

# COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



"That Government is the best which governs least."

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BY LEVI L. TATE.

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## Columbia Democrat.

### Thoughts of Heaven.

No sickness there,  
No weary wasting of the frame away,  
No fearful shuddering from the midnight air—  
No dread of summer's bright and fervid ray.

No hidden grief,  
No wild and cheerless vision of despair!  
No vain petition for a swift relief—  
No tearful eyes, no broken hearts are there.

Care has no home  
Within the realm of ceaseless prayer and song;  
Its billows break away and melt in foam,  
Far from the mansions of the spirit throng!

The storm's black wing  
Is never spread above celestial skies!  
Its wailings blend not with the voice of spring,  
As some too tender floweret fades and dies!

No night distills  
Its chilling dew upon the tender frame;  
No moon is needed there! The light which fills  
The land of glory, from its maker came!

No parted friends  
O'er mournful recollections have to weep!  
No bed of death enduring love attends  
To watch the coming of a pulseless sleep!

No blasted flower  
Or withered bud celestial gardens know!  
No scorching blast or fierce descending shower  
Scatters destruction like a ruthless foe!

No battle word  
Startles the sacred host with fear and dread!  
The song of peace creation's morning heard,  
Is sung wherever angel minstrels tread!

Let us depart  
If home like this await the weary soul!  
Look up, thou stricken one! thy wounded heart  
Shall bleed no more at sorrow's stern control.

With faith our guide,  
White-robed and innocent to lead the way,  
Why fear to plunge in Jordan's rolling tide,  
And find the ocean of eternal day?

### The \$300 Exemption Law.

The Harrisburg Telegraph is claiming this glorious law as a Whig measure. The following list of yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill in the Senate, hardly sustains its silly boast:

YEAS—Messrs. Boss, Brawley, Brook, Cunningham, Forsyth, Frick, Huges, Ives, Johnson, Mason, Mathias, McCallin, Overfield, Sankey, Savery, Small, Sterret, Streeter—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Best, Crab, King, Konigsmacher, Lawrence, Levin, Rich, Sadler, Smyser, Stine, Darsie, Speaker—11.

Every yeas is a whig but one. Every Democrat in its favor but one!

### Special Legislation.

The Carlisle Democrat speaking of the many special acts of legislation passed by the last Legislature forcibly says:—"Among them we observe that a special act had to be passed to enable the Treasurer of Westmoreland county to refund to a certain gentleman twenty-five dollars, which had been paid to him under a mistake. Now, the cost to the State for passing this bill could not have been less, at the lowest estimate, than \$100."

### Death of a Child.

These words are full of strange and moving meaning; winter following spring, nightfall succeeding dawn! Fanciful ideas crowd upon the mind hand in hand in solemn truths. That little being who knew nothing here, now to know the end of all things! That vacant intelligence which wondered at the ticking of a watch now to understand the mystery of its own being! My own child, who used to hang upon my lips for instruction, now advanced where one word would from its own mouth, be a revelation to me! That helpless creature, borne from arm to arm, guarded by day and watched by night, too shy to bear the approach of a strange face, now launched alone in the "vast profound," escorted by intelligence divine but strange!

Will there be one among that crowd of disfranchised epics who will claim an affinity with it? Will the little brother who departed a year ago recognize this as the babe who entered the bonds of flesh as he was leaving them? Or will it be one of the first signs of a better existence that the ties of blood are not needed in it? Of all the sorrows in this world, that for the death of a young child brings with it the readiest healing. Would you grudge its having received promotion without money? the rights of citizenship without the formality of residence? the certificate of humanity without the service? the end and aim of life without this weary life itself? The death of a child is an enigma, but one which solves many others. The mind may dream and wonder, and form strange conclusions from the weakness of that life, which has yielded to the strong arm of death; but two truths remain distinct, more plainly read on that cold marble cherub than on any other form of lifeless clay, and those are the worthlessness of that breath which a child is assumed to render up, and the freeness of that grace which a child is able to inherit.

## ORIGINAL.

### Random Shots,—No. 12.

BY NONSCRIPT.

#### Children.

This "Random Shot" is made for the whole sole benefit and behoof of parents, and to their heirs forever. The subject of raising and training children is one of the first importance, and contains matter enough for a volume instead of a newspaper essay. All those who enter into the matrimonial state, may expect, in the ordinary course of events, to have depending upon them and their exertions the existence and the happiness or misery, of at least five human beings. The art and talent of training them up in the way they should go, should be sought after with the utmost anxiety.

The natural disposition should be carefully studied, and whatever is found to be wrong, carefully, prayerfully, silently, assiduously and effectually eradicated.

"His education forms the common mind,  
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

This text has so often been preached from, that the majority have forgotten its importance. They do not seem to be aware of the fact, that a crabbed and insensible temper and spirit, can actually be formed in a child by continually teasing and irritating him while very young. Constant dropping will wear away stone. A cross and scolding mother is the ruin of children. From a wife of such a temper and disposition, Good Lord deliver me! The family, over which hangs, day after day, such a cloud, sees none of that peace and serenity, that sunshine and benignity, that love and kindness: which are the constant companions of the one over which presides a wife of a cheerful and loveable disposition. As a tree falleth so it will lie, and according to the training of a child, so will be the disposition of the man.

Parents have a fearful responsibility resting upon them. In their hands, but more particularly in that of the mother, is under God, the fitting a responsible moral agent for the great work falling to the lot of every man in this world, as an accountable member of society: and the salvation or destruction of an immortal soul. "There was one even greater than Washington." This was one even greater than Washington. "There was one even greater than Washington." This was one even greater than Washington.

Children honor your parents, and your days shall be long in the land, is the first commandment with a promise—St. Paul says, children obey your parents in the Lord for this is right—But immediately adds, and ye fathers provoke not your children to wrath. Into your hands, parents, God has confided jewels of immense and external value, and he will require a strict and accurate account of your stewardship.

There are some other things which rightfully claim a place in this article a few of which I have yet space I will mention. And first and greatest and most ridiculous, is the almost universal fashion of "baby talk." Simple nurses and foolish mothers, thus force the child to learn two languages for want of sense sufficient to teach it the language correctly at first. After it can pronounce this contemptible senseless halderdash then comes the process of teaching it to speak English. A child never 'runs round and plays,' but it 'yawns yound and pays.' It never 'comes to mother,' it 'comes to muzzy.' It never 'goes to sleep,' it 'does to seep.' It never 'wants a drink of water,' it 'touts a mint e watty.' I might continue this list of expressions for half a column, but these specimens are sufficient. Now in the name of all that is sensible, is it not ridiculous? Why should any sensible parent subject so young a mind to such a herculean labour as learning two languages?

It is also of vast importance that parents should teach their children proper respect for older people, and a due share of courtesy and kindness to children of their own age. How disgusting and degrading it is to hear a parent tell his son, 'if he does

so again knock him down." The safest and surest foundation of success in this world is kindness, gentility and affability.

A due amount of consideration paid to those with whom we associate, will ensure the same in return. If a boy's feelings are easily wounded, let him be careful of his manner and expression to others.

Parents take this matter in hand, and bring up your children to be, from the beginning, Ladies and gentlemen.

### Div. 203, S. of T.

BloomSBurg, March 25, 1849.

The following Brothers were duly elected officers of the Div. to serve for the ensuing Quarter.

W. P.—Thos. J. Vanderlice,  
W. A.—Mahlon Hamlin,  
R. S.—Thomas J. Raper,  
Asst. E. S.—J. Dunsmore,  
F. S.—A. H. Ellis,  
T.—David Bets,  
C.—J. McKamy,  
Asst. C.—J. Egan,  
I. S.—W. Knorr,  
O. S.—B. Jones.

### Queen of the May.

You must wake and call me early, call me early,  
mother dear,  
To-morrow'll be the happiest time in all the glad  
New Year;

Of all the glad New Year, mother, the maddest  
merriest day;  
For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be  
Queen of the May.

"There's many a black, black eye, they say, but  
none so bright as mine;  
"There's Margaret, and Mary, there's Kate, and  
Caroline;  
"But none so fair as little Alice in all the land  
they say,  
"So I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be  
Queen of the May.

I'll sleep so sound all night, mother, that I shall  
never wake,  
If you do not call me loud, mother, when the day  
begins to break;  
For I must gather knots of flowers and buds, and  
garlands gay;  
For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be  
Queen of the May.

"As I came up the valley, whom think ye I should  
see,  
"But Robert leaning on the bridge, beneath the  
hazel tree,  
"He thought of that sharp look mother, I gave  
him yesterday,  
"But I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be  
Queen of the May.

"He thought I was a ghost, mother, for I was all  
in white,  
"And I ran by him without speaking like a flash  
of light,  
"They call me cruel-hearted, but I care not what  
they say,  
"For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be  
Queen of the May.

"They say he's dying all for love, but that can  
never be,  
"They say his heart is breaking mother,—what is  
that to me,  
"There's many a bold lad will woo me any  
summer day,  
"And I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be  
Queen of the May.

Little Effie shall go with me to-morrow to the  
green;  
And you'll be there too, mother, to see me made  
the queen;  
For the shepherd lads on every side, will come  
from far away,  
For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be  
Queen of the May.

So you must wake and call me early, call me early,  
mother dear;  
To-morrow'll be the happiest time of all the glad  
New Year;

To-morrow'll be, of all the year, the maddest, merriest  
day,  
For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be  
Queen of the May.

All the valley, mother, will be fresh and green,  
and still,  
And the cowslip and the crowfoot are over all the  
hill,  
The rivulet in the flowery dale, will merrily glance  
and play,  
For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be  
Queen of the May.

The night wind come and go, mother, upon the  
meadow grass,  
And the happy stars above them, seem to brighten  
as they pass;  
There will not be a drop o'rain the whole o'the  
live-long day,  
For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be  
Queen of the May.

The diamond that falls in a dung-hill, does not  
become thereby less precious; and the dust which  
the wind elevates high in the air does not thence  
become less vile.

## Selections.

### How to get a good Dinner.

From a recent biography of that "mad wag" Theodore Hook, we take following amusing account of one of his practical jokes:

"Lounging in one of the fashionable streets in the afternoon, with Terry, the actor, the nostrils of the promenaders were suddenly saluted with a concord of sweet odors arising from a spacious era. They stopped, snuffed the grateful incense, and peeping down, perceived through the kitchen window preparations for a handsome dinner, evidently on the point of being served. "What a feast!" said Terry. "Jolly dogs! I should like to make one of them."

"I'll take any bet," returned Hook, "that I do—call for me here at ten o'clock, and you will find that I shall be able to give a tolerable account of the worthy gentleman's champagne and venison. So saying, he marched up the steps, gave an authoritative rap with the knocker, and was quickly lost to the sight of his astonished companion. As a matter of course he was immediately ushered by the servant as an expected guest, into the drawing room, where a large party had already assembled. The apartment being well-nigh full, no notice was at first taken of the intrusion, and half a dozen people were laughing at his *bon mots*, before the host discovered the mistake. Affecting not to observe the visible embarrassment of the latter, and ingeniously avoiding any opportunity for explanation, Hook rattled on till he had attracted the greater part of the company in a circle round him and some considerable time elapsed ere the old gentleman was able to catch the attention of the agreeable stranger.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said, contriving at last to get in a word; "but your name, sir—I did not quite catch it—servants are so abominably incorrect—and I am really a little at a loss—"

"Don't apologise, I beg," graciously replied Theodore; "Smith—my name is Smith—and, as you justly observe, servants are always making some stupid blunder or another. I remember a remarkable instance, &c."

"But really, my dear sir," continued the host, at the termination of the story illustrative of stupidity in servants; "I think the mistake on the present occasion does not originate in the source you allude to; I certainly did not anticipate the pleasure of Mr. Smith's company at dinner to-day."

"No I dare say not—you said four in your note, I know, and it is now, I see a quarter past five—you are a little fast by the way; but the fact is, I have been detained in the city—as I was about to explain when—"

"Pray," exclaimed the other, as soon as he could stave the volubility of his guest, "whom may I ask you do you suppose you are addressing?"

"Whom? Why Mr. Thompson of course—old friend of my father. I have not the pleasure, indeed, of being personally known to you, but having received your kind invitation yesterday, on my arrival from Liverpool, forth street—four o'clock—family party—come in boots—you see I have taken you at your word, I am only afraid I have kept you waiting."

"No, no, not at all. But permit me to observe, my dear sir, my name is not exactly Thompson, it is Jones, and—"

"Jones?" repeated the so-called Smith, in admirably assumed consternation. "Jones—why surely I cannot have—yes, I must—good heaven! I see it all! My dear sir, what an unfortunate blunder—wrong house—what must you think of such an intrusion! I am really at a loss for words in which to apologise—you will permit me to retire at present, and to-morrow—"

"Pray don't think of retiring," exclaimed the hospitable old gentleman, "your friend's table must have been cleared long ago, if, as you say, four was the hour named, and I am only too happy to be able to offer you a seat at mine."

"Hook, of course, could not hear of such a thing—could not think of trespassing upon the kindness of a perfect stranger; if, too late for Thompson, there were plenty of chop-houses at hand; the unfortunate part of the business was, he had made an appointment with a gentleman to call at ten o'clock. The good-natured Jones, however, positively refused to allow so enterprising a waiter to withdraw dinnerless, Mrs. Jones joined in solicitations, the Misses Jones bewitchingly, and set at least Mr. Smith, who soon recovered from his confusion, was prevailed upon to offer his arm to one of the ladies, and take his place at the "well furnished board."

"In all probability, the family of Jones never passed such an evening before, Hook naturally exerted himself to the utmost to keep the party in an increasing roar of laughter, and make good the first impression. The mirth grew fast and furious when, by way of a *coup de grace*, he seated himself at the piano-forte, and struck off into one of those extemporaneous effusions which had filled more critical fastidious than the Joneses with delight and astonishment. Ten o'clock struck, and on Mr. Terry being announced, his triumphant friend wound up the performance with the explanatory stanzas:

"I am very much pleased with your fare,  
Your *collars* as prime as your *rook*;  
My friend's Mr. Terry, the place,  
And I'm Mr. Theodore Hook!"

"Silent love, like a brilliant at the bottom of a well," &c. &c.

"THERE GOES MY HORSE."—A noted "man about town" who hadn't dined or breakfasted respectably for three days, cast about him one day last week for a chance to appease his appetite, which had got to be enormous, but without success, for a time—for he had run out his credit at the hotels, at the restaurants he was known and he couldn't even venture into a bar-room, at 11 o'clock, for fear of encountering too familiar an acquaintance with some attendant's boot.

Desperate, however, and well nigh starved, he went down towards the market, with the forlorn hope that he might fall upon some friend who would invite him to join him over a chop or a "short cut," but no such friend appeared. Gazing about, his eye fell at last upon one of the well-provided booths which are common in that neighborhood.

As the savory odors of fresh pies, hot coffee, roasted oysters and the like, fell upon his excited nascent organ, he approached the box, ordered a bowl of old Java, swallowed a dish of glistening Shrewsbury's in a jiffy, gulped down a quartette of Sandwiches, and topped off with the biggest bit of a smoking custard pie.

"Excellent! capital!—never tasted better in my life!" and similar expressions of encomium were showered by this precious Diller, upon the attentive proprietor of the box, who hadn't had such a customer for a twelve-month, and who saw, in his imagination, at least a four-and-sixpence glistening in perspective, to a certainty—when his customer, after gorging himself to his utmost, suddenly turned upon his heel, exclaiming—

"Thunder! *There goes my horse!*" and away he darted, at a speed which really astonished the original proprietor of the provender he took away with him.

He is probably chasing the animal yet; at any rate, his friend says he hasn't seen him since he turned the corner.

A green looking fellow hailed a Roxbury omnibus driver, yesterday, as he was dashing up Washington street rapidly, with—

"Goin' to Roxbury?"

"Yes," said John, halting.

"Wal, so I thought!" responded the gawk and passed quietly on!—*Evening Bulletin.*

AN ANECDOTE OF GEN. TWIGGS.—Much has been said of the peculiar manner and character of this gallant officer, but we have been told an anecdote in regard to his fearless spirit, which equals anything of the kind we ever heard. After the city of Mexico had been taken, or at least surrendered by the authorities to Gen. Scott, a severe fight ensued in the streets of the city, in consequence of Santa Anna having turned loose several thousand convicts, and armed them, on condition that they should keep the Americans at bay, and thus prevent a pursuit of him. They fulfilled their agreement; and a severe fight took place, in which many individual acts of bravery took place on both sides. It was on the morning of the first day's fight, that a portion of the cavalry were sent out from the main plaza on the street leading to the Garita de San Antonio de Abad, to ascertain whether the Mexicans were hanging in force around that entrance.

They had not proceeded over two or three blocks before, from the tops of the houses and the corners of the streets, a heavy fire was opened on them by the enemy, and being mounted, they were unable to return it with any effect. Several horses had fallen, and the ranks were considerably thrown into confusion, when a rumbling noise was heard towards the plaza, and looking in that direction, they beheld Gen. Twiggs thundering on with a six pound cannon at his heels. The Mexicans had taken up a position behind an old gateway, which completely raked the cross-street next to the cavalry, and down which they kept an incessant fire filling it with whistling bullets. The old General came rapidly forward, and motion for the horsemen to retreat, and one after another, both officers and men, dashed across the street, bending down to the saddle bow to escape the flying missiles.

In the meantime Twiggs advanced into the middle of the street with his cap thrown back; his white hair streaming in the wind, his form towering upright and his eagle eye flashing with excitement at the scene around him. His commanding form and bright epauletts made him a conspicuous mark, and the enemy turned their whole fire upon him, while the bullets flew like hail in the direction he was standing—killing two or three artillerymen, and rattling fearfully on the pavement behind him. After gazing for a moment steadily at the gateway, he rose up in his stirrups, and exclaimed:

"I believe the yellow devils are shooting at me—bring forward cannon."

The piece was limbered forward beside him, and a few effectual shots drove the Mexicans from their position.

DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.—I met on the sea-shore, said the eastern poet, Sadi, a pious man who had been attacked by a tiger, and was horribly mangled. He was dying, and suffering dreadful agonies. Nevertheless, his features were calm and serene, and his physical pain seemed to be vanquished by the purity of his soul.

"Great God!" said he, "I think thee that I am only suffering from the fangs of this tiger, and not of remorse."

The health of Mr. Canal Commissioner Langstrath, is much improved that he is expected to attend a business-meeting of the Board next week at their rooms in Harrisburg.

### North Branch Canal.

The following are the provisions, contained in the appropriation act, of the last session, relating to the completion of the North Branch Canal, and the avoidance of the included plane at Philadelphia:—

SECTION 34. That the canal commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to appoint a competent engineer and superintendent, to construct and superintend the completion of the North Branch Pennsylvania canal.

35. That whatever balance of money remains in the treasury unappropriated, after the payment of the August and February interest in each current year shall have been fully provided for shall, for so long a period as may be necessary to the same is hereby appropriated towards the completion of the North Branch canal.

37. That no engineer or superintendent shall be appointed on the said canal until it shall be ascertained there will be the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

38. That the canal commissioners be and they are hereby authorized and required to locate and put under contract a railroad to avoid the inclined plane on the Columbia railroad, the maximum grade of which shall not exceed fifty feet to the mile or forty-five feet, if practicable, within the limits of the appropriation of four hundred dollars hereinafter provided commencing at any point not more than eight miles from the head of said plane, and terminating on west side of the Schuylkill, as the canal commissioners shall deem best for the interests of the commonwealth.

The city of Philadelphia and district of Spring Garden, or the adjacent districts, or either of them, or parties under them, shall each have authority to locate and construct a railroad leading from any point within their respective limits or elsewhere and crossing the river Schuylkill, as aforesaid, by roads and bridges, which shall be approved by the canal commissioners, and the authorities of said city and district are respectively hereby authorized to construct the same, connecting with the said railroad authorized by the first section of this act; and the said city and district shall each have authority to charge and collect tolls for the transportation of persons and things upon the respective roads to be by them constructed, at the same rate per mile as may be charged upon the Columbia railroad: *Provided*, That such bridge shall be considered as one mile of road in the collection of said tolls.

As soon as the route shall be determined upon, the canal commissioners are hereby authorized and required to place the construction of the road under contract, and complete the same without unnecessary delay: *Provided*, That the cost of constructing said railroad shall not exceed four hundred thousand dollars.

That the Governor of the commonwealth be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on the faith of the revenue hereinafter mentioned and which is hereby specifically pledged for the payment of the interest and repayment of the principal, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and issue certificates of loan therefor, redeemable in thirty years from date, to be paid into the internal improvement fund, and appropriated to the expenditures under this act the said loan to bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, in specie, on the first day of January and July, to be termed the inclined plane loan: *Provided*, That if any surplus remains after the fulfillment of this act, it shall be appropriated, together with the proceeds from the iron and other old materials and buildings from the portion of the state railroad rendered useless by the adoption of the road herein provided for, to the re-laying of the state road west of the junction.

That there shall be annually set apart by the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, out of the revenue of the public works, for the payment of the interest and final liquidation of the debt hereby authorized, the sum of thirty thousand dollars per annum, and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, after paying the interest, annually to invest the surplus, together with its accumulation of interest, in the said loan, or in any other loan of the commonwealth; if said loan cannot be purchased at its par value, the said investment to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal at maturity.

The canal commissioners are hereby authorized to do all necessary acts and things required to carry out this act according to the intent and meaning thereof, and they are hereby required to report all their acts and doings under this act fully to the next legislature.

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