



BLOOMSBURG

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1833.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

AND THE

CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

We are requested to mention, that a public examination of the school of Mr. Newton, will be had at the Methodist meeting house, in Bloomsburg, on Thursday next, the 17th inst., commencing at half past one o'clock in the afternoon. Addresses may be expected on the occasion. A general invitation is tendered to parents and all others who take an interest in schools, to be present.

THE ELECTION

Is over, and it may appear strange to our democratic brethren abroad, that Wm. Colt should be elected by so small a vote as 1660 in a county where last year he received about 2400—and that Valentine Best, the would be dictator, should be defeated in his election for Prothonotary, after having received the appointment from the Governor, by less than one half the number of votes polled for Colt last year, and but trifle over two thirds of his present vote. But their surprise will vanish when they understand the reasons which have governed the democracy of the county in their course at the late election. There is no county in the state, in which the democracy are more intelligent, independent and true to their principles than in this. They hate deception and trickery in their agents, whether in the humble station of an editor—a delegate to nominating conventions, or in the more extended and important sphere of members of Legislative bodies. They are sincere in their principles, and advocate them because they believe them just and true. They do not themselves change from day to day as the wind bloweth. They are as firm as the rock of ages, and they want their agents to be possessed of the same stamina of character. Mr. Colt not having exhibited this trait in his Legislative capacity, but having departed in several instances from the known principles and wishes of his constituents, many of them could not give him their support, consequently his vote has been decreased about one third. As for Valentine Best, although his name has gone abroad as a tower of strength in the county, he never has had any real popularity or influence other than a certain artificial influence which his station and associates gave him. No party or set of men could ever place any confidence in him further than the present moment. He has emphatically been the "High Priest and Grand Master of Somersets" for the county; and well has he sustained the character. The people had become disgusted with his course, and the first opportunity that offered, have shaken him off, as an incubus. Poor soul!—"We pity him." He should learn wisdom from the past, and become an honest politician. We shall pursue this subject hereafter.

THE POOR HOUSE.

The people will rejoice to learn that the Poor House project has been defeated by a large majority, but few voting for it out of Mahoning. We knew it would be so if the people become acquainted with the real merits of the question. When we first broached the subject, we stated that we believed it was a project of Danville to throw the support of their poor upon the county generally. This was denied by the Intelligencer, at the same time declaring that the votes of Mahoning would show who were in favor of it. And they do show that we were correct in our belief, as Mahoning polled 263 for, and only 27 against it, or more for it than all the rest of the county. Who wanted the Poor House, Mr. Best, Danville or the county generally? and who sent the petitions to Harrisburg, as you stated, from various parts of the county?—Speak out and let us know the truth from you for once. You can do it with safety now, as it cannot affect your election.

"Some things can be done as well as others," was an original saying of Sam Patch, but more recently adopted by Valentine Best, and still more recently by the democracy of Columbia county, as their motto while casting the votes against their Grand Master of Somersets. No man ever received a more severe rebuke at the hands of an abused and insulted people, than he has received, at the late election from the democracy of this county. For the last twelve years he has published, what he pretended to term a democratic paper, assuming the power and authority of controlling the actions of the party. Always advocating, or pretending to advocate regular nominations, he never has abided the decision of the county conventions, only when they coincided with his views and wishes; he has, therefore, as often been found upon one side as the other, dividing and distracting the party to subserve his own private ends. In his editorial career he has never advocated with his pen, any particular measure of policy, but his only aim has appeared to be to advance the personal interest of a few would be great men immediately around.—To effect this, he has by turns, praised, flattered, abused, slandered and insulted, almost every prominent individual in the county. Although he has at times, shown a good deal of policy and management in his electioneering campaigns, yet you could almost always see the spirit of malice or revenge peeping out from behind the curtain in the most of his transactions. He has long known that he was hated and despised by a majority of the democratic party, and that he had forfeited all just claims to any influence by his coarse rivalry and personal attacks on individual character, to obtain his ends. Instead of acting upon principle, or for principle, he has often attempted to carry measures, by diverting the attention of the public from the real issue in question, by personally abusing individuals, expecting by this means, to compel all through fear, to submit to his dictation. He has thus nominally obtained an influence in the county, which he verily believed to be real. Under this impression he, last winter, applied for and obtained the appointment of Prothonotary, not, as he states, by the unanimous recommendation of the democratic party, but by their silence. They were willing he should have it for the short term of six months, that they might have an opportunity of expressing at the polls, their disapprobation of his political course as an editor. That opportunity has been had, and long, loud and deep, has the voice of reprobation sounded in his ears. They have met him in the open field, and defeated him by democratic votes. They have taught him a lesson, that even he, as reckless of principle and feeling as he is, may profit. They have taught him that "low, vulgar, scurrility, are not a passport to the favor," of the democracy of the "STAR OF THE NORTH."

We find the following items of "Democratic Reforms" in the Harrisburg States Capitol Gazette. As they entirely meet our views, we extract them. We cannot too strongly impress, upon the Democratic party the necessity of urging these reforms in our Banking system, upon the attention of the next Legislature. Meetings should be held in every county, nay, in every township, to this effect. If it is not done, the probability is that there will be a "batch of fifty new unrestricted Banks" during the coming winter, fastened upon the vitals of the community, to suck out its life blood.

DEMOCRATIC REFORMS.

- First.—The passage of a law placing banking operations, and banking institutions upon the same footing with other kinds of business.
Second.—The passage of a law making the property of all the stockholders in a bank liable for any deficiencies that may arise on settlement of its affairs.
Third.—The passage of a law prohibiting, after a certain period, the issue or circulation of any bill of a less denomination than ten dollars.
Fourth.—The insertion in all bank charters and all other acts of incorporation a provision placing them at any time under the entire control of the Representatives of the People. Thus enabling the people, through their representatives, to prevent any abuses which they may perceive growing out of the existence of such corporations.
Fifth.—The total and entire separation of all the banking influence of the country from the administration of the General Government.

In our paper of to-day, will be found the returns of the election in this county, so far as received. It will be perceived that Colt is elected, and Best and the poor house defeated.

Valentine Best, is defeated—"literally used up." He did not allow judgment to go by default, but he has, for the last six weeks, "fought for his place." He has visited from house to house, urging the people to vote for him upon the grounds of his having been appointed by the Governor, and that it was passing censure on him (the Governor,) by not confirming the appointment with their votes. This has given him hundreds of votes which he would not otherwise have obtained, and we verily believe, had he not this plea, his vote would have been at least one third if not one half less than it is, so limited is his personal popularity, arising out of the disreputable course he has pursued in his editorial career.

"Damn that little Columbus, how she kicks," exclaimed Valentine Best, as the returns of the election of Prothonotary came pouring in upon him from all quarters of the county, on Tuesday evening last.—"I really thought I had drawn the chains so tight that they could not be slipped; but it seems both heels have been used as if the devil was in them. It must be that I oiled them too much."

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York has again been visited by a most destructive conflagration. On Saturday evening last, about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in Albany street, and consumed three buildings, and seriously injuring several more. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sunday morning, another broke out in Eldridge street, which destroyed 6 buildings, and injured several others. Whilst the fire in Eldridge street was still raging, another broke out in Water street, and raged with great fury for several hours, consuming about 60 very valuable buildings. The entire square, bounded by Front, Burling Slip and Water street was destroyed, besides a large number of buildings on Water street. Loss estimated a \$1,000,000. Insurance, \$650,000.

The election for Mayor, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, resulted as follows:
Swift, 3343
Kane, 3294
Montgomery, 2670.

As neither candidate had a majority of all the votes polled, it devolves on the city council to elect one of the two highest. As Swift is a whig he will undoubtedly be elected.

The Democracy of Maryland has covered itself with glory at the late election. They have effected an entire revolution in that state. They have elected five, if not six, out of eight members of Congress, and a large majority of the House of Delegates. The delegation in the last Congress, stood 5 federalists to 3 democrats. O, that odious Sub Treasury System! What havoc it makes among the whigs.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION:

Destruction of more than 47 buildings, and a greater loss of property than has fallen upon Philadelphia by a similar calamity for many years!!! With loss of life to three firemen!!!!

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.

Philadelphia was visited last night and this morning with one of the most disastrous fires that has fallen upon us for perhaps the last twenty years, attendant with loss of life to at least two daring firemen! At half past eleven the alarm was given that Mt. Prescott's large provision store No. 10, South wharves between Market and Chestnut streets was on fire, which within ten or fifteen minutes was a solid sheet of flames, from ground floor to far above the roof, the fire broke out in the immediate vicinity of the wharf and shipping which a strong high wind from North East carried into the city, saving the shipping, but dealing almost entire destruction to the whole blocks of stores and houses from Water to Front streets.

The Times, the paper from which the above extract is made, here gives a lengthy description of the buildings and property destroyed, from which we gather the following list of their number and location.

- On Front street below Chestnut, 4; above Chestnut, 10, and 2 partially injured.
On Water street above Chestnut, lower side 9; upper side 3, two slightly injured.
On Water street below Chestnut, upper side 3; lower side 2.
On Chestnut street, below Front, upper side 3, and the large steamboat Coffee House on the lower side kept by Thomas D. O'Connor.
A double store house on Taylor's alley.
The tailoring establishment of Enoch Allen, at the corner of Chestnut and Water and adjoining one below were also consumed.

The walls of a building corner of Chestnut and Water street fell and buried beneath its ruins several human beings.

The same paper adds, Repeated explosions of gunpowder or salt-petre were heard among the burning ruins. The wind, we repeat, was strong right upon the city, which with the narrowness of Water street, enabled the firemen, though they never evinced more alacrity or daring energy to save little or no property. About one half of the square between Market and Chestnut is injured or destroyed by the fire. The Camden and Amboy rail road office at the foot of Chestnut street, was saved as if by a miracle. It was a low building, with old wooden roof, and was burned up to by the fire; how it escaped destruction we cannot divine. A contemporary who witnessed the scene says:—"The showers of sparks which fell on the shingle roofs of scores of houses in the vicinity, threatened the whole neighborhood with danger and destruction. But the firemen exerted themselves in the most becoming and manly spirit. They risked life and limb and we every moment feared to hear of some disaster. We saw numbers of them in the most perilous situations, on roofs, walls and chimneys, with buckets and hose pipes, extinguishing the flames as fast as they appeared. Around the flaming edifices—near which the heat was so intense that it was difficult to remain—they played their engines with a skill extraordinary.

The scene was at once sublime and terrific. The light was sufficiently vivid to render the Jersey shore perfectly distinguishable, the agitated water reflected the flames like a mirror; the island—the shipping—two or three sloops sailing by; the steamboats, and houses; roofs and steeples of all standing out in bold relief, presented a picture of a truly remarkable and exciting character.

In Luzerne county, Chester Butler, whig and Joseph Griffin, democrat, are elected to the Legislature, and Jasper Fassett, Prothonotary.

The Doylestown Democrat mentions a stalk of Buckwheat, raised in Montgomery township, measuring 5 feet 6 inches in height, and containing 2158 grains.

Lane, the sergeant of the guard at the Missouri Penitentiary, who recently shot down and killed a convict named Coatsmore has been convicted of murder, and sentenced to be executed.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Died on the 20th Sept. near the Oneida Castle, Ondayaka, head chief of the Onondagas aged about ninety-six years. At the time of his death Ondayaka, with the subordinate chiefs and principle men of his nation was on his way to join in electing a head chief of the council of the latter tribe. Ondayaka placed himself at the head of the deputation of the Onondagas, and commenced the performance of the ceremonies observed on such occasions, when he was suddenly seized with the bilious cholera. Calling the next chief in authority to fill his station he withdrew to the road "it was the will of the Great Spirit that he should live no longer upon the earth." He then sent for his people and took leave of them after counselling them to cultivate and practice temperance and brotherly love in their councils and among the people of the nation and friendship and integrity with all. He soon after became unable to speak, and in a few hours his spirit was gathered to the Great Spirit who gave it.—[Oneida Whig.

A mintfall.—The Quincy (Mass.) Patriot of Saturday, states that "a young man, named Lewis Brigham, in Northborough, about ten days since in digging for wood-chucks, unearthed a metal kettle, containing near three pecks, by measure, of old coin, of various denominations, about one third of which was gold and the remainder silver. The vessel was so completely decomposed as to be of no strength, and barely to retain its form. The exact amount of the money has not been ascertained."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: "Our severe equinoctial storm wound up yesterday with a fall of snow, as liberal in quantity as it was untimely in season. It was followed last night, not by frost, but a perfect congelation. At a distance from the lake, on the highlands, we doubt not the depth of snow was at least six or eight inches."

A Nut for Geologists.—It is stated in the Brookville (Indiana) American of late date that Messrs. Cummins and McNutt, who are digging a well for their steam mill in Union town, of that county, when about thirty-five feet below the surface of the earth came upon several pieces of wood, limbs of trees, leaves, &c. The wood was of the swamp cedar, none of which is supposed now to grow in the West. That paper says: "The town of Union is in a flat, brush country, far removed from any stream or water course, and near the well is the stump of a large oak, which has just been cut down, and which has stood the storms of many hundred winters. When were these leaves and limbs deposited thirty-five feet below the root of this sturdy oak!—N. Y. New Era.

An experiment has been made in Scotland, showing the practicability of towing canal boats by means of locomotives. The first trial was made on the Firth and Clyde canal, on the banks of which a rail way had been laid when a large passenger boat containing ninety passengers with their baggage was drawn by the engine through the water at the rate of seventeen miles an hour. The experiment was repeated several times in the course of the day with equal success at each time. Several heavy vessels with masts were taken in tow afterwards and carried along the rates varying from three to five miles per hour. The engine employed being intended only for a slow trade was not made to go at a greater speed than eighteen miles per hour, but it was supposed by the persons who witnessed the experiment that with proper locomotives boats on canals could be caused to move with a velocity equaling that attained on the boat railroads.—New York Ea. Post.

Murder and Suicide.—The borough of Johnstown in this county, was made the scene of one of those dreadful tragedies, last Monday, which have of late become very frequent in this country, but we believe never before enacted in this county.

The circumstances of the case, as they came to our knowledge, are as follows: The cry of murder was heard in the house of a man named Fulmer, about noon on Monday last, which alarmed the neighborhood, who forced their way into the house, and found Fulmer and his wife waltering in their own gore in the agonies of death.

He had stabbed his wife twice in the abdomen and once near the heart, and then stabbed himself in the abdomen and cut his own throat, severing the jugular vein, before those alarmed by her cries arrived on the spot.

We have heard no reason assigned for this horrible act, but learn that Fulmer has frequently threatened to kill his wife and then destroy himself. We know nothing of his previous character, but learned that he was about 60 years of age, and the father of a large family.

Notes.

THE Vendor Notes of John Weisman are in my hands, and can be settled with me any time before the first of November next, at which time all that remain unsettled, will be left with a Justice of the Peace for collection. PETER MENSH. Bloom, Oct. 5 1833 23.

For Sale, 75 Acres

Of land lying in Fishing creek township, Columbia county, the estate of William Park, late of Brown county, Ohio, deceased, will be sold at private sale. Any person wishing to purchase will enquire of the subscriber, in Madison township, who is duly constituted agent of the heirs of said deceased, for the purpose of making sale of the same.—Also,

75 Acres,

Adjoining the above, is offered for sale, together with the above, or separate, as may suit. Indisputable deeds will be made. RUSSEL PARK. Jerseytown, Oct. 5 1833. 23

Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills. A GENUINE ARTICLE. I would state to my customers, and the public generally, that they ought to be very cautious in purchasing Dr. Leidy's Pills; as it is said, they are counterfeited. I am not aware that such is the fact but should strongly suspect those who put such reports in circulation, from sinister motives, to be most likely to have the deceivable article. J. E. MOYER. Bloomsburg Oct. 1. 1833.

THE Subscriber has just received, an addition to his former stock of goods, which he offers at the most reduced prices.

Among the articles he has received a fresh supply of Gunpowder, Fruits, Nuts and Torso Oil of Anise, Peppermint, Cinamon, Cloves, Wintergreen, Hemlock and Lemon; Cams—Mastic, Sandal and Copal.

COPAL VARNISH China Soap Roman Calender, Wagon Muds, Lady's Corsets of Wood, Whalebone & Steel, 6 lbs. of Dolls, assorted sizes and quality, Hoops and Laces—a superior article. He has also many other articles in the Drug, Confectionary, and Fancy lines of his business, all of which are first-rate, and offered for sale very cheap. JOHN R. MOYER. Bloomsburg Oct. 5, 1833.

A SHURE REMEDY FOR WORMS. Doct. Morrison's Vegetable Vermifuge or Compound Extract of Pink Root. For sale by D. S. Tobias Leath Emporium.

DYERS OPEN YOUR EYES. BENGAL Indigo Spanish do, Venetian, Blue & Purple; White do, for sale cheap and good, at the Bloomsburg Ware House, by D. S. TOBIAS.

BLACK LEATHER VARNISH. A superior article of Black Leather Varnish for Saddles &c. just arrived and for sale, by the gallon, or smaller quantities, at the Hoops Emporium by D. S. Tobias Bloomsburg.