

VARIOUS MATTERS.

CANAL TO TIDE.

The following card, which has been handed to us for publication, cannot fail to prove highly acceptable to the Stockholders in the Susquehanna Canal Company, furnishing as it does the gratifying assurance of the energetic and successful progress of the work in question. The laboring force which has been maintained on the line of the Canal during the past and present season has comprised from 2500 to 3000 efficient men, and we are warranted in saying that a greater amount of work has been done on this than has ever before been accomplished on any other undertaking in the same space of time. There are several points on the line which were liable to more or less damage from ice during the Spring freshets, but it will be seen that the works at those points have been so vigorously pushed as to place them beyond the reach of injury from this cause.

The assurance that a continuous application of the measures now employed will secure the completion of the Canal by the Spring of 1839,—only 18 months hence,—will, we doubt not, incite the Company to employ all available means to effect so desirable an issue. Pennsylvania has an immense interest in the earliest completion of a work which is, in fact, but a prolongation of her own long line of Canals, and which will open to her people a short, direct and continuous channel to market. Maryland, also, has a great interest in the work, constituted as she will be the receiver of the many millions worth of produce which will cause to be poured annually into her borders. The City of Baltimore, as the nearest commercial mart to the Atlantic termination of a chain of Canals, which stretches to the State of New York in the North, to Lake Erie in the North West, and to Pittsburg in the West, has also her interest in hastening the completion of the short link which will rivet her to this noble chain. With so vast and so direct an interest as is involved in the Canal to Tide, connected with the infallible certainty that it will command, as soon as opened, a trade to the full extent of its capacity, its construction by the time referred to cannot be doubted.—*Balt. American*

A CARD.

To the Stockholders of the Susquehanna Canal leading from Columbia, Pa. to tide water.

The undersigned, composing the Board of Managers of the Susquehanna Canal Company, feel great gratification in being able to congratulate their constituents upon the rapid progress which the work under their charge has made within the last six or seven months. A large portion of the excavations is approaching a completion; and the heaviest sections on the line, which lie in positions most exposed to the action of currents and ice, are as far advanced as to ensure their safety from injury throughout the approaching winter and spring—and we have full confidence in the assurance of our Engineer, that the whole prism of the canal will have been excavated, and the rock sections ready to receive the lining early in the Spring. We believe few works of equal magnitude have been prosecuted with more vigor or better effect. The contractors in whose hands it is placed are active, experienced and capable men and do their duty faithfully and well; and we are further of opinion from the details of the work exhibited to us, that the whole expense of construction will not exceed, if it do not materially fall short of the estimate.

We have also the confident assurance of our Engineer that, if funds shall be provided as rapidly as required, the entire work can be completed, and will be in operation in the Spring of 1839—a much shorter period for its accomplishment than the warmest of its friends anticipated at the time it was undertaken. The promptness with which the demands of the Company heretofore have been very generally met, added to the improved and improving state of the business and money concerns of the country, give us confidence in that event.

While on this subject we beg leave to tender our acknowledgements to the Corporate authorities of the city of Baltimore, for the opportune advance of a portion of her subscription, which enabled this Company to go vigorously forward under a pressure of circumstances upon individuals, which checked the progress of almost every other public work of magnitude in the country.

We have thought it our duty to afford to those associated with us in the prosecution of this great work the same gratification derived by ourselves from a statement of the foregoing facts—and we submit them without comment for their consideration.

JAMES HEPBURN, President,
SIMON GRATZ,
E. COLEMAN,
J. M. HALDEMAN,
SIMON CAMERON,
JOHN C. BOYD,
WM. BOSE,
WM. G. HARRISON,
H. BOYLE,
JOSEPH TODHUNTER.

Circassia.—This country, so likely to be the scene of war, has four millions inhabitants, and 100,000 are mounted guerrillas. The hatred of the Circassians to the Russians, who still receive their sacred flag from Constantinople, is implacable.

GOV. WOLF'S LETTER.

To the editors of the American Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1837.

Gentlemen: An article having appeared in the Sentinel of the 4th inst. on the subject of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which has been noticed with approbation by other democratic journals, both in and out of the state, deprecating the selection of either of the unsuccessful candidates for that office in 1835, with a view of pressing their pretensions at the next election, as being the harbinger of the inevitable defeat of the party in '38,—it will not be considered obtrusive in me, I trust, to quit all apprehensions on that score, so far as I am concerned.

As the avowed & uncompromising friend of the democratic party of Pennsylvania, to which I am sincerely attached, and to which I owe too heavy a debt of gratitude, for confidence bestowed and favors granted, even for one moment willingly to jeopard its integrity, or to create in the breasts of any portion of its members the least uneasiness or alarm for its supremacy or its safety; and feeling, as I do, the deepest and most solemn conviction, that upon the success of the election of a democratic governor of Pennsylvania in '38, will depend, in a great measure, the continual preservation, or the entire prostration of the democratic party of the state and of the Union, I have seen with regret the introduction of my humble name upon a list of aspirants for the exalted station of the next gubernatorial election.

My regret arises not from the consideration that the very mention of a name in connection with such an office does not add lustre to it; but because it is known to every one, in the remotest degree conversant with the politics and the political parties of the state who does not shut his eyes to the truth, that the feelings engendered in the contest of 35 have not yet subsided; that the wounds they inflicted, whether real or imaginary, are not yet healed; and that the unsuccessful candidate of that day, who will adventure upon a second heat, in the face of this but partially smothered feeling, must expect to encounter a burst of popular indignation, which will not fail to overwhelm him in confusion and ineffable disgrace.—Others may, if they choose, submit themselves to such an ordeal—for myself, while I express to those friends who introduced my name, the gratitude due to them, for the honor they intended me, I feel myself impelled as well from a proper regard for public feeling and opinion, and the sense I entertain of the propriety of removing promptly and effectually every cause and pretext for unnecessary excitement or alarm in relation to the approaching contest, as well as from motives founded in patriotism, as I trust, and having for their object the union, harmony and entire success of the democratic party, whose principles, in my humble estimation, can alone be relied on as being truly conservative of the rights, the liberties, and the best interests of the people—to disavow and disclaim all intention of becoming or being considered a candidate for the office alluded to, and in order that my friends and others may be relieved from all apprehensions and uneasiness on that subject you have any authority to announce the fact in any way best calculated to give it the most speedy publicity.

I have only to add that in taking this course I am actuated by no other motives than such as are founded upon an ardent desire for the welfare and success of the democracy of my native state; and that in order to insure this end, a selection of a candidate may be made such as will combine and entirely unite every interest as well as every member of the party in his support.

Very respectfully, gentlemen,
Your friend, and servant,
GEO. WOLF.

Chesapeake and Ohio canal.—The Cumberland Advocate states that the contractors on the line of the canal, from Cumberland eastward, are preparing for active operations. The Advocate adds: "It is one of the heaviest undertakings known in the country, and will require many thousand labourers in order to complete it. The number now employed is computed at about six thousand, and when the whole line is under way it is thought the number will be increased to about 15,000. Average the wages and board of this number at one dollar and 25 cents each, per day—and the sum expended per week will be \$122,500."

Small Change.—The American Sentinel states that the Banks in Philadelphia are making arrangements to pay specie for fractional parts of checks under fifty cents. "At a late meeting they [the Banks] appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of notes under the denomination of fifty cents in circulation, and to consult with the Corporations and Loan Companies, in order to have the same withdrawn."

Suit against a Bank.—The Lexington (Ken.) Gazette, states that at a late session of the Circuit Court of that place; a Mr. Norton obtained judgment against the Northern Bank of Kentucky for \$6,000, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from the day on which he demanded specie for his deposits. A motion for a new trial was overruled by the court.

Queen Victoria has sat to Sir David Wilkie for two portraits—one at the first meeting with her council, and the second in full robes, when she dissolved the Parliament.

EDUCATION.

From the Columbia County Register.

To the Pupils in the Cattawissa School.

My Young Friends: I attended your late examination, with no common degree of feeling. When I contemplate the institutions of our country, the age in which we live, and the spirit of improvement manifested around me, I cannot be insensible of the importance of mental culture. The short time that will intervene between this, and the time in which you will be required to assume your destined position in society, adds interest to the occasion; and heightens my solicitude for your improvement. Now, in order to hasten your improvement, it is essentially necessary that you attend to three things: First—The instructions of your teacher;—Second, The advice of your parents and friends—and Thirdly, To please, and as far as possible accommodate and assist each other.

In regard to the first, you all, no doubt, see the necessity at once. But still, there are several ways of attending to that duty. You should devote your whole attention to the subject, while under examination; and not rest satisfied, with learning your text book by rote. It is not essential, in what words your ideas are conveyed; provided, the ideas intended by the author, are understood. When you study a lesson, do it for the sake of the sense or use of it; and not only for the words. The second point is perhaps not so clear, in its advantages, though more clear as a duty. I will, therefore say a few words on that point. It is your duty religiously to attend to, and obey your parents; because, our religion requires it.

It is for your own advantage, to attend their direction; because; they are versed in practical operations, although perhaps less learned than yourselves in theory. And here let me remark, that owing to the time in which our parents were educated; that is in the midst of the revolution, which gave birth to our happy government; and owing to the fact, that they settled in this country when it was comparatively a wilderness, their opportunity of acquiring learning at school was very limited; and hence many of them, have even less than yourselves, now in your infancy. This furnishes a abundant reason for gratitude and thankfulness on your part; but does not furnish any reason, why you may not derive lasting benefit from the familiar, practical instruction of your parents, or any of your older though less learned friends.

In your leisure hours, you may gain much useful information, by familiar conversation with older persons; and also, with each other. If you are polite and attentive, you will find few artisans or mechanics, that will refuse to inform you, relative to any of their operations—but in these cases, you should be carefully not to meddle with any of their tools, without permission. If you seek the company of men, (at convenient times,) they will commonly be willing, if they perceive in you a thirst for knowledge, to instruct you in the art or business which they may understand. For the advantages resulting from such a course, I need only refer you to the life of Doctor Franklin written by himself. Such interviews, such visits, and such instruction, are essentially "Lyceums."

Very simple operations, often produce great results, and a little knowledge, may often save us from danger. For instance, you may find a piece of ordinary YELLOW Stone, which when burned or heated and cooled again, becomes a beautiful red paint. I once knew some boys who procured a musket barrel, which having secured perfectly tight at the breach, they filled partly full of cold water, and drove a plug upon it. They then placed the end, which contained the water, in a smith's fire, and heated it hot. The swelling or expansion of the water, produced explosion; and drove the plug with great force. This was very dangerous amusement for the boys, however, because they did not know, whether the plug would be driven out, or the barrel burst. Here you see the good, that might flow from a little inquiry on this subject. In the first place, if the boys had not been aware of the explosion, they might have been wounded; and if they had used some other substance for the plug, they might have broken the barrel. It is scarcely possible to converse with any man so ignorant, but that knowledge may be gained from him. And hence the advantage of Lyceums or Society for mutual instruction amongst men, as well as youth. From these observations, I hope you will see the advantage resulting from correspondence with others, and act accordingly.

In your actions on this subject, do not however, look for great momentary improvements; but expect a little gradual increase of knowledge—and hence in a few years you will accumulate a good store.

On the third subject, little need be said. We all know, that when we are agitated, excited, alarmed or in dread of impending injury, our minds are not in a condition to retain, or even to understand instruction. The mind retains that which makes the strongest impression; and hence if the placid tenor of reflection be ruffled, the perfect image is lost. For this reason, we should all avoid that which tends to excite; and carefully refrain from that which tends to grieve or irritate. We should all exclaim against the brutality of the man, who should purloin or wantonly destroy the morsel of bread, which the helpless orphan had, by hard labour, procured for

his meal; yet we are not so forcibly struck with the greater misdeed of him, who wantonly, or maliciously, destroys the happiness of his companion, by abuse or slander. Now, the proportion of the offence cannot be defined, but the latter is the greater, in as much as it is more durable, and more dangerous in its consequences. We should so conduct ourselves, as to secure the greatest aggregate for happiness to the community to which we belong. The first step towards this result, is behaviour, suavity of manners, and forbearance of temper. He that diffuses happiness around him, is rarely miserable. To spread happiness around us requires no great act, but a strict guard over small ones: a guard against improper speaking, sarcasm and repartee. When by regulating your conduct properly you have made yourselves happy, you have advanced one step in making yourselves learned, because your minds are fitted to receive instruction.

EZRA S. HAYHURST.

November, 7th 1837.

CREDIT.

There is much force and propriety in the following remarks which we copy from the Providence Morning Courier:

The thing is all wrong.—The Josephs, in New York, it is said, are in debt six and a half million of dollars, and have a nominal property of seven. Many other commercial and manufacturing men in other communities beside the city of New York, have been bolstered up by banking institutions in a similar manner. We say, that there exists no reason in the world why these men should have been bolstered up by banking institutions, so as to get in debt six millions of dollars. Better, infinitely better, would it have been if the same amount of credit had been enjoyed by five hundred honest traders, mechanics and farmers, who might wish small sums at different times, and who would be able to pay their notes without this great flare up. This process of building up a few overgrown houses, to swallow the small concerns, is not correct, either for the banks that give credit, or for the community in which it is given.—Credit should go to the many, and never to the few, as well for those that give it as for those that receive. Will wisdom come by experience?

Wheat.—The Philadelphia Commercial List of Saturday remarks—"The sale this week in New York of an entire import of Rostock Wheat, at upwards of \$1.95 per bushel, will have the effect of bringing in further supplies from Europe, as accounts of the sale were transmitted by the last packets. It will have a beneficial tendency in keeping down the prices, which are rapidly advancing in all our principal Markets, notwithstanding the newspaper accounts of "abundant and unprecedented crops."

The Baltimore American of Tuesday, says:—"In the Baltimore market, yesterday, Wheat took a further rise. Sales of best reds were made at \$1.90 and \$1.94, and of the best whites at \$2, and \$2.03 per bushel."

The great Flour Market of America.—Rochester in the State of New York, is probably the greatest flour market in America. Several of the flour mills are of stone and eight stories high, by a length of nearly 300 feet. There are 21 mills, with 96 run of stones, in Rochester. To keep these in operation requires 70,000 bushels of wheat daily. They can manufacture and put up ready for market 5000 bbls, flour daily. It is stated that up to August in last year 600,000 barrels of flour were sent to market from that place alone, worth about four millions of dollars.

Advertisements Extraordinary.—The following advertisements appear in a Western paper.

To the Public.—I the undersigned, declare having given my consent to Mr. Francis Vallett, for his union with my daughter, Melanie Young, and that she herself had given him her faith, but that, by her having received some bad advice, she has changed her notions and refused the hand of Mr. Vallett without any legitimate cause. It is for this reason, that I submit this notice to the public, as a reparation for any mischief that might happen to Mr. Vallett, and to let him know that I regret very much the alliance did not take place.

JAMES YOUNG.

Bayou, Mallet, Sept. 18th, 1837.

There can be no dependence put in the marks of affectionate love, that may hereafter be shown to any one by Miss Melanie Young, because she has sworn love to me more than one thousand times in a month, but as the time for her to unite herself with me approached, she recalled all her promises, and would not realize them. I give this notice to the public, so as to keep in future any honest man from being duped by the perfidy of Miss Melanie Young.

FRANCOIS VALLETT.

Point Noire, 18th Sept. 1837.

St. Louis.—The Bulletin of the 23 ult. says "Within the last two days, upwards of 600 passengers have arrived in this city, by the different steam boats, from various directions and different places and countries. All our hotels and boarding houses are filled to overflowing, and there is scarcely a place unoccupied, where a stranger can lay his head."

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1837.

Our Court commences at Danville on Monday next.

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

From a call, signed by a majority of the standing committee, and published in this paper, it will be seen that the democrats of Columbia will choose delegates on the 27th inst. to represent them in the 4th of March convention. The notice seems very limited; but we sincerely hope that a general turn out on Saturday next at the Township meetings may secure an expression of the sentiments of each individual member, and that all subsequent proceedings may singly tend to unite and harmonize the party, and eventually crown with success the nomination of a democratic candidate for Governor. Let every township and district be represented in the county convention.

GOV. WOLF'S LETTER.

This dictatorial and uncalled-for production will be found in another column; and we are pleased to see the universal spirit of condemnation which attend the notices of our democratic exchange papers. Gov. Wolf now holds a lucrative office under the Federal government; and for many other reasons besides the two term principle, could not have considered himself in the field as a candidate. His letter therefore must have been got up for a mere purpose, unless he still felt the wounds of the fated contest, and was determined to have similar scenes enacted in the coming campaign. It is moreover a meddling from abroad which the people will not submit to. Let Pennsylvania alone. Let the Federal Government mind its own political affairs. We felt the effects of high dictation in 1835; and we are resolved to always exercise our humble efforts in repelling such a spirit, come from what source it may.

In the approaching contest, we have no personal predilections. We wish to conciliate and harmonize the whole democratic party; and we shall consequently support the regular nominee of the 4th of March convention, no matter whom he be, having entire confidence in the capacity of the representatives of the party, to choose a suitable candidate. Forgiveness and forgetfulness of the past should now inspire democrats to action; and not such a tirade of bitterness and threatening as indicates the feelings of the Ex-Governor against many who gave him a helping hand to obtain his present situation at Washington.

THE TEETH.—Doctor H. Smith, surgeon dentist, has again returned to Bloomsburg, and may be found at Mr. Snyder's hotel. Those who may require the services of a dentist in inserting, plugging, cleansing, or extracting their teeth should take advantage of the opportunity thus offered; as from the testimonials of Dr. Smith's professional skill we do not hesitate in recommending him to the patronage of our acquaintances in this neighborhood.

The sheriff of Luzerne county offers \$200 for the apprehension of *Cornelius Tagan*, who broke jail on the night of the 29th ultimo, having been confined as an accessory to the murder of John M. Combs. He is an Irishman, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar on his face, and is supposed to have gone west.

From the report of the "Union Agricultural Society's Cattle Show," held at McEwensville on the 24th ult. we perceive that Maj. B. S. WOOLVERTON, of Danville, obtained a premium for a Burr Mill Stone. It is said to be "of very superior construction, highly approved by the committee, and also by several gentlemen, owners of mills, who were present." This is quite complimentary to the skill and enterprise of the Major; but the patronage he receives is a stronger proof of the general character of his Burr mill stones.

The Lexington, Kentucky, Intelligencer states that Gen. Ripley, member of Congress from Louisiana, has resigned in consequence of bad health.