

rior being to some extent a key to the interior, a neat simplicity is an important characteristic in the dress of all ladies, and especially married ones. Every young wife may have a modest and delicate husband, and in order to do this, he must first have a modest and delicate wife. She is his polar star, to which (whether he so confesses or not) he looks for a safe and happy course in his sublunary voyage of life. She may not indeed transform him in a day or a week, nor is it certain that he will not be too stubborn in nature to acknowledge her as the author of that reform, but under an affectionate and prudent course, is not the less certain on that account to its accomplishment for if she persevere, she must ultimately succeed. No husband, who has any claim to the name can withstand it, and though he may be destitute of some of the finer feelings of the man, must finally be overcome by the exercise of a true delicacy of thought, feeling and language of the softer sex.—*Ladies' Garland.*

#### PHILOSOPHY OF ADVERTISING.

It may be worth while to communicate to young tradesmen the ideas of an old one on this subject; they are simply and briefly as follows:—The first utility of frequent and regular advertising consists in this: there is at all times a large class of persons, both in country and town, who have no fixed places for the purchase of certain necessary articles, and are ready to be swayed and drawn towards any particular place which is earnestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then, in the country, a considerable number of persons, who wish a supply of the article advertised, and do not know of any particular place where it is to be got, being thus furnished with the address of a person who can supply them, naturally open a communication with that address, which, perhaps, leads to much ulterior business. People in the country are also liable to be favorably impressed by the frequent sight of a name in the Newspapers. The advertising party acquires distinction in their eyes and thus they are led, in making a choice, to prefer him. But by far the most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature, it conveys the impression that the party—pretending or not pretending or not quackish—is anxious for business. One who is anxious for business, is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious, attentive civil person, who keeps the best of articles at the cheapest rate, does every thing in the neatest and most tradesman-like manner, and in general uses every expedient to gratify and attach customers. People, of course like to purchase under those circumstances, and the system of advertising assuring that such circumstances exist at this particular shop. Such are the opinions of the old tradesman alluded to, and they are certainly supported by fact for wherever, an extensive or regular system of advertising is practised, and no back drawing or unconquerable circumstances exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable share of success. One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A faint and infrequent system of advertising do not succeed not even in proportion. "Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."—(*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.*)

**Cork.**—Many persons see corks used daily, without knowing whence come those exceedingly useful materials. Corks are cut from large slabs of the bark of the Cork tree, species of the oak, which grows wild in the countries south of Europe. The tree is generally stripped of its bark at about fifteen years old, but before stripping it off, the tree is not cut down as in the case of the oak. It is taken while the tree is growing and the operation may be repeated every eight or ninth year, the quality of the bark continuing each time to improve as the age of the tree increases. When the bark is taken off, it is singed in the flames of a strong fire, and after being soaked for a considerable time in water, it is placed under heavy weights in order to render it straight. Its extreme lightness, the ease in which it can be compressed, and its elasticity, are properties so peculiar to this substance that no efficient substitute for it has been discovered. The valuable properties of Cork were known to the Greeks and Romans, who employed it for all the purposes which it is used at present, with the exception of stoppers for bottles, the ancients mostly used cement for stopping mouths of bottles or vessels. The Egyptians are said to have made coffins of Cork, which being spread on the inside with a resinous substance, preserved dead bodies from decay. In modern times, Cork was generally used for stoppers to bottles till about the close of the 17th century, was being till then chiefly used for that purpose. The Cork imported into Great Britain is brought principally from Italy, Spain and Portugal. The quantity annually consumed is upwards of 500 tons.—*English Paper.*

A horse harnessed to a cart took fright, and ran near the Old Market yesterday, and a colored woman on the side walk, unable to escape, was crushed to death between the cart and a post. Her husband, who was near, hastened to assist her, but fell lifeless as he reached her—shocked, it is supposed, at beholding his wife's horrible situation.—*Richmond Compiler.*

### BLOOMSBURG,

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1838.

#### 4th OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Agreeably to arrangements previously made by the Young men of Bloomsburg, to celebrate the 4th of July, 1838, being the 62 anniversary of American Independence; the company met at the house of Daniel Snyder, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., from whence they repaired in procession attended by an elegant band of Music, to a Grove on the bank of Fishing creek, on the farm of Mr. Valentine Bidleman, where they all sat down (in number about 100 Ladies and Gentlemen) to a sumptuous repast prepared by Mr. Snyder.—After the cloth had been removed, and the Declaration of Independence read by Mr. Samuel Yearick.—Mr. Neal, the chairman of the committee on address, read a very appropriate and eloquent address, prepared by the committee for the occasion.

The following regular toasts were then drank—

*The day we celebrate.*—Its annual return will be hailed with joy as long as the blessing of liberty and national happiness are appreciated.—Hail Columbia.

*The memory of Washington.*—Let 'expressive silence, muse his praise.'—Buona parte crossing the Alps.

*The surviving Soldiers of the Revolution.*—Remnants of a glorious race; honoured whilst living, and when dead; millions will hallow their memories.—Banks of Air.

*The signers of the Declaration of Independence.*—Their works for our imitation; are lasting evidences of their greatness.—Irish quick step.

*The President of the United States—W. March.*

*The Governor of Pennsylvania.*

*Pennsylvania.*—Abundant in her resources, unrivalled in her prosperity, may she continue to be the pride of our rising republic.

*Agriculture.*—The foundation of our prosperity.

*The Union of the States.*—In the language of the good Lafayette, it saved us in time of danger, and it will save the world.

*The Army and Navy.*—The pride of our country and the shield of our national defence.—Yankee Doodle.

*The Ore mines of Col. Co.*—May they prove an inexhaustible source of wealth to their owners.

*Education.*—The pressing power and only true source, by which we may become enlightened, and stand as an ornament amongst the nations.

*The Fair.*—May their inspiring charms kindle the flames of patriotism in every breast, to protect their innocence.—Come haste to the Wedding.

The following letter was then read before the company.

THRENTON CITY, N. J. June 30, 1838.  
To the Committee of Arrangement of the 4th of July Celebration, at Bloomsburg, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—I received your polite invitation this morning, and sincerely regret my inability to join you in the commemoration of that glorious epoch in our nation's history. It would afford me infinite pleasure to enjoy once more, the company of my Bloomsburg associates—and especially on the Fourth of July; but my engagements, and the great distance between us, renders it impossible at this time. Permit me, gentlemen, to offer the following sentiment:

*The Young men of Bloomsburg.*—Their generosity and manly deportment will long be remembered by those who have had the pleasure to mingle with them in the social relations of life. May their firesides be blessed by the smiles of happy faces; and whether in the social circle or the tented field, may they be found on the side of their country, contending for the rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

I am gentlemen,  
Your obt. st.

FRANKLIN S. MILLS.

To Jackson Sloan,  
William Snyder,  
James Barton,  
Martin Robert,  
R. B. Mogagh,  
Dr. W. E. Petrikin,

To which the company responded in the following sentiment.

*Our absent friend Franklin S. Mills.*—May not a cloud o'er shadow his prosperity; but in whatever relation he may be placed in life, may his brightest hopes be realised.

By the Company—Our absent friend H. W. Thornton Esq. may his brightest hopes

be realised, and his Coal mine prove an inexhaustible treasure to himself and his descendants—whilst "far awa," may the remembrance of "the days of auld Lang Syne" prove a soothing balm, to cheer him through his pilgrimage.

#### VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President—The Soldiers of the revolution—Light be the sods which deck their honoured graves.

By the 1st Vice President—The Coal fields of Pennsylvania—resources of more real value to the people than would be all the Gold mines of South America, did she possess them.

By the 2nd Vice President—Internal Improvement—Let it be continued until the East shall be drawn nearer to the West, and the North to the South, and all shall feel an interest in each portion of our country.

By W. Bird—The ore mines of Columbia county—They have proven themselves by experience to be inexhaustible; may the sound of the Forge hammer, soon resound in every part of our county, in the manufacture of her Iron.

By J. K. Edgar—John Sumpter—May he, for his fearless defence of the southern part of our union in the darkest hour of our history, be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen.

By J. T. Musselman—The Patriots of Canada—May the blood of the brave Lount and Matthews, shed in the cause of liberty be a strong incentive to urge their brethren on in the holy cause, and their efforts must be crowned with success.

By David Clark—The Ladies of Bloomsburg distinguished alike for their sociability, urbanity of manners, and hospitality to strangers.

By Geo. W. Willis—The day—Sacred to freedom; may it not be sullied by wishing success to any one, who would deprive a man of his rights because he is poor.

By Miss Sarah Paxton—May Pennsylvania prosper as well under the future governor as under the present.

By Miss Jane M. Robison—The Gentlemen present—May they prosper in all the pursuits they engage in.

By Capt. Peter Biggs—Gen. Lafayette—Long may his memory be enshrined in the hearts of the American people, for services rendered in the hour of our greatest need.

By Jacob Eyer—May freedom and independence exist as the beloved name of Washington, which will never sink into oblivion as long as a son in America is born.

By Teach C. Kintzing—The American fair—May they become mothers of a race of freemen, that will make Kings and Emperors tremble, if they interfere with their rights.

By J. Sloan—The People—They constitute the greatness and power, the fame and honour, the prosperity and protection of States; their most sacred rights should never be weighed in a balance against 200 acres of land.

By Dr. Wm. H. Petrikin—Genius and Merit—May their friends be many and efficient.

By F. J. Swanby—The United States—The country of our adoption; the country of our affection; commanding as she does the admiration of the world, of which she is the brightest hope; she shall at all times command our best services.

By Samuel Yearick—Thomas Jefferson—The Apex of human greatness, whose giant mind projected, and whose hand penned the immortal declaration of independence; his memory will be venerated, as long as moral worth and exalted virtues shall receive an approving sentence from the human heart.

By Wm. P. I. Painter—The Washington Guards—May they always, like the patriot Washington contend for virtue, liberty and independence at all hazards; and always remember, that it requires the exertions of every member, to perpetuate such blessings.

By William Snyder—May every annual anniversary day of our independence, be hailed and cheered, with the same spirit as is shown upon this day.

By E. C. Barton—May the blossoms of Friendship never be nipped by the frost of disappointment.

By Wm. C. Rhodes—The Canadian Patriots—Their march to victory is onward, the love of freedom is a good assurance for their success.

By Charles Hentley—May the names of our forefathers be eulogised, for gaining our independence until time shall pass away.

By Martin Rupert—May this day be celebrated by the American people, so long as the sun rises in the East and sets in the West.

By L. F. Titus—Woman—The cement of social society and bond of union and affection.

By R. B. Menagh—The Ladies in attendance to day—Virtuous, intelligent and lovely, language cannot portray their excellence.

By Judah Boone—The Ladies—Ornaments to the nation, the only sure guide of moral and religious duties.

By A. Ritter—Geh. Francis Marion—One of the brilliant Stars of '76, the terror of the British Tories in the South; may his memory be venerated by every lover of liberty.

By Benjamin Hagenbuch—The Star Spangled Banner—May it ever wave triumphantly over the land of the Free and home of the brave.

By Charles Willis—Our Country—May her councils be directed by the wisdom of a Franklin, and her army led to battle by a Washington.

By the Company—The band of music—They have our undivided thanks for their attendance this day.

By the Company—Mr. Valentine Bidleman—For his gentlemanly conduct in furnishing the young people of Bloomsburg and vicinity, with a suitable place to hold their celebration, deserves, and does highly receive the thanks of the company.

By the Company—Our Host & Hostess, the liberality evinced by them in preparing the sumptuous repast we have enjoyed merits our undivided thanks.

On motion, it was Resolved that the proceedings of this celebration be signed by the officers, and be published in the 'Register' and 'Democrat.'

Wm. NEAL Pres't.

JAMES BARTON, } Vice Pres't,  
MARSHALL SILVERTHORN, }

W. Bird } Sect'ys.  
J. K. Edgar. }

#### VARIOUS MATTERS.

*Distressing.*—The N. Y. Evening Post gives the following particulars of a melancholy occurrence which happened a few days since at West Point:—"Three daughters of Mr. Cozzens, who keeps the New American Hotel in New York, went to the river to bathe. The tide was low, and at the place which they had chosen the bank was rocky and precipitous. The two youngest found themselves suddenly in the midst of a current too strong for them to resist, and were swept away from the shore. The eldest sister saw them struggling and made an effort to save them. In doing this, she was also carried away by the current, & all three perished. They were all very young between the years of twelve and sixteen, as we are informed."

*The editor of the New York Herald,* in one of his recent letters from London, says:—"A new mode of applying steam has been invented, which will do away with horse power entirely on canals. On the day of the launch last week, a small boat of forty tons was passing and re-passing the river, without paddles or sails. She had a high pressure engine on board, and there she went through the water, puff, puff, puff, without indicating any other symptom of motive power, or even a single ripple disturbing her course."

It seems that she has under her bottom a single paddle, in the shape of a screw, with one turn only. To this screw is given a rotary motion by the steam engine—and its motion propels her through the water, without creating a single ripple on the surface around the boat. An experiment was made last week on the Surry Canal, and it succeeded beyond all expectation. I saw the little boat myself moving like a living creature over the dirty bosom of the Thames. There is now no doubt of the entire success of the plan, and in less than a couple of years I expect to see the whole length of the Erie Canal navigated by steam power, without injuring at all its banks. One such steamboat as I saw could take a train of thirty canal boats, at a speed of six miles an hour."

*The number of lives lost by Steamboat accidents* is truly appalling. In less than 3 years it is computed that about *Two Thousand* persons have thus suddenly been hurried to their graves. The "National Gazette" says that during the year 1836, upwards of *three hundred and fifty* were thus cut off; in 1837, *six or seven hundred* met their deaths in the same way; and that already within the six months of 1838, quite a *thousand* or nearly that number have been thus killed! At the same ratio what will not be the startling result before the year is ended! And is there no remedy for all this!—*Balt. Republican.*

*The Albany Evening Journal* says Anderson, who stood indicted for assisting to burn the Sir Robert Peel, was tried at Watertown during the past week. The Jury found a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner, who stood indicted also for robbing the Boat, was remanded for trial on that charge. Another Circuit will be ordered for the trial of other prisoners.—*Public Ledger.*

A mad dog was killed a few days since, in South Boston, Mass. which had bitten a lad and a lady of that place. The strongest symptoms of hydrophobia were soon evident in the lad. The lady is in a fair way of recovery, the bitten part having been cut out.

The Colonial Government of Canada has purchased the small steamboat Experiment. She is on an expedition among the Thousand Isles, for the capture of Bill Johnson.

London is said to contain, on an average 30,000 thieves, 20,000 beggars, and about 10,000 gamblers. A pretty fair assortment.

The excursion given to his New York friends by the Prince de Joinville, in the steamboat Cleopatra, cost him 20000.

They cure the most obstinate lameness down east, by swallowing crucifixes, in doses of from one to fifty.

Seventeen chickens and a barrel of pickles, were all killed by lightning, it is said, a few days since, in Craig township, Indiana.

The *New Haven Whigs* have removed the *City Hearse Driver* from office, because he was a democrat!

A *Yankee* writing from the West, speaks of its great matrimonial facilities, and adds, "Suppose you get our girls some new teeth, and send them out!"

The *Detroit Post* calls a man "a distillation of brandy and puppyism"

*Sleeping Sound.*—A man fell from a steamer on the North River, the other day, while asleep, and was in the water two hours, the *New York papers* say, before he woke up!

*British Shipping.*—The number of vessels employed in the foreign trade of Great Britain is 11,740, British and Irish, and 4791 foreign, making a total of 16,531 vessels. The burthen of these is 2,952,831 tons.

The most severe thunder storm ever experienced there, took place in Cincinnati on the 26th ult. Considerable damage has been done the crops in the vicinity.

The jewels upon the robes belonging to Prince Esterhazy are valued at one hundred and thirty thousand pounds. The robes are to be worn by the Prince at the Coronation of Victoria.

It was so hot in New Orleans on the 21st ult. that the thermometers all boiled over.

A *Western Journal* contains the following notice:—"This paper will be published every now and then."

The *Quebec Gazette* recommends the employment of Indian warriors, to ferret out the brigands on the Thousand Islands.

The express mail from Nashville, arrived at Cincinnati recently, with many of the letters rifled of their contents.

A fire occurred in Lancaster, last week, which destroyed a house, and two sons of Mr. Landis perished in the flames. The one aged ten and the other twelve years.

The whole town of Point Petre, Barbadoes, was destroyed by fire on the 16th of May.

Among the steamboat disasters which have occurred within the last few months, are the Ben Sherrod, 100 lives lost; the Monmouth, 400; the Home, 100; the Moselle, 120; the Ben Franklin, 100; the Oranok, 130; the Washington, 30; and the Pulaski, 100.

*The Fashionables.*—A fashionable city lady while in the country a short time since, inquired "what those animals were with powder horns growing out of their ears?" as though it were not genteel for a woman to know a cow.

*Another Steamboat Explosion.*—The steamer Tomochichi, arrived at New Orleans from Tampa Bay, having on board 250 Seminoles and 30 negroes. While off the Balize, on the morning of the 11th inst. burst one of her larboard boilers, by which accident five men were scalded—the first engineer and a deck hand severely.

*Another Steamboat Burned.*—The Montreal Courier of the 20th inst. says,—"We regret to state that the news was yesterday received in town of the total destruction of Varennes steamboat by fire, nearly opposite St. Ours, on her return from Chambly to this city."

*Steamboat Lost.*—The steamer Muscogee, of Columbus, Ga. Captain H. W. Van Vechten, late in the service of the United States, was wrecked in a gale of wind, and went down about 40 miles to the northward of Cape Florida, on the 23d ult. She was on her passage from Indian river to Apalachicola, and had come to anchor to repair her boilers. There were twenty-two persons on board, three of whom were washed from the deck by the sea, which made a fair breach over her. The rest took to the boats just as the steamer went down, after being out four days were picked up by the new steamboat Giraffe, and landed at Key West.

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