

THE CORNER STONE,
Of the ORANGEVILLE UNION CHURCH will be laid on Sunday, the 9th of June next, with appropriate ceremonies. Orangeville, May 18, 1839.

The House of Representatives have appointed a committee with power to send for persons and papers, to examine into the facts, and report to the house, whether Thaddeus Stevens, has not, by his conduct, forfeited his claim to a seat in that body.

The Supreme Court has delivered their opinion in the Presbyterian case, awarding a new trial, as applied for by that portion of the Church denominated the Old School. Judge Rogers, before whom the trial had been held, dissented from the opinion of the Court.

The Governor has nominated Thomas S. Bell, Esq. of Chester county, President Judge, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Darlington.

We have always been of the opinion that the Register man was opposed, at heart, to the removal, from the course he has heretofore pursued; never advocating it, unless it was to obtain some certain and immediate benefit by so doing; but we candidly confess that we were not prepared to see him take so decided a stand against it, when he has done the past two weeks. "What bred in the bone will come out through the skin," hence his open opposition at the present time; for were he ever so much in error of removal, his hatred to democracy is so great that he would sacrifice the interest of his best friend to oppose them and their measures; therefore the attempt making by the democratic portion of the removal party to obtain their just rights, has brought down upon them his ire, and made his sour temper even ten times more sour."

"O dear, what can the matter be," with our neighbor of the Register? He appears to be quite out of sorts at the idea that the removal question should be agitated by the democrats, and he, poor whig, should be allowed to suck his claws by himself like other bears when in a state of stupor.—The exertions making by the democratic removal party, will arouse him from his torpid sleep, and throw his active powers into the opposite scale, one good end will be attained at least, the removal interest will get rid of a stationary power, with its ten ropes and worn out machinery, that will let down two to raising one.

"It is well known that we have never hung around any cause," says the Register. We stand corrected and acknowledge our error, as he never yet used sufficient exertion to hang around any thing, always referring to sit or lay.

He, sic, neighbor, we have driven no man from the removal ranks, either rational or irrational, for no one has left it but you, and you cannot be properly classed with either.

To cure Bot in Horses.—Every body who has a favorite horse should be acquainted with the remedies that may be useful, when the horse should be attacked. The following remedy for the grub, comes from a good source.—"To make the bot or grub go his hold, give the horse a quart of molasses or dissolved sugar with a quart of sweet milk; in thirty minutes you will find the horse at ease; then pulverize an eighth of a pound of alum—dissolve in a quart of warm water, and drench your horse—after two hours or less, give the horse one pound of salts and you will effect a cure. I never failed."

Street Colloquy.—"Nobody nebber did see sich times afore. De bobalition cause is made of niggers and whitefol all equal now. You vote de wig ticket, mas."

"I vote the whig!—yes, yes you black cat; what do you ask that for?"
"Gee, Gorri Massa—no fence. Me vote de udder niggers vote de wig ticket. Massa Tappan, de bobalition peon and niggers in York an al about, vote de wig ticket—all equal now, he! he! he! I never did see sich times afore."—Whip the Spur.

One of the Boston Editors has been sued for libel on the Chelsea Bank, an exploded bubble. The Bank asks \$20,000.

For the Columbia Democrat.

A DIALOGUE,

Upon the usefulness of studying the Latin and Greek Languages.

Miss S.—I have been informed that you have a fine collection of books.

Miss F.—Only a trunk full, Madam.

S.—A trunk full? Why, what use can you have for so many books? Young ladies at your age have seldom read beyond the tenth chapter of Nehemiah.

F.—I can boast of having read a great deal beyond that myself, and should be sorry if I could not get a trunk full of books every six months.

S.—You must then, though so young, be a scholar; perhaps a teacher of languages.

F.—No, Madam, I know no language but my own.

S.—What! not Latin nor Greek?

F.—Not a word of either.

S.—Why, do you not think them necessary?

F.—I do not consider myself a proper judge—but I should not suppose them necessary.

S.—I should like to hear your reasons.

F.—Why, Madam; I am not competent to give reasons that may satisfy a lady of your learning; but the following are the reasons with which I satisfy myself. I look on language, Madam, merely as arbitrary sounds of characters whereby we communicate our ideas to each other. I already possess a language which is capable of conveying more ideas than I shall ever acquire.

S.—But you certainly differ from the learned world, which is, you know, decidedly in favor of the languages.

F.—I would not wish wantonly to differ from the learned, especially when they maintain opinions that seem founded upon truth. But when this is not the case, I have ever thought it my duty since I studied Locke.

S.—Locke! You studied Locke!

F.—Yes, Madam, I studied Locke on the understanding, three years ago, at thirteen.

S.—You amaze me, Madam! You study Locke on the understanding at thirteen.

F.—Yes, Madam, I did.

S.—Pray, at what college did you study Locke?

F.—It was my misfortune never to be at a college, nor even a grammar school, except nine months when I was a child.

S.—Where—where did you get your education, pray?

F.—At home, Madam.

S.—At home!!

F.—Yes, Madam, My parents were poor; at eight they put me to school; but finding they could not spare money to keep me there, they took me home again, where I assisted my Ma during the day, and at night I read by myself.

S.—Is it possible! Now pray tell me, for I feel a stronger desire than ever to hear your objections to the dead languages.

F.—Why, I object to it principally on account of the shortness of life. Taking one with another we do not exceed forty years. Plutarch, indeed, only puts it at thirty-three. But say forty. Of this, ten years are lost in childhood before any one thinks of a Latin grammar. This brings the forty down to thirty. Now of such a moment as this, to spend five or six years in studying the dead languages, especially when all the best books in those languages are translated; and besides, we have already more books on every subject than we short lived creatures can ever acquire a knowledge of, seems very preposterous.

S.—Well, what will you do with their great poets, Virgil and Homer, for example? You would not think of translating Homer out of his rich native Greek into our poor homespun English, would you?

F.—Why not, Madam?

S.—I should as soon think of transplanting a pine apple from Jamaica to Boston.

F.—Well, Madam, a skillful gardner, with his hot house, can give us nearly as fine a pine apple as any in Jamaica. And so Mr. Pope, with his fine imagination, has given us Homer in English, with more of his beauties, than ordinary scholars would find after forty years study of the Greek. Besides, Madam, if Homer was not translated, I am far from thinking it would be worth spending five or six years to learn to read him in his own language.

S.—You differ from the critics, Miss F., for they all tell us that his beauties are inimitable.

F.—Yes, Madam, and the naturalists tell us that the beauties of the basilisk are inimitable too.

S.—The basilisk! Homer compared with the basilisk! I really do not understand you.

F.—Why, I mean that as the basilisk is the more to be dreaded from the beautiful skin that covers his poison, so is Homer; for the bright coloring he throws over bad characters and passions. And I must confess, I dread Homer; especially as the companion of youth. The humane and gentle virtues are certainly the greatest charms and sweeteners of life.

S.—I agree he has too much revenge in his composition.

F.—Indeed he has; and when painted in the colors which Homer's glowing fancy lends, what youth but run the most imminent risk of catching a spark of bad fire from such a blaze as he throws on his pictures?

S.—Why this, though an uncommon view of the subject, is, I confess, an ingenious one; but sure 'tis overstrained.

F.—Not at all, Madam; we are told from good authority, that it was the reading of Homer that first put it into the head of Alexander the Great to become a Hero; and after him of Charles XII. What millions of creatures have been slaughtered by these two great butchers is not known; but still, not probably a tythe of what have perished in duels, between individuals, from pride and revenge nursed by the reading of Homer.

S.—Well, I never heard the prince of bards treated in this way before. You are certainly singular in your charges against Homer.

F.—I ask your pardon, Madam, I have the honor to think of Homer exactly as did the greatest philosopher of antiquity. I mean Plato, who strictly forbade the reading of Homer to his republic.

S.—Well, what is your opinion of Pope, is he not an author that you'll pronounce faultless?

F.—I entertain a most exalted opinion of Pope; but still, Madam, I think he is not without his faults.

S.—I think it will puzzle you, as keen a critic as you are, to point out one.

F.—What do you think of this famous couplet of Pope's:

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense."

S.—I see no fault there.

F.—Well, Madam, if I might presume to alter a line in this great poet, I would do it in this way:

Immodest words admit but this defence,
That want of decency is want of sense.

S.—How greatly am I obliged for this interview with you. Oh, what a delightful thing it would be for us all to converse with sprightly youth, if they were only all like her! But the worst of it is, many parents are blind to the true glory and happiness of their children. Many never look higher for their sons and daughters, than to see them skipping about like jay-birds in fine feathers. Hence their conversation is no better than froth or nonsense.

Bloomsburg, May 17, 1839.

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE members of the BLOOMSBURG ARTILLERY will meet at the house of C. Doeber, at one o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 18th inst. with arms and uniform, for an excursion to Cattawissa.

They will also meet at the house of Robert Hagenbuch, at McDowell's Mills, on Thursday the 23d inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of being organized and for Military exercise and inspection. All who are desirous of joining the company are requested to attend on both days.

By order of the Commander.

SADDLE & HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

ALEXANDER RITTER, RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his establishment into the shop lately occupied by C. Kahler, Esq. where he intends keeping on hand all kinds of

DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, AND SADDLES AND BRIDLES,

made of the best of material, and good workmanship. He manufactures, a new and approved

Patent Horse Collar, acknowledged by all to be superior to any ever before made in this county.

He also manufactures LEATHER and HAIR

TRUNKS,

of any description that may be required.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and he will also be ready to do any work in his line, on short notice, and solicits a share of public patronage. Bloomsburg, May 18, 1839.

New Store, AND NEW GOODS.



THE subscriber informs the public, that he has taken the store lately occupied by C. B. Fisher, at the lower end of Maine street, where he intends to permanently locate himself, and has just opened an extensive assortment of NEW GOODS lately purchased in Philadelphia, embracing almost every article usually kept in a country store. Among which are,

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Broadcloths from course to the finest of superfine, Kersermers, Satinetts, Silks, Gingham, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Ribbands, Factory Cotton Cloth, bleached and unbleached,

very cheap and of the best quality, and every variety in the Dry Goods Line. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,

AND

LIQUORS.

Crockery, Glass, China and Queen's Ware.

All of which he will dispose of as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased at any other store in the county.

All who are desirous of purchasing good and cheap goods, are requested to call and examine for themselves before they buy elsewhere, as he feels assured no one will go away dissatisfied with his prices, or the quality of his goods.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, including CASH, will be received in payment.

JOHN HORTMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 18, 1839.

SPRING & SUMMER New Goods.

JUST STEP INTO THE BLOOMSBURG ARCADE

if you wish to obtain GREAT BARGAINS, as the subscribers have received a large and splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS,

selected with care, for the present and approaching season, and presenting to the consumer as large a variety as can be found in most country stores. Their present stock embraces almost every article in demand in this market in the

DRY GOOD LINE.

They have also an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES

AND LIQUORS,

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Molasses, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Wine, and Whisky, in every variety of quality and price.

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS AND CEDAR WARES.

Fish, Salt, Iron, Steel, Paints, Drugs, Dye-Staffs, &c. &c. &c.,

all of which they offer to sell very cheap, for CASH, or in exchange for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

RUPERT & BARTON.

Bloomsburg, May 18, 1839.

New Supply

AT THE HEALTH EMPORIUM.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening, a general assortment of fresh

Druggs and Medicines,

and a new supply of Confectionary, Nuts, Raisins, Lemons, &c. the whole comprising a complete assortment in his line of business.

D. S. TOBIAS.

Bloomsburg, May 9.

MILITARY NOTICE.

AN ELECTION

WILL be held on the 23d instant, after training, at the house of Robert Hagenbuch, to elect

ONE FIRST LIEUTENANT,

for the INDEPENDENT TROOP, in place of M. Farnwalt, resigned.

M. McDOWELL, Col.

71st Reg. 1st Brig. 8th Div. P. M.

McDowell's Mills, May 9, 1839.

New Goods.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to customers for the patronage which he has received from them since he commenced business in Bloomsburg. He hopes they will still continue their usual support; and he has now the pleasure of offering to them a Large and Fashionable Assortment of Seasonable

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which have been carefully selected, embracing the latest style of French, English and American

DRY GOODS,

among which will be found

Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts, of different styles and colors, Silks, Figured Lawns and Jackonetts, European and American Calicoes and Gingham, Vestings, Damask Table Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnet Trimmings, &c. &c. Also, Ladies Morocco Shoes and Slippers, and Men's thick and thin Shoes and Boots.

Together with an assortment of

Hardware & Iron,

China, Glass and Queens Ware,

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS; Cedar Ware, Groceries, Liquors and Salt, &c.,

All which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine his stock of Goods and judge for themselves.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods.

GEORGE WEAVER.

Bloomsburg, May 4, 1839.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing a new paper in the borough of Harrisburg, entitled the

State Capitol Gazette.

By HOLBROOK, HENLOCK & BRATTON,

THE Subscribers propose to publish a newspaper in the borough of Harrisburg, with the title of the "State Capitol Gazette." The Gazette will be devoted to the support and advancement of democratic principles, based upon the political and philosophical truths of universal equality of right; and the sovereignty of the people's will designated by the voice of the majority—that all civil government and law emanate from the people, exist only by their assent or permission, and that they have an unalienable right to remodel, alter or abolish either at their pleasure, whenever they may deem it necessary for their welfare and happiness, and that every thing which tends to weaken or subvert those principles, goes directly to sap the foundation of our republican institutions, and should be checked with a prompt hand and vigorous energy.

"Measures and not men," shall ever be the rule by which the political course of the Gazette will be governed. We shall never quarrel with our political brethren about the individual whom the majority may fairly select, to carry out any measures consistent with our democratic principles. Is he honest—is he capable, and will he obey the voice of his constituents, shall be the leading enquiries as to the qualifications of a candidate for office. If capable, honest and willing to acknowledge the supreme will of the majority, every individual in society shall have an equal claim on us for our countenance and support. We abhor all fiction and combination of individual interest to accomplish individual purposes. Every thing of that sort, shall receive from us a most hearty and decided opposition. Honesty, economy and strict accountability in all public functionaries, and their disbursements of the public moneys, shall be freely examined and fully discussed.

The Gazette will sustain the administration of the General Government, upon the principles pursued by its present patriotic and enlightened chief magistrate—Martin Van Buren, and will cheerfully lend its support to his re-election, to complete his measure of two terms of office, in accordance with the uniform practice exercised towards his republican predecessors. In discussing national policy, we shall advocate at all times every measure tending to strengthen the bonds of the common Union, and to promote the peace, security and happiness of the whole, so far as it can be done without compromising any rights that may belong to an individual state as a separate and independent sovereignty.

The Gazette will also support the administration of our worthy Executive of Pennsylvania—Governor Porter, and its editors will ever cherish the principles which triumphed in his election, and which through all the desperate and dangerous machinations put in requisition to defeat his inauguration, by a reckless and abandoned party, established in the executive chair, as the land marks of our republican safety and happiness. It shall also be the study of the editors to promote the best interest of our vast chain of internal improvements, and urging to a speedy completion all the links necessary to secure its immense connection, and to turn it to lasting and profitable use.

Our foreign relations shall be attended to, and the public seasonably advised of every transaction abroad, calculated to affect their political interests, or awaken in private life a spirit of enquiry and research in the various fields of philosophy, mechanics or literature.

The Gazette will be printed on a fine double medium sheet, and new type; and every attention bestowed to render its mechanically execution perfect. The first number of the Gazette will appear on or about the thirtieth of June. Persons holding the proposals will be punctual to return the same by the thirtieth of May. Letters by mail, post paid will receive prompt attention.

M. D. HOLBROOK, WILLIAM HENLOCK, JOHN B. BRATTON.

Harrisburg, March 15, 1839.

TERMS.

The State Capital Gazette will be published twice a week during the sitting of the Legislature; and once a week for the remainder of the year, the following prices in advance:

The whole year, \$5 00

The session only, (twice a week,) 2 00