

enabled in the forum, not as in the days of Clavius and the Scipios, to cast their votes for annual Magistrates or pass on the acts of the Senate, but to receive on the lands of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one or the other, as the case of Gaul, or Egypt, and the Lesser Asia, would furnish the larger dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and avoiding the abodes of civilized man, had sought protection in the Wilds of Scythia, or Scandinavia; and so, under the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from the Capitol and our forums.

A calamity so awful, not only to our country, but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it immediately checked. Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to them from his high place to which their partiality has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests—hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views, selfish in its object. It looks to the aggrandisement of a few, even to the destruction of the interest of the whole. The entire remedy is with the People. Nothing, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands. It is union that we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me, it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess, shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of the Legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the People, that I asked for by Mr. Jefferson, to give firmness and effect to the local administration of their affairs.

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow citizens a profound reverence for the Christian Religion, and a thorough conviction that sound religious liberty, and a sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time. Fellow-citizens:—Being fully inured with that high office to which my partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of myalted station according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon my performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous People.

The Disputed Territory—The Political Advertiser of Friday last remarks:—We understand by private advices from Augusta, that the Land Agent has decided to take off the civil posse from the disputed territory, and to leave an agent of the state look after the trespassers—the Land Agent of Massachusetts agreeing to pay half the expenses of the agent who is to be kept there. Mr. Hamlin will go to Fort Fairfield in a few days, to discharge the men that have been kept there by Governor Fairbank. These men have been doing no good to the state and have been supported at a expense of probably \$50,000 for the last year.

Number of inhabitants to the square mile.—The United States furnishes a population of 14 to every square mile for the inhabited portions of the country, and 7 to every square mile for the whole territory embraced within the limits of the federal jurisdiction. Contrast this present occupation of the soil with the population of the most populated portions of Europe, and it will be seen that there is ample room for an increase of our numerical strength, and that we are crowded either. Belgium has but 12 to the square mile; Holland 254, and Great Britain and Ireland 206. Russia has 28 to the square mile, and Sweden and Norway only 13. France has 150; Italy 147; Austria 127, and Prussia 123.

DEMOCRAT.
"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"
BLOOMSBURG:
SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1841.
FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID R. PORTER.
4TH MARCH CONVENTION.
The democratic state convention met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst. Every county in the state was fully represented. DAVID R. PORTER was renominated on the first ballot by a unanimity never before equalled in any convention for a similar purpose in this state,—but two votes being cast against him. This event will be hailed with joy by the Democratic party throughout the state, and united as they will be, will march on to certain victory at the October election under the flag of
PORTER AND DEMOCRACY.
We have been compelled to postpone the proceedings of the convention until our next, to make room for the Presidents Inaugural address, believing that our readers would be anxious to see this real curiosity.

We publish in our paper of to-day the Inaugural Address of President Harrison. The following remarks upon it, extracted from the Spirit of the Times, coincide so entirely with our own views, that we copy them in preference to any thing that we can say.

President Harrison's Inaugural Address we have carefully read, and notwithstanding we sat down to it, determined in a spirit of magnanimity to praise it if praise were possible, we are constrained from a bare regard to truth to pronounce it one of the most grandiloquent humbug of the day!—It is labored, verbose, obscure, bombastic and feeble. Its tone is vain-glorious throughout; and exhibits the author as one so intoxicated with the greatness of his novel position, as to be incapable of recognizing distinctly, or of communicating his thoughts to others, by an indirect and unamiable allusion to the policy of his predecessor, and of contradictory positions as to the intended character of his own. Column after column is wasted to prove what no human being was ever silly enough to doubt; and those subjects summarily despatched in a few ambiguous lines upon which have satisfactorily enlarged, and upon which his opinion has been awaited with unusual interest.

The Inaugural Address is indeed a most unsatisfactory paper. We look through it in vain for that enlarged and statesman-like view of our social and political relations, of the condition of our government and important principles which divide the one and influence the other, that we had a right to anticipate on such an occasion. We look through it in vain for a bold, independent and patriotic revelation of sentiment, upon any of the grand and leading political topics of the times; a revelation, which, considering that these is, (to use the language of the Inaugural,) no longer a motive "to keep up the delusion under which they (i. e. the people,) may be supposed to have acted in relation to his principles and opinions," we, in common with all parties, naturally expected him to make. To be sure he tells us, in six long columns, that he is opposed to "a second term"—to an exclusively metallic currency—to the governmental control of the press—to the use of the veto, except as a conservative power—to the removal of Secretaries of Treasury, without a communication of all the attending circumstances to Congress—and to the subservience of the people's officers, generally to the Executive will.—This is the sum and substance of his address, although clothed in such a multitude of words that it is difficult to recognize.—Upon the subject of a *National Bank*, he does not trust himself with the utterance of a thought. It is a theme with which he dared not meddle, or else about which he entertained no definite ideas. In relation to the *Tariff*, he is equally circumspect and mysterious. The "delicate duty of devising schemes of revenue," he proposes to leave altogether in the hands of the immediate representatives of the people. As regards the *Abolition* question, instead of boldly denouncing the fanatics who would revolutionize our country, and bathe it in human blood, to carry out their extraordinary ideas of social equality, he merely hints at it obliquely, with a remark that the citizens of one State cannot, with propriety, interfere with the domestic institutions of another State, save in the way of recommendation—at the same time gravely informing us, (wonderful discovery!) that no individual can be a citizen of two States at one and the same moment! On the subject of the *Independent Treasury*, he is exceedingly ambiguous. While he bestows upon a divorce of the State from the Banking institutions of our country, a left-handed compliment, he leaves his real sentiments, if he have any, altogether to conjecture. In

fine, there is nothing new, nothing original, nothing but a flatulent reiteration of the political slang of his party, from the commencement to the termination of this most weak, and most uningenious address.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.
It is rumored that Mr. Fox, the British minister at Washington, in pursuance of instructions received from his government, by the President Steamer, has demanded of our government, the peremptory liberation of McLeod, and upon refusal, his passport that he may return to England.

The N. Y. Herald says that it is also generally believed among the diplomatic corps, that, in the present position of McLeod's affair, the *American Government, according to the law of nations, will deliver up McLeod to the Canadian authorities and thus take him out of the hands of the legal authorities of New York.*

The Federal State Convention that met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last nominated John Banks, of Berks county, as the candidate for governor. He will be after the election like the suspended banks, left to himself.

Confirmed.—The nominations of Mr. Mr. Webster as Secretary of State, Mr. Ewing, as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Badger, as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Bell, as Secretary of War, Mr. Crittenden, as Attorney General, and Mr. Granger, as Postmaster general, were confirmed by the Senate on Saturday last.

Courtesy.—Mr. Van Buren has declined the honor of a public dinner at Washington, offered to him by the members of the 20th Congress. Official consideration induced him to decline.

From Washington.—Of the 30,000 strangers who visited Washington, to see the inauguration, about 20,000 were engaged in "boring for offices." Most of them on *retirement*, wore such dejected and doggy aspects, that their own dogs barked at them as they entered their doors.

Congress.—The twenty-sixth Congress expired on Wednesday. All the general appropriation bills were passed, although not more than one in twenty of the bills reported and laid over from last session, have been acted on. Few of the great mass of bills were touched. About a dozen were passed during the last ten days.

Unspun Cloth.—Mr. Arnold is exhibiting in New York specimens of the new mode of manufacturing cloth without spinning or weaving. By this process wool may be made into cloth with the greatest rapidity, and at an expense of less than six cents a yard.

No Extra Session.—No extra session of Congress it seems will be called at present. If the new administration conceive once necessary it will be called by-and-by, by special proclamation.

Virginia Senator.—William S. Archer, Federalist, was elected U. S. Senator, from Virginia on Wednesday, on the second ballot, Mr. Roane's name having been withdrawn after the first trial.

French Preparations.—The French Minister at War has been voted various sums, amounting in all to 50,000,000 dollars. This includes the appropriations for the fortifications. This looks warlike.

The Whale Fishery.—There are 460 vessels amounting to nearly 200,000 tons, 12,000 seamen, and from fifty to seventy millions of capital engaged in the whale fishery.

Kentucky Tobacco.—Kentucky produces annually tobacco to the amount of 2,500,000 dollars.

A Duel was fought near New Orleans on the 21st ult, between a Frenchman named Dauphin, and a Creole named Mora, in which the former a man of family, was instantly killed. The latter was shot in the waistbands, but received no bodily injury. They fought with guns at 30 paces.

A Fall.—A little boy fell over a precipice, at Rochester, N. Y., 70 feet deep, a few days since, and escaped with only the dislocation of his ankle. He fell into a snow drift.

Can't Pay it.—On the first of April \$5,000,000 of debentures owed by the United States Bank, fall due, and on the first day of October, \$5,000,000 additional, for which stocks are pledged.

HYMNICAL.
MARRIED.—On the 4th inst. by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. PETER DEAL of Danville, to Miss MARIA ANN GEARHART, of Millin.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JACOB KOSTEBADER, to Miss MARGARET KNITTLE, both of Cattawissa.

OBITUARY.
DIED.—In Cattawissa, the Rev. D. V. STOCK, late member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania. His earthly remains were deposited in the Lutheran grave yard on Friday the 5th inst, on which occasion the Rev. William J. Eyer delivered a discourse on 2d Tim. 4. 6, 8.

VENUE.
THE subscriber offers for sale, at Public Venue, at the house of Enoch Howel, in Bloomsburg, on
Saturday, March 27, 1841.
at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, the following property, viz: one German Brass eight day clock and case, beds and bedding, and several articles of household furniture, a one horse waggon, horse gears, a cooking stove and pipe, rope works, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Conditions made known at time of sale.
DANIEL GROSS.
Bloomsburg, March 13, 1841.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the firm of
LEWIS H. MAUS & Co.
dissolved January 1st, 1840 are requested to come and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April next, or otherwise they will be put to cost without further hesitation.
L. H. MAUS,
J. B. MAUS.
Bloomsburg Iron Foundry, March 13, 1841.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.
THE Collectors for 1840, will bear in mind that they must be able to pay a good portion of their duplicates at April Court, and all those who are in the arrears behind the year 1840 must settle their duplicates then, or expect to be dealt with according to law. By order of the Commissioners.
L. B. RUPERT, Treas. of Col. Co.

THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM KNORR, DECEASED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that powers of administration on the above estate have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bloom township, Columbia county. Therefore all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims will present please them, properly authenticated for settlement.
I shall attend at the late residence of the deceased on Tuesday the 2d day of March next, to make settlement with all who may call. Afterwards I can be found at my residence.
JACOB HAGENBUCH, Admr.
Bloom, Feb. 20, 1841.

COMMON SCHOOLS.
IN pursuance of a law passed, June 13th, 1836, the annexed statement is published for the information of the Directors of the Common Schools of Columbia County, transmitted by the Superintendent of Common Schools.
JOHN McHENRY,
JOHN DIETERICH,
CHRISTIAN WOLF,
Commissioners.
Commissioners' Office,
Danville, March 2, 1841.

To the Directors of Common Schools in Columbia County.
GENTLEMEN:—The following statement is made in accordance with the School Law passed in 1836. The amount of tax every district must levy to entitle itself to the share of State Appropriation, is a sum equal to at least SIXTY CENTS for every taxable inhabitant in the district, according to the last triennial enumeration made in the spring of 1839. A list of taxables in each district is hereto annexed.
Districts that have already accepted the Common School System, and received their share of the appropriation for former years, will on levying the proper amount of tax, be entitled under existing laws to receive for the school year 1842, which commences on the first Monday of next June, ONE DOLLAR for every taxable.
Districts which have not received any part of the appropriation of former years, but which accept the system FOR THE FIRST TIME, at the annual election in March next, and levy the proper amount of tax, will under existing laws receive \$4 40 for every taxable in the district, in 1835, and \$3 00 for every taxable in 1839, according to the annexed list. These sums by a resolution passed April 13th, 1840, will remain in the State Treasury for the use of non-accepting districts, until the first of November, 1841, and no longer.

Number of Taxable inhabitants in the several School districts of the county, according to the enumerations of 1835 and 1839.

Districts	1835	1839
Bloom,	453	345
Brier creek,	340	378
Cattawissa,	245	408
Derry,	350	315
Greenwood,	256	290
Hemlock,	327	200
Liberty,	268	249
Limestone,	121	130
Madison,	202	319
Mahoning,	268	339
Millin,	370	436
Monteur,		148
Mount Pleasant,	147	114
Roaring creek,	522	358
Sugarloaf,	154	157
Jackson,		75
Fishing creek,	129	147
Orange,		154
Valley,		113

I am yours, respectfully,
FRS. R. SHUNK,
Supt. Com. Schools.
Harrisburg, Feb. 23, 1841.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of a writ of Alias Venditioni Expositio, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Richard Fruit, in Jerseytown, on Monday, the 5th of April, 1841, at ten o'clock A. M. the following property, viz:
A certain tract of land, situate in MADISON township, Columbia county, containing
One Hundred and four acres,
whereon is erected a
LOG HOUSE
and **LOG BARN;**
about ninety acres cleared land, fine large MEADOW, and **GOOD ORCHARD;** adjoining lands of Richard Fruit, John Swisher, John Funston, and others.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Phineas Welliver.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Expositio, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Richard Fruit, in Jerseytown, on Monday the 5th of April, 1841, at ten o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit:
All the right, title, and interest in a certain tract of land, situate in Madison township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of William Barber, Jonathan Mosteller, John Fruit, and others, containing **ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE ACRES,** more or less—about
Seventy-five acres cleared;
whereon is a large
APPLE ORCHARD.
Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Phineas Welliver.
JOHN FRUIT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Danville,
Feb. 26, 1841.

DANCING SCHOOL.
MONSIEUR BERGER,
(FROM PARIS.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bloomsburg, that he proposes forming Classes for Dancing Waltzing, Galloping, and fancy Dances, such as the Gavot, the Hungary, the Cossak, the Czardacha, and many other dances.
Monsieur B. will also teach in private families, and academies if desired.
For terms and particulars apply at C. Doebler's Inn, Bloomsburg, Thursday next Feb. 13.
Feb. 13, 1841.

POWDER For Sale.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received a lot of
ROCK POWDER,
which they offer for sale at wholesale or by the single keg, on very reasonable terms.
RUPERT & BARTON.
Bloomsburg Jan. 20, 1840 43

HEALTH EMPORIUM FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber being in ill health and unable to attend to the business, offers to sell at private sale his
APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE
situated in the flourishing town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa. It is the only complete establishment of the kind in Bloomsburg, and the subscriber is convinced, from experience, that there is not a more profitable Apothecary shop for many miles around. The "Health Emporium" is appointed agent for most of the best Patent Medicines in Pennsylvania and New York which agencies can be continued.
There is an Ice cellar attached to the store.
Any person purchasing the store will receive any information from the subscriber, with regard to the business that they may require.
Possession will be given at any time between this and spring.
DANIEL S. TOBIAS,
Bloomsburg, Col. co. Jan. 15, 1841.
The Pottsville Emporium will publish the above to the amount of two dollars, and charge the "Columbia Democrat."

Run Away
FROM the Subscriber, an indentured apprentice named LEWIS MURRAY, aged 19 years. One mill reward will be given for his return, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account.
HUGH THOMPSON jr.
Erytown, Feb. 27, 1841.

LIME For Sale.
THE Subscriber has on hand several hundred bushels of Lime, and intends keeping a constant supply, which he will sell, or exchange for country produce, Lumber or Cattle of any description. He is in want of a quantity of Chestnut rails.
ADAM STROUP, jr.
Hemlock township, Jan. 16, 1841.
88—2m