



BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION  
FOR GOVERNOR:  
**GEN. DAVID R. PORTER.**  
(OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.)

14th JULY 1838.

The 62d Anniversary of the Declaration of our Independence is approaching, and as yet, no arrangements have been made in this village for celebrating the day.— Shall we permit it to pass by without any demonstration that we have kept in remembrance the glorious epoch that gave this nation a name among the nations of the earth; or that we have not forgotten, in the height of our prosperity, those illustrious patriots who signed the immortal instrument that gave strength and vigor to the feeble arms of the heroes of the revolution, and enabled them to hand down to us that freedom which we now enjoy. We say not.— But let us, as a community of freemen, meet and “rejoice with those that rejoice,” that the free institutions of our country, bequeathed to us by our ancestors, still remain unimpaired, and pledge ourselves to each other for their maintenance hereafter. We trust that a meeting of the citizens of Bloomsburg, without distinction of party, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the day in a style and manner every way worthy of the occasion, and creditable to the town.

Since the above was in type we have received the following

**NOTICE.**

The citizens of Bloomsburg, and adjoining villages, without distinction of party, are requested to meet at the house of C. Doeblor, in Bloomsburg, on TUESDAY EVENING next, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the 4th of July in Bloomsburg. MANY.

During a late tour through several townships in this county, we have had an opportunity of judging of the feelings of the people in regard to the gubernatorial candidates, and it is with pleasure we can say, that the prospects of David R. Porter, are truly “cheering,” and that Columbia county will manfully do her duty. We can safely calculate on 1000 majority.

Mr. BELL, (whig) of Tennessee, has introduced into congress the real knock-down argument, to sustain his opposition to the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities. On Friday, the 1st inst. whilst this subject was under discussion in the House, Mr. H. G. TURNER, of Tennessee, made some remarks in reply to a speech of Bell, in which he handled him very severely. Mr. Bell rose and replied with great violence, using language insulting to the dignity of the house. He said that “Mr. Turner was the tool of tools, an instrument of instruments, a blow pipe, a conduit through which others emitted their gangrene and rancor.” Mr. Turner turned upon Mr. Bell, and exclaimed, “sir, you are a liar, it is false.” Mr. Bell then struck Mr. Turner, and several blows passed before they were separated. Both were required to apologise to the house, and here the matter ended.

**ANOTHER OUTRAGE.**

A BRITISH STEAMBOAT BURNED.  
By accounts from Sacket's Harbour, we learn that the Sir Robert Peel, a British steamboat, stopped at Well's Island, about six miles from Sacket's Harbour, bound to Kingston, U. C. for the purpose of taking in wood, when, about one o'clock at night, she was boarded by a band of 30 or 40 Canadian refugees—the passengers ordered on shore, and the boat burnt, together with the passengers' baggage. About \$60,000 in specie was on board, but no other freight. Great excitement is created upon the lines in consequence of the outrage, and fears were entertained that the British would retaliate upon our shores. Several companies of horse were ordered out to protect the inhabitants, and every effort was being made by the proper authorities to bring the culprits to justice. Upon the receipt of the news at Albany, Gen. Marcy immediately set off for the scene of this daring atrocity.

**SPECIE CIRCULAR.**

The famous Specie Circular, about which the whigs have made so much noise, has been repealed by the passage of the following joint resolution:

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or to continue in force any general order, which shall create any difference between any branches of revenue, as to the money or medium, of payment in which debts or dues, accruing to the United States, may be paid.

It passed the senate on Tuesday the 29th ult, by a vote of 34 to 9, and was sent to the House for their concurrence. On Wednesday it was brought up in that body, and a call for the previous question having been sustained,

Mr. MARTIN called for the yeas and nays; which being ordered—were yeas 154, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Heiman Allen, John W. Allen, Anderson, Ayer, Banks, Beirne, Bell, Bicknell, Biddle, Bond, Boon, Briggs, Brodhead, Bronson, Buchanan, William B. Calhoun, John Calhoun, William B. Campbell, Casey, Chambers, Chapman, Cheatham, Childs, Clark, Connor, Corwin, Craig, Crarey, Cranston, Crockett, Cushing, Dawson, Davce, Davies, DeGraff, Dennis, Dunn, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Ewing, Fairfield, Richard Fletcher, Filmore, Gallop, James Garland, Rice Garland, Glascock, Goode, William Graham, Grandland, Graves, Griffin, Haley, Hall, Halsted, Hamer, Harlan, Hastings, Hawes, Haynes, Henry, Herod, Hoffman, Hopkins, Howard, Robert M. T. Hunter, Ingham, Thomas B. Jackson, Jabez Jackson, Joseph Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, Kemble, Kilgore, Klingensmith, Legare, Lincoln, Loomis, Mallory, Marvin, James M. Mason, Samson Mason, Martin, Maury, May, Maxwell, Robert McClellan, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morgan, Calvary Morris, Murray, Naylor, Noble, Noyes, Ogle, Owens, Parmenter, Patterson, Peck, Pennybacker, Phelps, Pickens, Pope, Potts, Pratt, John H. Prentiss, Seargent S. Prentiss, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Reily, Rencher, Ridgway, Robertson, Robinson, Rumsey, Russell, Sawyer, Sergeant, Sheffer, Augustine H. Shepperd, Charles Shepard, Shields, Slade, Snyder, Stanley, Stuart, Stratton, Taliaferro, Taylor, Tillinghast, Titus, Toland, Underwood, Vanderveer, Webster, Albert S. White, John White, Elisha Whittlesey, Thomas T. Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, Sherrod Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Wise, Word, Worthington, Yell, and Yorke—154.

NAYS—Messrs. Atherton, Bouldin, Cambreleng, Clowney, Coles, Cushman, Dromgoole, Duncan Farrington, Isaac Fletcher, Fry, Harrison, Holt, Hubley, Keim, Leadbetter, Logan, McKay, Abraham McClellan, McClure, Moore, Parris, Petriken, Rives, Shepler, Spencer, Thomas, Turney, and Jared W. Williams.—29.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news of its passage in Philadelphia, Mr. Biddle addressed to John Q. Adams, through the papers, the following laconic letter:

Philadelphia, May 31, 1838.

My Dear Sir:

In my letter of the 7th ult. I stated my belief that there could be no safe nor permanent resumption of specie payments by the banks, until the policy of the government towards them was changed.

The repeal of the Specie Circular by Congress makes that change. I see now, what until now I have not seen, the means of restoring the currency.

I rejoice very sincerely at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially co-operate with the government by promoting what the banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect, an early resumption of specie payments throughout the Union.

With great respect, yours,

N. BIDDLE.

Hon. J. Q. Adams, Washington, D. C.

The officers of the associated banks of the city also held a meeting, and appointed a committee for the purpose of corresponding with other banks, to effect an immediate resumption of specie payments by all the banks south and west. As they have already expressed their ability and desire to resume, we presume that in a very few weeks, we shall again be blessed with specie paying banks, and no longer be scourged with irredeemable bank notes and shin plasters.

In connection with this subject, we copy the following remarks from the Pennsylvania of Saturday last.

We copied yesterday the letter of the President of the United States Bank to Mr. Adams, elicited by that course in Congress which the federal whig party term “the rescission of the Specie Circular,” and we now propose to offer a few remarks in reference to that matter, as there are some who do not appear to understand it clearly. The Specie Circular, as it is called, was a measure emanating from Andrew Jackson, intended to check the enormous speculations in public lands, and to secure the Government from proportionate losses by the explosion of the western banks. It provided

with an exception for a considerable time in favor of actual settlers, that the purchase of public lands should not be made otherwise than with specie, as the speculators and the western banks carried on operations as follows—we quote from the Presidential Message of December 1836:—“The Banks lent out their notes to speculators, they were paid to the receivers and immediately returned to the Banks, to be lent out again and again, being mere instruments to transfer to speculators the most valuable public lands, and pay the government by a credit on the books of the banks.” This game was carried on to such an enormous extent that the most tremendous losses were to be anticipated, and hence the issue of the renowned Specie Circular, upon the innocent back of which whiggery has seen fit to saddle the whole effects of a re-acton from over-trading.

The end was accomplished, and the land gambling to a great extent was stayed; but now, to add one scene more to their farcical performances about this matter, our opponents tell us that the recent action of Congress was “a rescission of the Specie Circular,” and a federal-whig victory. Yet any one who can see at all, must perceive that the specie circular was in effect repealed in May, 1837, by the suspension of specie payments, for the suspension took away all discriminating power from the public officers as to the kind of funds that should be received in payment of public dues—whether for duties, for postages, or for lands, nothing could be taken but specie, there being no “notes of specie paying banks.” Such being the true state of the case, it is laughable enough to see the opposition party assuming the attitude of triumph, and the President of the United States Bank gravely announcing that the only obstacle being removed, he would now restore the currency! The outcry, however, answers one useful purpose. New York and Boston having led the way in resumption—they never trouble themselves with so light a cotton bale as “the specie circular”—the pressure of public opinion was becoming too great to be withstood even by those who thought that the suspension would be “a good enough Morgan until after the election.” The Philadelphia Banks were generally ready and anxious to resume, and it is said would have done so in July, Specie circular or no specie circular, with the U. S. Bank or without it, and that Congressional vote, which in fact amounts to nothing, is seized upon as an excuse by the great regulator, to jump hastily forward and to come as near as possible to “taking the lead” in resuming. This is the whole matter, and if whiggery will hurra, and swear that the rapidly returning prosperity of our country, which they could neither check nor defeat by their efforts to stave off resumption, is caused by the repeal foresaid, why so be it. They are welcome even to their strained excuse for doing what they could not help, for if their leaders could have prevented it, the shin-plaster regime would have continued until after the Presidential election.

The amount of Tolls received upon the Pennsylvania State works, from the commencement of the present fiscal year up to May 28, was \$494,627 50.

A considerable excitement lately prevailed at Georgetown, D. C. in consequence of a report of a contemplated insurrection among the negroes of that place. Several arrests have been made. They were to have been aided by two or three hundred strange negroes who had congregated in the neighborhood.

The Michigan State Loan of \$5,000,000, has been taken by the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania.

A bill has been reported in the legislature of South Carolina, for rebuilding the city of Charleston. Two millions to be raised by the state for that purpose.

Accounts from Texas of the 12th of May, state that the joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States, was reconsidered and lost. The vote stood 13 to 14.

The Hon. C. Darragh, a member from Allegheny county, has resigned his seat in the State Senate.

Lord Alexander Stirling has laid his claims before the British Government to the whole of Canada.

The British are about erecting forts at Niagara, Queenston, and the Falls, in Canada.

Gold.—The importations of gold into the United States, from the first of January to the present time, (four months and a half) amount to \$7,939,674.

A Mr. Lusk, of Columbus, Ohio, has invented a self-propelling machine, which when placed in the water, will go up stream or down as fast as a steamboat.

The Oldest Town in the United States. It is said, St Augustine, in Florida, is by more than forty years the oldest Town in the United States—it was founded three centuries ago by the Spaniards. Houses in it are yet standing, which are said to have been built forty years before Virginia was colonized.

Gathered to his Fathers.—The “Cincinnati of the 21st inst. notices the death of an Indian chief who committed suicide in his state room on board the Dolphin by hanging himself with a handkerchief. The paper says that his name was “Arbick-egec-marh-lar (Cit-ty-ker-rels), one of the principal chiefs of the Creek Indians—He died on board the steamboat Dolphin yesterday afternoon. He was about 70 years of age and had been for some time laboring under a severe indisposition. He was on his way from Washington city, in company with Onsoethleogonolo and James Islands, where they had been sent by his tribe, as one of the delegates to make the arrangements in relation to their removal west of the Mississippi. He had served during the late campaign in Florida, and rendered the American troops great service.”

He was buried with military honors; to which we would have had no objection if the death had been a natural one.—There may be, however, some extenuating circumstances, to justify this, as we are informed that he committed the deed from disappointment, and was fearful of a violent death when he returned to his home. Such was the current rumor yesterday. Cincinnati Exp.

Singular and Fatal Accident.—A very extraordinary accident occurred in Port Hope, N. C. on Friday last, which has plunged a highly respectable family of that town in the deepest affliction. In the morning of that day Master James McSpadden (a youth about 14 years of age) eldest son of Dr. McSpadden, left home to fetch, as he said, something from the Presbyterian Church, which stands nearly opposite his father's house. Not returning immediately, it was supposed he had walked down the town and no alarm was felt for his safety. Some hours afterward, a young companion, chancing to pass in the rear of the church, observed him hanging, as he thought, in an odd manner from one of the windows, and called to him to say what he was about. Receiving no answer he went up to him, and discovered that the unfortunate youth was dead, having been caught by the neck and strangled with the sash of the window, which apparently had fallen upon him while in the act of passing in or out of the church. He had climbed to the window by a ladder, from which his feet had slipped.—Coburgh Star.

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States met yesterday in this city, as announced in the 7th Presbyterian church of the city. After a sermon, Dr Patton from Geneva, New York, offered some resolutions, but being from one of the excited synods she was told by the moderator that he was not in order. Some further business being transacted, Mr. Cleveland of Mich. rose and read something which we could not hear, but understood that it related to the proceedings of the Assembly at its last session, which were declared illegal. The moderator in the mean time endeavored to stop Mr. Cleveland, but in vain; he went on till he had finished the document, and then moved that the Rev. Dr. Beman of Troy, New York, be the moderator of the General Assembly. This motion having been decided in the affirmative, by apparently a very large majority, Dr. Beman took a seat or station in the broad aisle was sworn in by a magistrate or alderman; the clerk was then elected by nomination and vote, after which a motion was made that the General Assembly of the United States do now adjourn forthwith to the First Presbyterian Church (Mr. Barnes) in this city, which decision in the affirmative, the General Assembly, or as the Old School will say, New School forthwith left the church and went to Mr. Barnes'. The Old School party, who seemed to form a small minority, remained where they were, and proceeded to transact their business as if nothing had happened.

The two parties are now fairly separated—both claiming to be the General Assembly, and it is not likely they will ever act together again.—Which is General Assembly, must be determined by the judicial tribunals of the country.—Phil. Her. & Sen.

We mentioned a few days ago the fact that a fleet of lumber rafts containing a million and a half feet of lumber had been towed from Port Deposit to Baltimore by the steamboat Relief, Captain Turner. We have now the satisfaction to state that the Relief has achieved a still greater work in the same way. Yesterday she entered our harbor from the Susquehanna with an immense field of rafts in tow the aggregate contents of which were two million seven hundred thousand feet of lumber! This lumber is the property of Messrs Stowell and Dickinson two enterprising citizens of Wellsborough Tioga county Pennsylvania from which distant section it has been floated on the present Spring tides of the Susquehanna down to Port Deposit, and thence by the steam tow-boat to our market. The business of towing on so large a scale is yet in its infancy but the cheapness, speed and safety with which it is effected prove that when the Susquehanna canal to Havre de Grace is finished the boats may be towed to and from Baltimore with great facility and economy and without transhipment of their cargoes.—Balt. Am.

ONE'S MOTHER.—Around the idea of one's mother, the first dear thought stamp upon our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings are more or less light in comparison. Our passions, our willfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we may become wild, head-strong, and angry at her counsels or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a rude storm, raises up her head and smiles amidst her tears. Round that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the images of our departed parent with a garland of graces and beauties and virtues which we doubt not that she had possessed.

The New Orleans Merchant of the 16th instant, says: A duel took place yesterday morning between two medical gentlemen of this city, with pistols. One of the combatants was so severely wounded, that he expired in a few hours, leaving an aged mother, and a wife and several children to deplore his untimely end.

Resumption by the Banks of Lower Canada.—It is stated in the Montreal Courier of Thursday last, that the charter banks of that city resumed payment on the previous day, and the belief is expressed that those of Quebec had done likewise. The Banks of Upper Canada, will, it is to be hoped, follow the good example. American Sentinel.

A late Paris Police Report informs us that a short time ago a cart, loaded with more than 500 cat skins was brought to the Prefecture of Police, and behind the cart marched a man in a cook's dress, with down cast looks, between two Municipal Guards. It was the Grand Vetal of the Rue de l'Hotel-de-Ville, in whose house had been seized the awkward proofs of the agreeable food with which he daily ragaled his customers.

A whole town destroyed by fire.—The town of Moravia near Tuscaloosa, Alabama was destroyed by fire about the 17th ult. every building in it being swept away as with the beam of destruction.

Greece.—The last news from Greece bears melancholy details of the political and financial situation of that unfortunate country. Anarchy exists as well in the administration as in the different parties. The government has no foundation; it is sustained by the bayonet in the hands of foreigners. The Russian residents only sway the young King and his counsellors. Numerous bands overrun the country with impunity, principally upon the Turkish frontier, where they easily find an asylum. In a word, such is the actual state of Greece, that a revolution, or rather a catastrophe, sooner or later, is foreseen by every intelligent mind.

The Wheat Crops in Virginia.—The papers in all quarters of this state give very flattering accounts of the growing wheat crop. It is represented as more promising than it has been at this season for eight or ten years.

It is every where in a state of forwardness is thick and well set upon the land, and looks vigorous and healthful. If the seasons prove auspicious the farmers cannot fail to reap a rich reward for their labors this year.

Snow the 26th May 10 inches deep.—We have seen the Mail Way Bill, received at Post Office, dated Canton, Bradford County, Penna., which is endorsed “Snow fell here this morning to the depth of 10 inches.” This may account for the remarkable cold weather, we have had for the season. Philada. Ex. Books.

MARRIED.—At Cattawissa, by Stephen Baldy, Esq. on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, Mr. JAMES REILY, of the city of New York to Miss ELIZA WHARTON, of Wilkesbarre.

A Young Lady,  
Qualified to Teach the English Branch, is desirous of engaging in a School for the Summer.—Application to be made at this Office.

BRICK! BRICK!  
Of a good quality, by 10-100-1000- or 10000—fresh burnt, and laying near the Canal—For sale by HENRY WELLS.  
Bloomsburg, June 2, 1838.

A TWO FOOT IRON SQUARE,  
Found near this village, has been left at this office. The owner can have it upon application, and paying for this advertisement.  
June 2.

Look Out!!  
GOODS AT COST

THE subscribers offer their remaining stock of Goods at COST, &c!  
Friday & Saturday, the 15th & 16th June next, on which days they will offer at  
**PUBLIC SALE,**  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens Ware, Hard Ware,  
in short, every variety of Store Goods,  
SALT by the Bushel or Barrel,  
LIQUOR of all kinds by the Barrel,  
SUGAR by the Barrel,  
PAINTS and DYE-STUFFS,  
NAILS by the Keg, &c. &c.

All those INDEBTED will do well to call and make settlement on or before the 16th day of June, after which time all accounts unsettled will be put into the hands of a Justice of the Peace for immediate collection.  
J. T. MUSSELMAN & Co.  
Bloomsburg, May 26, 1838.

STONE COAL,  
JUST received, and for sale, a quantity of first rate STONE COAL, by  
C. B. FISHER.  
Bloomsburg, May 26.

Hats! Hats!  
JUST Received an Assortment of the latest New York style of Drab, Black, Russian, Silk and Fur Hats, of various qualities and prices, from 2 Dollars to 4 Dollars.  
C. B. FISHER.  
Bloomsburg, May 26.