

defence void of offence," and who had courage enough to look out of doors, that there has been the slightest indications of "mobs," "riots," or "rebellions" since that day, which required military force to suppress them.

It is generally admitted that not more than three hundred persons were present in the senate chamber at the time when the alleged outrages occurred, and Mr. Speaker Penrose states in his deposition taken before Judge Blythe, on the 12th inst, on his solemn oath, that from "one to two hundred persons" only, took part in the commission of the outrages. The remainder of the persons present in the senate chamber was composed mainly of Halifax rioters and other officers, contractors, and bands employed by the canal commissioners on the public improvements, and among them were several, well known to the criminal courts. This small assemblage of unarmed men, presented such a formidable army of "rebels" and "rioters" to Gov. Ritner's fears as to require a thousand soldiers to put them down!

The High Sheriff of Dauphin county, has publicly stated, that he possessed at all times, abundant civil means to keep order and maintain the peace at Harrisburg. The requisition for military forces not only on the militia and volunteers of Pennsylvania, but on the President of the United States, made by Gov. Ritner, must therefore be regarded as a deliberate movement to compel the people to yield obedience to the fraudulent and treasonable plans of Secretary Burrows and his co-conspirators. As such history will record it, and as such, all honest candid men, will stamp it with the brand of moral treason.

These forces, so assembled, were withdrawn from this place, but not until it was found by the Governor and his friends, that their presence had failed to produce the intended result. Instead of silencing the voice of condemnation, they added deeper thunder to its tones. Instead of inspiring the friends of the administration with greater confidence, their presence convinced them that its lawless acts, would find little support from the bayonets of "citizen soldiers." Instead of reposing that confidence in the soldiery, which a commander in chief should feel, Gov. Ritner did not, and as he asserts, dared not review them. So gross were the contemplated outrages of his administration, that he distrusted the fidelity of the battalions he had called around him to enforce them. In this desperate state of his affairs, he dismissed the military forces, and abandoned to his fate, by nine patriotic members of the legislature; he and his confidential advisers, were hurled headlong down the precipice, to the verge of which they had dragged the republic. Now lie they low, and "none so poor as do them reverence." Their frauds are detected, their schemes frustrated and their treason rebuked. Let impartial justice mete out to them, the reward due to their crimes.

The conspiracy of Catalina the traitor stands no longer alone. His corruptions, deep and damning as they were, sink into insignificance, when compared with those of his Pennsylvania rival.

It becomes our unpleasant duty to notice and refute the following statement made by the governor in his late message to the legislature. After asserting that the people assembled at Harrisburg, whom he denominates a "mob," and a body of "rioters," & committed various outrages, he proceeds to say:

"In the meantime, a body called a 'committee of safety,' had been appointed by the rioters, and seemed to exercise unlimited control over them.—They made the most inflammatory appeals to the citizens of the state at a distance, and, when a small guard had been placed by the keeper and by my orders in the arsenal, to prevent the public arms from falling into the hands of rash or ill-disposed persons, they were compelled to evacuate the building under terms dictated by the mob, with the concurrence of the 'committee of safety.' During the occurrence of these disgraceful events neither branch of the legislature could hold a regular session the executive Chamber and State Department were closed, and confusion and alarm pervaded the seat of government."

In this paragraph, the governor, without intending it, has paid to the committee of safety a compliment of the most honorable kind. If it was in fact true as alleged, that the committee of safety "exercised unlimited control" then it was peaceful, judicious, & salutary, for not an outrage was perpetrated, nor a single act of violence done in the capital, by any person after the appointment of the committee of safety. This fact is a source of honest pride to us, not because the committee of safety exerted the "unlimited control" spoken of by the governor, but because it proves that the people here assembled, were men who respected the laws—who loved peace and order, and were not the lawless band of "desperadoes" they are declared to be by Gov. Ritner.

It is not true, as stated by the governor, that we have made the most "inflammatory appeals" to the citizens of the state at a distance. We confidently appeal to the people of this commonwealth, for the refutation of the governors charge. Read our addresses—consider the circumstances under which they were issued—recollect that a thousand armed soldiers were quartered at the seat of government—that their cannon were pointed within musket shot of the capital—that they insolently stopped and searched representatives of the people, as they were passing along the public foot walk to the hall of the people; recollect the public

denunciations of the governor Mr. Stevens, & other members of the cabinet, that we were a "mob," "rebels," &c. &c. together with the fact that the most audacious invasions of the constitution and laws in the legislature, were sanctioned by the governor—and then say our appeals were "inflammatory," or improper if you can. We made no "inflammatory appeals" to the feelings of the people." We simply stated the facts—and called upon them to decide what should be done for the preservation of their freedom.

We appealed to the judgement of the freemen of Pennsylvania—calmly, fearlessly and firmly made our appeals, and they were answered in a spirit becoming the citizens of this great state. We scorned to make "inflammatory appeals" to unworthy passions for the TRUTH was on our side and we relied upon that alone for our triumph. That reliance, thank God! has gloriously sustained us, and covered the Gov. and his federates with eternal defeat, shame and dishonor.

As to the interference with the keepers of the arsenal, we pursued the course dictated by duty, and a sincere respect for the laws, and we feel the happy consciousness, that our interposition is approved by all good citizens. It is proper to add that the friends of the Gov. have publicly denied that they entered into terms at all with the committee of safety. We leave them and the Governor to settle the dispute among themselves.

The grave allegation of the governor, that during the occurrence of these events, "neither branch of the legislature could hold a regular session, and the executive chamber and state department were closed," is conclusively disproved, by reference to the Journal of the House of Representatives—which has met daily—while so far as the Senate, Governor and Secretary of state were concerned, if they did not meet or attend in their respective offices, it was owing to a cowardly desertion of their posts, without the slightest cause to justify it—save their own groundless apprehensions. How much the admonitions of their consciences contributed to alarm them, is not for us to decide. This account they must settle with the people, whose laws and constitution they have violated, and with that God, "who trieth the just and the unjust," whose solemn injunctions they have despised and set at naught.

On reviewing the trying scenes, through which we have passed, we find abundant reason for rejoicing in the evidence afforded by these events, that the people of this favored state are entirely capable of self-government. Called into existence, in the midst of perils, plots and dangers, which would have overthrown any other government on earth, the committee of safety, has witnessed the rescue of the public liberties from all these impending evils, without its suffering the least abridgement—without a single outrage being perpetrated, which produced the destruction of a dollars worth of property, or the shedding of a drop of blood.

The crisis is over, peace and safety are restored. Let history record the transactions of these times, as a beacon light and example for posterity. Let us hope that the stern lessons we have learned during the last three years, may not have been dearly purchased, if they impress upon the people this great wholesome truth, that honesty, ability, and a sincere devotion to the fundamental principles of democracy, are the first, the last, the only qualifications that should entitle those men, in whose hands, the faithful execution of the laws is placed to their confidence and support. Without these sterling qualifications, our rulers must be weak tools, or dangerous knaves, but gifted with them, they would spurn from their counsels, unworthy advisers, who dare suggest the practice of such monstrous frauds, and usurpations, as seem to have found especial favor in the eyes of our present executive.

Signed by the Committee of Safety.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It will not be amiss to take a brief glance at matters in the eastern part of the old World, where events are transpiring which threaten to disturb the peace of nations. The progress of Russia towards the British possessions in India, and the attempts of the Northern Autocrat to establish a predominant influence & power over Turkey, are the first grand causes of the hostile feeling generated between the Czar and the Government of Great Britain. The last arrivals from Europe state that the Russian Ambassador at the Porte had addressed a remonstrance to the Sultan, in which his Excellency emphatically observed; that unless his Highness disannulled the commercial treaty between Great Britain and Turkey, the Emperor his master would regard it as a violation of the treaty of Unkiar Skellessi, and consequently as a declaration of war, against Russia. By the 5th article of the Commercial Treaty, the Porte throws open the Dardanelles to British shipping, without any restriction whatever; consequently, there is not only an end put to the treaty of Unkiar Skellessi, but Russia is deprived, by a single stroke of pacific policy, of the cherished object of the intrigues of her cabinet for upwards of a century. In addition to this, the English Tory papers write quite in war-like style against Russia, and more than one of the Whig journals follow the example. They affirm that Russia, had interfered in a treaty between England and Turkey.—The siege of Herat had been raised, and the negotiations between

England and Persia are said to be precarious. Nothing certain is known. Meanwhile the Emperor of Russia seems to be foiled in his endeavors to subdue the Circassians. That people, although not numerous, have boldly thrown down the gauntlet of defiance, and declare that peace can no longer subsist between their people and the Emperor of all the Russians. Chronicle.

A DIALOGUE.

Delectable and Demonstrative.

"Isaac, have you paid the printer?" inquired an old lady of her husband, who was delighting the family circle by reading to them a fine looking paper—(excuse our blushes, for editors are as modest as maidens.)

"No, Rebecca, I have not," answered the old gentleman, adjusting his spectacles—"but you know it is only a trifle. The printers, I see, give a very polite dun, but they cannot mean me, as I am one of their political friends, and at all events, my two dollars would be but a trifling moiety to them."

"Well, Isaac, if all their subscribers were to say the same thing, the poor fellows would starve unless they could conjure their types into corn, and their presses into a flour mill, and surely you, as their 'friend' should be more punctual in paying them than if you were their political enemy; besides it would show your attachment to them, and the good cause which they advocate."

"I thought of settling my subscription when I was in town last," said Isaac, wincing from the rub, "but the money which I received for produce was better than usual, and I disliked to part with it."

"Why certainly, you would not pay them in bad money, Isaac."

"No, my dear, but sometimes I am obliged to take uncurrent paper, and prefer paying my debts with that, when I can get off—O, these banks, these banks!—Any way, that sort would suit the printers just as well, as they dont keep it long. My neighbor Jenkins said he passed off some to them which nobody else would take, and they did not refuse it."

"Shame on you, Isaac!" exclaimed the good old lady—"you would not, I hope, imitate the example of that miserable fellow Jenkins—why, he would Jew the parson out of half his stipend, and pay the balance in trade."

"Yet he paid the printers, grandma," interrupted a little flaxen haired Miss who stood beside her grandfather's knees.

"Well, well, I'll call and pay them," said the old gentleman, not a little nettled—"for an article I read in their paper the other day, was worth twice the amount of the subscription."

"And you know, grandma, you said that piece about the counterfeiters saved you 20 dollars, which you would have taken from the Yankee pedler," again interrupted the little girl.

"Yes, it did so, Mary, and for that when I go to town, I'll pay off my old score and next year in advance, into the bargain."

Mr. Isaac—kept his word, like an honest man. And whether because his conscience smote him about the *uncurrent money*, or because he was convinced of the excellence of the arguments of his amiable spouse and rosy cheeked grandchild, we cannot say;—be that as it may, we assure you our readers, that our pockets rang with the *tangible proof* of friend Isaac's probity and patronage, until we paid our debt. Now, we feel assured, that if the good ladies in the town and country, and throughout all creation," as that *venerable* non-descript major Jack Downing would say, only knew how the heart and hand of the poor printer is gladdened and warmed by the welcome salutation of such a man as Isaac, they would read this paragraph to their husbands, and say in the language of the good old book—"Go thou and do likewise."—Franklin Telegraph.

The New York coroner was called to witness an appalling scene on the night of Saturday last; namely the dead body of a child five months old, who had been smothered by its father, while in a state of drunkenness. He drank nearly a quart of rum in the course of the evening, drove his wife out of the house, and tumbled into bed with his infant, which he strangled, by lying upon it, before morning.

It is stated in the Augusta Chronicle that the free banking law, (which is similar in its principle provisions to the New York law,) passed the Senate of Georgia on the 22d inst. having previously passed the House. It wants but the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Mammoth Cake.—Christmas and New Year brings with them their novelties and fancy. We see advertised in New York by Peter Amelli, an imperial plum cake, weighing 3000 pounds, got up in the most costly style. He charges 25 cents admission to see it.

The Constable of the Borough of Shippenburg was tried at the last court in Cumberland county, for having opened the Inspector's election at ten o'clock instead of two. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and the costs of prosecution.

Shad made their appearance at Savannah, 10th inst.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



BLOOMSBURG:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1839.

A NEW COUNTY.

It will be perceived by the proceedings of a meeting held at Columbus published in another column, that measures are being taken to petition the Legislature for the erection of a new county out of parts of Columbia, Lycoming and Luzerne. Among the names of gentlemen attending, we observe some residing in the upper townships of this county. We are not surprised at this. That the inhabitants of the northern section of this county have long had reason to feel dissatisfied with being compelled to travel the whole length of it to attend court cannot be denied; their grievances are heavy, and there is no reason why they should be continued. But we do not think it is necessary, however, that a new county should be erected to obtain that relief, because if the courts of this county were removed from the extreme south part where they are now located, to a central position, they would be much better accommodated than they could be with a new county. Their business and their associations lie in this direction, and the course of trade never can be changed, not even by the erection of a new county.

We say then, to our friends above, do not despair of having redress from the right quarter. Hold on yei for a little while longer, and make one more trial to procure your just rights, and our word for it, the courts of your county will be removed to a more central position, if the proper measures are taken. But should the Legislature not grant you a relief from the burthens which you are now compelled to endure, then we would say have a new county, and we will join with you in advocating your cause as an act of justice to the oppressed.

It is stated that Judge Darlington has followed the example of Chief Justice Gibson, by resigning his seat on the bench previous to the first instant, and accepting an immediate reappointment.

Distressing Event.—Thaddeus Stevens has given notice to his constituents, of his intention to withdraw from the Legislature, and await their decision upon his conduct.

The Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Penrose, has issued his writ ordering a new election of a Senator, in Adams district, in the place of Mr. Cassat, deceased, to take place on Tuesday next.

The inauguration of Governor Porter will take place at Harrisburg on Tuesday next.

The French Consul General residing in New York, has been authorized to offer a reward of 30,000 francs for the discovery of a paper that will not admit of any alteration in what is written on it. This is well worthy the attention of paper makers.

The trial of the Great Presbyterian cause in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, is postponed to the first Monday in March.

Indiana, one of the newest of our States, is now making a canal 444 miles long.

The inhabitants of Syracuse are discussing the expediency of asking for a city charter.

A Company is said to be forming in Missouri, with a capital of ten millions, to make a permanent settlement on the Columbia river.

Major Noah says that a history of the Mormon troubles in Missouri, is about to be published by one intimately conversant with all the facts.

It came out, on the trials of the patriot prisoners at Kingston, that a great combination of Patriot Clubs exists all along the American Canadian border from Michigan to Maine, known as the Hunters Lodgers, and that they have pass words, &c.

The present population of Georgia is 662,173,—393,106 whites, and 268, 512 blacks.

A large number of criminals have recently been executed in Canton. Their supposed crime—smuggling opium.

From September 4th to November 27th 30,155 bushels of Wheat and 11,317 barrels of flour arrived at Detroit by way of the Central Rail Road.

COLUMBIA COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

At a meeting of the democratic citizens of Columbia county, held at the house of Daniel Snyder, in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, January 9, 1839, for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the late proceedings at Harrisburg, JOHN DEITRICK, was called to the Chair, Stephen Bally, Solomon Nyheart, Obed Everett, and George Harmond, appointed Vice Presidents, Daniel Brewer and Leonard Rupert, Secretaries.

On motion, it was Resolved—That the chair appoint a committee of twenty to draft and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Whereupon the following named gentlemen were appointed:—

Henry Webb, Frederick Dreher, Charles Doebler, William Petrikin, Daniel Gross, William Snyder, Daniel Snyder, Charles Kahler, James Emmet, Ephraim Armstrong, Simeon Wertman, Joseph Furman, Jonathan Fairsworth, Adam Straup, jr. Noah S. Prentiss, William Snyder, jr. John Herring, Nathaniel Willets, and Adam Leight.

Who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted.

Whereas; the experience of half a century has proven that our system of government, formed upon the principle of submission to the voice of the majority, when fairly expressed, is one of the best ever yet devised by man. And unless this fundamental principle is maintained, in its fullest extent, we shall soon either be driven into anarchy and confusion, or be ruled with the iron hand of oppression, by a few unprincipled demagogues who may, by accident, gain a little brief authority. And

Whereas, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, through the aid and countenance of a minority administration, and a minority of the return judges of the county of Philadelphia, in his attempt to force into the legislature, in defiance of all law and constitutional restraint, a set of men who had but a minority of the votes of their district, and by this means to control the acts of the majority of the legally elected members, has made a direct thrust at this principle of our government, and a base and traitorous attempt to usurp and rob us of our dearest rights as freemen—the privilege of "choosing whom we will have to rule over us."—And

Whereas, it is our duty, as it should be our pride and highest ambition to defend this main pillar of our free institutions, from the encroachments of desperate and political adventurers, and transmit it to posterity, as unsoiled and unimpaired as we have received it from our brave and patriotic ancestors; even should our lives be endangered in performing this sacred duty. Therefore

Resolved—That we heartily congratulate our democratic brethren throughout the State, at the successful termination of the late fearful struggle of our democratic representatives, to sustain their rights, and those of their constituents, against the encroachments of a set of unprincipled political gamblers, and rejoice with them, that the laws and the constitution have withstood the fire of the enemies of the democracy of the state, and that they have come out of the ordeal unscathed and uninjured.

Resolved—That the six whig return minority judges of the county of Philadelphia, in making out a separate return of seven election districts out of seventeen, to enable their whig brethren, who had received but a minority of the votes of the county, to take seats in the legislature, in opposition to the expressed will of the majority, and the aid rendered them by Secretary Burrows to carry out their nefarious scheme in refusing to send to the house any other return, than that of the minority, is a falsification of their oaths of office, and subjects them deservedly to the severe penalties of the law; and if left to go unpunished, will lead to measures hereafter, destructive to the glorious principles of our republican government, that "the majority shall govern;" therefore the legislature should take immediate measures to bring the secretary before the house to answer unto the people for his high handed usurpations of power.

Resolved—That Joseph Ritner, in calling out the military force to sustain this infringement of the rights of the majority, although he acted as a mere tool to others, deserves and will receive the just execrations of all honest men of all parties, and his name be handed down to posterity as a collaborer in the detestable work of usurping the rights