

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.

"NORTH BRANCH CANAL."

"Much pains has been taken by a few mischievous persons, (who are totally destitute of both moral & political principles, and in the habit of slandering and falsifying the actions and doings of their neighbors) to impress it upon the public mind that there has been a private letting, to some of the citizens of this place, of the rebuilding and repairing of the Canal Bridges, &c. The whole story is untrue—it was fabricated and put in circulation by pirates, loafers, and the sly and insidious enemies of the Democratic party, who are watching for the commission of some act, by those who now have charge of the Canal, which they may use to prejudice the public against the Canal Commissioners, the Supervisor, and his deputies. So far, they have watched in vain! Mr. Krownover has been eminently successful in discharging his duty thus far, and he may fearlessly challenge the closest scrutiny into all his acts. The only repairs made, or making, are done by the deputies and hands in his immediate employ, and no repairs have been undertaken but what was absolutely necessary. When the necessary appropriations are made for general repairs, and at the proper time there will be a public letting of the repairs on the public works on the North Branch Canal, after which the public will be publicly informed of the names of the contractors, &c. In the mean time, it would be well for the pirates and disseminators of white and black stories to start something new in the line of their business."

The above article is from the Danville Intelligencer, of the 17th inst. We publish it that our readers may know how much reliance is to be placed in the statements of its author; and to show what means some men will resort to, to shift from their shoulders the responsibilities of a dishonorable transaction. That reports have been in circulation, for some weeks past, that the Supervisor had entered into a private contract with individuals of Danville, for rebuilding the canal bridges between Northumberland and Fishing Creek, is true; but that the story of their being so let, "was fabricated and put in circulation by pirates, loafers, and the sly and insidious enemies of the democratic party," is wholly untrue, unless, indeed, the Supervisor and the gentlemen supposed to have received the contracts, are of that stamp; for it was upon the authority of their assertions, made time and again, in and out of Danville, that such a contract had been made, that the story first came into circulation, and one or more of them have also asserted that the contract had been ratified by the Canal Commissioners. And, in addition, the Supervisor has, within two or three weeks past, offered to enter into a private contract for rebuilding the canal bridges between Fishing Creek and Berwick, with as respectable and high minded a democrat as there is in the county. The offer was indignantly refused; not because the gentleman was not anxious to obtain the contract, but because he considered it an attempt on the part of a few individuals, to make him a party to their disgraceful treatment to, and utter contempt of the voice of the democracy of Columbia county. This offer was intended, no doubt, to "alloy the excitement," which had become general in consequence of the private letting below; but it failed in its object. It was too barefaced for its deformity to be covered up by ever so thick a veil; not even by the abusive language heaped upon the Democracy of the county, for finding fault with these private contracts, in the maniac ravings of the new Prothonotary.

It is with the greatest reluctance that we have said thus much, but a sense of justice to the democratic party, has compelled us to defend them against this gross, wholesale slander from such a source, and for such a purpose. We have heretofore refrained from mentioning the subject, in the hopes that they would see the error of their ways, and retrace their steps without bringing the subject before the public. But in this it seems we were mistaken. Flushed with the success that last winter crowned their efforts to obtain all the offices within the gift of the Executive and Canal Commissioners, and having complete control of the Supervisor, so much so as to make him ap-

point and discharge such assistants as they directed, they thought still further to impose upon the democratic party, by assuming, by private arrangements, all the contracts within his gift, for their own private benefit; but having been promptly met by the veto of the Commissioners, and finding the indignation of the party aroused at their conduct, they attempt to throw the blame on to others, whom they stigmatise as "pirates and loafers," for merely repeating what they themselves have originated. But this will not do them any good. The day of retribution is at hand. The Democracy of Columbia too well understand their tricks to be thus treated by them without rendering a just return. And, in the language of the above extract, we add, that, "In the mean time, it would be well for the pirates and disseminators of white and black stories, [not excluding the new prothonotary,] to start something new in the line of their profession."

CANAL BRIDGE LETTING.

We understand that the Canal Commissioners have, by a resolution of the board, ordered the rebuilding of the bridges upon the North Branch Canal, to be let at public letting. This is as it should be. It is the only proper mode; but at the same time, it is actually necessary that some person should superintend the lettings in whom the public have confidence. We know not whether those upon the lower division are to be under the direction of the Supervisor, and the contracts to be awarded by him. If such is the arrangement, we can assure the Commissioners, that his late attempt to let the building of these bridges, by private contract, to a few individuals, to the exclusion of the many who were desirous of obtaining them, has lost him the confidence, not only of the democratic party of the county, but of the public generally, and that they have no faith in his conducting the business impartially. Nothing now will satisfy the democratic party, and the public generally, that the letting will be fairly and honorably conducted, but the personal superintendance of, at least, one of the Canal Commissioners. It is very important that the bidders should have confidence in the superintendant of the letting, that he will award the contracts to the lowest and best bidders, or otherwise but little attention will be paid to them. But few will take the trouble to hand in proposals, when it is well known that some half a dozen individuals, who are desirous of obtaining all the contracts on the line, have entire control over the contracting power, so much so, that it is believed, no contract would be awarded until it had passed their supervision. We therefore, repeat, that it is actually necessary, that, at least, one of the Commissioners should be present at the letting, that even handed justice may be awarded both to the state and to individuals.

We have a class of people in society who consider that they have a perfect right to say what they please of others, regardless of feeling, while they claim exemption from any retort, being very sensitive when paid off in their own coin. Such appears to be the character of our neighbor of the Register. Several times, within a year past, he has referred to our height in terms of derision, for the express purpose of wounding our feelings. He had no compunctions of conscience upon the subject; no squeamishness in uttering "foul mouthed sarcasm." Oh; no, not he. All is right and honorable on his part. But the moment he fancies, (for it is nothing but his fancy in this case,) that his own infirmities are alluded to, than he bellows like a wounded calf. We have not heretofore alluded to his "foul mouthed sarcasms," as they have always "passed by us like the idle wind," unheeded; but we will now tell the gentleman, that if he hereafter plays with edged tools, he must expect wounded fingers.

Our neighbor threatens to "cut our acquaintance." O horrible. We should be in a desolate situation indeed.

ALMOND H. READ.

The nomination of this gentleman for the office of President Judge of the 18th Judicial district, was rejected by the Senate, on the 14th inst., by a vote of 15 to 15, three of the federal Senators being absent, and one, Mr. Case, of Susquehanna, voting in the affirmative. Mr. Read had the decided wishes of the people of the district for his appointment; but his active exertions in favor of the election of Governor Porter, secured to him the hostility of the federal party.

The Legislature is progressing slowly with the business of the extra session, and if we are to judge from the amount of business cut out for them by a committee appointed for that purpose, the session will be a long one. No appropriations have as yet been made, and it appears to be the policy of the opposition to embarrass the administration as much as possible, by opposing all appropriations for that purpose.

Maj. William Colt, the representative from this county, will accept our thanks for some valuable public documents.

It is stated that the Tippecanoe Club of Cincinnati, since the reception of the news of the Democratic victory in New York, have decided that it is unnecessary to hold any more meetings. What can this mean? Louisville Advertiser.

Horrible Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, while the Brooklyn rail road cars were passing at a rapid rate through Atlantic street a lad about fourteen years old, named McLaughlin, ran at one of the cars, and while attempting to catch hold of it fell beneath the wheels, which passed over him, severing his head from his body. Journal of Commerce.

An item for the Ladies.—Not a few of the profoundest moralists and philosophers of the world have been enthusiastic in their advocacy of early marriages. But Tacitus was ahead of any of them, for he declared that early marriage makes us immortal—that it is the soul and chief prop of empires—and that man who resolves to live without woman, or the woman who resolves to live without man, are enemies to themselves, destructive to world, apostates from nature, and rebels against heaven and earth. Her. and Sent.

Cape Codders.—There are no less than 1000 widows in Barnstable county, their husbands having perished at sea in the perilous life they lead with their small fishing crafts, on the boisterous sea of Newfoundland.

DYING THE DEATH FOR A HAM.

On the 22d of April, a citizen of Louisville, named Ramuel Arbogust, surrendered himself to the authorities of that city, having killed a man named John Harrison, by shooting him. Harrison was caught about daybreak, stealing a ham out of Arbogust's smoke-house. Alarmed by his servant, Arbogust took a double barreled gun, and went down to the yard, where he saw Harrison, to whom he called out to stop, and Harrison did so. He then ordered Harrison to advance to the kitchen door and bring the ham, which he did. Arbogust then made a step or two to call his brother to his assistance. Before Arbogust's brother could arrive, Harrison started to run away, and Arbogust moved into the yard, calling to him to stop or he would shoot him, and saying he would not fire if he stopped; but Harrison went on and then Arbogust fired one barrel of the gun, but that did not stop him. He then fired the other barrel and Harrison got behind a stable or out house and fell. He was shot in the back, about the region of the kidneys, with a large shot which had been put into the gun for shooting dogs. Harrison, when the party from the house came up, exclaimed: "I am a dead man," and died within half an hour. Arbogust was fully committed on a charge of wilful murder, without privilege of bail.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., W. Rose, aged 14 or 15 years, son of Mr. John Rose, of Springfield township, was most shockingly mangled by a thrashing machine which caused his death on the following Thursday.—The machine by which he was injured is of two horse power, moved by apron composed of slabs, bound together edgewise, placed around two cylinders, & united at the ends. Upon this the horses stand, their feet, in front, and about three inches above this apron is an iron cylinder. The boy jumped upon this cylinder, which is about three feet from the ground; his foot slipped off on to apron, the slabs of which caught it, and drew leg & all in under the horses up to his body. The horses could not be readily stopped, and he remained in this situation while the apron passed round nearly twice—tearing away all the flesh from the thigh and lower part of the body breaking the thigh and hip bones.—Mercer Luminary.

The Drunkest man yet.—We have seldom laughed heartier than while reading the following "good" un' from the Cincinnati news:

A fellow who had been paying his devours at the shrine of Bacchus, and like Falstaff had foresworn thin potatoes, stood at the corner of the street about three sheets in the wind endeavoring to sustain himself by the assistance of a post. It was rather a difficult piece of business, for he was first upon one side of it then upon the other. In this emergency a boon companion on the opposite side of the street called to him to come across. "Come across," said the fellow with a hiccup, missing his hold on the post & stumbling at length, "you must be a smart man to suppose that I can come across, when I am too drunk to stay where I am."

The twenty-third anniversary of the American Bible Society was held at New York, on Thursday morning. The honorable John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, the President, presided assisted by numerous Vice Presidents. It appears from the annual report of the treasurer, that the receipts during the year were 95,129 dollars 72 cents, and the expenditures 98,205 dollars 21 cents. The increase of auxiliaries since the last anniversary is twenty-four, among the legacies reported, was one of a thousand pound sterling bequeathed by James Douglass, Esq. of Cavers, Scotland. The calls for supplies of the holy scriptures in various parts of the world amount to 50,000 dollars; many of them are so urgent that the board had made grants in anticipation of the receipts to the amount of 43,000 dollars, and as there is less than one-fourth of this sum received into the treasury, the board recommend friends of the society to take early measures to supply the treasury with funds to commence a second supply of the scriptures to the destitute in the United States. During the last year 134,837 copies were issued; whole number 2,588,235, printed in seventeen different languages.

A MATHEMATICIAN.

A boy about fifteen years old once said to me, with an important air, "I went through Daboll's arithmetic three times last winter, sir, and I can do any sum in the hardest chychering book you can bring."

I did not dispute him, nor doubt but what he could mechanically obtain the answer of almost any sum found in a book under a rule. But thought he had, like many others, made figures without thinking, and I asked him the following question:

"What will twenty pounds of beef come to at twelve cents per pound, provided the beef is two thirds fat?"

He hesitated a while, and then said, "If you will tell me what the fat comes to, I'll do the sum." I laughed heartily, for I could not restrain myself. He soon said to me, with considerable spirit:

"If you will tell me the rule it comes under, I will tell you what it comes to."

I still said nothing, for his ludicrous embarrassment prevented my speaking at the instant, when he with great vehemence said:

"It is an unfair sum—I never saw such a sum in the book in my life."

He considered me an impertinent school master, and I put him down as a fair specimen of most of the children taught in our common schools. They make no application of their lessons to the practical business of life. They do not think. They are not taught that thinking has any thing to do with obtaining an education. This unfortunate lad had never brought the business of the world on to the slate, or into the school room. Now, that two thirds fat he could not understand—he could not put the fat under any rule—he had never seen a sum that had any fat in it before.—[Satirical hints on People's Education.]

THE RICH MAN'S DAUGHTER.

It is often said that the times are strangely altered; and certain it is the people are. It was once thought to be honorable to be engaged in some honorable and useful avocation—but now-a-days it is thought honorable to be idle. There is complaint of the high prices of all necessities of human existence, and with much truth. But if the amount of idleness could be calculated with mathematical accuracy throughout our extended Republic, and allow the drones only half price for services they might perform, which others are now paid for, it might not be an unsafe calculation to put down the whole amount now paid for provisions and marketing in the United States. It is not a little inconsistent to hear parents whine about the price of provisions, while they bring up their daughters to walk the streets and expend money.

In one of the great commercial cities, there resides a gentleman worth from two to three millions of dollars. He had three daughters, and he required them alternately to go into the kitchen and superintend his domestic concerns. Health & happiness, he said, were thus promoted; besides, in the vicissitudes of fortune they might, ere they should close their earthly career, be compelled to rely upon their hands for a livelihood; and he would say that they could never become wives and proper heads of families, until they knew by practical experience, all the economy of household affairs. One of the daughters is now the wife of a Governor of a State—all at the head of very respectable families—and they carry out the principles implanted by their worthy parent—winning and securing the esteem of all around them.

Let the fair daughters of our country draw lessons from the industrious of the past. The companions of men who fought in the revolution, were inured to hardships and accustomed to unceasing toil—and so did they educate their daughters. Health, contentment, happiness and plenty, smiled round the family altar. The damsel who understood most thoroughly and economically the management of domestic matters, and who was not afraid to put her hands into a washing-tub, for fear of destroying their elasticity and dimming their snowy whiteness, was sought for by the young men of those days as a fit companion for life—but now-a-days to learn the mysteries of the household would make our fair ones faint away, and to labor, comes not into the code of modern gentility.

BLOOMSBURG IRON FOUNDRY, AND Threshing Machine, AND PORTABLE HORSE POWER MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends, that they continue Manufacturing Threshing Machines and Portable Horse Powers, on the most improved plans, made of the best materials and in the most workmanlike manner, and which they will warrant to stand with fare usage, and not injure the grain by breaking it.—They have surpassed all others where they have been introduced, in Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina.

Frat's Patent Smut, OR, GRAIN HULLING MACHINE, Improved. An article of great utility to Millers, for cleansing the grain for preparing it for flouring. These machines are manufactured of cast and wrought iron, and are supposed to last on hundred years. They are in general use in the state of New York and in part of Pennsylvania.

Ploughs AND Stoves,

and all kinds of Machinery, cast and fitted up, and all sorts of

HOLLOW WARE kept on hand, and sold by wholesale. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by LEWIS H. MAUS & Co. Bloomsburg, May 25, 1839. 3rd

French Burr Mill-Stones.

B. S. WOOLVERTON Against the World for good Mill-Stones and Bolting Cloths.

MILLERS wishing the above articles, are requested to call and examine my Stock, at Danville, Columbia County, Pa., or at Lewistown, on the Juniata. Danville, May 25, 1839.

William Kahler, Tailor,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of MIFFLINVILLE, and the adjoining vicinity, that he has opened a shop in said village, where he intends to prosecute the above business in all its various branches. The best of workmanship and a perfect fit will be warranted on every garment entrusted to his care. Mifflinville, April, 1839.

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

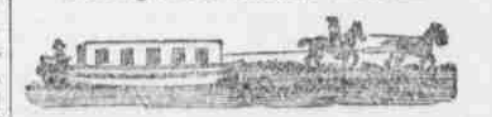
Patent Horse Collar, acknowledged by all to be superior to any ever before made in this county.

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.

SUSQUEHANNA LINE.



THIS line has commenced running regularly between Wilkes-Barre, Northumberland, Williamsport, Harrisburg to Philadelphia and all intermediate places. The Boats leave Wilkes-Barre daily, at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrive at Northumberland next morning at 7 1/2 o'clock A. M. and Harrisburg the following evening at 9 o'clock; where passengers will remain over night, and take the rail road cars at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia by 2 o'clock P. M. At Northumberland the North and West Branch boats connect: This line arrives at the junction of the Juniata in time to connect with all the western lines for Pittsburg.

Returning passengers by this line will leave Broad street, Philadelphia, every day at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Harrisburg at 3 o'clock P. M. Northumberland next morning 8 o'clock, Williamsport by 7 P. M. and Wilkes-Barre by 7 o'clock the following morning—through in 48 hours.

To families moving west this line offers great advantage—charges upon freight very moderate, and persons with their families may rely upon having all their goods taken with them.

Fare to Northumberland	2 00
" Williamsport	3 50
" Duncan's Island	3 50
" Harrisburg	4 00
" Philadelphia	8 00

For freight or passage apply to P. McC. GILCHRIST, Phoenix Hotel. Wilkes-Barre, May 7, 1839.—4