THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

By Ingram & Mills.



"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG !

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR:

GEN. DAVID R. PORTER.

(OF HUNTINGBON COUNTY.)

or We return thanks to those who have taken the hint with respect to their indebtedness, and oponeved up the dust;" and we live in hopes that all will "do likewise" and thus save themselves any additional charge or costs.

To make room for the able and patriotic "address to the people of Pennsylvania," we are compelled to omit the publication of the New Constitution as amended by the reform convention. We shall endeavor to give it a place in our next number.

A young man named John Winner, of Hemlock township, had his hand torn off, and his arm so dreadfully mangled while attending a threshing muchine last Saturday, that amputation was deemed necessary by the physicisms, and his arm was accordingly taken off above the elbow. The accident was occasioned by his slipping while in the act of stopping the machine.

We perceive by the advertisement of the Treasurer of Warren county, that the " Lancaster Land Company," well known by their cognomen and possessions in this neighborhood, hold two hundred and fifty-four thousand four hundred and ninety acres of unsented lands in that county upon which they have neglected to pay taxes! This is really going "the swine" in that line of speculation

Lumberman's Bank.

On the 5th inst, the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of this shaving-shop, were to rereport to a public meeting in Warren. It will require more than one coat of varnish to conceal its fraudulent transactions, and an endless string of fulschoods to make the public believe that its assets exceed its liabilities, without taking into account the worthless 20 and \$50,000 mortgages. But we shall soon have the report, and then can better judge of its standing, as well as the conscientious predilections of the committee.

The following is the committee of Correspondence appointed by the Democratic State Convention for Columbia county:

William Ikler, V. Best. E. O. Jackson, Wm. Colt. John Rhodes, S. F. Headley, B. S. Woolverton, John Knorr, Isaiah Blue, Isaiah Salmon, John Cooper, David Fowler. Samuel Creasy, Hugh Mc Williams, George Smith, Nicholas Gouger, Henry Petit, Cornelius Clackner, Peter Yohe, John Keller, jr. Robert M'Cay, Peter Kline, Stephen Baldy, Wm. S. Davis, John Bisel. Jeremiah Welliver, John P. Davis, Richard Fruit. Jacob Swisher, C. Thomas, E. G. Rickets, Joseph Lemon; Jacob Sultz, John Battin, Robert Moore, John McHenry. Daniel Snyder, Abraham Young, Bernard Rupert, Samuel Roan, Isaac Kline. Daniel Gross, John Robison, Iram Derr, John Lazarus, Adam Michael, John Dietrich. Wm. Mann, Daniel Peeler, John Shuman. Elias M'Henry;

George Kelchner, States B. M. Yants, Micheal Fornwald, Sebastian Hower, John Yeager, George D. DePay, George Kauffman, Wm. A. Petrikin,

And the following gentlemen were appointed to constitute the Central Committee of Correspon-

Dauphin County-Danie! Sturgeon, J. C. Bucher, Henry Buehler, Wm. D. Bons, Benjamin Parke, Jacob Babb, Hamilton Alricks, Col. John Roberts, Francis R. Shunk, and Henry Chritzman.

Philadelphia city-Peter Hay, and Benjamin Mifflin.

Philadelphia county-Thomas D. Grover, and John Naglee.

Lancaster county-Real Fazer, and J.

Mathiot. Westmoreland-Dr. John Morrison.

Cambria-Wm. B. Conway. Pittsburg-H. G. Rogers, and J. K. Moorehead.

York-A. J. Glossbrenner. Luzerne-G. W. Woodward Cumberland-George Sanderson. Franklin-John Flanagan. Berks-Samuel Meyers. Northampton-A. H. Reeder. Indiana-James Clarke. Erie-John Galbraith.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

On the 7th lost, in conformity with his instructions from the Legislature, Mr. Buchanan moved to postpoue this bill. On this motion the year and nays were called, which stood as follows

YEAS-Messrs, Bayanl, Buchanan, Clay of Ky. Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grandy, Knight, Mc-Kean, Merrick, Prenties, Preston, Rises, Robbins, Roggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster and White-22.

NAVS-Messra, Allen, Benton, Brown, Calboun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Monis, Morton, Nicholas, Niles, Narvell, Pierce, Rouse, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright and Young-29.

This vote plainly decides the course which a maority of the Senate will pursue, and as the House has a decided majority in favor of the bill, it will of course become a law. The Whig papers in our cities have "give up."

The Murder Case.

Our accounts from Washington give but feint nutlines of the proceedings of the committee appointed to investigate the causes which led to the coldblooded murder of Mr. Cilley, and until their report is made to Congress we may expect but little additional information respecting the horrid tragedy. It is creditable to the American press to see the universal expressions of indignation from their editors, without regard to party feeling; and to Wise and Graves their sents in the halls of Congress must be any thing but pleasant. Their own consciences are haunted with the spectre of assessinated innocence, and the gazing world point to them in all their walks as the murderers of the lamented Uilley. As to Webb, he is destitute of honor, and his conscience having been trained to submit to bribery, and then turn desperado to "save the credit of his family," he can lose but little until he gets his deserts from the verdict of a jury of his country. As soon as the committee make the report we shall lay it before our readers.

In the State Senate on the 9th inst. the resolutions of Mr. Cassat remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union, were sustained by the following vote, which does much credit to that body for its unanimity of opinion in opposition to the ad-

mission of so many to participate in the deliberations of the American people,

YEAS-Messes. Barclay, Case, Cassatt, Darragh, Frailey of Schuvlkill, Fraley of Philadelphia, Fullerton, Harper, James. Kingbury, Michler, McConky, Miller of Ishilad, Pearson, Penrose, Porter, Purvi-**** Pogers, Sienker, Snyder, Strohm-

NAVS-Messes, Carpenter, Irvin, Kelly, Miller of Berks, Sangston, Borden, Speak-

The following memorial has been extensively circulated and signed in many of the States, and several similar ones already presented to Congress. They should be distributed among the people every where, and we doubt not but four-fifths of the American people would freely give their signatures.

To the Honovable House of Representa-tives of the United States.

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of the United States respectfully represent that uncontradicted rumor and public documents charge upon certain members of your honorable body the recent atrocious MURDER of the Hon JONATHAN CHLEY, late a Representative of Congress from the State of Maine.

Your memorialists humbly conceive that the honor of the Nation, in the eyes of the civilized world, demands of your honorable body the prompt investigation of a charge so serious, alleged against individuals now sitting as members of your body, and legislating for the American People; such an investigation your memorialists deem themselves entitled respectfully to request; and they pray, if the charges be found true such measures may be taken as shall cleanse your Hall from blood; appease the wounded dignity of the nation, and inspire the People with the wholesome confidence, that the makers of American Law will ever be prompt to uphold its majesty and arrest its violation.

CANADA:

Gen. Van Rensselaer has been taken and imprisoned on a warrant issued by Judge Cookling of the United States District Court. The Patriots are disbanding. In addition to the following, the force under Drs. Nelson and Cote, about 600 strong, surrendered to Gen. Wool on the 1st inst. The whole frontier from St. Alban's to Watertown, is entirely tranquilized, never to be disturbed again.

FROM THE WEST .- Another Expedition Broken Up.—Early this morning we rewhich as it comes officially, may be depended upon as correct.

Gen. Scott arrived at Monroe, Michigan, on the 25th ult. On the 24th, a party of patriots took possession of a small island on the Detroit river, on the Canada side, and the next day were disloged by the British batteries and escaped to the American shore.

They were about 150 in number, and were immediately disarmed by Gen. Brady.

Gen. Gannar M. Karn has been elected without opposition, in Borks county, to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of the Hon-Henry A. Muhlenberg.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMON SCHOOL APPROPRIATION DUE FROM THE STATE TO THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS OF COLUMBIA CO.

	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	TOTAL,
Bloom, Briar Creek, Cattawissa, Derry, Fishing Creek, Greenwood, Hemlock, Liberty, Limestone, Madison, Mahoning, Mifflin, Mount Pleasant, Roaring Creek* Sugarloaf,	paid 86 61) 141 92 paid 31 60 paid paid paid paid paid paid paid paid	paid 86 61½ 141 92 paid 31 60 paid paid paid paid paid paid paid paid	psid 220 12 323 35 paid 83 51 paid paid paid paid paid paid paid paid	paid 769 17 780 48 paid 291 83 paid paid paid paid paid paid paid paid	293 28 220 12 323 35 236 58 83 51 165 72 211 76 173 50 78 32 195 52 238 25 239 54 95 17 208 46 99 70	293 28 1,382 64 1,711 02 226 58 522 05 165 72 211 76 173 50 78 32 195 52 238 25 1502 31 95 17 1145 39 99 70

*Roaring Creek belonged to Cattawissa until 1832.

The forgoing statement exhibits not only the dividends of State appropriation for the fifth Common School year (1839) payable on or after the first Monday of June, 1838, when that year commences, to all the districts in the county, but also those for the 1st 2d, 3d and 4th school years, (viz: 1835, 1836, 1837 and 1838,) now due to such districts as have either not acceepted or not yet applied in the proper manner for their money. The whole amount of State appropriation yet due each district, since the first year of the system, is exhibited in the last column.

The State appropriation for 1835 or the first school year, was \$75,000: for 1836, or the second school year, \$700,000, (including the Building Fund of \$500,000;) and for 1839, or the fifth year, it will be \$200,000 if the law remains unaltered, but if the Legislature add \$100,000 it will be \$300,000; making an aggregate given by the State since the commencement of the system of \$1,250,000 without, or \$1,350,000 with the ex-

Undrawn dividends of the two first year's appropriation are to be received from the county Treasury.

The dividend of subsequent years are payable by the State Treasurer, on application to the superintendant. The following is the form of the necessary certificate, which should be forwarded to the superintendant, in every case, as soon as the facts will justify

District Tax for 183 (Date.) "To the Superintendant of Common Schools,

"SIR-I do hereby certify that a school tax amounting dollars cents, has been regularly levied and assessed, for the school year 183 , upon district county; that a warrant for the collection thereof has been delivered to the district Col-"lector according to law, and that the aforesaid sum is at least equal to this district's annual share of the State appropriation.

"I do further certify that Post Office, county, is the lawfully "Appointed Treasurer of this District. (Signed,)

Secretary.

By the next mail after the receipt of the foregoing at this department, a warrant on the State Treasurer for the appropriation of the current year, will be sent to the District Treasurer, together with similar warrants for all undrawn dividends of former years remaining in the state treasury. To obtain the latter no additional tax is necessary, so that one tax for the current year, equal to the District's share of the ordinary annual state appropriation (\$200,000) will be sufficient to enable it to receive all dividends of former undrawn appropriations.

As soon as the District previously non-accepting, accepts the system and receives its in the State Treasury, it is thereby entitled to all money remaining for its use in the County Transact reasons, it is thereby entired to all money remaining for its use case it is the duty of the Count, and the proof to pay over such money forthwith to the District Treasurer, on the order of the Board of the State Treasurer. The best proof of such acceptance and the receipt of the money from the State Treasurer. accompanies the warrant of the Superintendent, on the production of which the which

Treasurer will be perfectly safe in paying over the dividends in his hands.

Acceptance of the Common School System, under the present laws, can only take place by vote of a majority of such citizens of each non-accepting District, as assemble on the day of electing Directors, being in most cases the third Friday of March. The citizens then assembled have two acts to perform; 1st, to elect Directors, which must be done whether the system is to be put in operation or not; and 2d, to decide the question whether the system shall be accepted or not. This last question is only to be submitted in such Districts as previously rejected the system, but not in accepting districts, and may be decided in the affirmative by a mere majority of the votes polled .- See the 13th Section of the Common School Law of 1836.

Having thus explained the condition of the State appropriations, the manner of obtaining them, and the mode of accepting the system, the Superintendent would respectfully address a word of information and advice to the citizens of such townships, wards and boroughs as have not yet received it. In doing this he has no wish officially to been advocate of the system, but solely promote the interests of those districts, by explaining their situation in relation to it.

By the first Common School Law (that of April 1st 1834,) if any number Districts in a County-even one-accepted the system, they thereby became entitled to the receipt of the whole State appropriation intended for all the districts in the County for that year. This harsh provision was repealed by the supplement of April 15, 1835, which enacts that non-accepting districts should have two years, (which of course counted from the date of the supplement,) within which time they might accept and save forfeiture of the undrawn dividends. Before the passage of the supplement, however, the forfeiture contemplated by the act of 1834, had taken place in several counties, so far as related to the appropriation of the first school year (1835.)

Thus the law remained till the passage of the common school law of June 13, 1836, the declaratory resolution of 27th May. 1837, "relative to undrawn balances in the School Fund." By the joint operation of these acts the period of forfeiture was further postponed till the 1st of November 1838, (next November) with this difference, that the forfeited dividends be distributed among the accepting districts of the same county, but are to be added to the principal of the general Common School Fund in the State Treasurv, the interest of which only is annually distributable.

But though the law reads thus, the legal act of acceptance must be performed a considerable time before the 1st of November, 1838. Under the existing law non-accepting districts can only adopt the system, by the vote of the citizens assembled to elect Directors, which in most cases takes place on the third Friday in March. Hence it follows. that though the completion of the forfeiture does not take place till November, yet, that the act of acceptance which can alone prevent it from attaching, much be performed for townships in March, and for wards and boroughs, at the time next spring when they elect their proper officers. Nor is the operation of this forfeiture confined to the operaion of the current year, but embraces those of all the years since the commencement of the system. See the 1st and 13th sections.

This being the manner and effect of the forfeiture caused by continued rejection, it becomes prope

This being the manner and effect of the forfeither caused by Committee to the consequences of present adoption.

Acceptance of the system next spring will not fasten it on the district forever, but only till the spring of 1840, or for two years, at the end of which time it may be discontinued by the vete of a majority of all the qualified voters of the district, if the experiment should not prove estisfactory.—See sec. 13.

Present acceptance will prevent the forfeither, not of one, but of lour or five years state appropriations,

including that of next school year, amounting in the aggregate to about \$4 to each taxable in-habitant, or two thousand dellars in a district containing 500 taxables, without counting any thing on a

habitant, or two thousand dellars in a district containing 500 taxables, without counting any thing on a probable increase of appropriation by the present Legislature.

Acceptance next spring, and the consequent receipt of the above accumulated dividends, will only burthen each District next year, with a school tax equal to 643 cents on each taxable. This tax, however, is not to be paid in that proportion by each taxable, in the manner of a poll tax, but will be assessed on the property, professions and persons that pay county rates, and on such personal property as paid state tax. The school tax on a township having 500 taxables, and receiving \$2,000 of state appropriations,

ould be something less \$325. But in reality, acceptance will not add much, if any thing, to the burthen of taxation, in the populous counties. It is known that in many districts the tax collected by the Commissioners for the education of poor children, is equal to the sum which would be necessary to entitle those districts to the re-ceipt of the Common school Funds, if they should adopt the system. Nor would it be necessary, in most cases, le levy a tax beyond the lowest amount necessary in order to secure the state aid, because their necumulated state appropriation of four or five years, will be sufficient to build or otherwise provide good school houses, thus leaving the current year's tax and appropriation wholly applicable to instruction, for

which purpose it would be morely sufficient.

If the system be adopted next spring, only one other tax, after that of most year, must necessarily be paid by the Districts before they will be seen opportunity of discontinuing the system at the transmit elec-

tion on the let Tuesday of May, 1840. The payment of this tax, equal to 64 cents for each taxes ble, will probably entitle them, beside relleving them from the poor school tax, to a state appropriation equal to \$1 for each taxable for the second year.—So that the payment of \$1 30 for each taxable in two years, will enable those districts to receive \$5 for each taxable, from the state, in the same time.

Hence it seems to be for the interest of the nonaccepting districts, to take the matter seriously into deliberation, independent of all considerations arising from the merits or demerits of the Common School System.

Though the system is yet in its infancy, it has produced some decided and salutary changes in the

districts which have adopted it.

The School Houses are generally much improved, being either new, or well repaired, and more equally and conveniently located than formerly.

The compensation of Teachers is increased fully one third, and the profession is rapidly and propor-tionately rising in usefulness and independence. The number of Children taught in the Common

Schools, is at least double that of the schools which preceded them in the same districts. The duration of teaching in each year is about

The kind of instruction is in all cases as good; and in most better than in the old schools.

The cost of leaching, notwithstanding the increased compensation of the teachers—the improved condition of the house, and the better order and kind of instruction, it is only one half of what it was before the system went into operation. Formerly it was \$2 25 on an average over the state, now it is \$1 12} for each pupil per quarter.

In the old schools some paid for their own edu-cation, and some were educated at the expense of the county. This unpleasant distinction is not found in the Common Schools. All receive the same instruction, paid for out of the same common stock. There is no room, therefore, for partiality on the part of the teacher towards particular pupils, er of distinction among the scholars.

But it is not on account of these, its undeniable fruits, that the non-accepting districts are now addressed. These facts are alluded to merely to show that there is no danger to the experiment. The object of the Superintendant is to lay the whole matter before those districts, that they may act understandingly on the subject, when they make their

final decision next spring.

As a friend, he would advise all to accept the system for the next two years, because at the end of that time it can be discontinued if found insufficient. In the mean time the accumulated funds of five years will be secured and can be applied to the per-manent improvement of the school houses of the District, and to a fair trial of the Common School mode of teaching. At the end of that time, if the system be discontinued, each District will be in pos-session of good school houses, and of increased ex-perience in the subject of instruction, which will be imply worth the small tax paid for them.

If the system be accepted by any of the districts in question, the Superintendant would advise that such citizens as have heretofore been opposed to it, but who are candid and intelligent men, shall be clected 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, representating 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,

President.

Superintendent of Common Schools. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 7 Harrrisburg, Jan. 13, 1938.

To Printers.

lication of lara having issued proposals for the pub-offer for sale the printing meather place, they now tion 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 Corresta Dassecuar" is published at

Bloomsburg, in the most central part of Columbia county, and acts with the dominant party both in Address,

INGRAM & MILLS, Bloomaburg, Feb. 10, 1838.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Those indebted to this establishment for subscrip ons, jobs, or advertisements, are requested to make immediate payment, as in a short time our books will be placed in the hands of a magnetrate 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 ne-cessity of complying with this notice, as we must pursue this course in order to comply with our pay-

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

CHEDDSD I-CHEDDSD!!

POUNDS of CHEESE just received from New York. It is a prime lot, and will be sold by wholesale or retail at the C. B. FISHER. store of Bloomsburg, March 10, 1838.

Look at This!!

LL persons indebted to the subscriber either by Note or Book Account, previous to this date, will oblige him by making payment before the first day of April next. After that date the collection of such demands will be attended with Costs. There will be no mistake in this notice.

C. B. FISHER. Bloomsburg, March 10, 1838.

Religious Notice.

THE Episcopal Church in Bloomsburg. will be open for Divine Service, on Sunday the 18th inst, notwithelanding notice having been given to the contrary.

March 10, 1838. AR HON, Jan received, and for sale at the . T. Musseman, 4. Co.