may be taken in Philadelphia at the north-east corner of Fourth & Chesnut streets, at No. 200 Market street, and at the West-Chester Hotel, Broad street.

FREIGHT may be forwarded by Rail Road from Orrick & Nobles and J. J. Lewis & Co, Broad street, and by Capt. McCabes Line of Union Canal Boats to Harrisburg, where they will be received by the Susquehanna Line from Jabez Harrassin, Vine street Wharf, Schuylkill.

P. Mc. C. GILCHRIST, Agent. Wilkesbarre, June 10, 1837.

NOTICE

To Travellers up the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

PASSENGERS by the Susquehanna Boat Line from Northumberland, arrive at Wilkesbarre EIGHT HOURS sooner than by the Mail Line of Stages, and reach Montrose TWENTY-FOUR hours sooner. P. Mc. C. GILCHRIST, Agent. June 10, 1837.

To Travellers.

Northumberland and Wilkesbarre

LINE OF



MAIL COACHES.

I observed a notice in the "Keystone," (under one which I published,) signed by Mr. P. C. Gilchrist, Agent, stating that the Susquehanna Boat Line would carry passengers in less time than the Mail Stage—which is not the fact. It will be understood that the Boat leaves Harrisburg one day before the Stage; yet we have taken Passengers through to Wilkesbarre in time for the Montrose stages, notwithstanding the tardy manner in which the mail is brought from Harrisburg to us at Northumberland. If any other persons had the conveyance of the mails from Harrisburg to Northumberland than those connected with the Boats, I would engage to start at the same hour with the Boat at Harrisburg, and deliver the mail and the passengers TWELVE HOURS sooner than the Boat Line possibly can do it.

When the Company runs a stage from Northumberland to Wilkesbarre, the mail can arrive at Northumberland from Harrisburg by 11 o'clock, A. M.; but when the Boat runs above, they then keep back the stage at Northumberland until 4 o'clock P. M. and sometimes as late as 7 o'clock, P. M.

These are facts, which, if the Post Master General is not aware of, it is time he was made acquainted with them.

Any passengers wishing to take the stage at Northumberland, to go through to Montrose, will be taken on in time to secure seats in the Montrose stage, notwithstanding the delay of the Opposition in arriving at Northumberland—provided they fix upon a regular time for starting.

WILLIAM ROBISON.

Bloomburg, June 10, 1837.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Printing Business,

IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AT HIS OFFICE. A Boy of 16 or 18 years of age—strong enough to work at press, and with education and ambition enough to make a good compositor, will find a good situation by applying soon. June 10, 1837.

NEW MONTHLY MAGRZINE.

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed, on good paper, and stitched in a wrapper, extra large royal octavo, the first NUMBER of a new Periodical Work, entitled

The Gentleman's Magazine.

THE announcement of a new periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feelings of surprise; but having contemplated an attention in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abuse and predictions, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short, we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day.—Essays, Humorous and Didactic—Graphic Delineations of Men and Manners.—Free and Spirited Translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe.—A Series of Original Biographical Notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The Current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An Original Copy Right Song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-eight columns, each column containing one third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be the largest & the cheapest monthly work in the United States.

TERMS.—The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—a \$5 note may procure two copies to the same direction, or five copies for \$10. Address,

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Columbia county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the solicitation of many friends throughout the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the next General election, and would feel grateful for your support. JOHN FRUIT, Agent. Madison, June 3, 1837.

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. Roaring Creek, May 20, 1837.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Columbia county:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the urgent solicitations 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.

\$50 REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the Livery Stable of the subscriber, in Harrisburg, on the night of the 30th of May, a Dapple Bay



HORSE,

RISING SIX YEARS OLD,

with a white in the forehead and a stip nose. He is a very fast natural trotter. The person suspected as the Thief, is William King, a person who had been lately discharged from the service of the subscriber. Said King is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather genteel appearance. He took along with the horse a saddle and bridle, almost new. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the horse and thief, or 40 dollars for the recovery of either, if taken separately.

Letters containing information of the thief or horse, can be addressed to Col. F. Boggs, Columbia, Pa. or to the subscriber at Harrisburg, Pa.

NATHANIEL HENRIE.