THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN

Pledged to the cause of Temperance. | TRI-WEEKLY. | Containing Articles, original and selected, on every subject calculated to interest, instruct, and benefit its readers.

VOLUME I. PUBLISHED BY THE COMMITTEE, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING. NUMBER 31.

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1846.

THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN,

Three times a week, on a super-royal sheet.

It will be delivered to subscribers in the District, at *two cents per number*, payable weekly.

To distant subscribers it will be mailed at *Two Dollars and fifty cents per year*, payable in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 14 lines, one insertion,	37
two insertions	60
three	75
two weeks	1 25
one month	1 50
two months	2 50
three "	3 00
six months	5 00
twelve "	7 50
Professional cards of *five* lines, or under, per year.	3 00

While the "COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN" will be devoted to the cause of Temperance, its columns will be enriched by original articles on subjects calculated to interest, instruct, and benefit its readers. It is intended so to blend variety, amusement, and instruction, as that the various tastes of its patrons may be (as far as it is practicable) gratified. Commerce, Literature, and Science, and every other subject of interest, not inconsistent with Temperance and morality, will receive the earnest attention of the publishers. Nothing of a sectarian, political, or personal character will be admitted.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.

THOMAS PURSELL has just imported, per ships Pacific and Hampden, from Liverpool and other sources, one hundred and thirteen packages of the above articles, of the newest style and from the best manufactories, such as—

French and English china dinner, tea, and toilet Sets, or pieces detached

Canton china, pearl, white, blue, stone china and blue printed, and figured Plates

Dishes, Bowls, Vases, (a great variety)

In a word, his very extensive Stock embraces almost every article usually kept in such establishments.

Dixon's English Britannia Tea and Coffee Sets, and plated Castors

And, also, American Britannia Coffe and tea Sets, or pieces separate

Castors, Lamps, Candlesticks, Mugs, covered Pitchers Table and tea Spoons, Covered Urns and Briggins, &c.

Solar, lard, or oil Lamps

Lamp Glasses and Wicks, of almost every size

Ivory-handled and other Knives and Forks, in complete sets or separate

Plated and brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays

Waiters, Looking-Glasses, Shovel and Tongs

Cut, pressed, and plain Tumblers, Wines

Champagnes, Finger Bowls, Wine Coolers, Clarets

Decanters, Fruit Baskets, Dishes, Lamps, &c.

A large assortment of common Ware, suitable for retailing. All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, as cheap as the very cheapest.

English Pipes in boxes

First quality Stone Ware at the factory prices.

As the subcriber is determined to reduce his heavy stock of Goods he intends to sell low, and solicits a call from his friends and the public generally at his store opposite Browns's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue. THOMAS PURSELL.

Nov. 18—2m

A CARD.

THE subscriber begs leave to say to members of Congress and others, that he has several good rooms which he will let on accommodating terms, either furnished or unfurnished, located on the South side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, and equi distant between the Capitol and the public offices. I have also two of the best cellars in the city, which I will rent in part or the whole, or receive goods on storage. This is a good opportunity for butchers or market people. L. S. BECK.

JUST FROM THE MINT!!!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

L. S. BECK & SON, would take this method of notifying the citizens of Washington and the adjacent counties of Maryland and Virginia, that they have commenced the house furnishing business in all its various branches, on Pennsylvania avenue, South side, between 9th and 10th streets, where they intend keeping a constant supply of new and second hand goods, and promise to sell on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS. We, therefore, solicit a call from our friends and the public generally, as we intend selling at a *VERY SLIGHT PROFIT.* We would enumerate in part the following: Ivory, Buck and Cocoa handled knives and forks; White, Black and Brown handled do; Carvers, Forks and Steels; Shovels, Tongs and Pokers; German Silver, Brittania and Iron, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons; Ladles, Skimmers and Forks; Drip and Stove Pans; Stair Rods; Tea Waiters, assorted sizes; Brass Candlesticks; Brittania Tea and Coffee Pots, Writing Paper, Chopping Axes, Wood Saws and Bucks, Hatchets, Hearth, sweeping Whitewash, Dusting, Shoe, and Horse Brushes; Brittania and Painted Spittoons; Adams', Wilson's, Livingston's, and other Coffee Mills; Mouse Traps, Nutmeg Graters, Japaned Candlesticks, Lamps, and Tea Caddies, Snuffers and Trays; Pad, and other Locks and Keys; Butchers Knives, Bread Baskets, Handsaws, Hammers, &c., &c. Also, a good assortment of Holloware, Ovens, Pots, Kettles, Skilletts and Griddles; Cinder Shovels, and Coal Hods; Brass Top Fire Fenders; Scissors, Curtain Bands and Pins; P. M. Saucepass, Cut and Wrought Nails, Handirons, Sadirons, &c., &c., with an assortment of Cabinet Furniture: such as Sideboards, Beaureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, and Bedding, Washstands, Basins and Ewers, China, Glass, Queens, and Crockery Ware; Carpets and hearth Rugs; Tin ware, &c., &c.

N. B. All manner of goods received on commission, except Alcoholic Liquors.

Nov 29—tf

WILL be opened this day at Mr. S. A. PARKER'S a few new style Evening Dresses. jan 3-3tif Penn. avenue, bet. 9th and 10th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

HENRY AND CHARLES;

OR, HONESTY AND DISHONESTY.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

O, dark and fearful is the path
That leadeth man astray;
No blushing flowers to love it hath—
No greenness spreads the way.

He is a brother and a friend,
Who when our lot is low,
With pleasant words, will aid extend,
And wipe the tears that flow.

"Be a good boy, Henry. You are now fourteen years old, and I have made arrangements with Mr. Simonton to take you into his store. Be obedient to your master, in all things just and reasonable. I have confidence in him, or I would not consent for you to go from home. He will be kind to you and always treat you well, if you do your duty. Be perfectly honest, Henry: never take the value of a copper from your master, even if you stand in great need of money. If you do your duty and are faithful to Mr. Simonton, you will secure his confidence and the respect of all who know you, and become a useful man. Mind what I tell you—be honest—be industrious—attend strictly to your business, and never associate with the vicious and unprincipled."

Thus spake Mr. Jones to his son, who was about leaving the parental roof for a clerkship in a store. Henry was a dutiful child, and had received excellent precepts and good examples from his parents.

"I shall try, father," said the boy, "to please Mr. Simonton, and I think he will never have occasion to speak a cross word to me."

"You must do your best to give satisfaction to your master," said his mother. "Remember that you will have to put up with more inconveniences than you would at home, and that you cannot always do as you would desire. Endeavor to be obedidient to Mr. Simonton, so that he will never have occasion to reprove you, and so conduct yourself that he will never hesitate to trust you."

With cheerful spirits and a happy heart, the youth left his parents and entered the store of the merchant. Mr. Simonton did an extensive business for the place, and employed another clerk, who was about two years the senior of Henry. His name was Charles Bedford. It was not long before Henry became the companion and friend of Charles—the latter could not help loving the former, he was so gentle and amiable in his disposition. There was a difference in the feelings of the youths. Henry was strict in his adherence to what he considered correct principles. He abhorred deception and profanity, and strictly observed the Sabbath by attending church, as he had been brought up by his parents. But Charles would often evade and equivocate, and sometimes utter falsehoods. When he was displeased, he did not hesitate to make use of profane words; and, as for the Sabbath, he did not believe in its observance, and would often pass the day in strolling about the streets.

The boys boarded together with their master. One night, as they retired to rest, Charles remarked:

"I don't see why you are so plaguey particular about what you do."

"In what respect, Charles?"

"In every thing. You won't stay at home on Sunday, you know, and seem to think it wrong to enjoy yourself on that day. I think, as we are confined to the store all the week, there's no harm in enjoying oneself on Sunday."

"But I take more pleasure in attending church than I should in loitering about. In a good sermon I feel considerable interest. I also like good singing. I would not stay away from church on any account."

"And then, Henry, you are so particular to speak just so. I don't know as I ever heard you swear. There is no harm in using a few trifling words."

"But, what good do they do?"

"O! one appears better to use them—and then they come in so easy, that I cannot help using them."

"If I cannot appear well without swearing, I shall be contended to appear badly. I know I shall never learn to use profane words"

"You will get over such feelings by and by. You'll never be thought any thing of unless you do; and there's another thing, you will not smoke a cigar. What harm is there in smoking, I should like to know?"

"It does no good. I have heard it said that smoking leads to drinking, and that there are few, if any, drunkards who do not use tobacco in some shape or another. You wouldn't wish to be a drunkard, I hope?"

"No—and I never intend to. I don't exactly like your temperance societies; I would'nt join one on any account. I like freedom from all restraint."

"I am sorry to hear you talk so. The temperance societies, I believe, are doing a great deal of good."

"You are foolish, Henry, to think so. But you will change your mind before long?"

Thus the two youths conversed till they dropped asleep. It was evident that Charles had had a different education from his companion. His parents were of that class who look upon mere morality as a virtue, even though the heart be depraved. If outwardly the man appeared well, it was sufficient—and thus they taught their children.

For a few months Charles and Henry moved on pleasantly together, but a keen observer could have noticed the bad influence that young Bedford exercised over his companion. Being with him constantly, and hearing his conversation and observing his conduct, Henry by degrees learned the disgusting habit of using profane words, and was less particular in his observance of the Sabbath. He less frequently called upon his parents, and often spent his evenings walking the streets, or in some improper shanty, where the rum glass was freely circulated. His mother saw the alteration in her son, but knew not to what cause to impute it. One evening when he called upon her, she remarked—

"Henry, where is it that you spend your evenings? You have not been at home for more than a week."

"I generally go with Charles Bedford."

"Where do you go?"

"Sometimes to one place, and sometimes to another."

"I am afraid, my son, that Charles is not so good a boy as he ought to be, and that he will lead you astray."

"So you always say, mother, when I go with any body I like."

"But, my child, I never speak unless it is for your good. It troubles me to have you away from home every evening."

"You no need to have any fears of me. I shall not go into bad company."

"I have known many a boy to be ruined by bad associates, and I fear that boy is not so upright as he ought to be."

Thus would Henry's mother talk with him. She was apprehensive that he would be led away by Charles and ruined. Her fears were not entirely groundless. Young Bedford was loose and irregular in his habits, and had so insinuated himself into the favor of Henry, that the latter did not hesitate to follow his advice and example.—Charles was in the constant practice of using profane words, smoking cigars and spending his evenings among those who did not hesitate occasionally to take a glass of cordial. Henry had learned to swear and smoke, from his companion, and every night he accompanied him to his favorite resorts. Once Charles took a glass of wine, and invited his friend to partake with him.

"I should rather not," said he.

"Come—don't be afraid."

"No—I don't wish for any."

"It will not hurt you. Come—come, drink a glass with me."

Stopping a moment to think, he replied—"I will not drink any to-night."

"You are foolish, Henry."

"Yes, he's a devilish fool," remarked the retailer; "and I'll be bound he has been to the temperance meetings and heard that cursed Dow, or that brawling Walton, or that notorious Joe Lord speak. Drink away, Charles, and I'll drink with you."

"I am no fool, sir," said Henry to the bar-keeper; "but what use is there for me to drink when I do not need it, and have not the least desire for it?"

"Then drink to please your friend, who has so kindly offered it to you."

"Suppose I did drink one glass, it may be the ruin of me."

"Who told you that story? John Crockett, I'll be bound to say. Let John look at home. He has enough to do to mind his own affairs."

"Who is John Crockett? I don't know him."

"You don't. He has been whispering in your ears more than once, that I can swear. Come, take hold and drink."

"Yes, don't be fearful, my little lad," said one who was lying upon a bench; "don't mind what the temperance folk tell ye. What do they care about you or any body else? All they want is power, to rule the State. Then they'll be satisfied. Come, my fine fellow," he continued, rising from his seat, and patting Henry on the shoulder; "take one glass, just to please us all."

"Do, Henry, do," said Charles, putting the glass to his lips; "there, drink. That's a fine fellow—I knew you were no fool;" he continued, as Henry took one or two swallows.

"I knew that youth was too intelligent," said the retailer, "to listen to the harangues of Dow and Walton. Keep him from their influence, and he will grow up a fine fellow."

After conversing for about an hour in a like strain, cursing the temperance societies and all who addressed their meetings—Henry remaining most of the time silent—he and his companion went to their lodgings and retired.

"What's the matter with you?" said Charles, addressing his friend, as he jumped into bed.

"What would my mother say, if she knew how I have conducted? I have tasted of ardent spirits to-night." And the poor boy could not help shedding tears.

"Your mother will never know it—and certainly, she would not object to your enjoying yourself, if she did."

"But what will it lead to? Who knows but I may become intemperate?"

"You'll be a fool if you do. Can't you now and then take a glass of wine or cordial, without being a drunkard? I pity you if you can't."

"The greatest drunkards commenced by one drop. If my mother knew what I have done to-night, she would not rest till I had left this place."

"Your mother is like the rest of the orthodox, always borrowing trouble, and always afraid somebody's going to be ruined."

Without extending the conversation, Henry closed his eyes in sleep—not, however, without resolving in his mind never to go into a grog shop again.

Early in the morning, as he was passing down the street to his shop, he met the retailer, who sold his companion the spirit the night previous.

"Ah, my little fellow," said he, "I was much pleased with you last night, and should be happy to have you call on me again. That Charles Bedford is a capital fellow. Follow his advice, and you'll make something."

Henry made but a word in reply, and entered upon his duties at the shop. All that day he said but a few words, while Charles appeared to be as cheerful as a lark. He felt he had taken a wrong step, and disobeyed a kind mother, and he was unhappy.

But, by associating constantly with Charles, the idea that it was wrong to drink a little spirit occasionally gradually wore away, and he objected less to go into the retailers' shops. With his companion, Henry denounced the temperance people as fanatical, and was as earnest in condemning their course as any of his associates. He now preferred the company of the profane and drinking to the steady and industrious, and often absented himself from church on the Sabbath. So much for the influence and bad example of a companion. His parents noticed the change in their son, and entreated him to keep aloof from bad associates; but they knew not the extent of his departures from their precepts.

To be continued.

"I say, Bill, have you seen Wotyecallum?"
"Wot, do you mean Wots'isname?"
"O no, not 'im,—that 'ere tother."
"Oh, an! I seed 'im fast enuff."

A person being asked why a jail, in some parts of the United States, was called a "Stone Jug," answered that it was because it sometimes contained *Ardent Spirits.*

A CONSTITUTIONAL ANSWER.—"What right have you to be sick?" said a schoolmaster to a pupil.

"A Constitutional right," was the reply.

The New York Tribune of Wednesday says "It is understood that the recent fluctuations in stocks have taken two of the leading Boston brokers off their feet."

The order of Odd Fellows have a public school at Wilmington, N. C., at which about two hundred children are educated.

The library of Judge Garland, which was seized for rent, at New Orleans, was sold for nine dred and fifty dollars.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACES CURED.—Persons wishing a very smooth skin should test my genuine Bay Rum and Spermaceti Soap. I will guaranty that one bottle of the Bay Rum and one cake of the Soap will give to the face and hands a beautiful polish. For sale at S. PARKER'S Fancy and Perfumery Store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th sts., Where can be had a fresh supply of Rose Lip Salve and Paley's Cold Cream. dec 30—tf

D. CLAGETT & CO.,
DEALERS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN STUFFS, &c.
Corner of 9th street & Penn. avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nov. 4 tf 1

GEORGE COLLARD,
DEALER IN LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME SAND, AND CEMENT,
Corner of 6th st. and Missouri Avenue.
Nov. 4 2—

ENGRAVING AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING, BY
J. V. N. THROOP,
Pennsylvania avenue, between 1st and 2d streets, near the Capitol.
N. B. Engraving on Wood. Nov. 4—y

ULYSSES WARD,
DEALER IN LUMBER, LIME, & CEMENT,
TWELFTH STREET AND CANAL.
Nov. 4 2—y

HORSE AND *CATTLE AUCTION.*—Regular sales of *HORSES* and *CATTLE* will be held at the Centre Market space, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, commencing at nine o'clock. B. HOMANS,
dec 20—tf Auctioneer.

BEERS' TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
Third street, north of Pennsylvania Avenue and near the Railroad Depot.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Prices to suit the times.
Nov. 4—y

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE, AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW,

BY FREEMAN HUNT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
Published monthly, at 142 Fulton street, New York—at Five Dollars per annum, in advance.

The Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review, embraces every subject connected with Commerce, Manufactures and Political Economy, as follows: Commercial Legislation; Commercial History and Geography; Mercantile Biography; Descriptive, Statistical and Historical Accounts, of the various commodities which form the subject of Mercantile transactions; Port Charges; Tariffs; Customs and Excise Regulations; Commercial Statistics of the United States and the different countries of the world, with which we have intercourse, including their Physical Character, Population, Productions, Exports, Imports, Seaports, Monies, Weights, Measures, Finance and Banking Associations, and Enterprises connected with Commerce, embracing Fisheries, Incorporated Companies, Railroads, Canals, Steamboats, Docks, Post Offices, &c.; Principles of Commerce, Finance and Banking, with Practical and Historical Details and Illustrations; Commercial Law, and Mercantile Law Reports and Decisions of Courts in the United States and Europe, including Insurance, Partnership, Principal and Agent, Bills of Exchange, Sale, Guaranty, Bankruptcy, Shipping and Navigation, &c., and whatever else sha l tend to develop the resources of the country and the world, and illustrate the various topics bearing upon Commerce and Commercial Literature.

It has been, and will continue to be, the aim of the Editor and Proprietor of the Merchants' Magazine, to avoid everything of a party, political, or sectional bias or bearing, in the conduct of the work—opening its pages to the free and fair discussion of antagonistic doctrines connected with the great interests of Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures and the Currency.

☞ Complete sets of the Merchants' Magazine, embracing 12 semi-annual volumes, of about 600 large octavo pages each, bringing it down to June, 1844, inclusive, may be obtained at the Publisher's Office, 142 Fulton street, New York, at the subscription price.

☞ Publishers of newspapers in the United States, by giving this advertisement two or three insertions and remitting Two Dollars to the Proprietor, will be entitled to the Magazine for one year.

Office of Merchants' Magazine, August 1, 1845.
dec 18—

JOHN CONNELLY.

CHEAP CABINET, SOFA, AND CHAIR MANUFACTURER AND UNDERTAKER.

Seventh st. between H and I sts. Washington City.

He informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business, with which he may be favored. He hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B.—Funerals attended to at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, warranted to give satisfaction. Nov. 4—tf

R. W. BATES, *MERCHANT TAILOR, Pennsylvania avenue, near War Department.*—Would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, to his stock of fall and winter Goods of the latest importation, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he will make up to order in a style not to be surpassed in the District, and upon terms which cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

He has also a good assortment of fancy articles, such as Stocks, Suspenders, Scarfs, Gloves, &c., which he will sell at low prices. nov 8—1m.

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH LAMENESS.

DR. WATERMAN SWEET, Natural Bone Setter, from Amsterdam, Montgomery co., N. Y., will be at Coleman's Hotel a few days to attend to all who are afflicted with Lameness. He is in Norfolk, Va.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

THE WAR OF FOUR THOUSAND YEARS; Being a Connected History of the Various Efforts Made to Suppress the Vice of Intemperance in all Ages of the World; from the Foundation of the Class of Nazarites, by Moses, to the Institution of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, inclusive; with a Full Account of the Origin, Progress, and Present Prospects of the Latter Institution. By P. S. White & H. R. Pleasants. Philadelphia: Griffin and Simon, 114 North Third-street. 1846.

Contents.—Book I, Chapter I, Division of the Work; Chapter II, Wines of Antiquity; Chapter III, Wine an Agricultural Product; Chapter IV, Wine, when spoken of as a Blessing in the Old Testament; Chapter V, Wine, when spoken of as a Blessing in the New Testament; Chapter VI, Wine Denounced as a Curse in the Old Testament; Chapter VII, Wine Denounced in the New Testament; Book II, Chapter I, Temperance among the Heathens; Chapter II, Rome; Book III, Chapter I, Imperial Rome; Chapter II, Transalpine Nations; Chapter III, The Discovery of Alcohol; Chapter IV, Ardent Spirits; Chapter V, Intemperance in Connection with the Church; Chapter VI, Efforts to Suppress Intemperance from the Apostles to the year 1800; Book IV, Chapter I, Origin and Progress of Temperance Societies down to the year 1833; Chapter II, From 1833 to the end of 1834; Chapter III, Includes the Years 1835 and 1836; Chapter IV, Includes 1837 and 1838; Chapter V, Includes 1839; Chapter VI, The Washingtonian Movement; Chapter VII, Sons of Temperance, Conclusion; Appendix, No. 1, Extracts from Columella; Appendix, No. 2, Noah's Letter, &c.

We cordially recommend the above work to the temperance public.

☞ The agent, Mr. West, is now in the city with a copy of the work, for the purpose of procuring subscribers. Subscriptions received at this office.