

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
DAVID R. PORTER.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE

For Columbia county, appointed by the 4th of March Democratic Convention, 1841.  
In compliance with the request of the Keystone, we designate the Post Offices.

John Werkheiser	Berwick P. O.
Allen M. Gangewer	do
Samuel Adams	do
Andrew Freas	do
Hudson Owen	do
Charles Snyder	do
John McHenry	Cambria, Luz. co.
James Yocomb	Benton, Col. co.
Samuel Hess	do
Henry Smith	do
Daniel Fornwald	Orangeville, do
John Edgar	do
Isaac Welsh	do
Isaac Kline	do
John Lazarus	do
Thomas Pealer	Columbus, Luz. co.
Valentine Best	Danville, Col. co.
John G. Montgomery	do
William Colt	do
John S. Wilson	do
Martin McAllister	do
B. K. Rhodes	do
Philip Billmeyer	do
Paul Leidy	do
Jacob Rissel	do
J. Hughes	do
Daniel Follmer	Milton, Pa.
Neal McCay	Whitehall, Col. co.
Joseph Craig	do
William Hendershot	do
George Smith	Pointsbury, do
Richard Fruit	Jerseytown, do
Levi Bisel	do
Jacob Swisher	do
Samuel Kiser	do
Lewis Schuyler	do
Henry Webb	Bloomsburg.
William Snyder	do
Frederick Drehr	do
L. B. Rupert	do
John Dieterich	do
John K. Gorton	do
Grier Quick	do
Robert Hagenbuch	McDowell's Mills,
Jacob Hagenbuch	do
Joel Hagenbuch	do
Solomon Newhard	Egyptown.
Iram Derr	Rohersburg.
R. P. Welliver	do
M. Fornwald	Cattawissa
Stephen Baldy	do
Joseph Yetter	do
Dr. O. D. Leib	do
Sebastian Hower	Roaring Creek
John Yeager	do
Paul Roth	do
Jonas Wolf	do
Amasa Brown	do
C. F. Mann	Beaver Valley,
C. Bredener	do
W. H. Mann	do
Adam Michael	do
Samuel Cressy	Mifflinville,
Peter Kline	Cattawissa Forge.
David Davis	Liberty
Philip Mout	do
David Blue	do
Martin Billmeyer, jr.	do
Hugh McWilliams	do
Hugh McElwraith	do
John Dale	do
Daniel Gougar	Washingtonville
J. McCormick	do
Jacob Seidle	do
William Campbell	Hamlock
William Gorton	do
Thomas Vanderclice	do
Isaac Leidy	do
Jacob Harris	do
John Kline	Coleville,
Joshua Brink	do
John Savage	Fishing Creek,
Henry Foust	do
Edward M'Henry, jr.	do
Frederick Hartman	do
Isaac Muegrove	Mordansville,
William Howell	do
Andrew Ikeler	Greenwood
George W. Morris	do

For a week past the Susquehanna river has been unusually high. The North Branch canal is injured in several places. In the narrows at Cattawissa, and near Berwick, considerable damage has been done to the canal but we learn from the supervisor that he will be able to make the repairs so as to let the water in by the 15th of this month. We learn also that considerable damage has been done below Northumberland to the canal. The guard lock below Northumberland as was reported, is not materially injured.

Sharpless Taylor, has been appointed Post Master at Danville, in place of John Best, removed.

Our old friend John S. Ingram, has retired from the Pottsville Emporium, having disposed of his interest in the establishment to Mr. Robert M. Palmer.

We have received the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at Columbus, Luzerne co., but too late for insertion this week. They will appear in our next.

Robinson, since his conviction has confessed the murder of Snyder. It was a cold blooded and cruel murder.

John F. Wilbor, senior Editor of the Clinton County Democrat, has been appointed by the Canal Commissioners, Collector at Dunstown.

John C. Montgomery has been appointed Post Master at Philadelphia City.

Towanda Bank notes are redeemed at Philadelphia at one per cent. discount.

We have had no news, either by letter, or newspapers, from Harrisburg, of a later date, than Monday. A bank bill, a synopsis of which will be found below, has passed both houses. The bill for the relief of contractors on the North Branch was before the Senate. No other business of importance has been transacted.

The following is an abstract of the bank bill as passed finally in both Houses:

SECT. 1. Provides that the Banks of the Commonwealth shall be liable for the payments of their debts as individuals are now by law liable, and that the extraordinary penalties shall be repealed.

SECT. 2. Gives the Banks the privilege of issuing small notes to the amount of fifteen per cent. on their capital stock, for a period of five years.

SECT. 3. The total amount of debts and liabilities, exclusive of deposits, not to exceed double the amount of the capital stock.

SECT. 4. The stocks owned by the Banks, (except of this Commonwealth) not to exceed 10 per cent. of the amount of their capitals respectively; provided that no investments already made shall be compelled to be reduced more rapidly than 12½ per cent. every ninety days.

SECT. 5. No President, Cashier, or other officer of a Bank to be permitted to loan its funds. Also, fixes a limit to the loans of directors, proportioned to the capitals of the Banks.

SECT. 6. No loan to be made to the cashiers, tellers, clerks, &c., of the banks respectively.

SECT. 7. Abolishes the proxy system of voting for officers.

SECT. 8. Persons to be eligible as directors to own amounts of stock proportioned to the capital of the banks respectively. No person to be a director in more than one bank at the same time.

SECT. 9. Frauds by directors and officers provided against.

SECT. 10. No dividend allowed greater than 7 per cent. and the excess to form a contingent fund, one half of which is to be paid into the treasury.

SECT. 12. Dividends of five per cent. allowed during a suspension.

SECT. 13. Returns of the condition of the banks provided for.

SECT. 14. Provides penalties in case said reports be not properly made.

SECT. 15. Makes it the duty of the secretary to forward a copy of the act to the banks for their acceptance, and the Governor to issue a proclamation upon receiving their answers.

SECT. 16. Repeals former acts inconsistent with this one.

SECT. 17. Authorizes the capital of the U. S. Bank, if the stockholders desire it, to be reduced to 14 millions, and the bank to be released from part of her bonus.

EXTRA SESSIONS.

Since the formation of our government, there has been six extra sessions called, as follows:

John Adams was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1797. He convened Congress, May 16, 1797. His first annual address was delivered, Nov. 23, 1797.

Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated the 4th of March, 1801. He ordered a called session Oct. 17, 1803.

James Madison was inaugurated 4th of March, 1809. He convened Congress May 23, 1809, also on the 25th of May 1813.

Martin Van Buren was inaugurated the 4th of March, 1837, and convened Congress the 4th of Sept. 1837.

William Henry Harrison was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1841, and convened Congress on the 31st of May, 1841.

Mr. Wm. Hegg, of Brownsville, Pa. recently deceased, is said to have left the sum of \$1,100,000 to his heirs. Fifty years ago he crossed the Allegheny mountains with all his worldly goods in a pack stretched to his back; but by perseverance and economy he acquired the above sum.

"It was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an early period of that celebrated republic," that cider kept for a long time in bottles is very apt to become sour.

In pursuance of the annexed call, the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, contributors to the Bloomsburg Academy, are hereby requested to meet at the Bloomsburg Academy on Monday evening, the 5th day of April next, at 7 o'clock precisely. A general attendance is requested, as business of high importance to the prosperity of the Bloomsburg schools, will be submitted for consideration.

March 26, 1841.

THOMAS PAINTER,  
J. RAMSAY,  
GEO. C. DRAKE,  
D. J. WALLER,  
D. S. TOBIAS.

School Directors.

Bloomsburg March 26, 1841.

We the undersigned notify you the committee of the Bloomsburg school, to call a meeting of the citizens to take into consideration and adopt suitable measures for securing suitable Teachers for the schools and any further arrangements they may think proper.

Andrew Kuhn, S. H. Brown, Enoch Howell, Henry Weaver, L. B. Rupert, M. Silverthorn, J. F. Furman, D. Gross, F. Dreher, J. Ruch, Charles Doebler, John Edgar, Samuel M. Lilly.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following is the bill relative to Tavern Licenses as it passed both Houses of the Legislature:

AN ACT supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every person intending to apply for a tavern license in any city or county of this Commonwealth, from and after the first day of April next, shall give public notice of the same by at least three publications in two newspapers where the application is made in any of the cities, and in one where the application is made in any of the counties of this Commonwealth, (if so many there be in said city or county, or if there be no newspaper published, then by printed handbills, to be posted throughout the township in six of the most public places, of which fact an affidavit, together with a copy of the printed notice, shall be attached to the application) which publication shall be made nearest the place where such tavern is intended to be kept, and shall embrace the certificate required by the fourth section of the act passed the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, entitled an act relating to inns and taverns and so forth, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days before the first day of the term of the court to which the application shall be made.

SECTION 2. That the price of a license to keep an inn or tavern shall be as follows, viz: ten dollars for one year in all cases where the adjusted valuation of the yearly rental of the house and the property to be occupied for that purpose, shall not exceed one hundred dollars; in all cases exceeding one hundred dollars and not above two hundred dollars, fifteen dollars; in all other cases, the sum of fifteen dollars and the additional sum of four per cent on the rental above one hundred dollars; and so much of the tenth section of act of March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four as is supplied by this act, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. No house of entertainment shall be construed to be an inn or tavern under the provisions of the laws of this Commonwealth, except such as retail vinous, spirituous or other strong drinks, and the twelfth section of the act of March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. If any person shall be convicted under the provisions of this act to which this is a supplement, of retailing vinous, spirituous or other strong liquors by less measure than one quart without license, such person shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

A Reminiscence of the War.—Rear Admiral Carden, in one of his published letters to the English people, urging measures to encourage enlistment in the navy, relates the following accidents of his own history:—

In the year 1813 Sir John Beresford, in the Poitiers seventy-four captured an American corvette, whose boatswain was an Englishman, and previously Sir John's coxswain, and who had deserted to the Americans. This man was put in irons, and left at Bermuda for trial by court martial. I was at this time a prisoner, on parole, in the United States of America, and had leave to visit New York from New London, but on my road, at New Haven, was arrested and brought back, and on my remonstrating at such conduct, the marshal of that American district, a Mr. Forsdyke, said to me, "Sir, our government has been informed that a British seaman naturalized here, captured in one of our corvettes, as her boatswain, by a British ship of war, has been placed in irons, and is to be tried by a court martial, and our government expects will be hung. I am therefore directed to inform you that as soon as they hear of the said seaman being executed, you Sir, as the senior British officer, a prisoner in the United States, will be executed at this place; and in this suspense I remained until information arrived of the said British seaman's release and pardon for rebellion in arms."

SECTION 5. That the price of a license to keep an inn or tavern shall be as follows, viz: ten dollars for one year in all cases where the adjusted valuation of the yearly rental of the house and the property to be occupied for that purpose, shall not exceed one hundred dollars; in all cases exceeding one hundred dollars and not above two hundred dollars, fifteen dollars; in all other cases, the sum of fifteen dollars and the additional sum of four per cent on the rental above one hundred dollars; and so much of the tenth section of act of March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four as is supplied by this act, is hereby repealed.

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The following extract from the Pittsburg Manufacturer, shows indeed the 'right feeling.' It will be recollected that among the few democratic papers that preferred a 'new man' the Manufacturer was first, most zealous, most persevering, most determined. It did not succeed, because a large majority of the people thought otherwise, but in the exercise of a true democratic spirit, it yields its own opinion to that of the majority, and comes in manfully to the support of David R. Porter. Thus has it been with all; and the party is now as firmly united, and moving on as harmoniously and confident of success; as at any time heretofore. We rejoice therein, as it is the sure harbinger of a glorious victory.

THE RIGHT FEELING.

Many of the opposition flattered themselves with the expectation that the portion of the democracy party who preferred a 'new man,' would, if Gov. Porter was re-nominated by the 14th of March Convention, continue their opposition to him, and thus indirectly aid the federalists. This hope we knew to be fallacious: we judged the 'new man' men by our own feelings, and reasoning from such 'analogy,' we knew that whoever the convention might nominate would be supported. We are gratified to see with what promptness all the democratic journals in the state yield to the decision of the majority and pledge themselves to support the nomination.

We are particularly pleased to find that our friend of the 'Backwoodsman' has, with a manliness that does him credit, pledged himself to support the nomination. The following remarks are taken from his last paper:

"We have received the proceedings of the 4th of March Convention, but too late to have them inserted in this paper. Gov. Porter has been unanimously chosen the democratic candidate for re-election. We therefore place at our mast head the name of DAVID R. PORTER on whom we trust the whole party will unite."

We strenuously opposed the nomination of Gov. Porter, but as a majority of the democratic party through their Representatives, have chosen him as our standard bearer, we cheerfully submit; and hope that all minor differences of opinion will be forgotten. Let the utmost harmony prevail, and in October next, let us give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and a glorious triumph will inevitably crown our efforts."

When those who desired a 'new man' so promptly signify their willingness to yield to the majority, we feel certain, that the old spirit will animate the whole party in the present canvass. If so we will give Mr. Banks, the Bank candidate, a Waterloo defeat next October.

IMPORTANT.

From the United States Gazette.

TIDE WATER.

We learn that the Havre de Grace Steam Tow Boat Company have purchased the steamboats John Jay and Salem, are now in treaty for another boat to complete their line, and that the following rate of charges for towage has been adopted:

From Havre de Grace to Philadelphia.

Canal boats of capacity to carry over 400 bbls. \$20

do between 300 and 400 do. 15

do under 300 do. 12

From Philadelphia to Havre de Grace.

Canal boats of 400 barrels or more \$15

do 300 to 400 do. 12

do under 300 do. 10

Empty boats returning, 7

The charges, including horse hire on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with the provision that where the boat owners use their horse, \$2 each way will be deducted.

The reduced rates of toll on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the low charges for towage, will insure a very cheap transportation to and from Philadelphia and Havre de Grace, while the spirited administration of the Tow Boat Company furnishes, in their resolve to keep a spare boat at Havre de Grace, a guarantee that our friends in the country may rely on being towed from Havre de Grace without detention there. We are told that the cost of toll and towage together from Havre de Grace to Philadelphia on wheat will not exceed two cents per bushel—Flour seven cents per barrel—and when the boats are full loaded, will be less than these rates.

From the Keystone.

A POLITICAL JUDGE.

John Banks whom Thaddeus Stevens and Theo. Fenn got Joseph Ritner to appoint Judge, is now their candidate for Governor and at the same time judge. Will he resign, or will he still hold on to his judgeship and be what the Telegraph calls that "worst of all curse a political judge?" Can a man be a candidate for Governor and yet be an impartial judge where more than half the suitors are his opponents? We hope the party who find fault with Judge Parsons for having his name upon the Central Committee of correspondence whose duty is merely to collect or disseminate information, will not suffer Judge Banks to remain on the bench during the campaign. Will he outrage the sense of propriety of three-fourths of the people over whom he presides by sitting in judgment on their cases while he is soliciting their votes?

We shall see. If he does not resign, we hope to hear nothing more of political judges among the democrats.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 26, 1841.

The trial of Robinson was concluded last night. Chief Justice Hornblower delivered an able charge to the jury, which occupied about two hours and a quarter, commencing at twenty minutes past six o'clock. The jury then retired until fifteen minutes before ten o'clock, when they brought in a verdict of "GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE!!!"

The prisoner heard the rendition of this verdict with no apparent emotion whatever, but maintained the same composure which he generally evinced during the trial. He appears to be so constituted that no correct or natural impression can be made on him.

SENTENCE OF ROBINSON

Agreeably to the appointment of the Chief Justice, Robinson was brought to the bar of the Court this morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, and received the awful sentence of death. He is to be hung within the jail of this county, according to the laws of the State, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, of Friday, the 16th day of April next.

The Chief Justice seemed to be much agitated while pronouncing this sentence, and as soon as he had uttered the last solemn word, covered his face with his hands, and wept. The prisoner was as cold and indifferent as ever, and although he paid strict attention to the awful ceremony, seemed to be wholly unaffected by it.

This morning Robinson is said to have made some confessions—saying, that after he had given Mr. Snyder his death wounds, and had dragged him down into the front basement, his victim requested a little time to prepare himself for his fate, but that he only answered him by a blow upon the head with a spade, which fully despatched him. He is also said to have asked the Sheriff to share the fees of his execution with him, urging as a reason that he would have to perform the hardest part of the duty, and ought to have at least one half of the profits.

The Death Dealer.—The new and dreadful engine of destruction, invented in Great Britain, was lately tried near London, in presence of many scientific men. A boat made solid with cross timbers and clamped with iron spikes, 23 feet long and 7 broad, was placed in a pond, and when the parties had taken up a safe position, was in an instant struck and shattered into fragments.—The manner in which this tremendous effect was produced, and which can be realized at sea, on any scale, was of course not disclosed. The strongest fortress, and the largest ship could be instantly demolished by an enemy, with the aid of this new projectile. The boat weighed two tons, the timber in her five and a half tons, the water displaced was equal to fifteen tons, and yet the engine that produced this destruction only weighed eighteen pounds, and was so safe, that when charged it could be kicked about a room with perfect impunity. This is really the age of invention.

Capt. Charles W. Morgan.—There was no braver or worthier man among the nine officers who were recently presented with swords of honor, by the State of Virginia than Capt. Charles W. Morgan of the United States Navy. We recollect an anecdote of his gallantry during the late war, related to us by a friend, and which we believe is not generally known.

At the commencement of the war the now silver-haired veteran was a gay, young midshipman, attached to the Constitution, & was on board of that ship in the celebrated battle with the Guerriere. On that memorable occasion he performed an act of most heroic daring. Soon after the commencement of the battle, both vessels became enveloped in a heavy cloud of smoke, from the incessant cannonade so that it was impossible to distinguish either from the deck of the other. At this period, young Morgan respectfully suggested to Com. Hull that a man should be sent aloft, where the smoke was not so densely packed, in order to ascertain the position of the Guerriere, and direct the men how to point the guns. The Commodore declined to send any one on a service so desperate. Young Morgan immediately volunteered, ran up the shrouds, and in a few moments was directing the men at the guns, from amidst a shower of balls. His clothes were cut in half a dozen places and he received one or two slight wounds while in this perilous position. When the British frigate surrendered, her commander inquired of Com. Hull, whether that was a real man who had been stationed in the shrouds of the Constitution; 'Yes,' was the reply, 'why do you ask?' 'Because,' said Dacres, 'we have been firing at him this half hour; he must have a charmed life.'—N. Y. Star.

The Jersey City Advertiser of the 16th inst., a paper as decidedly whig as any in the State contains the following candid admission:

White House Furniture.—The "palace" is said to be destitute of even decent and comfortable furniture—Ogile's speech to the contrary notwithstanding. Not having the sin of publishing that document to lay to our conscience, having no lot or part in the matter, we can consistently acquiesce in whatever proposal is made for providing the President's House with respectable fixtures. How stand our whig brethren in the premises, and how will they escape the dilemma in which their ready endorsement of Ogile's nonsense has placed them?