

Alcoid's reason left her, and she fell on the floor with an agonized shriek. She is now in the hospital! The mother had religion to support her and said, 'Thy will be done.' But the shock was too much for her and she now lies beside him who murdered her.

Henry had left the tipping shop at midnight, and with his head swimming with the fumes of rum he reeled towards home; he came to a pile of stone in his way, and not perceiving them he fell in among them, and one sharp stone entered his temple Drunkard! this is a true tale—Beware.

#### AN EXTRACT.

There is nothing so destructive to the morals, and we may add to the peace of any community, as the neglect of parents rich or poor, to teach their sons the importance of being early engaged in some active employment. Too many of the citizens of every place, under the influence of a false pride, suffer their sons, after academical studies, to lounge about the public offices and taverns of their places of residence, rather than to cause them to engage in some important branch of the mechanical arts or force them by dint of their own industry and energies, to seek their fortune in some other pursuit. Nothing is more detestable in our eyes, than to see a healthy good looking youth breaking loose from the restraints of honorable industry, returning to his father's demoral for support and loafing about, rather than by pursuing some occupation which will not only support himself, but give gratification to his worthy parents. We would say to every parent who has such a son, be he rich or poor—rather drive him to "cut his cord of wood a day," than to suffer him to spend his time in idleness. "An idle head is the devil's workshop." That youth, therefore, who has nothing to do, is very apt to become a tattler, a slanderer, and a liar or something worse, and make himself the pest of the community in which he may reside.

#### TORY IRISHMAN:

I say, Patrick, darling, altho' ye's a decent choopper, I'd like to know just what kind of ticket ye voted at the election.

Republican Irishman.—Aye, honey, and it's that I always put in the clane Democratic ticket to be sure.

Tory.—Indade! and working for a Whig like me at the same time? Then quit and go your ways, for I'll have no Loky Foky in my employ.

Rep.—And sure I will, only so you don't forget to hand over that little balance at all at all. But you and I both know honey, that what you call whigs wud go by another name in ould Ireland. And now supposin' there should come a bit of war between Ameriky and England, which side wud you be after supportin'?

Tory.—Swate England—that I wud, sure.

Rep.—Faith! and I was jist thinkin of that same. Bad luck to your Fetheral whigs and Orange men; and hurra for ould Hickory and the gude Democrats, who won't turn off a faithful hand for voting as he places when he comes to Ameriky.—Ye're a mane man, and so was yer father and mother before ye. Bad luck to yer old tory nose, that stands out from yer hard face like a Cork schooner, with a light run out at the ind, sure.—*Mohawk Courier.*

**Extraordinary Defence of Bigamy.**—At the Tyrone assizes, a man named Henry O'Neill was tried for bigamy, and, in his defence, called as a witness his second wife to prove that she had bought him from the first wife, and had paid her 3l. for her husband, being one pound more than she asked. This witness said that the first wife had told her that she had bought the prisoner with her father's money, and that she had, therefore, as much right to sell him as a cow or a pig. The prisoner, on this, seemed to feel that he had made out a complete case. The jury, however, on being charged by the judge, immediately found him guilty, and, to his dismay and horror, his Lordship sentenced him to seven years transportation.

**Washington's opinion of agriculture.**—The following is an extract of a letter from General Washington to Sir Arthur Young, who was distinguished for his devotion to agricultural pursuits:

"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; inasmuch, that I can no more find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests. The design of this observation is only to show how much, as a member of human society, I feel myself obliged by your labors to render respectable and advantageous an employment which is more congenial to the dispositions of mankind than any other."

Great distress exists in some parts of Newfoundland for the want of food. On the 6th of March, it was stated that hundreds of families were subsisting upon a single meal a day, and in many instances this was of the most nauseous character.—The Governor had authorized the distribution of £200, for the relief of the sufferers. The Irish Society had also contributed towards the same subject.

**Steamboat Navigation from Buffalo to New Orleans.**—This sounds well; but will it ever be possible for a traveller to step aboard a steamboat at Buffalo and enjoy an uninterrupted passage to New Orleans, the Gulf of Mexico, the West Indies, and the Atlantic Ocean? Verily, in a year or two he may enjoy that privilege, and the merchants of Detroit may have a direct commerce, without transshipment, with Cuba and Jamaica. Illinois is preparing the way at an estimated expense of \$8,600,000, by constructing the Illinois and Michigan Canal—a "big ditch" sixty feet wide at the bottom—beginning at the Chicago river and terminating at the head of steamboat navigation on the Illinois river. It is supposed that great work will be nearly paid for by the alternate sections of land each side of the canal, granted for the purpose by the government of the U. States.

**Atrocious Murder.**—The Natchez Courier of the 30th ult., contains the particulars of a deed of blood perpetrated in that city on the morning of the 29th. An individual named Tewksbury had a quarrel with his wife on the day previous, in which he received some severe contusions. Among those who interfered was a Mr. Ogg, between whom and Tewksbury blows were changed. On the 29th, Tewksbury met Ogg, and levelling a pistol at him shot him in the breast. Ogg fell; and in a few moments expired. Coroner's verdict "wilful murder." Tewksbury was immediately taken into custody, and after a tedious judicial investigation, Justice McClure decided that he should not be admitted to bail. He accordingly, in close confinement, awaits his trial at the next term of the criminal court.

**Miraculous escape.**—A few days since about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, during a thunder squall, a teamster was passing through a pine forest near Pine Brook, Morris county, N. J. He was driving a pair of horses before one of the "long, low, black looking Dutch wagons." The lightning struck one of the tall pines by the road side, and split the tree from top to bottom, one half of which fell directly across the wagon, severing it completely in twain, and leaving the countryman, with his horses and fore wheels, perfectly unharmed, or himself in any way affected by the electric shock.

The following letter has been furnished to the editors of the Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

#### EXECUTION OF THE PIRATE MARSAUD, AT BORDEAUX.

"BORDEAUX, March 24, 1839.

"Captain Marsaud, who murdered the captain and part of the crew, and took command of the French ship *Alexandre*, (which vessel was seized at Newport, Rhode Island, some time since, and sent under the command of an officer from on board a French man-of-war to Bordeaux) has been tried, found guilty, and executed at Bordeaux for the above crimes. A young man, his second officer, has also been tried and found guilty, but on account of his age has been recommended to mercy. The execution of Marsaud took place three hours after the passing of his sentence. Before his death he made a full confession of all his crimes. He said that seven men were thrown overboard by his order, and that the mate of the ship imploringly begged of him only *one half hour's time*, in order that he might write to and take a last farewell of his mother, and offered him (Marsaud) the sum of 30,000 francs for said half hour, but that he unmercifully denied it to him.

"It is very much wondered at in Bordeaux why it was that the French authorities in the United States experienced so much difficulty from the American magistrates in having such a monster given up. It is also stated that four of the piratical crew who had a hand in the above mutiny and murders are still in the United States, and that all the entreaties of the commander of the French man-of-war *Bergere* could not induce the Americans to give them up."

**Strange if true.**—A correspondent informs us that in the midst of the dreadful storm of plough Monday, a chimney fell through the roof of a house in Monkmouth, and lodged on the floor of a bedroom, in which a bed-ridden old woman, deemed by the faculty incurable, had lain for the last twelve years. The poor creature as if galvanised by the shock, sprang to her legs and rushed down the stairs like a lamplighter, and (adds our informant) she has continued to this time in the enjoyment of good health!—*Gateshead (Eng.) Obs.*

Mr. John Brown Boreland of Borgue, has a ewe which has recently brought forth three lambs, and the yearlings are thriving. This is the fourth time, in succession, that the same prolific animal has produced an equal number, and the whole of the twelve reached maturity.

The Cleveland Gazette announces that the steamboat *Columbus* arrived at Chicago on the 30th of April, being the first arrival of this season. The straits of Mackinaw were clear of ice, and the navigation uninterrupted.

The Fredericksburg Arena states that the wheat crop in the lower part of the valley of Virginia never was more promising.

## POLITICAL.

### THE STATE LOANS.

The loan of \$1,200,000, which was advertised some days since at a premium. We learn also that the loan of \$570,000, authorized to meet loans falling due this month, was taken at a premium by CHARLES S. BROKER, on Tuesday last. Thus we see that notwithstanding all the efforts of the whigs to embarrass the administration of Gov. Porter, and to injure the credit of the state, that they might profit politically by it, such is the confidence of capitalists in his prudence and sagacity that the individual capitalists readily take the loans at an interest of 5 per cent and award a handsome premium to the state.

It is said by those conversant with the subject, and we have no doubt of the fact, that the failure of Gov. Riner to discharge the interest on the state stocks in specie during the suspension, as other states did was a prominent cause of the depression of our stocks abroad. While the holders thereof are already anticipating a more just and enlightened policy from Gov. Porter, the legislature should take early measures to prevent the recurrence of a similar difficulty. The honor and interests of the state alike require it.—*Reporter.*

### PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.

We invite attention to the admirable report of Dr. STRONG, State Treasurer, made to the house of representatives on the 2d. of March last, and which will be found in this days paper. It is in all respects a most important document, showing in a clear and satisfactory manner the real condition of the finances of the state, the deficits in the Treasury from 1835 to 1839, and an estimate of the probable amount which will accrue from the beginning of the year 1839 to the close of the year 1842. The report shows one fact that will account in some measure for the embarrassed state which Governor Porter found the Treasury of the commonwealth, viz that in 1838 the ordinary expenditures of government exceeded the same expenditures in 1836 \$347,974 31. The following are the amounts for each year,

1836	\$769,816 43
1838	1,117,793 74

The report will be found very useful, as well for the estimates it contains of the probable revenue and probable expenditure for the next three years as for the exhibit of the same items during the last three years.—We repeat that the report is a highly interesting and important paper, and will be found well worthy of attention.

### THE MAINE QUESTION.

The Globe of Saturday announces that the President has determined not to send a Special Minister to England at present, and publishes extracts from the correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, as explanatory of the views of the two governments. The Baltimore Patriot gives the subjoined synopsis of this interesting correspondence:

"From this correspondence: it appears that Mr. Stevenson apprised Lord Palmerston in an official note, of the provision made by Congress for such a mission, if in the opinion of the President it should be deemed advisable. He also gave assurance of the President's willingness to institute such mission, and thus change the place of negotiation, which had heretofore been agreed on, from Washington to London; provided it should be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to do so, and would in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, stated that her Majesty's Government considered the communication which Mr. Stevenson had been instructed to make upon the subject of the special mission, as "a fresh proof of the friendly disposition of the President and of the frankness which it is hoped will always characterize the intercourse between the two Governments; and he hastened to reply to that communication, "in the same spirit, and with the same frankness." His note then proceeds to state that Maine having refused to agree to a conventional line, and that their appearing no present means of adjusting the vexed question, in a manner satisfactory to both parties, except by a fresh survey of the territory, so as if possible to trace upon the ground itself the treaty line of 1783—and a messenger having been despatched to Washington for the purpose of suggesting such a proceeding, and of fixing its preliminaries; it is for these, and other good reasons assigned, deemed best by her Majesty's Government and most likely to produce to a favorable and satisfactory result to continue the seat of the negotiations, as they have been begun at Washington. Thus stating, without reserve, the impressions of the British Government upon the measure, the decision of the matter was left to the President. And that decision has been as above stated."

**Annihilation of the United States.**—The St. John's Chronicle, speaking of a war between Great Britain and the United States, says, "We see nothing to prevent the total annihilation, by Great Britain, of the United States, as a nation."

**A voice from North Carolina!**—We daily receive communications from our friends, in the South and Southwest, all of which speak of the onward course of Democracy; and the glorious triumph of our principles, is looked to with perfect certainty throughout the country. So will it always be, when those who fight for principle, are left untrammelled by such as are actuated solely by personal considerations. Let the "true grit" but once throw off these incubuses, who are ready to play the traitor at any moment, and they will present an undivided front, that will strike dismay and confusion into the ranks of those who would make them "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

**Albany Election.**—The charter elections took place at Albany on Tuesday. The party which has hitherto had the ascendancy prevailed, but by a diminished majority. The Albany Argus has the following comparison of the present result with the results of the two last elections:

"Last spring the Federal majority in the city was 603, and last fall 649; it is now only 321, showing a Democratic gain of 328 since last fall."

"When it is recollected what the Republicans have had to encounter; sweeping colonization from the adjacent towns; the appropriation of the almshouse and the police officers to these and other shameful election frauds; and the lavish means and great exertions of the Federalists, in possession of the entire corporation power and facilities, and wielding them without scruple, we only wonder that, by a spontaneous rally at the polls, and avoiding the corrupt practices of their opponents, they have so nearly driven them to the wall. No man can doubt that had the law to preserve the purity of elections passed one day sooner, a very different result would have been seen in at least two of the wards, the 2d and 4th, and that the Democracy of the city would have held, at this moment, a majority of the Common Council."

**The Webster "Bait."**—We copy the following paragraph from the Worcester Palladium:

"Bennett of the New York Herald, states as a fact within his knowledge, that the merchants have raised by subscription, \$65,000, and given it to Mr. Webster; \$45,000 to enable him to pay his debts, and \$20,000 for pocket money for his voyage. If such be not the fact, it ought at once to be shown; for money thus given can be regarded in no other light by the community than as a bribe to constitute the recipient the advocate, on all occasions in Congress or out, of the particular interests of the class whose liberality is exhibited. If Mr. Webster has been thus fed, he cannot hereafter take a seat in Congress as an independent statesman, free to sustain any question that may be antagonistical to the wishes of merchants. Dan. O'Connell draws so freely on the liberality of his friends that by his opponents in England he is called "the great beggar man."

## 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-Stuffs, &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 Confectionery, Nuts, Raisins, Lemons, &c. the whole comprising a complete assortment in his line of business.

Bloomsburg, May 3. D. S. TOBIAS.

## New Store, AND NEW GOODS.



THE subscriber informs the public, that he has taken the store lately occupied by C. D. Fisher, at the lower end of Main 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, Kersemeres, Satinetts, Silks, Ginghams, 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.

## 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 Satinetts, of different styles and colors, Silks, Figured Lawns and Jackonetts, European and American Calicoes and Ginghams, 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.

## SPRING AND SUMMER Fashions.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors, returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, and would now inform them, that he has just received from New York, the Report of the

New York & London Fashions, FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1839,

together with the drafts of the numerous changes, both as regards the style of Making and Trimming, as well as Cutting garments. He is therefore fully prepared now to turn out work in the most superior style of cut and workmanship, and respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.

BERNARD RUPERT. Bloomsburg, April 13.

CHEATY, And all kinds of country Produce, taken in payment for Newspapers, at this Office.