



BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1837.

COLUMBIA COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- For Assembly. Evan O. Jackson. For Sheriff. John Fruit, Elias McHenry. For Coroner. Isaac C. Johnson, Jacob Seidel. For Commissioner. Stephen Baldy. For Treasurer. Hugh McWilliams. For Auditor. John Fulton.

The editor has been absent during the publication of this number.

S. D. PATTERSON, Esq. one of the editors of the Harrisburg Reporter, has been appointed by the President and Senate, Marshal of the United States Court, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

In defiance of the usages of the democratic party, and the principles which actuate voters, and are supposed to govern candidates after election, we perceive a disorganizing disposition in certain quarters to oppose a portion of the democratic county ticket. This, however, is nothing new. The same faction have played a similar game on former occasions; and it now only remains for the disinterested members of the party to defeat their base designs. WE go for the Ticket—THE WHOLE TICKET. Our personal predilections shall never warp our attachment to principle, nor induce an abandonment of the usages of the party. We have uniformly, from the time we enjoyed the privilege of voting, pursued the same course; and any different operation of demagogues and disorganizers, shall never swerve us from the faithful performance of our task as one of the organs of the party. Let the democracy beware of suchameleon supporters of our candidates—let them trust in their own energy, strength, and correct principles—and they must triumph in defiance of all management, all combination, and all treacherous friends. We say again—beware of traitors and disorganizers—trust in your virtuous principles, and you must triumph.

We wish it distinctly understood that we do not attribute the editorials of the last "Berwick Sentinel" to either the Goose or Goslin who are nominally concerned in its publication. We can generally guess the authors of articles in neighboring prints; and in this instance we feel called upon to free these Printers' Devils from any censure. The writer of those editorials is the same individual who but a very short time since offered to sell to us the Sentinel establishment at our own price—on a credit of ten years, and a guarantee of 400 subscribers. From what motive he made the offer we cannot say: it might have been made to influence our vote in the County convention—or it might have been made to secure our editorial services for the reason alleged, that the present tools were incapable of even following copy. The Sentinel should therefore be guarded in its malicious insinuations about being "bought up." They are the mere tools of certain masters—they must do their dirty work—and consequently they are free from all censure connected with the political editorials of the Sentinel, except the bull-pups of others, whose hissings they are bound to obey.

The "Berwick Sentinel" charges us with Federalism. The writer knew the falsity of the charge, and his reckless character in politics alone induced him to make it. We shall never dread a comparison of our political principles with any one—particularly this Janus-faced office-hunter. Our first vote was polled on the day we reached 21, for Jackson & Calhoun—and ever since we have uniformly supported democratic measures and democratic candidates for office. Has such been the course

of the lamperous scribbler of the "Sentinel"? How often has he went head-long against regular nominations? Did he not write to Uzal Hopkins, pending the passage of the Mammoth Bank Bill in the Senate, and urge him to support the measure by every means in his power? Did he not refuse to attend the Young Men's fourth of July Convention, 1836, because he was in favor of the Mammoth Bank?—And is he not at this time opposing a part of the democratic ticket, which, as a Delegate, he assisted in nominating, and should feel bound to support? Such fellows should only whisper when they endeavor to build up their own characters upon false charges against their superiors. Let him keep cool, or we may reluctantly apply the addenda to A BARREL OF FEATHERS, once so copiously inflicted for his "select" intercourse with certain members of a neighbour's household.

The "Sentinel" charges us with assuming to be "Director General of this county,"—calls us "a stranger," and so forth. We never either claimed or merited a military title, nor did we ever assume any controlling power over the will of the people; but the Devils of the Sentinel should know that we were acquainted with the leading politicians of this county while they were enjoying that minority which their incapacity to publish a newspaper would render both agreeable and befitting at this time.

Let the Democrats of Columbia county beware of Wolves in Sheep's clothing—of those who profess correct principles, but who oppose Fruit and McWilliams. They have sinister motives—and they have been instigated to this disorganizing course from those sectional feelings which were warred into malice from the part which Mr. Fruit took in the Removal question. Let every democrat who appreciates and would preserve the principles and ancient usages of the party, put his solemn veto upon their base designs, and thus show the power of the ballot-box in preserving union and harmony, the forerunners of certain triumph to our party and our candidates.

THE CRISIS.

There are some politicians, particularly the bank whigs and anti-masons, who in the present emergency of our affairs, are pulling and whining.—They fear to meet the evil; they shrink from a conflict with the Bank and its power to oppress; they humbly beg for terms, and talk of expedients to soften the asperity of the enemy. These are the cowards of the day, and such men were the Tories of the revolution. They are the temporizing politicians—men who would sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage—mock patriots, in whom selfishness is another name for meanness, and caution another name for cowardice. The crisis has arrived. THE PEOPLE MUST EITHER SUBMIT TO THE BANK, OR THE BANK SUBMIT TO THE PEOPLE. A free and sovereign people can and will make no concessions—they make no terms—they insist upon their rights—they know and they will maintain them.

The sovereign power which Gov. Ritner has transferred to the Bank must be repealed, and who will be injured?

The threats of the Bank are futile—the predicted evils of the Bank men are imaginary.—They are chimeras got up by fear and interest. How is it possible, that by reducing the banking capital to what it was when we had a specie currency, we can be ruined? Is the drunkard ruined by being made sober? Reeling in intemperance, he may tell you so himself, but none but a drunkard or a fool will believe him. The arguments of the Bank and its advocates are not suited to a sober community. They may be received by those intoxicated with the golden dream of money-makers, speculators and gamblers, but an upright matter-of-fact people cannot be reached or influenced by them. The people are preparing to elect representatives whose honesty, wisdom and firmness will represent their constituents. They will proceed in the work, guided by wisdom. They will strip the bank of its ill-gotten power, and provide for the common good. Can this not be done? Who will venture to assert that it cannot? None but monarchists and bank aristocrats. 'Tis they who fear the people—they have ever held the opinion that the people are unfit to govern themselves. Did Thomas Jefferson fear the people? Were he living would he shrink from trusting to their wisdom and firmness? Would he hesitate to abide by their decisions?

A little thought will convince every reflecting man, that to remove all the difficulties by which we are surrounded, requires no mighty effort, when we consider the immense power of the people—and all that is desired can be effected without producing one-fourth the convulsions which the Bank, to gain its ends, has produced. Suppose the charter of the United States Bank were repealed to-morrow, there would remain twenty-three millions of banking capital in

the state—six millions more than there was in 1835, when the currency was sound. Suppose a law should be passed to-morrow, requiring all the banks to increase their capital, or diminish their loans, so as that the loans should bear a reasonable and just proportion to their means of paying their debts, and that bankers, like other men should be made liable to pay the just demands against them—who would be hurt? Would they throw up their charters? There is no danger, and if they did, their places would be immediately supplied by institutions founded upon a sound basis. It is preposterous to believe that any banking institution, governed by reasonable men and sound views, would stagger at such provisions. There is, in fact no difficulty in the way of restoring to the people their rights, but that which interested individuals, governed by their fears, or mercenary motives, conjure up to deceive the people. The condition of the people is sound—all the management of the bank has not been able to mislead them, with the exception of a few in Philadelphia, Erie and Beaver. Their industry, enterprise and honesty have sustained them and do sustain them, in defiance of the misrule of the Bank. Their real strength is proved by their capacity to go onward, notwithstanding the weight of mischief which the bank has placed upon them, and it will be further proved by the ease with which it will shake it off. A democratic administration, sustained by a vast majority of the people, and animated with the love of freedom and equal rights, will be amply adequate to bring back the government to its republican track, and restore to the people the sovereignty which Governor Ritner has transferred to the Bank.—Pa. Reporter.

John C. Calhoun, it is confidently stated, has acknowledged himself favorable to the plan recommended in the President's Message, for the keeping of the Public Moneys. He proposed the same system two years since, in the Senate. The Baltimore Merchant & Reformer, the organ of the south, and the advocate of its interests, holds the following significant language in relation to the Message. It will be seen, that Whiggish, as its principles are, this print gives the Message credit for its perspicuity of style.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

"We do not, at present, propose to analyze the President's Message, but shall confine ourselves to some general observations, merely. It certainly contains matters of great weight, which well deserve the calmest consideration of congress. It is written with considerable ability, in a moderate and conciliatory temper, and presents, without a fair and explicit issue before the country. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of its views, or the expediency of its recommendations, it would be unfair to say that it did not contain a clear and unqualified avowal of the opinions of the government. The credit of perspicuity and explicitness cannot be denied to it, as it recommends, in plain terms, a positive and total divorce of the government from all banking institutions, and the establishment of a Treasury system as the instrument to receive and disburse the public revenue."

Settings of Congress.—One of the longest sessions of Congress was held at Philadelphia, from Nov. 13th, 1797, to July 16th, 1798, being 246 days. The shortest session was held at Washington, from May 22d, to June 28, 1809, being 38 days.

Locusts.—The whole territory of Wisconsin seems likely to be overrun with locusts. They came about the 10th of June, and have flooded the country.

SPLENDID NEW GOODS.

The subscribers would respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will offer for sale about the 26th inst, at their new and cheap store the most splendid assortment of goods ever offered to the public in Bloomsburg. Among their stock will be found the following superior articles, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SATINETS of all prices and all colours.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, MARINOES, OF ALL PRICES & COLOURS.

—ALSO— 3000 LBS. SUGAR & Coffee. 200 BUSHELS SALT, GROUND. 25 BARRELS FRESH MACKEREL, & C. & C.

The above stock was carefully selected, and which they can afford to sell at very reduced prices.

J. T. MUSSELMAN, & CO. Bloomsburg, Sept. 23, 1837.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Margaret has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

EVAN M. LEWIS. McDowell's Mills, Sept. 23, 1837.

COMMISSIONER.

WE have been authorized to announce JOHN P. DAVIS, of Cattawissa, as a candidate for County Commissioner at the next election. Sept. 23, 1837.

County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to state that HUGH McWILLIAMS, Esq. will be a candidate at the next election for County Treasurer. Aug. 26, 1837.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Columbia county. FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the solicitation of my friends I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election. If successful, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity. JOHN S. FOLLMER. Limestone, August 26, 1837.

COMMISSIONER.

WE have been authorized to announce STEPHEN BALDY, Esq. of Cattawissa, as a candidate for County Commissioner at the next election. Aug. 19, 1837.

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. 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. Bearing Creek, May 20, 1837.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the solicitation of a great number of my friends and well-wishers, I again offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff of the county of Columbia, at the next general election. If you would be so good as to give me your votes, there shall lack nothing on my part to do my duty with accuracy and fidelity. WILLIAM KITCHEN. Danville, June 24, 1837.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Freemen of Columbia county. FELLOW-CITIZEN: At the request of many personal friends, I solicit your votes at the approaching election for the Office of Sheriff. Should a majority of your suffrages elevate me to the station I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with correctness and impartiality. In asking your support, the subscriber is prompted by a desire to promote the public good; and he hopes that his large family, his poverty, and his inability to support himself by labor, may obtain him the votes of those who can feel for the wants of an honest and qualified neighbour. ISAAC C. JOHNSON. Orangette, July 29, 1837.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the request of my friends I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing general election, and solicit your votes and interest. Should I be elected I shall endeavor to merit the favour, by a correct and faithful fulfillment of the duties of the office. WILLIAM RICHART. Madison, July 29, 1837.

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



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. S. BROBST. Cattawissa, June 17, 1837.

500 CORN BROOMS, AT Twenty Cents each, for sale at the new and cheap store of MUSSELMAN, & Co

NORTHEUMBERLAND AND WILKESBARRE



LINE OF MAIL STAGES

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 of 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 ROBINSON. Bloomsburg, June 10, 1837.

SUSQUEHANNAH LINE OF



PACKET AND FREIGHT BOATS.

From Philadelphia, by Rail Road & Canal to Harrisburg, Northumberland, Danville, Cattawissa, Bloomsburg, 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 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Bloomsburg at 4 o'clock, P. M. It arrives at Harrisburg at 5 o'clock on the following morning, and reaches Columbia in time to take the morning Cars for Philadelphia.

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 & Chestnut streets, at No. 200 Market street, and at the West-Chester Hotel, Broad street.

FREIGHT may be forwarded by Rail Road from Orrick and Nollies and J. J. Lewis & Co. Broad street, and by Capt. McCabe's Line of Union Canal Boats to Harrisburg, where they will be received by the Susquehanna Line from Jabez Harradine, 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.

ALBUMS,

Of a very superior quality, neatly bound, and printed on gold-edged paper, with coloured designs, for sale at the cheap store of J. T. Musselman, & Co. September 16, 1837.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife RACHAEL has left my Bed and Board without any just cause or provocation, I do hereby caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. WILLIAM SHOEMAKER. Greenwood, August 26, 1837.

FLAX-SEED:

1000 Bushels of Flax-Seed wanted, and the highest price paid, by J. T. Musselman, & Co. September 2.

Steam-syrup Molasses.

Of a very superior quality, for sale at the new and cheap store of MUSSELMAN, & Co. Sept. 5, 1837.

JOHN S. INGRAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

JOB PRINTING, Executed at this Office.