

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Concluded from third page.)

Within the last few years, events have appealed to them too strongly to be disregarded. They have seen that the constitution, though theoretically adhered to, is subverted in practice; that while on the statute books there is no legal tender but gold and silver, no law impairing the obligations of contracts yet that, in point of fact, the privileges conferred on banking corporations have made their notes the currency of the country; that the obligations imposed by these notes are violated under the impulses of interest or convenience, and that no number and power of the persons connected with these corporations or placed under their influence, give them a fearful weight when their interest is in opposition to the spirit of the constitution and laws.—To the people it is immaterial whether these results are produced by open violations of the latter, or by the workings of a system of which the results is the same. An inflexible execution even of the existing statutes of most of the states, would redress many evils now endured: would effectually show the banks the dangers of mismanagement, which impunity encourages them to repeat; and would teach all corporations the useful lesson that they are the subjects of the law, and the servants of the people. What is still wanting to effect these objects must be sought in additional legislation; or, if that be inadequate, in such further constitutional grants or restrictions as may bring us back into the path from which we have so widely wandered.

In the mean time, it is the duty of the general government to co-operate with the states, by a wise exercise of its constitutional powers, and the enforcement of its existing laws. The extent to which it may do so by further enactments, I have already adverted to, and the wisdom of Congress may yet enlarge them. But, above all, it is incumbent upon us to hold erect the principles of morality and law, constantly executing our own contracts in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and thus serving as a rallying point by which our whole country may be brought back to that safe and honored standard.

Our people will not long be inensible to the extent of the burdens entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic and industrious character; nor to the means necessary to extricate themselves from these embarrassments. The weight which presses upon a large portion of the people and the States, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our States, corporations and men of business can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and most of necessity cut off imports to that extent, or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same extent diminish the imports, and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest, must be the decrease of the import trade.—In lieu of the comforts which it now brings us, we might have our gigantic banking institutions, and splendid, but, in many instances, profitless, railroads and canals, absorbing, to a great extent, an interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which the labor of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point, there is I am happy to say, hope before us not so much in the return of confidence abroad, which will enable the States to borrow more money, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their career, and think of the means by which debts are to be paid before they are contracted. If we would escape embarrassment, public or private, we must cease to run in debt except for objects of necessity, or such as will yield a certain return. Let the faith of the States, corporations and individuals, already pledged, be kept with the most punctilious regard. It is due to our national character, as well as to justice, that this should on each be a fixed principle of conduct. But it behooves us all to be more chary in pledging it hereafter. By ceasing to run in debt, and applying the surplus of our crops and incomes to the discharge of existing obligations, buying less and selling more, and managing all affairs, public and private, with strict economy and frugality, we shall see our country recover from a temporary depression, arising not from natural and permanent causes, but from those I have enumerated, and advance with renewed vigor in her career of prosperity.

Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance of trade is greatly against us, and the difficulty of meeting it enhanced by the disturbed state of our money affairs, the bounties of Providence have come to relieve us from the consequences of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the labors of the last season will afford partial relief for the present, and perseverance in the same course will, in due season, accomplish the rest. We have had full experience, in times past, of the extraordinary results which can, in this respect be brought about in a short period, by the united and well directed efforts of a community like ours.—Our surplus profits, the energy and industry of our population, and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, in its climate, its various productions, indispensable to other nations, will, in due time, afford abundant means to perfect the most useful of those objects for which the States have been plunging themselves of late in embarrassments and debt, without imposing on ourselves or our children such fearful burdens. But let it be indelibly engraven on our minds, that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist. Although the devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform, by curbing public and private expenditures, by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief, security for the future, and enduring prosperity. In shaping the in-

stitutions and policy of the General Government so as to promote, as far as it can with its limited powers, these important ends, you may rely on my most cordial co-operation.

That there should have been, in the progress of recent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some a heated opposition in every change, cannot surprise us. Doubts are properly attendant on all reform; and it is peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are now encountering, to seek to perpetuate their power by means of the influence they have been permitted to acquire. It is their result, if not their object, to gain for the few an ascendancy over the many, by securing to them a monopoly of the currency, the medium through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependence which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and extravagance—to nourish, in preference to the usual virtues that give dignity to human nature, a craving desire for luxurious enjoyment and sudden wealth, which renders those who seek them dependent on those who supply them—to substitute for republican simplicity and economical habits a sickly appetite for effeminate indulgence, and an imitation of that reckless extravagance which impoverished and enslaved the industrious people of foreign lands; and at last, to fix upon us, instead of those equal political rights, the acquisition of which was alike the object and supposed reward of our Revolutionary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation. To remove the influences which had thus gradually grown up among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantages—to test them by the light of wisdom and truth—to oppose the force which they concentrate in their support—all this was necessarily the work of time, even among a people so enlightened and pure as that of the United States. In most other countries perhaps, it could only be accomplished through that series of revolutionary movements, which are too often found necessary to effect any great and radical reform; but it is the crowning merit of our institutions, that they create and nourish in the vast majority of our people, a disposition and a power peaceably to remedy abuses which have elsewhere caused the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the human race.

The result thus far is most honorable to the self denial, the intelligence, and the patriotism of our citizens; it justifies the confident hope that they will carry through the reform which has been so well begun, and they will go still farther than they have yet gone in illustrating the important truth, that a people as free and enlightened as ours, will, whenever it becomes necessary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self-government by voluntarily adopting appropriate remedies, for every abuse, and submitting to temporary sacrifices, however great, to ensure their permanent welfare.

My own exertions for the furtherance of these desirable objects have been bestowed throughout my official career with a zeal that is nourished by ardent wishes for the welfare of my country, and by an unlimited reliance on the wisdom that marks its ultimate decision on all great and controverted questions. Impressed with the solemn obligations imposed upon me by the Constitution, desirous also of laying before my fellow-citizens, with whose confidence and support I have been so highly honored such measures as appear to me conducive to their prosperity—and anxious to submit to their fullest consideration the grounds upon which my opinions are formed, I have on this, as on preceding occasions freely offered my views on those points of domestic policy that seem, at the present time, most prominently to require the action of the Government. I know that they will receive from Congress that full and able consideration which the importance of the subjects merit, and I can repeat the assurance heretofore made, that I shall cheerfully and readily co-operate with you in every measure that will tend to promote the welfare of the Union.

M. VAN BUREN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1839.

An Upright Judge.—The following proceedings, reported in an Illinois Criminal Court, have been handed us. The presiding judge had been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Lynch:

Court: "Sam," said the Judge, "I suppose you know the jury has brought you in guilty of murder." Prisoner: "Yes, judge that is a fact, no mistake!" Court: Well, Sam, you will have to be hanged, you know." "Yes, I suppose so," Court: "No help for it, I believe. Have you any choice about the time, Sam?" Prisoner: "No, I believe not; it don't make much difference, if I have got to be hanged, when it is done. I have had a midlin hard time all my life, any how. This is no great things of a world, judge you know yourself." "Mr. Sheriff," said the judge, "will this day four weeks come on Sunday?" "No sir," said the sheriff, "that can't be possible." "You had better look at the almanac," said the judge. "I don't wish to make any judicious mistakes." Having become satisfied that the hanging day would come round at a proper period, if calculated by weeks, he proceeded to inquire if that day four weeks would suit "Sam," as well as any other, to be hanged on. He was assured that any day except Friday, which was an unlucky day, would be perfectly agreeable. "Now, Sam," said his honor, "have you any thing

to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?" "Not much," was the reply; "If I owe any body, I forgive the debt; and if any body owes me anything, they may pay it to my wife." "and may God have mercy on your soul," said the judge, and he burst into a flood of tears. "Sam" was subsequently hanged, according to appointment.

Conjugal Harmony.—A man in Germany advertised that he had an organ that would play any tune out of an enumerated set at the command of any one of the audience; this made a great noise at the time, and puzzled all the conjurers and philosophers of the place. The organ was placed on a table with its back against the wall, the company were invited to examine it, then ask for a tune, which was immediately played, and if any one desired it to stop it was instantly silent? This went on for a long time, and the ingenious inventor was making a rapid fortune, and the secret would have been buried with him, had he not behaved most inharmoniously towards his loving wife one day, just before the performance was about to commence. The room was crowded, as usual and a tune was called for, but not a note was heard; the owner became uneasy, and said, in a soothing coaxing tone, "do blay, my coot organs," still not a sound was heard: he got out of patience, and threatened to smash the instrument to pieces, when a hoarse female voice was heard to glow out—"Ay, do, you tyvel, preak de organs, as you proke my head dis morning." This was too much for the choleric German; he took a chair and gave the instrument such a whack, that it drove it through a paper partition in the wall, carrying with it another organ, which had been placed close at the back of the sham one, at which set the obstinate grinder—his wife!

TO THE PUBLIC. LEGISLATIVE KEYSTONE.

During the approaching session of the legislature, the KEYSTONE will, as usual, be published twice a week, and contain full reports of the proceedings in both branches of the legislature, including the speeches of members, legislative reports &c. For this purpose, the editors will have competent reporters in both houses of our legislature, as well as at Washington city, thus enabling them to furnish not only a complete report of the proceedings of our own legislature, but also of the approaching session of Congress. Having made ample arrangements for the bestowal of increased attention to the legislative department of their newspaper, they cherish the conviction, that they will render entire satisfaction in this respect not only to the members of the legislature, but to the reading community generally.

As it is more than probable, that the all-engrossing subject of the derangement of the currency under which the community now laboring, and the condition of the general banking institutions of our state, will constitute topics of speedy legislative action, the proceedings of the approaching session will be fraught with unusual interest, and render a paper published at the seat of government, which bestows upon them constant attention, a vehicle of intelligence "most devoutly wished!"

We would also call to the minds of our readers that the great Presidential contest of 1840 is approaching with rapid stride, which is to decide, whether our National Government shall continue to be administered upon the truly republican principles of its present illustrious head, Martin Van Buren, or whether the reins of power shall be committed to the hands of ultra Federalists and friends of a great and blighting monopoly in the shape of a National Bank. The Keystone, being indissolubly wedded to the support of the republican cause, will in this momentous conflict, battle manfully on the side of Van Buren and a Constitutional Treasury, and contribute its mite to the advancement and ultimate triumph of the democratic cause. We shall continue unceasingly to expose the dangerous heresies of the Federalists and advocates of an overpowering monied monopoly, and spare no exertions, to render the "Keystone" an effective weapon in the hands of the Democracy of the State and Union.

Grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed upon them by the community—a patronage, which has given the "Keystone" a circulation beyond that of any other paper at the seat of government—they look forward with confidence to its continuance, and will spare neither time nor labor to make it deserved.

TERMS. For the Keystone yearly, twice a week, during the session of the Legislature, and once a week for the remainder of the year \$3.00 During the Session of the Legislature twice a week 2.00 All Postmasters, and other Democratic citizens are requested to receive and forward subscriptions to us.

DR. PHELPS'S Compound Tomato PILLS. Entirely Vegetable.

A new and invaluable Medicine for all diseases arising from impurities of the blood morbid secretion of the liver and stomach. Also, a substitute for calomel, as a cathartic in Fevers and all bilious diseases. These popular pills combining a newly discovered Alkaline substance extracted from the TOMATO PLANT, with other vegetable substances which have been found to modify and diffuse its effects, are believed to be the best Alterative and Cathartic Medicine ever discovered.

For ordinary family physic they are universally approved, as the best ever offered. A full account of this Medicine, and numerous certificates from physicians and others, accompany each box. Just received and for sale at the new Drug Store by J. MOYER, Agent, Aug. 17.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Prunes' Virginia, or Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, Asthm, Consumptions, &c., for sale at the Tobias' Health Emporium, Bloomsbur.

THE RESURRECTION OR, PERSIAN PILLS.

SUPERIOR TO THE HOGAN, BRANDEN'S, EVAN'S, SIBBIAN PURGATIVE, THE MATCHLESS (priced) Purgative, or any other pills or compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others. Let none condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are certain they will not.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable Persian Pills that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious Family Medicine that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign power over disease, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

The Resurrection, or Persian Pills.

The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the caverns of Persia. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medicinal qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated Physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicine has been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baga, in the East Indies, and formed into Pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

CERTIFICATES.

I certify that I have, by way of experiment, used the Hygean, and most of the various kinds of Pills, in my practice, which have borne the highest reputation in the public estimation, that have been offered for sale in this vicinity for the last five years, including those called the Resurrection or Persian Pills; and the public may rest assured that none among the whole catalogue has answered a better purpose, as an easy and effectual remedy, than the Resurrection or Persian Pills, in most cases of disease. CHARLES BACKUS, M. D. Rochester, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1837.

TO MOTHERS.

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.—Gents.—Hearing much said about the extraordinary effects of the Resurrection or Persian Pills, upon those about to become mothers, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had suffered the most tedious and excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement (her health being very poor about this length of time previous) and in a short time she was enabled by their use to attend to the cares of a mother to her family until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry hard cough, and frequent severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed before using half a box. It is with the greatest confidence that we advise all those about to become mothers to make use of the Persian Pills. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood have got along in the same easy manner, and are about the house in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other dangers setting in after confinement, where these Pills are taken.—We unfeignedly say let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which females can easily procure which tends to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which would otherwise be lost. Rochester, May 14, 1838; corner of Callidonian square, Edinburg street; for further particulars see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS, ANS O. ROBERTS.

Rochester, Sept. 24, 1836.

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.

I think it my duty to let you know what a great cure your Pills have performed on me—I had been sick about 7 years—about 2 years and a half confined to my bed. I had been given over as incurable, with Consumption, by twelve physicians of the first standing; my lungs were seriously affected; I had 3 ulcers gather and break; my cough was dry and harsh most of the time; my liver was much swollen, and my stomach very dyspeptic. I had chills, fever, and night sweat, accompanied with extreme irritability of the nervous system, and other difficulties which I forbear to mention. After I was given over, I tried almost all medicines which were advertised, but to no advantage, until I tried your Vegetable Persian Pills. I began to gain in a short time after I commenced taking them; and, to be brief, before I took 3 boxes, I was able to ride out and to take considerable exercise, and at this time I enjoy good health, and am able to do good day's work. If any one wishes a more particular history of my sufferings, he may call on me, at the corner of Main and Clinton-streets, Rochester.

RUBY ADAMS.

FITS CURED.—The undersigned hereby certify, that we are the Parents of two children who have been afflicted with fits more or less from their infancy, and that we have spared no pains or expense in endeavoring to effect a cure, but without any beneficial effect, until hearing of the Resurrection or Persian Pills, when four boxes were immediately procured, and before three boxes were taken, the fits had abated in frequency, and every symptom much improved, and now we are happy to state that our children by the use of the Persian Pills, with the blessing of God, are entirely cured, and have no symptom or appearance of fits, will find in the Persian Pills a sure and perfect cure. JOHN & MARTHA JOHNSON; Canton N. Y. Dec. 10, 1837.

The above pills may be had of the following agents—John Moyer, Bloomsburg; H. Miller, Berwick; J. Cooper & Sons, Hazleton; C. Horton, Espeytown; John Sharpless, Catawissa; Lyman Sholes, Danville. Ezra Taylor, agent for the State of Pennsylvania residing at Rochester N. Y. to whom all orders can be addressed.

SEVEN REASONS WHY DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS, SHOULD receive a preference over all Pills now in existence:

First—Because they are composed of Vegetable extracts, free from minerals; and may be taken at all times with perfect safety by young and old, without restraint from occupation, temperate living, or fear of taking cold.

Second—Because they are composed of such medicinal extracts, as have been employed by all the most celebrated and respectable Physicians for more than a century past, in purifying the Blood and Animal fluid of the body.

Third—Because they may be employed as a mild or active purgative, according to the quantity taken, and their operation will not be attended with griping of the bowels, sickness at the stomach, prostration of the system, &c., as are produced by other pills.

Fourth—Because they possess a combined action, not possessed by any other pills, mixture or preparation whatever. Their first effect is in correcting all impurities with which the blood and fluids of the body may be affected, and by their gently operative effect, removing such impurities from the system.

Fifth—Because they are the terror of Quacks and Impositors, for most persons are obliged to take the Sarsaparilla Blood Pills, after taking their vile and destructive nostrums, to counteract and prevent their mischievous and baneful effects.

Sixth—Because they are the only pills in which Physicians have sufficient confidence to recommend to their patients, and employ in their practice, as they know they are Anti Quack, Anti Mercular, Anti Bilious as well as a good and safe purgative and purifier of the Blood and Animal Fluids.

Seventh and last—But not the least important, because they are prepared by a regular Apothecary and Physician, attested by Drs. Physic, Horner, Chapman, Dewees, James, Gilson, Jackson, Coxe, Hare, &c., &c., which alone is sufficient to entitle them to great confidence.

Certificates and Recommendations from Physicians and others accompany the directions around each box.

Price Twenty Five Cents a Box.

Prepared only and sold Wholesale and Retail at Dr. LEIDY'S Health Emporium, No. 191 North Second st., a few doors below Vine street, Philadelphia, also, sold by

- J. Gilbert & Co., North Third street above Vine. G. S. Clemens, do 3d do do Wood st. J. R. Smith & Co. do 2d do next the Red Lion, and all respectable Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Philadelphia. They are also sold by: J. F. Long, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. J. W. Rohrer, do do W. Eberman Litz, do do J. W. Oakley, Reading. J. B. Moser, Allentown. P. Pomp, Easton. And the principal Merchants and Druggists in the United States.

For sale at the Health Emporium Bloomsburg by D. S. TOBIAS, Agent. Bloomsburg July, 13, 1839. 11.

COMMUNICATION.—How few they are that happen to be afflicted with Coughs or Colds pay attention to them. How many thousands from such neglect shorten their days, and hasten their final dissolution. Parents neglect them in their children, and thus form the foundation for Consumption, and hundreds of parents annually follow their own children to the grave, having died from some affections of the Breast and Lungs, which were neglected in their first stages.

Coughs and Colds, whether existing among young or old, ought at all times to be attended to early, and not suffered to continue any length of time, for the Lungs once affected, disease soon makes rapid strides, ending in the most fatal of all diseases, namely Consumption.

Dr. BECHTER'S PULMONARY PRESERVATIVE for Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Breast or Side, all affections of the Breast and Lungs, and arrest of approaching Consumption, is the most popular medicine used throughout all Germany—is becoming equally popular in the United States, and has established for itself a reputation not possessed by any other medicine for the same class of diseases. (See certificates and recommendations from Parents, Physicians, and others, accompanying the directions.) It is a preparation perfectly safe and harmless, pleasant to the taste, and may be given to the youngest infant. It is warranted free from mercury and the minerals, and is a preparation of a regular Apothecary and Physician, attested by Drs. Physic, Chapman, Gilson, Jackson, Horner, Dewees, Coxe, James, &c., a circumstance alone sufficient to induce a trial of it.

Dr. N. B. Leidy, Proprietor of the above medicine, confidently recommends it to all, and assures all most positively that it is an invaluable medicine and would not himself recommend it, but for its known efficacy.

Prepared only and for sale Wholesale and Retail at Dr. LEIDY'S Health Emporium, No. 191 North Second street a few doors below Vine street, Philadelphia, also, sold by

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Notice.

IN pursuance of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Notice is hereby given by the subscribers, citizens of said Commonwealth, that they and others, will make application to the next Legislature, for the creation of a corporate Body with Banking and discounting privileges of the named and style of the

Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Columbia County,

to be located at such site or place within said County of Columbia, as shall be fixed upon by Commissioners appointed in such manner as the Legislature shall direct for fixing the location of said Bank, and with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Said corporate body to be created for the object of securing to the citizens of the Commonwealth, and of the County of Columbia, the benefits of a banking institution, with the rights, powers and privileges of the Bank of Northumberland. A. B. SHUMAM, S. E. CRAIG.