

# THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility to every form of Tyranny over the Mind of Man."—Thomas Jefferson.

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Volume I. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1838. Number 45.

## OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT, NEXT DOOR TO ROBISON'S STAGE OFFICE

**TERMS:**  
The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will be published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or Two Dollars Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; nor any discontinuance permitted, until all arrearages are discharged.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year. LETTERS addressed on business, must be post paid.

## ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 10th day of March, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate, late the property of Nathaniel Edgar, late of Henlock township, deceased, a certain tract of

## LAND,

situate in the township aforesaid, Columbia county, containing

**TEN ACRES,** more or less, adjoining lands of Isaac Shoemaker, Andrew Shoemaker, and others. The improvement are a

**HOUSE AND HALF BARN.**  
The land is of good quality well watered and fenced. Conditions at the time of sale.  
MICHAEL STECHER, Adm'r.  
By the Court, Jas. Donaldson, Clerk.  
Feb. 17, 1838. 43 4t

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Ven. Exponas. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court-house, in Danville, on Wednesday the 28th day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. a certain

## TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Derry township, Columbia county, containing FORTY acres, more or less, whereon is erected

## A Log House AND FRAME BARN.

The land is all cleared, and adjoins lands of David Derr, James Clark, John Springer, and others. On the premises is an

## APPLE ORCHARD,

and a well of water near the door. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Doak.  
WM. KITCHEN, Sheriff.  
February 10, 1838. 42—3t

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the honorable ELLIS LEWIS President of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas, and Orphan's Court, in the eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Columbia and Lycoming; and the Hon. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY and LEONARD REVER, Esquires, associate Judges in Columbia county, have issued their precept bearing date the 19th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and to me directed for holding

A Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas, and Orphan's Court,

IN DANVILLE, in the county of Columbia, on the third Monday of April next, (being the 16th day) and to continue one week.  
NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of said county of Columbia, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as graciously to their notices.

Dated at Danville, the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the 63d year of the independence of the United States of America.  
WILLIAM KITCHEN, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Danville, Feb. 10, 1838. 43—4t

## 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 FOLLMER,  
Inspector 1st Brigade 5th Div. P. M.  
Limestone, Feb. 17, 1838. 43 4t

**WAS FOUND.**  
A THREE DOLLAR Shipplaster; the owner can have it by calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement.  
Bloomsburg, Feb. 17, 1838. 43

**WANTED.**  
THE subscriber wishes to engage for one year, from the first day of April next, the services of

**A Wagon-Maker,** such an one as can make One and Two Horse Wagons in a firm and substantial manner. Also:

**A BRICK MOULDER,** for the season, who can come well recommended as a good workman. Either of the above will obtain reasonable wages by applying to the undersigned.  
Henry Wells.  
Bloomsburg, January 27, 1838. 40—4t

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the firm of Joseph Lemon, & Co. was mutually dissolved on the 15th of January, 1838. All persons having demands will please to present them for settlement, & those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment.  
Joseph Lemon,  
William Lemon,  
Jonathan Lemon,  
Isaac Lemon.  
January 27, 1838. 40—4t

## FARE REDUCED.

THE PROPRIETOR of the North Branch Line of Mail Stages would inform the travelling public that he has reduced the fare to TWO DOLLARS for through passengers, and four cents a mile for way passengers. Leaving Northumberland daily at the arrival of the Harrisburg Stage. For seats at Northumberland, apply at H. H. Burr's Hotel. Returning—leaving Wilkesbarre every morning between 8 and 9 o'clock; for seats apply at the Hotels of G. Korner and George P. Steele, Wilkesbarre.  
William Robison.  
Bloomsburg, January 27, 1838. 40—4t

## Look at This.

SPIRITS, for renewing and cleansing Ladies & Gentlemen's wearing apparel, and restoring them to their original colour and brightness. This excellent Renovator never fails, no matter with what article the garment may be stained. It removes all grease from the collars of coats, spots and stains caused by lime, putres, tar, oil, &c. &c. for sale at Tobias's Health Emporium.  
Bloomsburg, January 27, 1838. 40—3t

## TANNING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has taken his son WILLIAM SNYDER into co-partnership in his Tannery, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Daniel & William Snyder, at the old established stand in Bloomsburg.  
Daniel Snyder.  
Bloomsburg, January 6, 1838. 37—4t

## LEATHER

OF good quality, and for sale at the lowest prices, always on hand at the old established Tannery, adjoining Snyder's Hotel. The subscribers would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal customs heretofore enjoyed by the senior partner.  
Daniel Snyder,  
William Snyder.  
Bloomsburg, January 6, 1838. 37—4t

## An Apprentice

IS wanted immediately by the subscribers, to the Tanning business. A boy between 14 and 17 years of age will obtain a good situation by applying soon.  
Daniel Snyder,  
William Snyder.  
Bloomsburg, January 6, 1838. 37—4t

## JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at the Democrat office.

## OYSTERS!!

A general supply of FRESH OYSTERS may always be obtained during the season, by applying at the Refectory of the subscriber in Bloomsburg.  
JOHN R. MOYER.  
December 2, 1837.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same before the first day of April, next. He is determined to have old matters justly arranged; and those who neglect attending to this notice may rely on strict legal proceedings for the purpose of settlement. There is no mistake.  
DANIEL SNYDER.  
Bloomsburg, January 6, 1838. 37—4t

## WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT will be given to 20 stone cutters and masons, 20 drillers, 20 common laborers, 10 wood choppers, and 10 teams, at Bridge No. 1, Catawissa Rail Road, by the subscribers.  
Schuyler, Frick, & Co.  
Catawissa Furnace, January 6, 1838. 37—3t

## 100 BUSHELS OF CLOVERSEED

of a superior quality, just received, and for sale at the new and cheap store of  
J. T. MUSSELMAN, & Co.  
Bloomsburg, Feb. 3, 1838.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book account or otherwise for one year back, are requested to make payment prior to the 25th of March next.  
LEWIS MEYER.  
Bloomsburg, Feb. 3, 1838.

## VALLERSHAMP'S Cough Syrup and Family Pills, for sale at

Tobias's Health Emporium.

## NEW & CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. McDowell, in Orangeville, and is now opening and receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of all kinds of

## MERCHANDISE,

which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.  
WILLIAM FAUX.  
Orangeville, Oct. 7, 1837.

## NEW GOODS.

## Cheaper than cheap!

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the people of Bloomsburg and vicinity, & to the public in general, that he has just returned a second time from the city, and is opening out his purchase, which, together with his former stock comprises a neat and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of an assortment of  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Merinos,  
Merino Shawls & Handkerchiefs,  
Dress & Bonnet Silks and  
Trimmings, Ginghams,  
Calicoes, Linens,  
Muslins, Vestings, Stocks, Hosiery, &c.  
ALSO,  
An extensive assortment of  
Hardware, Hollow-ware, China, Glass,  
& Queensware, Crockery, Groceries and  
Liquors, Oils, Paints, Salt, Fish, &c.  
All of which he offers for sale at his store room in Bloomsburg, on Main-street, directly opposite the Post office, where the public are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves, as he intends selling his goods still a little cheaper than any yet offered to the public, for cash or country produce.  
GEORGE WEAVER.  
Bloomsburg, Dec. 30, 1837.

## Dr. Freeman's Indian Specific,

FOR the prevention and cure of colds, coughs, Asthma, consumptions, spitting of blood, and all disorders of the breast and lungs, for sale at the Drug store of the subscriber, in Bloomsburg.  
D. S. Tobias.

## Rawson's Tonic Mixture,

OR Vegetable Vermifuge, a lasting cure for the Fever and Ague, on hand and for sale by  
D. S. Tobias.

## Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic or Stomach Pills,

FOR indigestion, or sour Stomach, on hand, and for sale at  
Tobias's Health Emporium.  
Bloomsburg, January 13, 1838. 35—4t

## LIVERY AND EXCHANGE.

VERY respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has always on hand, at his Livery Stable in Bloomsburg, for the purposes of Hire or Exchange, a variety of  
Horses, Sulkies,  
GIGS, WAGONS, AND SLEIGHS.  
which he will feel gratified to keep in readiness for the accommodation of customers.  
Personal application can be made at his residence, when every means will be used to render entire satisfaction of those who may give him a call.  
NOAH S. PRENTIS.  
Bloomsburg, November 4, 1837.

## EDUCATION.

### From the Lancaster Journal. THE SCHOOL-MASTER.

The vocation of the School-master, has been less appreciated, and most illy requited of all others. He has been looked upon by the greater part of society as a secondary being, disqualified for any other pursuit, consequently only qualified to "keep school"—hence it is obvious why education languishes and so little importance attaches to the common schools in our beloved state. Our citizens have been in tent upon getting rich; their affections have been wedded to the world by the lust of unholy Mammon. The school has been neglected, or what is worse, been occupied by some stupid, debauched veteran of *rum*, corresponding in his character, to the estimation set on the knights of the "Birch" by his employers. I say it, with mingled feelings of regret and indignation, that our farmers in particular, have been more eagerly bent upon the attainment of fine horses and fat cattle, than upon the culture of the minds of their children. The poor school-master, and the rich farmer's child have been in apposition—both secondary concerns. One, because he can do nothing else, the latter because he has no work to do—thus as if to fill up a natural vacuum, he is sent to school during the winter months; and by reason of his home education, he thinks it a duty while at school, to treat his teacher superciliously and contemptuously; to regard him as a servile dependant upon the bounty of his parents, and a fit subject for the scoffs and jeers of noisy urchins. Let the history of our common schools be a sufficient voucher.

At present, when a simultaneous effort is being made by the wise and good, to elevate the character of our schools, the pecuniary remuneration of teachers falls so far short of a competent salary, that few of those who are qualified will embark in the cause. No young man of good parts, will for one moment think of devoting his life to teaching. With a salary of \$20 or \$25 per month, a young man can hardly subsist. Where then are there any inducements to urge him to perform the duties of one of the highest offices? None, unless it be a disinterested love for the character of his fellows. The road to eminence and distinction invites him through other professions—and few will be found willing to immolate themselves on the altar of a nation's neglect. He sees, and wisely sees that his labours of love will not be appreciated, and that for the wear of his constitution, he will receive no remuneration, and finally when his health is broken down by close application, he will be turned out upon the commons—to die or end his days in a poor-house, subsisting on the forced bounty of the community.

Have parents and guardians viewed this subject seriously? I trust not. I cannot believe they possess so little interest in the moral and intellectual training of their immortal charges. No! a withering indifference, a negligent disposition has settled upon them. They reflect not upon the awful responsibility that rests upon them, relative to this matter. In this wealth seeking age, an incubus presides—the cursed love of pelf, vibrates on every heart-string. They ingloriously fall down at the foot of Mammon, their vows are paid, and at this shrine every duty is forgotten.

Wide, deep, and desolating are the havoc made upon the principles of our government, by cunning and dissigning demagogues, who lead the great mass—who are blinded by ignorance and led captive by oily tongued politicians, and who shout Amen! to all their designs. If liberty ever finds a grave in the land of her Washington—if anarchy is ever rocked in the same bed where freedom first drew, 'twill be because the people, the whole people, were ignorant and uninformed.

Educate the youth of our land, and though commotion should lash the bloodstained ensigns of freedom. Though factious demagogues should arise, and with unholy hands

commit sacrifice upon the Star Spangled Banner—its Stripes will still wave triumphant—its banners bedewed in the blood of patriots will emerge from the destroyer's hand, beautified and resplendent in enaffable beauty.

When time permits, I shall resume this subject: it is full of interest to all. In the meantime, it is to you, Mr. Editor, and your brethren of the press, that we look for the greatest aid in reforming the deplorable condition of our common schools.—Will not the Press speak out?  
E. V. E\*\*\*\*\*.  
Mill Hall, Pa. February 1, 1838.

**STRANGE STORY.**—It is 18 years since the commune of Laqum, in the department of Gard, was the scene of a most bloody deed. A woman, the mother of several children, was murdered in the night, and her body was found buried in a field close to the house of her brother-in-law, upon whom many other circumstances conspired to fix the guilt of this crime. He was tried, found guilty, and condemned to perpetual hard labor. This man was in his 56th year. The letters "T. P." (*travaux a perpetuite*) were branded on his shoulder, but his last words to that society which cast him from it were, "I am innocent."

For 12 years the unfortunate Bertrand continued an inmate of that scene of horrors, a French *bagne*, and during the whole of that time his conduct was calculated to gain for him the esteem of his superiors. He never ceased to proclaim his innocence, and his confidence that one day the truth of his declaration would be acknowledged. At the end of the 12th year of confinement, when he had entered his 68th year as a reward for his good conduct, the term of his imprisonment was reduced to 12 years, thus affording him the prospect that in the 80th year of his age he might be allowed to turn his back on the gates of his prison. Bertrand was not, however, satisfied; it was the vindication of his character for which alone he wished to live, and to which he never ceased to look forward with confident hope. On attaining his 70th year, Bertrand was excused from further labor, and confined to the Central House of Confinement in Rennes.

About three weeks after a letter addressed to Bertrand arrived from his native village. It was written by an officer of rank, who had been his neighbor, and had frequently befriended him before the fearful stain had been thrown on his character. This letter informed the prisoner that his innocence would in a short time be openly acknowledged—that by order of the Procureur-General a fresh inquiry had been instituted—and that there was no doubt that in a few days his (Bertrand's) innocence would be fully established. "My poor Bertrand," said his correspondent, "you will be restored to society, when I am sure you will conduct yourself as in your happier days. Courage, Bertrand! you will behold again the mountain of Plauzoules, that of Saint Pierre, and my old Chateaudu Be."

It had been ascertained that the murder had been committed by the husband of the victim, and that he had buried the body near Bertrand's house, to divert suspicion from himself. The children of the murderer were aware of the truth, but during their father's life they had kept the secret inviolate. On his death, however, they became less reserved; some hints were at first dropped, and public attention having been recalled to the almost forgotten affair of Bertrand, an inquiry was set on foot, the result of which was a complete vindication of his character from the horrid charge that had so long weighed upon it.

Poor Bertrand, however, was not destined to behold again his native mountains, nor his aged wife, nor his friend the officer, to whose zeal he had been mainly indebted for the recognition of innocence. The formalities required by the French system of centralization before the order for the prisoner's discharge could be made out occupied several days, and when it reached Rennes poor Bertrand had already been emancipated from captivity. He died on the second day after that on which he received the letter from his friend, and his last words were, "I knew the day would come at length when my innocence would be recognized."—*French paper.*