

VARIOUS MATTERS.

SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

The subjoined proposition is made by the Editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal. We second his motion. Readers! You who are in favor of the motion, say AYE! Those who are of the contrary opinion, say NO! If the question were put in this form to the body of the people, we believe it would be carried without a division, and almost unanimously.

The ship PENNSYLVANIA is launched, and we hope she will not be suffered to remain inactive, rotting at our dock yards. The ship, if she is so fine a specimen of naval architecture as has been represented, and we have no occasion to doubt it, should be sent abroad. She should visit many ports in countries where our merchants are in the habit of trading, and her tremendous battery would be more effectual in causing the "stars and stripes" to be respected, and to secure to our American citizens honorable and courteous treatment, than could be effected by the most able and diplomatic correspondence.

We hope that a year will not elapse before this noble ship, completely equipped and manned, will leave the American shores, under the command of a gallant officer, and wend her way through the waters to Britain's fast anchored isle. Let her visit Portsmouth, and anchor a day or two in the Downs. Let her show herself in the North Sea and Cattegat, and stop at Gotenburgh, to exchange salutes with the Swedes, and afterwards at Elmsore reciprocate civilities with the Danish Cronberg Castle. We should also be much pleased to have her visit Condradt, the famous sea port of the Czar Nicholas, and we doubt not that the Russian despot would give her a hearty welcome to the waters that wash the shores of his empire, but her draught of water is so great that she would not be able to pass "the grounds" at Copenhagen without a vast deal of trouble.

On her return, she might look in at Cherbourg, France, and passing through the channel, make her compliments to the Monsieures at Brest; and on her way to the Mediterranean, show the Portuguese at Lisbon, and the Spaniards at Cadiz, that Brother Jonathan, as well as John Bull, has no contemptible notion of ship building. She might afterwards touch at Gibraltar, Barcelona, Port Mahon, Malta, Sicily, Naples, Alexandria; and, returning, call at some of the ports of the Barbary Power. Then let her proceed to the East Indies, not forgetting to tarry a day or two at the Cape of Good Hope. Let her astonish the civilized inhabitant, and uncivilized natives of the island in those regions, and keep in motion until she reaches the great seaport of the "Celestial Empire," & enable the Chinese to contrast the beauty, strength, and magnitude of the American "barbarians" with the illconstructed, uncouth-looking, indifferant war junks, which constitute the marine force of this remarkable nation. Let her visit Manila, and afterwards proceed to the western coast of the American continent; stop at Callao, appear off Valparaiso, and double Cape Horn on her return to America. Let her show herself off Montevideo; rest a few days in the harbor of Rio Janeiro; heave to for a few hours in the cutter roads of Pernambuco, and then, hey! for Boston!

Who will deny that a cruise similar in its general outline to the above would be of greater service to our navy, and the commerce of our country, than to suffer a specimen of ship-building of which we have great reason to be proud, to lie a useless hulk at our quay?

THE BRITISH QUEEN.—We have heard the inquiry whether Queen Victoria is at liberty to marry whom she chooses. Before she came to the crown, she was by law prohibited, with the other members, male or female, of the royal family, to marry without the consent of the King. Being herself sovereign, this restraint is of course removed, and there is no other person whose consent she is required to obtain. By a statute of the 1st of William and Mary, however, it is provided, that any person who shall profess the Polish religion, or marry a papist, shall be excluded and be forever incapable to inherit, possess or enjoy the crown and government of the realm; and in such case, the people would be absolved from their allegiance, and the crown and government would descend to such person, being a protestant, as would inherit the same, in case the person so professing or marrying were naturally dead. With this exception, we are not aware that there is any restraint upon the free choice of a husband by the Queen, independent of the will or consent of any one.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday evening last, as Mrs. Dallas mother of the Hon. G. M. Dallas, and Mrs. Alex. Cambell, were returning to the city in a carriage, their horses took fright in the vicinity of Brown street, and ran off at the top of their speed. Mrs. Cambell was thrown out and severely injured. Mrs. Dallas remained in the carriage until the horses were stopped, but when removed in a house, was scarcely able to speak, and soon after expired. It is believed that she died of apoplexy, resulting from extreme terror. Mrs. D. was an amiable and accomplished woman, universally esteemed and respected.—Saturday Chron.

RITNER AND NO TAXES.

This has been a favorite motto with the Bank men, the whigs and the anti-masons. They made a show of repealing a state tax which expired by its own limitation, and in lieu of it incorporated the United States bank with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, which is at present levying monthly, a heavier tax upon the people than was collected yearly under the law which Ritner and his friends pretended to have repealed. The first effect of the establishment of the bank was to increase the currency of its immense issues of notes, and consequently the prices of things were immediately raised upon the people; let every industrious man ask himself how much more he had to pay for the means of living since Ritner's no tax party came into power, than he had to pay before. True, wages increased in a degree, but it is an invariable truth that when money is depreciated and the prices of things enhanced, the rise in the price of labor is postponed to the last. Every industrious man will find by making this comparison, that he has paid more tax to gratify the bank, during the last eighteen months than he would have paid under the law imposing a state tax had it been continued, in eighteen years. This is one of the devices of the monied oligarchy, they proceed upon the presumption that by a little doubling, they can conceal their oppression of the people. Let every man ask himself how much tax he is now paying monthly to gratify the cupidity of the bank. Let him keep an account of his losses upon shiplasters; he is forced to receive them as money, but he wants to get quit of them, and they are often laid out not because a purchase is desirable, but because he cannot affix to them the value of money. There is not a farmer or citizen of any description who is not now monthly paying more tax under the shiplaster government than he paid yearly under the law, and the matter will not end here; there are already numerous counterfeits in circulation, this loss will fall some where—all will have to be paid by the people. The amount of tax which is in this way assessed is incalculable, and yet Ritner and no taxes is the motto of the administration which is now draining the people of their money, and revelling upon their industry.—Pa. Repor.

Worth remembering.—We agree with the editor of the Mountaineer as to the importance of the fall elections, and at the same time cannot withhold our entire confidence that victory will perch upon the democratic banner. True, every democrat should be impressed with the importance of the result, but he should enter the field with the inspiring reflection, that the party is now united and that the united democracy of Pennsylvania never were and never can be defeated. The Mountaineer raises its banner for the coming contest, with the following inscription.—*Keystone.*

"BE IT REMEMBERED:"

"That the success of constitutional reform:—The curtailment of corporate privileges:—The restoration of a sound constitutional currency:—The improvement of the Judiciary:—The freedom of the press:—The preservation of equal rights and public morality:—The extinction of irresponsible money corporations:—The election of a democratic governor in 1838:—The prostration of political anti-masonry and the explosion of the self-styled whigs:—The triumph of republican principles—and the permanent ascendancy of the democratic party in Pennsylvania, are questions which will be affected, greatly—deeply—and essentially affected, as regards their ultimate decision, by the full elections of 1837!—This is our firm belief, calmly and deliberately adopted; and for the advancement of the foregoing principles and measures it is our pride and our duty to contend. And, therefore, we nail our flag to the mast; where it must remain until it shall proudly wave in triumph—or "fall in tatters around."

Several gentlemen "down east" have formed themselves into a company, to obtain what relics they can from the wreck of the first American frigate ever built, viz. the Warren 32 guns, wrecked at Penobscot in the revolutionary war.

THIRTEEN REASONS.—An old English paper contains thirteen objections given by a young lady for declining a match—the first twelve being the suitor's twelve children, and the thirteenth, the suitor himself.

"Have you Goldsmith's Greece?" said a gentleman a few days since in entering a bookstore in Market street. "No," replied a lad, smartly, "we don't keep it here, you can get it at Mr. Webb's jewellery."—Balt. Trans.

LITERARY "SEDIMENTS."—The office imp of the Amesbury Courier absconded a day or two since, leaving the following card in the editor's sanctum: "I am not going to serve as your devil lounge, I have found employment more congenial to my literary pursuits; namely Wood Choppen."

The Ohio papers predict that wheat will soon be down to at most 70 cents a bushel in that state, notwithstanding speculators have been contracting for a new crop at \$1. If such should prove the fact, the *bite* will be in the right place this time.

ELOPEMENT.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Evening Star, communicates the following affair of the heart:—

"There has been an elopement in high life.—Mr. Conroy, son of Sir John Conroy, (equerry to the Princess Victoria) has bolted off with Lady Alicia Parsons, the beautiful daughter of the Earl of Rosse, an Irish peer. The elopement was in this wise:

Three years since, the youthful pair met at a quadrille party at Tunbridge Wells, where the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria were spending the summer. D'Israeli insists that there is such a thing as "love at first sight" and might quote this as an instance, for it is certain they were mutually smitten, and thus they continued until some days since. They met where, how, and when they could—Love, you know, will do all these things. It is like a hydraulic power—always finding its own level. At a late Almack's ball, Lady Alicia and Mr. Conroy were again partners in the mazy dance. He pleaded his suit—she blushed a good deal and scolded a little. He spoke of marriage—she of the pain it would give her papa. He whispered "Gretina Green" and the lady sighed—he talked of flight, and she patted his cheek prettily with her fan,—he said he had a carriage and four in readiness at the end of Oxford street, and she—"saying she would not consent, consented." So, away they went, and the next day but one saw them in the little parlor of Gretina. They have not yet been reconciled to Lord Rosse, but no doubt will. Meantime 'tis the town talk: since Brinsley Sheridan ran away with Miss Grant, the rich heiress, there has been nothing of the sort in London life.

PARTY NAMES.

There never was a bolder or more successful trick than that which was played off by the Biddle men in 1834, when they assumed the name of whigs. There never was a more wicked or deceitful one, for their plans and purposes were the antipodes of those entertained by the men of the revolution who contended for freedom from European power. "The tree is well known by its fruit." The whigs of the revolution fought to emancipate the country from the shackles of British rule. Their strength was in their God, their integrity, and their own right arms. They succeeded. The whigs of 1834 hoisted British standard, declared that we should be subject to the power of British aristocracy, and they have succeeded in bringing the country at the feet of the mighty British bank, and the influence which controls its destiny. The whigs of '76 had to contend with the open and noble foe, equally with the secret and subtle snares laid for them by their *tory friends*. With the latter, even to the present day, the contest has been carried on. The tories became federalists after the adoption of the Constitution, blue lights in the second war, and whigs in the contest between the country and Mr. Biddle in 1834. The latter had credit abroad, and was willing and able to destroy whatever came in the way of his plans at home. The Biddle party gave the whigs of the revolution the title of *tories*, and proclaimed themselves the real Simon Pures, the only genuine whigs. Every Hartford Convention man became, all at once, a whig, Daniel Webster hailed as a true-blue whig, Josiah Quincy was a whig; and Arnold, had he lived and been in this country, (we do not mean to couple his conduct with the others,) would most certainly have been a whig. The Biddle men have prostituted the term that was once so sacred, and have gained followers by it. "My father was a whig, & I'm a whig," is the cry of many persons, in a few cases of the really well-intentioned, but deceived, equally with those of the designing. The whigs of '76, such persons should remember won the country from the power of kinglycraft, [we beg pardon of the "whigs" for speaking of royalty thus] and establish republican institutions.

A great many of the best things said by the celebrated Burke were uttered in the course of those debates, when the foolish of the time emptied the benches at his rising. He being an Irishman, his being of the middle order, and his being totally above the calibre of the fashionable triflers who would listen to nothing but an epigram, could understand nothing but a *double entendre*, often left him nearly alone with the few necessary attendants of Ministers on the Treasury bench. On one of these nights he unadverted in strong terms on some acts of the Cabinet. George Onslow, who probably thought that he had now a chance of distinction by grappling with Burke, and showing, if not his wisdom, at least his zeal, started up and said, haughtily, that he must call the honorable member to a sense of his duty, and that no man should be suffered in his presence, to insult the sovereign. Burke listened, and when Onslow had disburthened himself of his loyalty, gravely addressed the Speaker. "Sir, the honorable member has exhibited much ardour but little discrimination. He should know that, however I may reverence the King, I am not at all bound nor at all inclined to extend that reverence to his Ministers. I may honour his Majesty, but Sir, I can see no possible reason for honoring," and he glanced round the Treasury bench, "his Majesty's man servant and mail-servant, his ox and his ass."

The Texian Congress have passed an act declaring the SLAVE TRADE TO BE PIRACY.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR."

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday, August 19, 1837.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT" is removed to the Building adjoining W. Robison's Stage Office. LAW Office next door.

Our court commences at Danville on Monday next.

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

In another column we publish the call of the Democratic Standing Committee for the election of Delegates to represent the different Townships in County Convention, for the purpose of forming a ticket to be supported at the next general election. Let every democrat take an interest in these primary meetings—let union and harmony in the party procure and sustain the nominations of candidates—and Democratic Columbia will have no cause to fear the movements of the opposition.

THE MARKETS.

In Philadelphia, Flour is selling at \$8 50 and \$9; and Wheat at \$1 60. Whiskey 31 cents per gallon.

In Baltimore, Flour and grain are the same as above, and Whiskey 35 cents in hogsheads.

SHIN-PLASTERS.—It is estimated that not less than \$800,000 of this despicable currency are in circulation in the City of Philadelphia; and that about the same amount of counterfeits accompany them. It is impossible to distinguish between the genuine and the spurious, for all are so meanly executed, and the signatures so little known to the public. It is impossible to conjecture the evil consequences which must result from the circulation of these rags; and we can only hope that amongst the poorer classes of community the injury may not prove so baneful as we are induced to apprehend.

The Young Queen of England seems disposed to inculcate the soundest principles of morality in her administration of the affairs of government. She has issued a proclamation prohibiting all public houses and restaurateurs from selling drinkables or eatables on the Sabbath during Divine service; and threatened severe punishment to all who do not attend public worship on the Lord's day. The proclamation is lengthy; but it strongly expresses the virtuous feelings of Victoria, and her full determination to compel her subjects to the practice of piety and morality.

On Sunday last the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place was dedicated to the Worship of Almighty God. Several Clergymen were in attendance, and a great concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremonies.

The construction of the Episcopal Church, (St. Paul's,) is rapidly progressing. The walls are nearly finished; and in a week hence it is expected to have this noble edifice under roof. When completed, it will be an ornament to our town, and an honor to its builder, whose industry and enterprise saves neither time nor extra expense in hurrying the operations, and adding a finish to the original plan.

A SWINDLER.—A. W. Sterling, a merchant of York, Pa. who has made considerable fuss in the newspapers by offering \$1500 reward for the restoration of \$18,000 which he stated was stolen from him on the 25th ult. has been caught in his own trap, and foiled in a base and villainous attempt to defraud his creditors, and ruin the character of a respectable person whom he had committed on suspicion. His advertisement mentioned "three \$1000 bills of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore;" and that institution having no such notes in circulation led to his detection.

We have been requested to state that a Methodist Camp Meeting will be held on the farm of William Girton, Esq. in Hemlock township, on the 15th of next month.

ANOTHER BREACH.

A serious breach occurred in the Canal about nine miles above Berwick, on Saturday last, which has entirely suspended navigation. We have no idea when it will be repaired; and we can only regret the loss which it occasions to proprietors of boats, and the great delay and vexation to mercantile men who depend upon the public improvements to receive their merchandize and transport their produce.

Persons have been employed in removing the grass which we last week noticed as covering the bed of the canal above Berwick, and when the breach above mentioned is repaired, we may anticipate the re-opening of navigation.

P. S.—We have just been informed that the breach above noticed has been repaired—that the water was let into the Canal on Tuesday—and that the entire North Branch division will be in navigable order this evening. We hasten to announce this pleasing intelligence to our readers; and only hope it may prove correct in every particular.

Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Purdy, Welch, Macomber & Co. from the New York Zoological Institute, who intend exhibiting at Bloomsburg on the 2d of September next. It will be an extensive and splendid concern; and we feel assured that the enterprising managers will receive a "benefit" in this village. As bills are circulated amongst the neighboring villages, we deem it unnecessary to notice the collection of "nature's wonderful creations;" but we cannot avoid mentioning that the exhibition will be rendered doubly interesting and attractive by the accompaniment of the BOSTON BRASS BAND, composed of sixteen performers, and under the supervision of Mr. Edward Kendall, one of the most eminent musicians now living. Those who come either to "explore the great museum of nature," or to enjoy the "soft sweet charms" of music, will certainly not be disappointed.

AUTHOR OF JUNIUS' LETTERS.

Although nearly seventy years have elapsed since the publication of these celebrated letters, the English people seem determined to unravel the mystery of authorship; and the motto of "stat nominis umbra" is destined to prove unavailing.—Sir David Brewster, a distinguished author and philosopher—has undertaken to identify Lachlan McLean as the author; and from notices of his intended publication we have little doubt but that his research has accomplished the object. As we have always heartily participated in the spirit of that "great unknown," and admired the style and principles of his writings, nothing in the literary world could afford us greater pleasure than to assist in immortalizing his real name. His whole object seemed the enhancement of liberty and equality, and his zealous and satirical efforts in the cause of the people against the corruptions and managements of prostituted rulers, should render him an object of love amongst the honest and of admiration amongst the learned. We may notice some of Sir David's disclosures in our next number.

Bloomsburg is improving much in appearance. Several buildings are being constructed, and if the hints of our correspondent, published a fortnight since, have any effect in inducing cleanliness and the removal of rubbish, we shall in a short time have the neatest village in Northern Pennsylvania.

Some tattling wag has played off a hoax upon our neighbour of the "Register" in regard to our "valedictory address to the Antimasons of Union county." In our editorial capacity in Union county we were never concerned in any other papers than "The Union Times," and a German paper which we styled "Der Jackson Herald." Both of these papers were democratic to the backbone—they went "the whole hog" for democratic candidates and democratic principles; and they zealously opposed all kinds of Bank Wiggery and Antimasonic Humbuggery. Our neighbour's experience, too, in the tactics of THAT party should have convinced him of his erroneous statement with respect to "pocketing \$1100" of Antimasonic cash. Poverty crowns the labors of all that fraternity; and, on this account, the "Register" could easily give a flat contradiction to all reports "to the contrary notwithstanding." If such a hoax were perpetrated on us we would inkify the author as a satisfaction for his mischievous trick.