the stockholders direct & effectual-restrain | pleyment; & their families without bread. the issue of notes to an equal proportion to that capital actually paid in-prohibit the issue of notes of a less denomination than \$20, and eventually a large amount-limit the amount of capital and the number of banks in the state, and we shall very speedily reduce the credit system to a sound practicial stan ard-annihilate wild speculations -forever prevent the suspension of specie payments, and lay a solid foundation for a better corrency, by getting rid, in a few years, of the whole system itself. This is the basis on which future legislation must proceed, to restore gold and silverexpel small notes, and bring the banking system within the teach of the people.

The first step, Fellow-Citizens, is to elect such members to the legislature, as will honestly and faithfully adhere to these principles, Elect no man, who will not pledge himself to carry them into full effect. Be not deceived by the hypocritical professions of Gov. Ritner and his friends, of attachment to the same principles. Willany rational man believe, that he and they, the supple instruments of the banking system, are in favor of imposing upon it salutary restraints, & touching it with the firm and fearless hand of reform? Will any man, in his senses, believe that Governor Ritner, who proved, by assenting to the charter the United States Bank his ignorance of the nature of our banking systemwill now abandon his ground, and either recommend or sanction measures that will aim the keenest sarcasm at his own mad and ruinous policy? Does any man suppose, that the party who support Gov. Ritner, who have at all times, ridiculed and condemned every measure of President Jackson upon this subject-will now become converts to these measures, relinquish not only epposition, but their means of subsistence, and become at once "hard money" advocates? The supposition is too ridiculous for refutation, come from what quarter it may

That Congress can do little to alleviate our present condition, is apparent not only from the fact that the causes we have mentioned had not their origin with the national government, but from the admission of conspicuous advocates of the banking system themselves-that such is the case. Some time ago, Mr. Biddle in a letter to the Hon. J. Q. Adams, stated that if the specie circular was repealed, the derangement of the currency would be corrected in twenty-four hours. Since that time Mr. Adams has addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he dissents from Mr. Biddle's opinion entirely, and attributes to the same causes. very nearly that we have done the disorders in the currency; and Gov. Hamilton of South Carolina, also a distinguished advocate of the Bank of the United States, in a letter addressed to Mr. Biddle himself, takes the same view of the subject! Thus has the whole argument been conceded to us and the truth reluctantly admitted, that this remedy does not properly belong to the national government.—But whatever aid can be afforded in the great work, by the national administration, will doubtless be cheerfully accorded, Prest. Van Buren stands pledged to carry into practical effect, the great measures of reform, recommended by President Jackson-and we have do dou bt he will faithfully and honestly redeem that pledge. His rectitude of purpose, his u neompromising democratic principles-and his firmness of character, all give assurance, that the political " mantle of Gen. Jackson, has fallen on his successor". To the national administration then, we may safely commit every duty that devolves on it, to perform.

In our own State Legislature, therefore, will be found the only efficient power to provide a remedy for the present, and preventives against future disorders in the currency, and finances of the country. From the party in power, whose measures have tended to produce them, we can expect nothing but fair promises, and ceaseless opposition. If any thing useful is to be expected, it must be by the union and concert of all the honest and enlightened friends of practical reform. On an occasion like this, all such men should, and we trust will, rise above the shackles of party-and act in obedience to the dictates of patriotism alone. The present banking system is grossly defective, admitted to be so by almost every man who expresses an opinion. Then why not bend all our energy to its reform? Let every man fio a this day forward, resolve to do his duty, and abide firmly by that resolution, come what will,

Every one of you, Fellow Citizens, is immediately interested in this contest. None are so high as to rise above its influences, none so humble as to fall below them. Farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, merchants, and manufacturers, one and all, you have a deep stake in the issue. The currency of the country, the standard of the value of every man's property and labor, when it is liable to fluctuation, renders the value of both not only uncertain and insecure at home, but exposes, particularly the latter, to rivalry and competition from abroad. It will render the wisest protective traiff wholly inoperative, and cause merchants, mechanies, and manufacturers, to be undersold and rained by foreign importations, in spite of the law. Our own history and experience, attest the fact.

Behold the consequences in our present prostrated and distracted conditionthem in thousands of failures -cramped and erippled business-abandoned public improvements-industrious men without em- is superior.

Reflect upon these things and determine to correct them. Act while there is time. It may be too late to retrieve your losses in another year. Join shoulder to shoulder; with the men who will pledge themselves to secure your rights, and your interests.-There are but two parties in this conflictthose who will correct, and those who will perpetuate the evils you endure. Choose ye between them. Again we exhort you to be not deceived. Professions are easily made, and as easily disregarded. Trust those men only, whose principles and conduct will jusufy the fullest reliance on the rectifude of their course. At a crisis like the present, when the finances of the country are broken up, and our credit system is shivered into atoms, will you trust the men now holding power in Pennsylvania, to reform it, who more than all others, contributed to bring it into this deplorable condition-who have thrown into circulation millions of paper money, expelled the gold and silver, & denounced hard money, as the visionary currency of feols and dema-

Go to the polls then, not as partizans, but as Americans, and perform your duty by supporting the best interests of your country-your fellow citizens, and yourselves. Let your watchwords be REFORM OF THE ROTTEN BANKING SYSTEM, and IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS .- With this motto inscribed on your banner, all honest men will rally round it and a triumph far more glorious, than the victories of Saratoga, Yorktown, and New Orleans, awaits you, over the embattled advocates of ragmoney, shaving, speculation, and corrup-

SETH SALISBURY, JAMES CLARKE. GEORGE M. KEIM, HENRY SHEETZ, DIVID M. FARRELLEY, HENRY C, EYER, ELI DILLON JOHN M. EBERMAN ABBAHAH K. WRIGHT, Harrisburg, July 7,1837.

The Washington Globe states that the ost offices established during the year ending June 30th, 1836, were 666, discontinuances 345, making a nett increase of 321. During the year ending June 30th, 1837, the offices established were 956, the discontinuances 280, making a nett increase of 676. The number of Post Offices in the United States on the 1st. inst. was 11, 7-67. The changes of postmasters in the former year were 1,844, and in the latter 2,235. The appointments of postmasters in the former, including new offices were 2,510; in the latter 3,101, at the rate of more than ten each day, Sundays excepted.

# TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.

The heirs of Texas Volunteers who fell at Goliad and Refugio, in 1835-36, are entitled to the following:

811	entities to the following:		
1	For a Married Ma	71	
3	One League and Labor	4621	acres
	By decree	640	
1	Bounty	320	
i		-	- 5581
Ч	For a Single Man.		
Y	Head Right	1476	acres
l.	By decree	460	
5	Bounty	320	
		-	-2256

JOHN RANDOLPH'S WILL, of which the recent decision in Virginia has established the validity, is marked and illustrious by this noble devise; "I give and bequeath to all my slaves their freedom, heartily regretting that I have ever been the owner of one." An adequate provision is added for settling them in some portion of the U. States.

A CRYING SHAME--A western paper asserts "that there are in the city of New York, seventy-thousand unmarried fema-Surely the Matrimonial Bank has not broken, and refused to take up its notes? Perhaps the fault rests with the clergymen, who probably insist on having specie for their services. If this be the case, they had better take what they can get, rather than suffer so many thousand maidens to stand with tears in their eyes, sighing for their spouses. Such a state of things cannot exist long. Government must speedily adopt some remedy, or there will be insurrection. One half the girls are already pouting their pretty lips, and looking treason, & a breath would quickly fan the sparks into a flame. Congress will if required, undoubtedly pass the following bill, which would set matters

"A Bill providing for the relief of 70,000 spinsters of the city of New York, and other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c. That on and after the date of the passage of this bill, all clergymen are hereby required to marry, and duly fasten in the bonds of Hymen, without fee or charge, any maiden or maidens of said city who may make application therefor, &c.

No representative would be base enough to oppose its passage, as if the bill should be lost, what would these seventy thousand poor maidens do. Heigho.

Excellent .- The Portlander gives as the height of impudence, asking an editor to puff you in his paper, while you carry your advertisement to another paper.

By taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over he

#### GENERAL JACKSON.

We have just finished the perusal of the letter written by the ex-President to the editor of the 'Nashville Union,' being a refutation of the charges preferred against him, by Hugh L. White, now a member of the Senate, and late a candidate for the Presidential chair. Judge White, at one time was a confidential friend of General Jackson. He was admitted to many of those treasured scerets, a part of which eveery man possesses. But, by some circumstance, this connection was interrupted; and the whole tenor of feeling between the two reversed. That Judge White did, and that General Jackson, did not, abuse this reciprocity of sentiment, late events have fully proven. At the great Wise and Peyton investigating Committee, the Judge, by writ-ten declaration stated that he might be compelled to break upon that confidence, and divulge some matters which might prove unpleasant to the then incumbent. An answer to this, exonerating the Judge from all responsibility, and permitting him to give unlimited stretch to his penchant for developement, was immediately returned by the General. This paper, however, relates more exclusively to that intermeddling spirit, which John Bell and his faction, backed by the operations of White, delighted to ring in the cars of their bull-dog partizans. Why, Bell never made a speech without interlacing it with a treatise upon executive parforage. We advise him, hereafter, to refer to the triumphant vindication, which, above the signature of the injured Jackson, has crushed the frail support upon which he, with the apostate to principle and recent to the holy feelings of friendship-had flattered themselves they were to glide into office. The letter is long one -but it is a good one. It brings to the recollection a sense of the base and malignant spirit with which General Jackson was pursued, throughout his whole official career-shows the accursed treachery of a mere professing friend; and places in hold relief, the morbid prompting which influenced the disappointed, baffled and dismayed aggrandizers, in their vindictive imputation. The following is the conclusion of the letter:—Lancaster Intelligencer. I now take leave of Judge White, assu-

ring the country that nothing but an impeperious sense of duty has induced me to make this review of his testimony. Although his statements were discredited by the responsible committee of the House of Representatives, whose duty it was to examine them, they were yet calculated, in my judgment, to mislead such of my fellow-citizens as may not have seen the report of that committee, and who may yet have confidence, as I once had, in his character for veracity and honor. I trust that in performing this duty, I have betrayed no feeling unworthy of a becoming sensi-bility to the injustice done to me.—Being withdrawn from political affairs, as I shall soon be from the cares of this life, I can have no desire to renew the discussion which have passed respecting the measures of my administration of the General Government. Of these the country will judge impartially, and time will settle their true character. Whilst I live, however, I shall exercise the right of every freeman to repeal assaults upon my reputation and honour as a citizen.

However painful it has been to me to reflect that the injustice here done to me comes from the hands of an old friend, or one at least who has himself given the fullest proof that my intercourse with him has been marked by the most unsuspecting confidence, I am yet thankful that it has happened while I had the power of exposing the causes alledged for it. Having done this, my countrymen must decide how far I ought to be prejudiced by the statements of such an accuser.

## ANDREW JACKSON.

HARD TIMES,-The Carpenters at Grand Gulf Mississippt, were getting four dollars a day, up to the 24th ult.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. -The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 8th inst. after session of thirty-two days.

George Harvey, the Oneida bank robber, the son of Thos. Harvey, a celebrated burglar, it is said one who robbed the Liverpool custom house, and who broke into and robbed one of the southern banks. The probability is that the father and son were both concerned in the Utica affair.

SMALL CHANGE .- A Mrs. CENT, in Wisconsin, has presented her husband with four cents, two male and two female. Huzza for a metallic currency !

A resolution was introduced into the Legislature instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress to oppose a national bank in all shapes and under all circumstances, which passed the House by a vote of 136 to 60, and the Senate by a unanimous vote.

The Louisville Advertiser says that whig's wit depends upon the amount of money that he is worth-hence a man worth \$50,000 is considered by that party just twice as smart as one worth only \$25,

It is stated that there are fourteen thousand squatters in the Iowa district, the part of Wisconsia west of the Mississsippi. Government has sold no land there yet.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



BLODNSBURG :

## Saturday, July 22, 1837.

We neglected last week to notice the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of Saint Paul's church in this village. The spectators were numerous, and the resident pastor of the congregation, (Rev. Mr. DRAKE,) was assisted in the services by the Rev. Mr May, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mr. SMITH, of Muncy. It will be a splendid edifice; and our enterprising townsman, Mr. E. H. Biocs, who has undertaken its construction, is hastening its completion, which will probably be accomplished this fall. Muns Day / 5 Jake

We have received the first number of The Gentleman's Magazine, which contains 72 large octavo pages of original matter, and is executed in very superior style. It promises to be a valuable and interesting monthly, and those who desire patronizing it can see the present number by calling at our office.

The address of the Committee appointed for that purpose by the 4th of July Anti-Bank Convention will be found in our present number. It will well repay an attentive perusal, and should be read by every one who would remedy the evils connected with, and emanating from, the present pernicious and dangerous banking system.

#### THE BANKS-THE PEOPLE.

The recent refusal of the Banks to redeem their bills with specie has not only opened the eyes of the community to the dangerous character of such monied monopolics, but has excited a distrust amongst all classes that will eventually render their issues an unacceptable nuisance. This has been the effect in our own neighbourhood. Many farmers positively refuse to take the notes of any Bank; and where they eannot obtain specie for their commodities they prefer taking the individual note of the purchaser. The reason is obvious: The Banks, in suspending specie payments, have violated their moral obligations, illegally abused the confidence and operated against the interests of community, and by their unjust and oppressive measures have forfeited all claims upon the people's good feelings and wishes. We apprehend that this prejudice will not be of short duration: for insult, in many instances, has been added to injury, and retributive justice has been doomed by the aggrieved. The next legislature of Pennsylvania will act upon the Banking system; and if we are not much in error in judging of 'the signs of the times,' there will be a reformation accomplished which will prevent a recurrence of such breaches of faith. Those few Banks, whose Directors have exhibited their solveney, by pledging their private estates for all the debts and liabilities of the Bank, may obtain grace until their present charters expire; but the residue will fall a sacrifice to their own corrupt and stubborn course of policy, and be permitted to settle up their affairs as soon as possible.

The people of Paradise, Lancaster county, have advertised for a physician. They would prefer a young man.

LABORERS WANTED, - Five thousand laborers are advertised for at Indianspolis, to work on the publick improvements of indiana, and liberal wages offered.

170,323 tons of coal have been shipped from Pottsville during the present season, up to Saturday last.

The entire population of the United States is estimated at near seventeen millions of souls.

A vile and heartless wretch at Madison, (Indiana,) was recently sent to catch a horse; having some trouble in consequence of the animal being frolicksome, he deliberately took out his knife, and cut out the horse's eyes. After being lynched by the citizens, he was permitted to escape.

A physician of New York states that during a recent week, he attended four cases of apoplexy, caused by tight boots.

STATE FINANCES.

From the Report of the State Treasurer submitted to the Reform Convention, agreeably to a resolution of that body on the 29th of May last, the revenues of the Commonwealth were estimated at \$1,782,165-60; and the expenditures at \$2,026,420 66. The amount received as premiums on Bank Charters was \$3,302,586 18, and the amount receivable \$2,185,916 87. The public debt and public property are given in the subjoined statement which we extract from the report.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Loans not pertaining to canals and rail-roads, com to Eastern Penitentiary, per \$1,680,009 00 act of March 21, 1831, 120,000 00 Loan to Union Canal Company of 200,000 00 March 1, 1833,

Debts due by appropriation, &c. to miscellaneous objects, Debts pertaining to public improvement by canals, rail-roads, &c. 22,229,003 32

\$21,731,343 55

PUBLIC PROPERTY. \$2,108,700 00 Bank stock, 2,597,098 50 22,991,003 32 1,904,209 19 1,000,000 00 Turnpike and Bridge stock, The public works, Balance in the Treasury, Monies due on lands,

\$31,011.011 01

502,340 23

COMMUNICATED.

Mr Ingram: Permit me through your useful paper, which has heretofore appropriated some space to local matters, to say a word about BLOOMSBURG, and refer to some little matters which I think are wanting to improve its appearance, & add to the health of its citizens. There are few villages more beautifully located than Bloomsburg, and very few, I imagine, of the same size and population, in which more business is transacted. But what matters the delightful situation, unless the hand of art be employed in giving a cheerful and neat aspect to its streets and dwellings. There are but few, very few dwellings, whose fronts have been touched with the brush of a painter; and but few also who have the advantage of pavements. This, certainly, is sheer neglect in the owners; for while these improvements would enhance the value of the property, and give the character of beauty to the village in which they are constructed, they would also add permanency to the buildings, and afford increased comfort and convenience to their inmates. The cost would be trifling to each owner of property, when compared with the advantages; and I sincerely hope that this gentle hint may have the desired effect,-that our streets may be cleansed of wood-piles and rubbish-the dwellings painted-pavements constructed-and the appearance of the village and the health of its citizens become a theme of admiration

A CITIZEN.

▶ J A licentious press, swayed by malignant hands, is a scourge to a nation and an abomination to the intelligent and virtuous of all parties.

"Its aim is mischief, and its zeal pretence." It can never contribute in elevating the standard of moral feeling, nor aid in illuminating the public mind; for its main object is to disseminate vile scandal and destructive principles, and display the rankest feelings incident to mortification and revenge. In fine, the malice of the conductor renders libel his most congenial vocation; and his being generally the hireling tool of others, he must spit his venom at the decent and respectable portion of the world, and, like all vehicles of corruption,

To flatter knaves, or lose his pension."

ANOTHER SUSPENSION .- The Emperor of China has issued a decree prohibiting any of his subjects to part with any specie in payment to a barbarian for opium or other

A Convention of the twenty five Presbyteries repudiated by the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, is to be held at Auburn on the 17th of fiext month.

Joe Smith, the Mormon imposter has been tried and acquitted on the indictment for the attempt to murder one of his backsliding disciples.

M. M. Noah has written a comedy, entitled "Seven years in the life of a Politician." It is said to be a sparkler-full of the ready wit and good humour of its vivacious and amiable author.

UNREASONABLE TERMS .- The Boston Herald says that persons wishing to subscribe for that paper must leave their names and residencel at the counting room!