

be discontinued if found insufficient. In the mean time the accumulated funds of five years will be secured, and can be applied to the permanent improvement of the school houses of the Districts, and to a fair trial of the Common School mode of teaching. At the end of that time, the System he discontinued, each district will be in possession of good school houses, and of increased experience in the subject of instruction, which will be amply worth the small sum paid for them.

If the system be accepted by any of the Districts in question, the Superintendent would advise that such citizens have heretofore been opposed to it, but who are candid and intelligent, and shall be elected Directors. They will have it in their power to keep down the amount of taxation, and to test the experiment in such a manner as to prevent any imputation of partiality for the System. Such men, also, representing the feelings of the majority of the District, will carry public confidence along with them, and the result whether for, or against Common Schools, will be satisfactory to the District.

THO. H. BURROWS,
Sup't of Common Schools.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, January 13, 1838.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

By Ingram & Mills.



"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1838.

To Printers.

The Editors having issued proposals for the publication of a newspaper at another place, they now offer for sale the printing materials and subscription list of

"THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT."

To a young man with a limited capital this office offers considerable inducements, it having upwards of five hundred subscribers, and an advertising and job custom worth from \$800 to \$1000 per annum. The original cost of the establishment will be all that we shall require from the purchaser. Any inquiries by mail will be strictly attended to.

"The Columbia Democrat" is published at Bloomsburg, in the most central part of Columbia county, and acts with the dominant party both in political and sectional feelings.

Address,
INGRAM & MILLS,
Bloomsburg, Feb. 10, 1838.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Those indebted to this establishment for subscriptions, jobs, or advertisements, are requested to make immediate payment, as in a short time our books will be placed in the hands of a magistrate to enforce collection. Those who do not pay within the year will be charged \$2 50 in conformity with our terms of publication. We hope that all may see the necessity of complying with this notice, as we must pursue this course in order to comply with our payable engagements.

JOHN S. INGRAM,
FRANKLIN S. MILLS.
February 10, 1838.

The Hon. James Buchanan, and the Hon. David Petriken, will please accept our thanks for public documents of an interesting nature.

A NEW PAPER.

We have received the first number of a new paper entitled the "Public's Advocate, and Literary and Humorous Journal," published in Doylestown, Pa. by our "old acquaintance" FRANKLIN P. SELLERS. It is neatly printed and well spiced with originalities—written with tact, talent, and humour. We always feel happy to hear of the prosperity of old friends, but we are particularly so in the welfare of "Old Frank Sellers." We sincerely hope the people of Bucks county, whose kindness and liberality the Junior Editor of this paper still remembers with heartfelt acknowledgement, (and how can he but, evermore remember,) will patronise Mr. Sellers, humbly, and we venture the assertion, that his paper will please the taste, and drive away many a gloomy hour of despondency.

The Post Office at West Chester, Pa. was entered and robbed on the night of the 7th inst. Several letters were broken open and money taken therefrom. The postmaster has offered a reward of \$30 for the apprehension and conviction of the robber or robbers.

We have observed in several of our exchange papers that Gov. Wolf had resigned his station as Second Comptroller, and left Washington, in consequence of the promotion of Mr. Muhlenberg. How such a report originated we cannot say, but suspect it was set on foot by our disinterested friends the whigs and anti-masons, who are ever ready to catch up any thing that may be calculated to throw dissension and dissatisfaction into the ranks of the Democratic party. Such a course must be expected from them—it is characteristic of their former practices. They can easily discern the 'signs of the times'; and they know that unless they resort to some such dishonest subterfuge, the chance of Mr. Ritner for reelection will not even bear the impress of probability. Whoever the nominee of the 5th of March Convention may be, he must expect to encounter the vindictive spleen of the opposition; he must shield himself against the "slings and arrows" of outrageous office-holders. It matters not how exemplary his public character, or meritorious his private worth, their fruitful imaginations will conjure up a legion of unfounded assertions,

"And give to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name."
But, gentlemen, you may pursue whatever course you think proper, you will be routed horse, foot, and dragoons. Defeat will drive you yelling from the fight, your decent epithets and vile slanders to the contrary notwithstanding. The people have borne patiently the misrule of Thaddeus Stevens and Joseph Ritner, and the 2d Tuesday of October will doom them to the shades of private life, with all their imperfections on their heads, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

The resolution of Mr. Johnson, of Armstrong county, instructing the democratic Senators and members of Congress from Pennsylvania, to vote for a postponement of the Sub-Treasury Bill until the next session, passed both branches of the Legislature.

The Convention.—An attempt was made, on Tuesday last, to insert a provision in the Constitution against secret societies—but it was voted down, 62 to 30.

The Harrisburg bridge took fire on Wednesday last, immediately above the second pier, and the flames blazed fiercely among the wood work; but by the activity of the firemen, they were soon extinguished.

The Constitution of this state, as amended by the late Convention, will be submitted to the people on the second Tuesday of October next.

GEN. JACKSON.
"By an express mail letter received to-day from Nashville, we have the painful intelligence that General Jackson has been again visited with a hemorrhage of the lungs, and that great apprehension was entertained for the issue of this second attack."

The Bowry Theatre has been again destroyed by fire.

Destruction of Grain.—The flouring mill of Samuel Lewis in Millin Richland co. Ohio, was consumed on the 2d instant, with 2000 bushels wheat, 50 barrels flour, and a quantity of corn and oats which it contained. No insurance.

Whigs that have tears prepare to shed them now.

"AWFUL CONFLAGRATION."—A heap of your well-beloved currency—shin-plasters—to the amount of \$20,000, has been burnt at Baltimore. Peace to the ashes.—Boston Post.

SMALL NOTES.—This detestable offspring of evil,—the curse of our age and time—is becoming as unpopular as the men who concocted it. So extensive is the deception to which it has given birth, that scarcely a single member of the community has escaped the disagreeable necessity of having been cheated by counterfeiters. Nearly every corporation is blessed with its false representatives; and the consequence is, that business, transacted on a small scale, is sure to be curtailed of more than a share of its profits. A man who collects his accounts, now, must prepare himself for an array of irresponsibilities so diversified, that, if he receive one counterfeit, but of every ten, dollars, he may deem himself safe. Never has a patient community been so bored and harassed as the people who are compelled to encourage this very worst system of monetary exchange. We hope and trust that measures, adequate to avert an evil so extensive as the Small-Note currency, will soon be adopted.—Our citizens owe it to themselves to refuse much of that which they now meekly and resignedly accept.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

We have seen counterfeit notes of the Philadelphia Board.

THE REFORM CONVENTION.

From our Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1838.

GENTLEMEN:
The Convention finished the final passage of the Articles of the Constitution this day. The schedule is not finished. The Constitution as amended will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection on the 2d Tuesday of October next. It will be submitted en masse and not in parcels.—The reason of this mode is the danger of incongruities in case a part be adopted and a part rejected. The several articles passed by the following vote on the final passage, to wit:

- Art. 1st. yeas 90 nays 28 Legislative.
- " 2d " 92 " 24 Executive.
- " 3d " 87 " 27 election & militia.
- " 4th no amendments on 2d reading.
- " 5th " 83 " 32 Judiciary.
- " 6th " 92 " 23 County officers.
- " 7th " 104 " 11 Corporations, &c.
- " 8th no amendments on 2d reading.
- " 9th no amendments on 2d reading.
- " 10th " 86 " 27 Future amendments

The latter article is all new. In the 7th article one new section has been added, excepting one new section added, restricting corporate bodies from entering on private property.

By the amendments the following changes, amongst others, are effected, to wit:

- The elective franchise extended and coloured person excluded.
- Executive patronage reduced.
- The meeting of the Legislature takes place in January annually.
- Judicial tenure limited.
- County officers and Justices of the Peace elected.

Some restrictions on the Legislature in regard to granting charters of incorporation, and corporate bodies restricted in regard to entering on private property.

The Senate coupled with the Governor in appointing Judges of Courts of Record. The Senatorial term reduced to three years.

Thus, gentlemen, the amendments which I ventured to predict shortly after the meeting of the Convention at Harrisburg, last October, in reply to a paragraph in your paper, are absolutely and finally adopted by the convention by majorities far exceeding my most sanguine expectations. They will be presented to the people, and whether adopted or rejected, the disposition of them will fully settle and satisfy the public mind. I apprehend a premature adjournment or dissolution of the Convention without coming to any definite conclusion, would have tended, rather to increase than allay excitement. I therefore rejoice that I conquered my own impatience and impetuosity so as to remain firmly in my place to the end. Perhaps my impatience to get through may have led me to rash or hasty action in some instances: If so I regret it and hope no serious injury may ensue. I feel assured that the present posture of our Constitutional questions are likely to come to a happy solution, let the decision be either for or against the amendments, because the people will have a fair chance to express their opinion, and hence will not rest satisfied.

The amendments are not precisely what I should have made, but upon the whole, I conceive they are nearly what the people desire. In every point wherein they are not in accordance with public opinion, they are less, or more moderate, than that opinion would sanction, and hence the adoption of them will be perfectly safe. The bill of rights, remains unaltered and hence no diminution of liberty can ensue. In short, gentlemen, I feel rejoiced that I resisted the desire that I confess I often felt, to dissolve the Convention; and still hope the protracted session, although fatiguing to members and expensive to the state, may not be wholly useless.

THE BANK BILL.

Since our last the House of Representatives has been principally engaged in the discussion of the bill for the better regulation of Banks, Savings Institutions, and Loan Companies, of this commonwealth. The first two sections of the bill have been adopted upon the second reading, and the third was under discussion when the House adjourned yesterday. The amendments proposed are so numerous that we have considered it best to give the sections as they are adopted, instead of giving details which could only serve the purpose of confusing every reader except the few who may have received copies of the bill as originally reported.

There is now no doubt that the bill will

pass the House. Many of the members of the opposition have retired from the contest, and refuse to vote upon the question, thus showing their deep and abiding preference for the interests of the Banks over the welfare of the people. The freemen of this State will perceive in this fact upon whom they have to depend.

A bill which will fix a day for the resumption of specie payments, and at the same time place such restrictions upon the system as will secure the community from the evils consequent upon its abuse, and give to the moneyed institutions a sound healthy existence, is, we believe, all that the people require. Such a bill we are gratified to state will, from present appearances, be passed by a majority of at least one branch of the Legislature.—Penn. Reporter.

HARRISBURG, 16th Feb. 1838.

Dear Sir,—In the House this afternoon, the Girard county bill was again called up in order, on the 2nd reading, and immediately postponed. It having now lost its order, cannot be reached again unless specially called up, which is rather difficult to do, at this late stage of the session. Any apprehensions therefore which you may have as to a decision of the county, may, I think be allayed, at all events, so far as Girard county is concerned. I regret exceedingly, that in a former letter to you, I made use of such positive language as to your representative, Mr. Fogely, having been ensnared by Stevens. His vote on the notorious federal anti subtreasury resolution of Johnson, will convince any one of the inflexibility of his democratic principles.—Though threatened and coaxed by the hords of bank borers who infest the halls of the capitol, his voice was raised against them, in all their forms.

In the Senate, to-day, Johnson's resolution passed precisely as they went from the House. Every body laughs at them here, and all agree that they are like the Frenchman's drink, the name of which he could not recollect—a little of the sour, a little of the sweet, a little of the weak, and a little of the strong, and, though it severely punished his bowels, he still liked it.

This forenoon the House again took up Mr. Stevenson's Bank Bill and passed the first section though considerably altered, as you will perceive by the published proceedings in the papers of this place. The federal members do every thing in their power, by offering amendment after amendment, by motion to postpone, &c. to defeat the intention of the bill, and give the Banks power to do as they please. It is to be hoped, however, that such a bill be finally passed, as to curb those institutions as to make them at least amenable to the laws, if not place them more in the power of the people.—Democratic (Burks co.) Press.

Truly yours.

Truth is mighty and will prevail.—There is nothing that better exemplifies the force of this expression, than the fact, that there are at least three federal newspapers to one democratic, printed in the United States—and yet Democracy is always in the ascendant. Go into the public reading rooms, the steam boats, the stage-offices, the bar-rooms—and you find them crammed with federal newspapers, with only here and there a democratic sheet. It has always been so. Our opponents make the most noise—but we get the most votes.—Their great error is, in underrating the intelligence and patriotism of the great body of the People. They think to carry every thing by brow-beating, and noisy misrepresentation. They pay their money freely for the establishment of presses, the scattering of newspapers and lying handbills, and then think their victory is sure. They cannot be made to understand how it is, that in the midst of all their noise, the 'still small voice of democracy' should gain the ears and the understandings of the mass of the voters. But there is no mystery about it—it is the power of truth, exerted in a righteous cause.—N. H. Eagle.

FARMING.

By the Rev. Timothy Flint.

If one half the zeal, energy and expense that blots so many gazettes with low and coarse abuse, setting the community by the ears, for the sole gain and paltry purposes of a few demagogues and office seekers, were bestowed on the advancement of agriculture—if the people were half as ambitious to improve and beautify their fields, as they are to settle the nation, and half as angry with thistles, thorns, and poor fences, as they are with their political opponents, who, probably wish as well to the country as themselves, we should have more productive fields, less complaints of poverty, more ability to be charitable and munificent, and abundant more good feeling. From Pittsburg to New Orleans the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers are as stationary in theory as in practice. Nine in ten of them believe, at this moment, that book farming is the mere useless visionary dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because every acre of the ground is cultivated scientifically, and on principles which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them that England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think, as consigned

by Providence to sterility and inclemency, is the garden of the United States, only because the industrious and calculating people do not throw away their efforts in true exertion of mere brute strength—but bring mind, plan, system and experience to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil.

On every side the passing traveller sees verdure, grass and orchards in the small and frequent enclosures of imperishable rock, and remarks fertility won from the opposition of the elements and nature. After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph conspicuous over the whole reign.

The real benefactors of mankind, as St. Pierre so beautifully said, are those who cause two blades of wheat to mature where one died before. The fields ought to be the morning and evening theme of Americans that love their country. To fertilize and improve his farm, ought to be the prime and temporal object of every owner of the substantial soil. All national aggrandizement, power and wealth, may be traced to agriculture, as its ultimate source. Commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring.

We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals, and ultimately even to religion. We shall always say and sing "speed the plough." We shall always regard the American farmer, stripped of his employment, and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the first order of noblemen among us. We shall always wish him bountiful harvests, good beer, and moderate use of cider; and, if he will rear it himself, of the grape, but none of the pernicious gladness of whiskey; and we shall only invoke upon his labors the blessing of God, and say of him "piece be within thy walls."

INSURRECTION AT TRINIDAD DE CUBA.

The following is an extract of a letter dated January 17, received by the brig Adelaide, Capt. M'Loon from Trinidad:—

Some few days since we were in great consternation by the revolting of some of the negroes, who have set fire to two plantations, one J. W. Baker's, and killed several men—set fire to all his houses, which being fire-proof were but slightly injured—destroyed his steam mill, carts, and all the utensils.

They are now concealed in the high mountains, about one hundred in number, but are closely pursued by our troops. Mr. Baker had a horse shot from under him, and succeeded in arresting several of them. The destruction is now over, and most likely not to occur again.

Capt. M'Loon states that when he left, all the American merchants in the place were putting their families and property on board the shipping. It was reported that Mr. Baker lost 2000 bbls. molasses, and that all his standing cane was destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

FEBRUARY 20.

Flour and Meal—The stock of Flour has been gradually decreasing for several weeks and the supplies continue quite limited, several sales for export at \$7 50 per bbl. sales for city use at \$7 50 and extra brand at \$7 62 75. Rye flour is held at \$5, a parcel sold for a shade less. Corn meal is held at \$3 75 per bbl. but no sales have taken place.

Grain—The market has been quite inactive, small sales of good Southern and prime red German wheat at \$1 60, at which price holders are firm. Rye—No demand and no sale. Corn is very dull and prices hardly sustained; a sale of 8 or 900 bushels from store, price not reported, supposed to be at or near 67 cents. Oats—very dull, nominal price 37-1-2 cents.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the 13th inst. by the Rev. John B. Patterson, the Rev. JOHN P. HUDSON, Pastor of the Williamsport Church, to Miss HETTY, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Bryson, of Turbut.

On Tuesday the 20th inst. by Benjamin Kester Esq. Mr. MARCKRAM S. MEARS of Bloom to Miss PHEBE M. CROUS, of Mount Pleasant.

ELECTION.

The enrolled inhabitants belonging to the First Battalion 71st Regiment P. M., are hereby notified that an election will be held at the house of Alexander Hughes, in Orangeville Columbia county on Saturday the 10th day of March next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six in the afternoon, to elect by ballot one person for Major for said battalion in the room of Uzel Hopkins, dec'd.

DANIEL FOILMER,
Inspector 1st Brigade 8th Div. P. M.
Limestone, Feb. 17, 1838. 43 41

MERINOS!

Pieces of Assorted Merinos, double wethers and an assortment of Black Merinos, of a very superior quality. Just opened and for sale at the New and Cheap Store of the subscribers in Bloomsburg. J. T. MISSELMAN, & Co.