

THE RESPIRATORY.

Lively and gossiping;
Stored with the treasures of the fatting world,
And with a piece of mirth too."

BRIGHT SIDE OF HUMANITY.

There are good men every where—men who are good for goodness' sake. In obscurity, in retirement, scarcely known to the world, and never asking to be known, these are good men—in adversity, in poverty, amid temptations, amid all the severity of earthly trials, there are good men, whose lives shed brightness upon the dark clouds that surround them. Be it true, if we must admit the sad truth, that many are estranged from Infinite Goodness; that many are coldly selfish and meanly sensual—cold & dead to every thing that is not wrapped up in their own earthly interest, or more darkly wrapped up in the veil of fleshly appetites. Be it so; but I thank God, that it is not all that we are obliged to believe. No; there are true hearts, amid the throng of the false and the faithless. There are warm and generous hearts, which the cold atmosphere of surrounding selfishness never chills, and eyes unused to weep for personal sorrow, which often overflow with sympathy for the sorrow of others. Yes, there are good men, and true men, I thank them; I bless them for what they are. God from on high doth bless them; and he giveth his angels charge to keep them, and no where in the holy record are these words more precious or strong than those in which it is written, that God loveth the righteous ones.

Such men there are. Let not their precious virtues be distrusted. As surely and as evidently as some men have obeyed the calls of ambition and pleasure, so surely and so evidently have other men obeyed the voice of conscience; and "chosen rather to suffer with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." Why, every meek man suffers in a conflict keener far than the contest for honor and applause. And there are such men, who, amid injury and insult, and misconception, and the pointed finger, and the scornful lip of pride, stand firm in their integrity and allegiance to a loftier principle, and still their throbbing hearts in prayer, and hush them to the gentle emotions of kindness and pity. Such witnesses there are, even in this bad world, signs that a redeeming work is going forward amid its mournful derelictions; proofs that it is not a world forsaken of heaven; pledges that it will not be forsaken; tokens that cheer and touch every good and thoughtful mind, beyond all other power of earth to penetrate and enkindle it.

An Irish gentleman once appeared in the court of the King's bench, as a security of a friend in the sum of three thousand pounds. Sergeant Davy, though he well knew the responsibilities of the gentleman, could not help his customary impertinence. "Well, sir, how do you make yourself to be worth three thousand pounds?" The gentleman very deliberately specified the particulars up to two thousand nine hundred and forty pounds. "Aye," says Davy, "that is not enough by sixty." "For this sum," replied the other, "I have the note of one Sergeant Davy, and I hope that he will have the honesty soon to discharge it." This set the court in a roar; he was for once abashed; and Lord Mansfield said:—"Well, brother, I think we may accept the bail."

The Three Wives.—A late minister of religion in Worcestershire, used to relate the following anecdote of one of his friends, who had been three times married. The unfortunate speculator in matrimony had married his first wife a very worldly, avaricious woman, who grasped at every thing, and never was satisfied. The second was a corpulent, easy, dirty, quiet soul, always in good humor, and satisfied with every thing; the last was a most violent termagant, who rendered his life miserable while she lived. The good old man upon reviewing his past life, used to observe, "My friends, I have had variety enough in the conjugal relation, and may literally say—I have married the world, the flesh and the devil."

A Forceful Argument.—"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Hoosier lawyer addressing a real shell-bark jury—"I say that are magnanimous sun shines in the heavens though you can't see it, kase its behind a cloud; but you know it, though I can't prove it; so my client who rises arly and hunts koons like an honest man, has a good case tho' he can't prove it;—now if you believe

what I tell you about the sun; you are bound on your bible oaths to believe what I tell you about my client's case, and if you don't, then you call me a liar, and that I'll be squatawa'd if I'll stand anyhow; so if you don't want to swear false and have no trouble you'd better give us our case."

Expedient of a Needy Traveller.—We have heard the story of an English half-pay officer living at Florence, much in debt, and desirous to get to England, but unable to procure his passport, without which he could not be permitted to depart on account of the interference of his creditors. He one day, in a coffee house, fell to abusing the Grand Duke in very outrageous terms, in consequence of which he was next day conducted to the Tuscan frontier by a police officer. The following expedient, related by a London paper, is much less obvious and more ingenious:

John Kilburn, a person well known on the turf, as a list seller, &c., was in a town in Bedfordshire, and as a turf phrase, 'quite broken down.' It was during harvest, and the week before Richmond races, (Yorkshire,) whether he was travelling; and near which place he was born: to arrive there in time he hit upon the following expedient.—He applied to an acquaintance of his, a blacksmith, to stamp on a padlock the words 'Richmond gaol,' with which, and a chain fixed to one of his legs, he composedly went into a cornfield to sleep. As he expected, he was soon apprehended, and taken before a magistrate, who, after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him to Richmond; no time was to be lost, for Kilburn said he had not been tried, and hoped they would not let him lay till another assize. The constables, on their arrival at the gaol, accosted the gaoler with 'Sir, do you know this man?' 'Yes, very well; it is Kilburn; I have known him many years.' 'We suppose he has broken out of your goal, as he has a chain and padlock on with your mark; is he not a prisoner?' 'I never heard any harm of him in my life.' 'Nor,' says Kilburn, 'have these gentlemen.—Sir; they have been so kind as to bring me out of Bedfordshire, and I will not put them to further convenience. I have got the key of the padlock, and I will not trouble them to unlock it; I am obliged to them for their kind behavior.' He travelled this way about 170 miles.

News for the Ladies.—The following paragraph appeared in an Eastern paper, as an extract of a letter from Chicago, Illinois: "Interesting women are in demand here—for such the market is a sure one.—I understand when the steamboats arrive here from Buffalo and Detroit, that nearly all business is suspended, and crowds of desolate, rich young bachelors flock to the pier, and stand ready to catch the girls as they land. Whether they use the lasso, an accomplishment which some of them have acquired in catching ponies on the Rocky Mountains, or whether they take them by the force of smiles, I am not informed; having just arrived I cannot speak from observation; but I believe the result to be a pretty universal surrender."

The Woman who went abroad.—A lady who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon returned exclaiming: "My dear, where I shall find you when I get back!"

Laconical.—Miss S. S.—Will you please conjugate the word *love*; as a verb in the subjunctive mood, present tense, first person, singular, also in the indicative mood, first future tense, second person singular, and send me an answer. P. H.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—The word *love*, when conjugated as you request, will read as follows:
Subjunctive mood, If I love,
Indicative mood, Wilt thou love,
ANSWER—With all my heart. S. S.

Ingenious.—It is no uncommon practice at our Court of Sessions, for the wives of prisoners who have no children, to borrow a baby for the occasion, in order to excite the tender sympathies of the worthy recorder. This ruse seldom fails, and the fortunate prisoner is discharged, with an admonition to "go home and take care of his wife and family!"

Question for debating Societies.—Is a small dog whose tail curls so tight as to lift his hind legs from the ground, a biped or a quadruped.

TERMS:

The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will be published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or Two Dollars Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; nor any discontinuance permitted, until all arrearages are discharged.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

GEORGE PRINCE,

OF Sunbury, Northumberland county.

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the public, that he is about to remove to Harrisburg, where he has taken that large and spacious three story brick house, formerly occupied by Mathew Wilson, corner of Walnut and Third streets.

HARRISBURG,

In view of the State Capitol, which he intends to open on the 1st day of May next, and where he hopes to continue to receive that patronage so liberally bestowed on his establishment heretofore. He will at all times be provided with every thing necessary to make his guests comfortable.

G. PRINCE.

Harrisburg, April 29, 1837.

REMOVAL.

BULL'S HEAD HOTEL.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by John Bishop, situate on the corner of Old Market and Plum streets, New-Berlin, Union county, Pa. The House and Stables are undergoing a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain all those who may please to favor him with a call, in an agreeable and comfortable manner.

The subscriber having been long engaged catering for the public, believes it unnecessary to state how his Bar and Table will be supplied: suffice it to say that the best the market can afford will be called in requisition, and that the Stable department will receive the same attention.

Thankful for the public favours heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, and an increased support, as every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

C. SCHROYER.

New-Berlin, April 29, 1837.

Three times a Week!

NORTHUMBLED & LEWISTOWN

SPLENDID LINE OF

MAIL COACHES.

THIS Line passes through New-Berlin, Middleburg, Beavertown and Adamsburg. It intersects at Northumberland, the Wilkesbarre and Easton line, to and from New-York City—the Harrisburg and Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Pottsville lines; and also the Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia lines at Lewistown. Three times a week—distance fifty miles, with elegant Coaches, superior Horses, and careful and obliging Drivers, rendering it the cheapest, best, and most expeditious route in Pennsylvania, connecting the Eastern and Western lines and the shortest passage between the Pittsburg and Pottsville lines.

FARE THROUGH, - - - \$3.

Arrivals & Departures:

Leaves Northumberland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in the afternoon, immediately after the arrival of all the stages: arrives the next day at Lewistown, in time to take the stage or packet-boat for Pittsburg. Leaves Lewistown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday after the arrival of the boats and stages from Pittsburg, and arrives at Northumberland the next morning in time to take any of the stages or boats that leave that day.

The proprietor has made arrangements to meet the different lines so as not to detain passengers at either end of the route. Every attention will be paid in order to render ease and comfort to passengers. An

Accommodation Stage

Will at all times be in readiness at New-Berlin, to convey passengers to any place of destination, or to intersect any other line of stages.

SAMUEL AURAND.

New-Berlin, April 29, 1837.

POTTSVILLE

NATIONAL HOTEL,

AND

General Stage Office.

Joseph Weaver,

(Late of the Orwigsburg Hotel.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named stand, lately occupied by J. Hanguent, situated in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. The building is very large, of brick, three stories, and situate in the centre of the town, on Main street, and ostensibly built for the convenient and genteel accommodation of the public.

His bar will always be stored with the choicest wines, and purest liquors, and his tables with the best viands the country can afford; with obliging waiters to man his parlors, double and single lodging and dining rooms, and first rate cooks in the kitchen department, and with his own humble determined exertions to please, he feels confident to give general satisfaction to those who will favor him with their patronage. Large stabling and attentive ostlers, under the control of the proprietor, are attached to the establishment.

April 29, 1837.

HEMLOCK FACTORY.

Fulling, Dyeing, AND DRESSING OF CLOTH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have taken the above fulling establishment, recently occupied by Solomon Nimox and John Miushall, on Hemlock creek, in Hemlock township, Columbia county, between Blomdsburg & the Buckhorn, where they are prepared to accommodate customers in their line of business. They will attend at the following places every two weeks for the purpose of receiving wool, and delivering cloth, viz:

At Stacy Margerin's Inn, in Cattaraugus; at Widow Drunheller's, in Cattaraugus township; at John Yeager's Inn, Roanokeville; and at Peter Kline's Inn, New Amenia.

The customary prices charged. All kinds of country produce received by them for their work.

They respectfully solicit patronage from the SAMUEL THOMAS, ANDREW EMMONS.

May 6, 1837.

CHAIR MAKING.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture

Chairs, Bedsteads, SETTEES, & C.

His shop is near Mr. McKelvy's store-house, at the Basin, on the Pennsylvania Canal. He will be thankful for favors, and use his endeavors to please customers.

CHARLES A. MOYER.

April 29, 1837.

PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG

AND

SUSQUEHANNAH

Transportation Line.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken that large and commodious warehouse, formerly kept by Henry Walters, Esq. and recently by Mr. Burk, where he is ready to receive and forward produce of all descriptions from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, as he is prepared at the opening of the navigation to run a line of Union canal decked boats of the first class, to run from each place and deliver goods in three and a half days from the time of departure. Goods will be received at the warehouse of Jabez Harradens, recently Bonnell & Royoudt, Vine street wharf, Schuylkill, Philadelphia.

N. B. Goods will also be received at the above places and forwarded by the same line in connexion with the Susquehanna canal packet and freight boat company to Northumberland, Williamsport, Danville and Wilkes-Barre, and all other intermediate places along the Susquehanna. By this line merchants may be assured of having their goods forwarded immediately instead of having them lying in the warehouse waiting for transient boats, as has been the case formerly. The subscriber will endeavor, by strict attention to merit a share of the patronage, which is most respectfully solicited.

OWEN MCABE.

Harrisburg, April 29, 1837.

THE FULL-BLOODED

YOUNG HORSE

SPECULATOR,

WILL be for service during the present season ending on the first of July next, at the stable of the subscriber, in Bloomsburg. For Terms, Pedigree, and Certificates, see handbills.

NOAH S. PRENTIS.

April 29, 1837.

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER, respectfully inform the public, that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine to cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White Hager, & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica—the book and news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, cases, composing sticks, ink, and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice.—Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors, who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimens.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER.

New York, April 29, 1837.

A DIGEST

OF THE

Revised Code & Acts

Passed by the Legislature between the 15th day of April, 1836, and the 16th day of June, 1836; forming with Purdon's Digest of 1830, and Parke & Johnson's digest, vol. 1. a complete digest of the laws of Pennsylvania, to the present time.

A few copies of the above Digest for sale at this Office.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Blanks, &c.

NEATLY EXECUTED

At the office of the "Columbia Democrat."

PROSPECTUS OF THE U. S. MAGAZINE, AND Democratic Review.

ON the first of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of a sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expending and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the news-paper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so frequently distract the country, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they often are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightfully informed, that is hoped the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the World as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith, with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated, by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove this reproach.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The Democratic body of the Union, after a conflict which tested to the uttermost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerfully ally of this character, interfering with none co-operating with all.

Coordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care nor effort will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to cope in rigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognised as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature, it will be our pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling an hissed by partial or minor views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thorough National Work, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

General summary of Political and of Domestic Intelligence, digested in the order of the States comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General Literary Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign.

General Scientific Intelligence, including Agricultural Improvements, a notice of all new Patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvement throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of all now in operation or in progress.

Military and Naval News, Promotions, Changes Movements, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

Biographical literary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which it will comprise, but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

In return for a remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty-three copies. The certificate of a postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be a sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the publishers.

All communications will be addressed post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers, at Washington, D. C.

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.

April 29, 1837.