

begin to taste the joys of Heaven before it had left the clay tenement of earth.

Should this painful narrative ever meet the eye of Frank Woodville, I fear it will open wounds afresh, which have long been closed by the soft plastic hand of time, but which never can be cured.

In the course of a fortnight Frank returned, but not his Mary. His soul was congealed in agony. The preparations for the nuptial knot were thrown aside for the sad habiliments of woe. All was sorrow, sadness and distress. The hand that was to unite him to one, whom he regarded more than all the world beside, was motionless in the grave; that voice which had so often listened with ecstasy and delight, was now choked in dust. The glowing cheek on which he had so lately imprinted the parting kiss was now mouldering and mingling with its kindred dust. All the sad memorials left him in this general wreck of all—was the sacred lock of hair—a mound of earth—and a modest stone, which told him where his Mary lay. L. F. L. Camden, June, 1838.

A Woman's Firmness.

If she will, she will—you may depend on't
If she won't, she won't—and there's an end on't
A case of novel character occurred on Friday in the United States Circuit Court at Providence. The Providence Courier says:—A young lady of very interesting appearance, and respectable character, was brought up by the Marshall, for refusing to be sworn, and to give her testimony before the Grand Jury. Justice Story addressed her in a very elegant and respectful manner, and with all the kindness of a father, urged upon her the duty and necessity of persons giving testimony, to promote the cause of Justice, and the public safety. He informed her that, however painful to him, the law left no discretion for him to exercise; and that, if she persisted in her refusal, the only course he could pursue, was to commit her to jail, and to keep her there till she should consent to take the oath. True to her woman's nature, she replied, *instantly*, and without hesitation, that she would go to jail rather than be sworn, and was committed accordingly. It seems that a young gentleman whose address she was not inclined to favor, had written her two letters which she suffered to remain in the Post Office. Another young gentleman took one of the letters from the Post Office and delivered it to the lady, who received it with the seal broken; and the young lady summoned by the letter writer, as a witness against the letter bearer; and from some cause, best known to herself, she refused to make oath.

Since this shove was in type, we learn that the young lady has been liberated, and has returned to her friends.

Horrid Murders in Mississippi.

We copy the following revolting narrative of bloodshed from the Nash. Ban. We last night received the Grenada (Miss.) Bulletin, of the 8th inst. in which we find an account of a most horrid scene of bloodshed and murder. The Bulletin states, that Gideon Gibson of Warren county sold some time since a tract of land on Yazoo river, and some forty or fifty negroes on a long credit, to Wilson and Simpson, with an agreement on the part of Wilson to give to Gibson the proceeds of their crops annually in liquidation of the debt; and a lien on the whole property as security—and Gibson agreeing to furnish them with open land to cultivate for a few years until they could by degrees get a plantation open on their own land.

For this purpose Gibson rented the plantation of the Hon. Franklin E. Plummer. Finally, some misunderstanding arose between the parties. Gibson demanded to have the contract rescinded. To this Simpson agreed, but Wilson refused to give up the property. On Friday, the 2d inst. Gibson, Simpson, Clarke, Morrison and Boytt went on to the premises and took off the negroes by force. Wilson was in his own house armed with a rifle and a double-barrel shot gun. As they passed the house, he fired upon them, killing Morrison dead and severely wounding Boytt. The company rode with the negroes, leaving Morrison's body on the ground. Wilson reloaded, cut through the field, got ahead of them and fired again killing Clarke and probably Gibson. Simpson and Boytt and three negroes got off and arrived at Dr. Fisher's neighboring plantation. The other negroes took to the woods. Gibson's horse arrived at Dr. Fisher's. It was believed Gibson was killed. The Sheriff and his posse were soon out in pursuit of Wilson.

MILITARY.

From preëst appearances it would seem that the United States Government are about to take measures to maintain our neutrality with Great Britain, and to prevent the recurrence of disturbances on our frontier the coming winter.—We learn that Major Paide is entrusted with the command of the detachment of troops, quartered in this vicinity; and accensions are being daily made to the military stores at Dearbornville. No less than ten thousand muskets have been sent to Dearbornville, within the last two days, which, in addition to those already there, will make fifteen thousand stand of arms in the Arsenal. We learn that it is the determination of the officers of the army to adopt energetic measures to enforce peace and quietness on our borders, & to maintain our neutral relation with great Britain this winter.—*Detroit Daily Adv.*

ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the Union Agricultural Society, of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

The exhibition took place at Danville, in Columbia county, on Tuesday, November 20, 1838. Of the articles exhibited on the occasion, the following were reported by the Committee as deserving notice:

B. K. Rhodes, a very fine young Mare, Mary Richards, four years old, sired by the John of Jersey, and entitled to a premium of \$5 00.

James Craig, of Danville, exhibited a pair of very fine Berkshire Pigs, from the stock of C. N. Bennet, Esq. of Albany; decidedly the best breed of Pigs to introduce here, uniting the most desirable qualities, viz: good breeders, early maturity, and great aptitude to fatten, they are thick short legged, round bodied animals; remarkably heavy in the hams, and very peculiar for smoking, being more lean than fat, and may be killed at any weight from 25 to 700 lbs. Entitled to a premium of \$5 00.

John C. Grier, of Danville, exhibited a pair of Pigs, raised by him, which are very good, and entitled to notice.

An Omnibus Chair, for the use of crippled and infirm persons, manufactured by H. Sechler, of Danville; the Committee highly recommend to the public as a useful and excellent invention, and do award to the maker a premium of \$5 00.

A Stone Coal Cooking Stove, exhibited by Leonard Stoughton, of Milton; the Committee recommend to the public as an excellent article and a valuable improvement in Cooking Stoves, for the use of stone coal, and do award to the inventor a premium of \$25 00.

The Committee on Manufactures also report that they have examined a Parlor Grate, made after the pattern of the Berlin Grates, by Messrs. Moore & Stuart, at their Iron Foundry in Danville. In the opinion of the Committee, this Grate is not only valuable as an article of domestic comfort and elegant as a parlor ornament; but unrivalled as regards the excellency and beauty of the castings.—The permanence of its construction, and neatness of the workmanship, together with its comparative cheapness, gives it a preference over any thing of the kind offered in the market.—In all these particulars we deem it superior to the imported article. The castings are made of Columbia county Iron, and their superiority over any other castings we have seen, in our opinion, demonstrate at once the value of that metal, and the great skill of the manufacturer; and adds much to the reputation which their foundry had previously acquired, by the excellence and beauty of their castings in general. The committee therefore award a premium of \$50 00 for this grate.

A Fancy Sheet Iron Coal Stove, with an oven connected, manufactured and exhibited by M. D. Levan, which the committee highly approve and recommend to the public, and do award a premium of \$10 00.

Also by M. D. Levan, a Suction Lamp, manufactured and exhibited by him, the Committee approve of as an excellent and convenient article and do award a premium of \$1 00.

A Patent Fanning Mill manufactured and exhibited by T. D. Austin, of Solingrove, the Committee highly approve of, and excellent article, but being a patented article, is excluded by the rules of the society from receiving a premium.

A Patent side-hill and level-land Plough manufactured and exhibited by Joseph Tinkler, the Committee recommend to the public as a new and useful invention; but it being a patented article, is excluded by the rules of the society from a premium.

A pair of French Buff Millstones, manufactured and exhibited by Major B. S. Woolverton, the Committee highly recommend to the public as of very superior manufacture, and do award him a premium of \$10 00.

A Ladia's Spear Grass Bonnet, manufactured and exhibited by Miss Mary Russel; the Committee think a beautiful article, and the manufacturer entitled to great credit for her skill and industry and do award a premium of \$3 00.

A set of elegant Harness manufactured and exhibited by Joseph Lisinger, of Northumberland; the committee think are deserving of notice, as a beautiful specimen of workmanship, and do award a premium of \$5 00.

A set of Harness exhibited and manufactured by Alexander Best, Esq. of Danville; the Committee think a beautiful specimen of workmanship, and do award him a premium of \$4 00.

A Patent Spring Saddle, manufactured and exhibited by Alexander Best, Esq. of Danville; the Committee recommend to the public as an excellent and useful improvement, and a beautiful specimen of workmanship; but excluded from a premium by the rules of the society.

A Leather Travelling Trunk, Manufactured and exhibited by Alexander Best, Esq. of Danville; the Committee think an excellent and convenient article, and recommend it to the public, and do award him a premium of \$5 00.

Wm. Garret, of Rush township, Northumberland county, exhibited a sample of the Red Cob Corn, grown by him; of very large growth, and said to be very productive, and entitled to a premium of \$2 00.

E. Howell, of Point township, Northumberland county, exhibited a sample of Corn Meal, which the Committee think very superior, and entitled to a premium of \$5.

James Russel, of Fishing Creek, Columbia county, exhibited a Pod of Cottongrown by him, in that township; and entitled to a premium of \$1 00.

Wm. Donaldson, of Danville, exhibited a sample of Thickling Prolific Wheat, grown from seed imported from Edinburg by James Ranoldson, Esq. of Philadelphia, which we take pleasure in recommending as a very productive and superior article, and entitle to the name of Prolific Wheat, and a premium of \$5 00.

David Jones, of Danville, exhibited a sample of Siberian Spring Wheat, grown from the seed received from Dr. Thomas Goodsell, of Utica, New York, which we believe to be superior to the Italian or any other yet introduced into the country, and entitled to a premium of \$5 00.

Colin Cameron, of Mahoning, Columbia county, exhibited a sample of Chevalier Barley, grown from seed imported by James Ranoldson, Esq. of Philadelphia, which we believe to be decidedly superior to any ever grown in this country and entitled to a premium of \$5 00.

The committee have also examined James Pason's Patent Threshing Machine, manufactured and sold by Simson P. Kase, in Danville, Columbia county, with the horse power, and recommend it to the attention of the public, as an excellent article, the horse power giving sufficient speed to the machine by a regular step of the horses.

The next annual exhibition of the Society to be held at Milton, Northumberland county, on the first Tuesday of September, 1839.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are:

- President, Charles Gale.
- Vice President, Joseph Paxton.
- Assistant do, Edward G. Lyon.
- Treasurer, John Vincent, Esq.
- Secretary, James F. Murray.

By order of the Board,
JOHN C. GRIER, Sec'y
Danville, Nov. 20, 1838.

FOREIGN.

The London papers state that 1000 tons of potatoes had lately been shipped from the Thames for New York.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Normandy is to be the governor of Canada.

A terrible explosion had taken place in a coal pit at Lowca, near Whitehaven, by which forty of the workmen were killed, two men and two boys were blown out of the mouth of the pit, like bullets from a gun. Three of them were not killed, although severely wounded, but the fourth fell back again down the shaft, and was dashed to pieces. Thirty four of the men, who were at the bottom, were found crushed together in a mass, horribly disfigured.

A Great Storm in England.

The city of London was visited by a tremendous storm on the night of October 28th—the same having swept the whole northern and eastern coast of England with fearful violence. In London rain fell without intermission until midnight, when the wind increased to a furious gale, which at 2 o'clock in the morning became a hurricane, and raged for four hours with dreadful fury.

Great numbers of chimneys were blown down—the leaden coverings of roofs were stripped off and rolled up like a paper—some roofs gave way under the weight of chimneys falling upon them—and in the outskirts of the city many small tenements were prostrated. Great numbers of trees were torn up by the roots, and Hyde Park was completely strewn with the limbs and branches.

The steam ship Royal William arrived at Liverpool on the 5th of November. She left New York on the 20th of October.

The packet ship Sheffield was to sail on the 3d from Liverpool, with a number of the Liverpool's passengers.

Dreadful Riot.

There was a savage riot at Coventry on the night of Oct. 29th, in which a party of twenty or thirty of the 7th Hussars and light dragoons were the actors. They had a grudge, it seems; against the police of the town, and made a disturbance in the street for the purpose of getting an opportunity to attack them.

A fight ensued, in which many of the police of the citizens were brutally beaten by the soldiers, seven only of whom were arrested. The others succeeded in reaching their barracks, and could not afterwards be identified.

France.

The King visited the opera, and was not shot at. Count Durosnel has been despatched to Lisbon, to officiate as the King's proxy at the baptism of the prince of princes whose birth was daily expected. Railroad shares have declined in value, because the expenses of construction are found to be much greater than the estimates.

Spain.

Despatches from General Van Halen, commander of the Queen's troops, state that on the 18th October, he compelled Cabrera to raise the siege of Caspe, and retire to Maglla.

Gen. Palafox had at last prevailed on the Government of Spain to establish a hospital for invalid soldiers, and to appropriate to that object the convents of Alocha and San Geronimo.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



BLOOMSBURG:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1838.

Congress commenced its session on Monday last, and I elected Hugh A. Garland, of Virginia, democrat, Clerk of the house, in the place of Walter S. Franklin, deceased. The vote stood,

Hugh A. Garland, 106
Matthew St. Clair Clark, 104

On Tuesday, the President sent his annual message to the houses. Through the politeness of the Hon David Petkin, we have received a copy, but at so late an hour that we are unable to publish it this week. It will appear in our next issue.

It will be recollected that Mr. Kilgore, the representative from Jefferson and Harrison Congressional District, Ohio, resigned his seat in consequence of the election of a sub-treasury man to succeed him. At a late special election, in the same district Mr. Kilgore has been defeated, and a Mr. Swearingen, a decided sub-treasury man, elected. Thus has the opposition of Mr. Kilgore to that measure, been reproved by the people.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Of this State met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, when a most disgraceful spectacle was exhibited to the people of this State, by an attempt of the minority to organize the house in opposition to the will of the majority, and thus secure to themselves the continuance for another three years, their much abused power. It was an audacious attempt to treat the elections as a nullity, by the most high handed frauds and villainies that were ever practiced; but it will undoubtedly result as it should, in their disgrace.

We publish below the first day's proceedings, for which we are indebted to the Keystone. We have rumors in regard to the proceedings of the second day, which are too outrageous to be credited, although we are prepared for almost any scene that the desperation of the whigs might induce them to enact.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, P. M. and proceeded to organize, by electing C. B. Penrose speaker. The federal members from the county of Philadelphia were admitted. Thomas S. Bell, Esq. was admitted from Chester. The question of the admission of the members from Huntingdon district was postponed till after the organization and had not been decided when our paper went to press.

Since writing the above we learn that after the democratic members from the county of Philadelphia, were wrongfully refused their seats, Mr. Brown, one of the ejected members, asked and obtained leave of the Senate to speak, and addressed the Senate. A Motion was made to have the returns kept back by the Secretary brought forward, and the Secretary tremblingly promised to bring them forward—Mr. Penrose then called General Rogers to the chair, and escaped through the window and was followed by the rest of his antiamasonic brethren, and the Senate broke up in confusion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday December 4, 1838.

At half past nine o'clock, Mr. Hill of Westmoreland, being one of the oldest members present, gave notice that the members elect would come to order at the usual hour of eleven when the returns from the different districts would be read.

Pursuant to this notice at eleven o'clock, Mr. Hill of Westmoreland rose and said: As this is the day assigned by the constitution for meeting of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, I move that the clerk open and read the election returns from the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of the commonwealth; which was agreed to.

Mr. Burrows, the Secretary of the commonwealth, then appeared and presented (what he styled) the official returns of members elected to the House of Representatives, at the election held on the second Tuesday of October last.

The clerk then read the returns from the city of Philadelphia, and was about proceeding to read the return from the county of Philadelphia; when,

Mr. Pray rose and inquired by whom this return was signed?

The Clerk read the names of the seven individuals whose names were subscribed to it.

Mr. Pray stated in his place, that this was not the legal return, and he therefore presented to the clerk, a certified copy of the correct returns from the office of the Prothonotary, of the county of Philadelphia, and requested that it be read.

Mr. T. L. Smith said he hoped there would be no objection to the reading of the returns presented by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as he looked upon the returns presented by him as the only official evidence which we have of the election in the county of Philadelphia, and the other parts of the Commonwealth. He then went on to justify the Secretary in withholding the returns from the county of Philadelphia,

signed by a majority of the return judges, and sending to the house only that of the minority, and concluded by hoping that all those, who thought that there was no other legal returns but those presented by the Secretary would not vote upon the question.

Mr. McElwee contended that the Secretary had no right to judge which of the returns deposited in his office were correct, but that he was bound to present all to the house, and that it was a most unjustifiable usurpation of power for him not to do so. He was astonished to see the gentleman from the city attempt to justify his conduct.

Mr. Hopkins hoped that both the returns would be read.

Mr. Shunk, the clerk, then put the question which was agreed to, and read both returns, together with the returns from the other counties of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Stevens then rose and stated that he was about to make a motion which he expected would be acted upon by those only who believed that the proper mode of organizing this house, was that pointed out by the gentleman from the city of Philadelphia, and proceeded to make some remarks in relation to the course pursued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and contended that the names of the members only who had been returned by the Secretary, should be read. Mr. Stevens then moved that the house proceed to the election of a Speaker, and that Messrs. Watts and Zeigler, be appointed tellers, which motion was declared to be agreed to, by Mr. Stevens, without permitting an expression from the noes, and these two gentlemen immediately took a stand at the Speaker's table.

Mr. Hopkins said, as there appeared to be two returns sent in from the county of Philadelphia, in order that the members might vote understandingly, he moved that the clerk be instructed to put down the names of the members, from the county of Philadelphia, who had a majority of the votes, and were certified as members of the House by a majority of the return judges.

Mr. T. S. Smith, hoped that those who agreed with him in relation to this matter, would not vote on this question, as he apprehended there was no body to vote on any such question as this. The motion of Mr. Hopkins, was then agreed to, and the names of the democratic members were inserted on the roll.

Mr. Hill moved that the clerk of the house, call over the roll according to the custom heretofore observed, which motion was agreed to, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll, the tellers at the speaker's desk, commencing at the same time to call over the names of the members, for the purpose of electing a speaker.

Before the clerk had concluded calling over the roll, the tellers at the Speaker's table announced that THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM had received fifty-two votes, and was therefore duly elected.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM then took the chair, and called upon Mr. T. L. Smith to administer the oath of office, after which he proceeded to administer the oath to the fifty-two members who had elected him, the remainder of the House keeping their seats, and the clerk still calling the roll, at the conclusion of which call he announced that fifty-six members had answered to their names.

Mr. McElwee then moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker, and that the Clerks officiate as Tellers, which motion was agreed to, and the Clerk after having called over the names, announced that WILLIAM HOPKINS, having received fifty-six votes, was duly elected Speaker.

Mr. McElwee conducted Mr. HOPKINS to the Chair, when Mr. Cunningham rose and gave him his seat.

Mr. Hopkins then remarked, that under the extraordinary excitement that agitated the dense crowd which filled the hall, and the peculiar efforts at organization, by which he regretted to observe a portion of the assemblage were attempting to prevent the regular and customary proceeding of the members, he begged to be excused from saying more at the present time, than merely returning to the House his thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon him by electing him the presiding officer of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Mr. H. then called upon Mr. Smith, of Franklin, to administer to him the oaths of office, after which the fifty-six democratic members took and subscribed the usual oath.

[In the mean time the other division of the House adopted the rules of the last house for their government, and appointed committees to wait on the Governor and Senate to inform them that their House was organized and ready to proceed to business, after which they adjourned until half past two o'clock to-morrow, and retired from the Hall.]

On motion, Messrs. Longacre & Brodhead were appointed a committee to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

Messrs. Heston and Walborn were appointed a committee, in conjunction with a similar committee from the Senate, to inform the Governor that the Legislature was organized and ready to receive any communication, which he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Brodhead moved to suspend the rule which requires the nomination of clerk &c., one day previous to their election.

Mr. Hill thought no good could result from this motion. We could make our nominations to day, and proceed to elect