

whence there is no return." The soldiers were arranged in order, and their deeply sorrowful countenances showed the sincere commiseration they felt for the condemned and the malignant and revengeful glances which were cast upon the accused and his accomplices plainly proved the almost universal belief of the innocence of this victim of private hate and individual revenge.

The signal was given;—the rifles were levelled to close the scene, when lo! in the distance, a cloud of dust was seen, caused by the rapid approach of two horsemen.—Orders were given to stay the execution. All stood in breathless expectation. On the riders came swiftly as the mountain torrent nor stopped until their horses stood in the front of the condemned. A minute more, and Isabella Morton was in her fathers arms.

It would be impossible to describe the joy—the deep impassioned feeling which they exhibited. In many eyes was seen the unbidden tear and many a rough soldier was perceived to wipe his sun burnt cheek upon the effecting scene.

In the mean time Maj. Henderson, (for our other traveller was none else), was in close consultation with General Marion who, after listening for a moment, gave orders for the indefinite postponement of the execution, and for the institution of a new trial. Maj. Henderson, in testimony of the accused, confirmed the evidence of the former witness; and in proof of the falsity of the whole testimony of the accusers, stated that it had been scarcely three years since this same Carns was invested with a commission as Captain; which, being corroborated by more than half a dozen witnesses, rendered, null and void the whole charge. Upon looking around, the accusers were no where to be seen, having, upon the discovery of their villainy, silently absconded. Capt. Morton was now declared innocent and free.

With many thanks to Gen. Marion and the soldiery for the great interest shown in his welfare, he determined to depart immediately to his own house. As he was about to mount his horse, he grasped Major Henderson by the hand and said, "Hitherto I have only known you as a firm and uncompromising adherent to the Republican party, and consequently as my enemy. I hope, however (all party considerations being laid aside,) hereafter to know you as a friend. I shall be happy to see you at any time when you can make it convenient and I hope hereafter you will regard my house as your home." So saying he mounted his horse, and, accompanied by his daughter, who, by the assiduity of Major Henderson, was already in the saddle, rode off. Scarcely a billow-tossed mariner, returning to the land of his nativity and the home of his childhood, after a long wearisome and dangerous voyage upon the stormy ocean, ever felt sentiment more exquisitely pleasing, than did Captain Morton and his daughter, as they approached their home; the seat of so much domestic happiness.

When Isabella heard the decision of the Court Martial, by which the father was doomed to death she felt that there was still hope if Major Henderson could be found. She knew that he could testify to the falsity of the charge preferred against her father and to him she determined to go. Where he was, no one knew. Having ascertained the direction which he had taken she departed from home accompanied by a cousin, a boy of fifteen, and a trusty negro servant. With the success of her efforts the reader is already acquainted. Three days after their return they received a visit from Major Henderson. It is almost needless to state that the oath which her father had sworn was recalled, and that the daughter's "plighted vows" remain unbroken. At the close of the war,—which took place in about six months from the time of the occurrence of the events, which we have just related,—Maj. Henderson was made the happy possessor of a lovely wife, more dear to him than all Gonocida's hidden store." As Maj. Henderson was first in war," so was he not entirely unknown in a civil capacity. Long was he distinguished in the Legislature of his native State for his integrity and devotedness to the interest of his constituents. For many years the father was spared to behold the happiness and felicity of his children, and to perceive that Isabella was not less lovely and engaging as the dutiful and affectionate wife of a fond and devoted husband than when known as the "Tory's Daughter."

A HEART-TOUCHING STORY.

A genteel and intelligent young man about thirty years of age; named George Mortimer Wardwell, was recently taken up at St. Louis on a charge of being drunk in the streets and disturbing the peace. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and evidently laboured under great emotion. When requested to give some account of himself (we copy from the St. Louis Bulletin) he replied:

Sir—I have now arrived at that extremity of degradation which, long ago, I became satisfied would one day or other become my portion. Sir, I do not believe I was born to this. In my youth, when I first started in the world, my prospects and hopes were as bright as the sky which bent over me. I married a beautiful wife, when I was twenty eight years old, and had acquired a considerable competence. Sir; I need not tell you how I loved her! I see by your countenance that you know something of human nature, and are already satisfied that I am not a common loafer—and that I have

been driven to the present extremity by some extraordinary circumstances. But I will proceed with my story. Two years after I was married to my wife—who was a young English lady of handsome expectations—and had a beautiful boy to bless me with his innocent endearments, we received letters from England, announcing the death of my wife's father, and soliciting me to come to England immediately, for the purpose of settling up the affairs of the deceased, and receiving my wife's portion of the estate. I immediately made preparation for my departure and leaving my wife under the protection of my intimate friend, whose name was Henry Anson Willoughby, I set sail for England.

"My business detained me longer than I had anticipated, and I began to feel the most intense anxiety in regard to my family. The letters which I received from my wife grew brief and infrequent, sometimes started me with their abruptness. Just before the final steps in regard to my wife's portion were about to be completed, I received a letter from America, warning me to hasten home, if I would preserve my future happiness and honor of my wife I imagine my dismay! I hurried home, leaving my business still unsettled, and arrived in time to find my hearth desolate, my wife eloped with my friend Willoughby, and my boy—my darling boy—in the Orphan Asylum—an object of public charity!"

"Willoughby had represented himself as a rich planter from Alabama and that he was sojourning at the north for the purpose of regaining his health. Placing my child under proper protection, I flew in pursuit of the destroyer of my peace, with my heart bursting with revenge. At Montgomery (Ala.) I learned that Willoughby had been there, in company with a lady, who he called his wife—that he had been for years a notorious black leg and swindler, and had gone to Mobile; leaving his wife (my wife) behind in circumstances of destitution. After waiting for some time, and hearing nothing from her base paramour, she borrowed money of some of the citizens and followed him.

"Mad with rage and disappointment, I pursued. At Mobile I lost all traces of the villain and his wretched victim. I proceeded to New Orleans; and on making inquiries of the different boats, I was told by the Captain of one of them engaged in running to St. Louis, that a woman answering the description I gave, had gone up the river on his boat some time since. I immediately embarked for this place, sir; and my money being nearly exhausted, I was compelled to take a passage on deck."

"I arrived here in a complete destitution; and being unable to learn any thing of my wife or the villain Willoughby, I became discouraged and disheartened—the boat was my resort. I mingled with the vilest of the vile; and, last night was persuaded by several others, to visit a house of ill fame. I entered—and the first object that met my gaze was my wife sitting upon the lap of a disgusting ruffian and resting her tender cheek, which I had not suffered "even the winds of Heaven to visit too roughly," to his disgusting caresses. Sir, sir! I became mad! I can tell you no more, but that I rushed from the house, invoking the most impious maledictions upon him who had been the cause of such misery and anguish; and found myself this morning in the situation you now behold me. Sir; nothing which you can inflict will be a punishment to me; and you can bestow no greater favor than to take my life, I have lived too long—I am ready to die."

He was discharged.

UNITED STATES BANK.

It is hinted that this "regulator" of the currency—this "balance-wheel" of federalism—the hope of speculators, and the scourge of an honest people, is about to wrap around its numerous sins and peccadilloes the drapery of its sickened expansions and lie down in dreams of land speculations stock in rail-roads, and the virtue of post notes—that is, it is about to make a final exit. If self-torture in sufficient punishment to the guilty, and an ignoble death commensurate to the deeds of evil and wrongs perpetrated by this institution, then let it pass quietly out of existence—let it find, as soon as possible, a refuge from the frowns and execrations of the wise and good, and seek the grave of oblivion to bury its long catalogue of deception and fraud, its treacheries and broken promises—with the memory of those whose treason to their country and faithlessness to their constituents, ultimately in giving it a rascally existence, and a more iniquitous exit.

At all events, the Bank humbug has now exploded—and though rotten facilities and fictitious aids may assist her in dragging out a few more beggarly years, her fate is sealed—the people have passed sentence upon her. The verdict is one of deep and unequivocal condemnation.—*State Capitol Gazette.*

Advice to Young Ladies.—The editor of the Boston Republican gives the following excellent advice to young ladies: The most important question for a young lady to ask, when a man pops the question, is "Do you take a newspaper and pay for it?" Always have a dish of hot water handy in case he says no, but if he says yes, pin him, he's your man by all means.

The blacks are said to be now more numerous in the United States than the Indians were originally.

News by Mails.

Mr. Amos Bixbey, rear Marshall, Clark co., Ill., and formerly of Columbus, Ohio, shot himself on the 3d of November, leaving a paper in which he states that he has meditated the act for 15 years. He has left personal property to the amount of \$5000, and 480 acres of land, valued at nearly the same amount. His friends reside in Maine.

The New Orleans American proposes lines of Telegraphs throughout the Union—so as to expedite news with still greater rapidity than at present by steam.

The committee selected by the volunteers who were on duty at Harrisburg, Pa., last winter, to wait on the Auditor General for the purpose of obtaining pay for their services on that occasion, have succeeded in obtaining the object of their mission. The troops are to receive pay for one month and their rations.

The progress of brick building at St. Louis, Mo. may be estimated from the fact that near 20 millions of bricks are manufactured there annually.

The St. Louis Republican of the 12th inst. states that by the latest accounts from the south-west Gen. Arbuckle still persisted in his demand for the murderers of Ridge. It is believed the demand will be resisted, and the General made a requisition on the Governors of Arkansas and Missouri for military aid.

The Sag Harbor Corroctor of Wednesday says—We understand that on Saturday last, the residence of King David (Hanble) at Montauk was destroyed by fire, and David and a squaw burned with it.

The Emperor of Russia has presented the University of the city of New York with a valuable and splendid work on Surgery.

Gen. Jackson is to be invited to New Orleans, to participate in the approaching celebration of the 8th of January.

Rail Road Speed.—It is said that a method has been invented in England of giving a speed of two hundred miles an hour to a locomotive.

The New York Legislature will assemble at Albany on the first of January next.

To the Ladies.—The gallant Congress of Texas has offered a premium of nearly 3000 acres of land to every woman who shall marry a citizen of Texas who was one at the declaration of independence.

A black woman at Salem N. J. was burnt to death by her clothes taking fire while in a state of beastly intoxication.

There are thirty-five sovereigns in the world belonging to the Catholic Church.

A miller near Dayton, Ohio has contracted to deliver 1000 barrels of flour at \$3.62½. All kinds of provisions are coming down.

The St. Louis Republican thinks that the boundary difficulties between Missouri and Iowa are at an end.

A proposition to repeal the general Bank Law of Georgia, was recently rejected by the Legislature of that State.

Wheat is selling in Zanesville, Ohio, at 50 cents, and Flour at 3.25.

The State debt of Massachusetts is nearly five millions of dollars. The greater part of it has been created by the loan of the credit of the State to the Western Rail road.

It is mentioned as a disgraceful fact in a Texas paper, that in the town of Houston, with a population of 3000 there is no house of public worship. The Boston Transcript says they have a theatre, fifty gambling houses, and near a hundred grog shops.

An Italian in Cincinnati is straightening up all his accounts, to be prepared for the great universal conflagration, which from the great recent prevalence of fires, he is convinced will occur in 1840.

The population of the City of Mexico is estimated at 200,000.

A resolution has been introduced into the legislature of Georgia, authorizing the Governor to issue writs of Scire Facias against all the banks which have forfeited their charters by a suspension of specie payments or other acts prohibited by law.

The great Whig party in Miller county, Missouri, presented an undivided front at the late Congressional election—because only one Whig vote was given in the county.

Rail Road Travelling.—It is estimated that about four hundred thousand persons travel over the rail road between New York and Baltimore, annually; and a like number over the road from Baltimore to the city of Washington.

When Doctor Franklin was first presented to the queen of France, it was in company with a number of distinguished foreigners, who, according to etiquette, knelt before her majesty and kissed her hand.

When the Doctor's turn came, he walked boldly up, and suddenly putting his arm around her majesty's neck, gave her a hearty smack on the cheek, at the same time exclaiming, "that's the Yankee fashion!"

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"



BLOOMSBURG :

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1839.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

AND THE

CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

STATE CONVENTION.

We had commenced penning an article upon the subject of a State Convention to recommend to the Legislature a judicious reform in the Banking System of this State, when we met with the following article in that able Democratic paper, the Easton Sentinel. The view it takes of the wishes of the community with regard to a reform in the banking system, coincide so fully with those heretofore expressed by us, that we present it to our readers without any further remarks of our own, merely premising, that we hope soon to see measures taken in the different counties throughout the State to carry into effect the recommendation for the holding a State Convention at the time and place specified.

"The Bedford Gazette of last week, in alluding to a convention to take into consideration the necessary reform in our banking system, suggests the 22d of February as a suitable time, and Harrisburg as a suitable place, for the meeting of that body. The propriety of calling such a convention originally took its rise in the Gazette, and we think the time and place admirably suited for the meeting. It is sufficiently remote to enable the people to discuss the necessary measures of reform, and at a time when no existing political topic will agitate the public mind. It is now agreed that our banking system is radically defective. Even the warmest advocates of banking in its most irresponsible character admit this. In fact the existence of two successive suspensions, in a little more than a year, at a time of peace and when every branch of domestic industry has been successfully conducted, places this beyond all cavil. It is not even urged that the operations of government have had a tendency to produce such a result.

Under all the circumstances, we think the meeting of such a convention, to discuss the matter calmly and rationally, will be productive of the happiest results. But such a discussion to be beneficial, must be conducted upon broad and rational principles, having the welfare of the whole people as a polar star to guide its deliberations. No private interests, or sectional jealousies should be carried into the assembly.—A body organized with this view, and composed of men of enlarged and liberal ideas of banking, in all probability would arrive at some wholesome suggestion of reform. There now appears to be a desire with all parties, that some measure should be adopted to prevent a recurrence of the sudden and frequent revolutions that have recently taken place in the monetary world, causing such wide spread injury and alarm among men of capital and enterprise. These sudden checks have undoubtedly done incalculable injury, and unless some measures be adopted to prevent their recurrence, must have a tendency to retard the onward march of American enterprise. We trust we see the dawning of a better day in our fiscal operations; a day in which men will struggle to be foremost in promoting the welfare of their country, rather than for the promotion of this or that measure, at the expense of a rival party. Even should there not be an entire unanimity as to the best system of banking, proper examination of the subject in a deliberative convention, would be productive of much permanent good.

As we have heretofore said, our banking institutions have become part and parcel of our social system. There are none, we trust, so weak, or vicious as to wish their destruction. That, if possible, would be attended with ruin to thousands of our most useful citizens of all trades and occupations. All the people ask is a protection from the

injuries resulting from mismanagement and the faults of the system itself. Now that the public mind is unagitated and rationally directed to this subject, it may be the best time and place alluded to, have a beneficial influence upon our legislature, for there after all the measure of reform must be adopted. The members will carry back to their constituents the results of their deliberations, and these acting upon the subject at the next general election, will fully prepare a succeeding legislature to act understandingly. With these views we give it as our belief, that the 22nd of February next will be a proper time, and Harrisburg a proper place for holding a bank reform convention.

Congress met at Washington on Monday last, and at the last accounts, no speaker had been elected in consequence of a difficulty having arisen in regard to the disputed delegation from New Jersey, the whig minority members, who received their certificate of election from the Governor thro' fraud, appearing determined to force themselves upon the house at all hazards, even should the attempt eventuate in another Harrisburg buck-shot war. We hope that the democratic members will be firm and decided in their efforts to maintain the rights of the majority, and at once put their veto upon the disorganizing principle that the minority members must have the preference even though their certificates of election are evidently obtained through chicanery and fraud. A principle dangerous to the rights of the people, and demoralizing and destructive to a representative government.—It is impossible to tell when we shall receive the message, but we will publish it as soon after we get it as possible.

THE WEATHER.

Last week the weather was so severely cold in this vicinity, as to entirely stop the navigation on the North Branch Canal, and the water was partially let out. Since then the weather has moderated, the canal again filled, and is now, the 7th December, in as good order for boating, as it has been any time during the past season.

The Pittsburg papers state, that a great rise has taken place in the Ohio river, and that it is now in fine navigable order for steam-boats of the largest class, and that within a week, about thirty boats had left Pittsburg crowded with freight and passengers.

The united debt of all the States in the Union is estimated at one hundred and seventy millions, eight hundred and six thousand one hundred & seventy-seven dollars.

It is estimated that four millions of dollars worth of property has been destroyed by fire in the United States within a few weeks past.

Arrest of the Texian Minister.—General Henderson, the minister of Texas, to the Court of France, was arrested a few days since in the city of New York, at the suit of Messrs. Lowell, Holbrook & Co. for a debt of \$1500. A writ of habeas corpus has been sued out of the Supreme Court, for his release.

Right—No Dividends until resumption.—The following is the copy of a letter addressed by the State Treasurer, to the cashier of a bank in the eastern part of the state.

COPY OF CIRCULAR.

Treasurer's Office, Nov. 20, 1839.

Dear Sir—Enclosed, I return you a check on the Bank of the United States, it being for tax on amount of dividend declared by the bank of which you are an officer. I have two objections to receiving the check. The first is, the bank had no authority by law to declare a dividend during the suspension of specie payments; and second, the dividend declared in May will be required in specie. See act of 27th January, 1819. Yours truly,

DANIEL STURGEON, State Treasurer,
To ———, Esq. Cashier.

Out of 161 County Officers, in this State who were for the first time chosen at the late election, the Democrats elected 143, and the federalists only 18.

A down East Editor expresses a wish that if his friends have feeling for him, they will carry that feeling into their pocket.—We say, go thou and do likewise. And what thou doest, do quickly.

The Ohio Statesman says, that all the Banks in Ohio have resumed specie payments.