comfortable asylum soon after her arrival, at the house of a lady who had been her mother's most intimate friend. By her she was treated with all the kindness of a parent, and her benefactor, desirous of doing her still more essential service, resolved to attempt the arduous task of reconciling her father. As this lady's good sense was equal to her benevolence, she was sensible, that in order to succeed in such an attempt, it was not advisable to make a direct application, which would give resentment an opportunity of being heard as well as natural affection; but first to awaken his paternal feeling, and then urge the suit while the impression was still warm. She had soon an opportunity for executing her plan.

Mr. Spencer, who had always kept an intercourse of strict friendship with her, came to pay a visit. It was contrived that Maria's child, one of the loveliest children ever beheld, should carelessly enter the room, and play about among the company. It soon caught the eye of Mr. Spencer, who was always exceedingly fond of children: and he asked the lady to whom the charming boy belonged. "To a friend of mine," she slightly answered, and turned the discourse to some other subject. The child attracted more and more Mr. Spencer's notice. He called it to him, sat it on his knee, and by several acts of endearment rendered it familiar with him. The boy pleased with the notice taken of him, at length entirely won the heart of his unknown grandfather.

The lady of the house, who had been an attentive though silent observer of this progress of affection, now came up, took the little one in her arms, and kissing him cried —"Heaven help thee, sweet boy!—thou hast a troublesome world to struggle through! This little child," continued she, addressing herself to Mr. Spencer, "has lost its father; and its mother, a most amiable creature, is almost destitute of support." Mr. Spencer was touched to the soul. He took the child from the lady, and embracing it with tears in his eyes—"Heaven help thee indeed!' said he—"but if thou art destitute of all other friends I will be a friend to thee! Pray, Madam, will it be impertinent to enquire more particularly into the circumstances of the lady's situation." "She is now in my house sir," said she, "and will inform you herself." On this she rung a bell; when Maria dressed in deep mourning, entered, rushed across the room, and threw herself at her father's feet. With a voice choaked in tears, she could only say, "Forgive me, sir! forgive!" He remained a while in awful suspense, looking first at his daughter then at her child—at length the tears began to flow, and catching Maria in his arms—"I do forgive thee my poor child!" says he, "from my soul I do—all that is past be forgot—this little angel makes amends for all."

A SUDDEN DEATH AND SINGU-

A Mr. Jeremiah Bacon died suddenly near Bridgeton, N. J. a few days since, under somewhat singular circumstances. He fell dead, while in the act of pumping some water, and with one of his hands still resting on the pump handle. The Bridgeton Chronicle gives the following particulars, in relation to this individual, and of the extraordinary family of which he was a member:

"The subject of this notice was, we believe one of the oldest native inhabitants in Hopewell township, and with another brother and two sisters had resided on the estate left them by their father, ever since his death, which occurred many years ago, very much in the same way as the son's, he being found dead in the field! The family, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants who knew them, had always been accounted a very strange and singular one—some considering them insane, idiotic, lunatic or misanthropic; they lived a sort of reclose life, having very little intercourse with any body, further than to dispose of the products of the farm. The management of the affairs, if management it could be called, devolved entirely upon the deceased and a sister who died last spring. And although they lived more like savages than civilized people, and denied themselves every comfort of life, yet the love of money was very strong with them, and the only pleasure they seemed capable of enjoying, was that of hoarding up their earnings. The brother and sister now living are incapable of taking care of themselves—for twenty years or more he has been suffered to wander in the woods in a state of *perfect nudity*, and whenever the cravings of appetite impelled would return to the house, satisfy his hunger, and in the morning flee again to his hiding places, being seldom if ever seen by the nearest neighbors. The overseers of the township finding it necessary since the death of Jeremiah, to take charge of them and their effects, he was pursued and taken. He was thinly covered with hair, somewhat resembling the coat of a very old oppossum, and stoutly resisted every effort to clothe him, and for several days refused to eat any thing.

On examining their miserable abode, there was found in an old chest, almost without lid or lock, *twelve hundred dollars in specie*, two hundred in good bank paper, besides a quantity of bank notes converted into *mice nests*, which were so effectually destroyed as not to be able to estimate their denominations or value, and several small sums of money have since been found on the premises, and doubtless more remains hidden that will never be discovered.—Since the suspension of specie payments they have sold nothing, having an utter abhorrence of shin-plasters!! The cattle and hogs on the farm have been two or three times fattened—in the cellar was found several hogsheads of wheat nearly destroyed by the rats, which were numerous and so venemous as almost to dispute the possession with the owners! Their property will probably amount to six or seven thousand dollars, and the only grief manifested by the survivors was that their money was to be taken from them.

Such is an imperfect sketch of this wonderful family, which, although living within two miles of the village of Bridgeton, seems to be as unknown as if their residence had been in Iowa! A parallel circumstance in all its parts we think cannot be found in the United States.

The next Eclipse of the Sun.—A remarkable eclipse of the sun will be visible id this country, on the afternoon of September 18th. This eclipse will be the fifth and last of the singular series of five large obscurations that have occurred within the last seven years.—We learn from the American Almanac, that it will be annular in the Territory of Wisconsin, in the District of Columbia, and throughout in some part of thirteen States, viz:—throughout Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersy, Deleware and Maryland, throughout Ohio and Virginia, with the exception of the south-west part of each—in the western and southern parts of New York—in the north-eastern part of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and North Carolina, and in the County of Fairfield, in the south-west part of Connecticut.

Bite of the Rattle Snake.—The Marshall (Va.) Sentinel gives the annexed account of the death of a gentleman from the bite of this venemous reptile. On Friday, the 6th of July, about 12 o'clock, Mr. Jacob Heater, of Braxton county, Va. was bitten on the shin-bone, midway between the knee and the instep, by a rattlesnake, when within about one-fifth of a mile from his house. The wound appeared so trifling at first, as scarcely to attract his attention, but in a moment or two he was apprized of his danger by the burning and smarting of the wound and the very strange sensations felt through the whole system. He immediately started for his house, and was unable to proceed farther than the porch, where he fell. Vomiting blood commenced violently, and a death like sickness, was felt at the heart. His whole system became agitated and convulsed. In this awful situation he continued with but little intermission until death came to his relief at about 10 o'clock at night

Awful Effects of Lightning.—The Terra Haute (Indiana) Courier thus describes the effect of a stroke of lightning on a man in the open prairie, one mile and a half south-east of Terra Haute:—"His body was found in a perfect state of nudity, having been divested of every article of clothing, which was torn in shreds or pieces by the fluid, without being the least singed. His boot legs were torn into numerous strips, and the soles completely separated from the bottoms. The hair from one side of his head was taken off, the skin of one of his elbows was broken, and the balls of both his toes appeared to have burst open, where the fluid left the body, at which points the bottoms of his boots seemed punctured as with a rifle ball." As may be judged from such effects the man was instantly killed

BENTON MINT DROPS.

Well may the democracy rejoice. Biddle has been driven from behind his cotton bags, and the non-resumptionists have been compelled to strike their flag. The indomitable energy and perseverance of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren are about to realize to the country the blessings of a CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY.—The banks have resumed the payment of their obligations in gold and silver, and a very short time will show the beneficial influence of this step upon the whole business of the country. The measure of resumption has been forced upon the Banks by the stern integrity of Martin Van Buren. Well may the Democracy be proud of their unyielding champion. The people can now say which they like best, Van Buren Constitutional coin, or Federal Whig filthy shinplasters. The Democratic party have achieved a glorious triumph in having forced the resumption of specie payments

The Ritner men of Berks are looking blue, in consequence of the withdrawl of one of their anti-masonic leaders, Mr. Eagleman, who for a number of years printed the only German anti-masonic paper in this county. This however, is not the only change that has been wrought. One of the Ritner men in Alsace, has recently declined the honor (?) of being a Ritner delegate to superintend their delegate election in that township. And still another change occurs to cheer the advocates of the good cause of the people and swell their ranks. Mr. Hoffman of this borough, formerly one of the warmest supporters of Joseph Ritner in Berks county, has avowed himself a friend of David R. Porter, and is determined to support him. This is the way things are progressing in Old Berks, and our calculations for 4000 majority for Porter we are constrained to believe are not too sanguine.

Since the above was in type we have received notice of another withdrawl from the Ritner party; *John Focht*, of Rusombmanor township. The why and wherefore will be seen by his communication which we publish in to day's paper.—*Reading Dem.*

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
FOR GOVERNOR:

GEN. DAVID R. PORTER.

(OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.)

The Constitution of 1838,

To be Voted for by the People in October.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET
FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Congress.

DAVID PETRIKIN, of Danville.

Assembly.

WILLIAM COLT, of Danville.

Commissioner,

JOHN McHENRY, of Sugarloaf.

Treasurer.

JEREMIAH WELLIVER, of Madison.

Auditor,

SEBASTIAN HOWER, of Roaring Creek.

☞We are requested to mention that the *Bloomsburg Rangers* will meet at *Scidletown*, on the 15th inst. instead of Hemlock, as heretofore advertised.

THE TICKET.

Our County Convention met in this town on Monday last, and formed a ticket. It is not such a ticket in all respects, as we could have wished; but as it received a majority in the convention, we are bound to sustain it as an organ of the democratic party, and as an unequivocal advocate of regular nominations. Before nominations are made, we have a right, as a member of the party, to advocate the nomination of *any other member*, that we may prefer, and from the exercise of this right, we shall never be debarred, by all the anathemas that may be hurled at our heads, either by hireling editors, or by the veriest tool that may be *selected* to do the dirty work. We have brought forward our candidates, and those of our friends, and we have been defeated, from what cause it is not now necessary to enquire. To the will of the majority we are in subjection, and shall give our undivided aid in securing the election of the whole ticket. But to effect this desirable object, *others* have a duty to perform as well as ourselves. We have a candidate for the Legislature to oppose, who was elected last year in consequence of a division in our ranks, caused by the course pursued by some men, in relation to the ticket, who have taken a conspicuous part in the management of the *present*, as well as of the *last*, year's convention. The feelings then wounded have hardly become healed, and it will require but a slight bruise to again open the issues. We should then be cautious in our course, and *conciliate* rather than *revenge*. Let the friends of the removal show to the Danville people, that, although they have succeeded in nominating a ticket exclusively in their interest, we sustain the party, independent of all local considerations, and *test their sincerity* for once. But it will be said in reply that it will be denominated a Danville victory over all local questions. It is true that jealousies are already afloat in regard to it, and will undoubtedly do some injury if not met by a *right spirit* from the right quarter.—We will go as far to maintaining the interest of this section of the county, as any other individual—we will never flinch in the hour of need, be the consequences what they may. Our feelings and our interests are identified in its protection, and as a beacon set up on a tower to give notice of danger, we shall assuredly do so whenever danger is near. These jealousies then must be removed. And how shall it be done? The answer is plain. We have said that *others* have a duty to perform in sustaining the ticket as well as ourselves, and that duty *must be* performed, or the curse of a defeat will fall on their heads as certainly as the sun sets at night. We call then, upon the *Danville interest* to perform that duty. To disclaim openly and frankly, without any equivocation whatever, that the event of the election is not to be denominated a *Danville victory*, but a *democratic triumph*—that the question of *removal* or *anti-removal*, shall not be agitated in any *shape* or *manner* whatever during the current year. No round-a-about talk will do—it must be plain, concise and to the point. We are confident nothing else will satisfy, and that nothing else will ensure the election of the whole ticket. This will do it, and if not done, they alone will be to blame for a defeat.

We this week hoist to our mast head, the colours of the New Constitution. We go for it because it secures the rights of all more fully than the old one. It extends the right of suffrage, while it defines the qualifications more clearly. It prevents negroes from voting. It destroys the life tenure of office, an aristocratical feature in the old Constitution. It takes from the Governor the appointing power, and gives it in most cases to the people where it properly belongs. We ask for it a candid and impartial investigation, feeling satisfied that all will arrive to the conclusion to sustain it with their vote. That it will be sustained by a large majority of the people we have no doubt.

The whigs held their Delegate County meeting in this town on Tuesday last and put in nomination the following ticket:

Congress—Wm. G. Hurley.—*Assembly*—John Bowman.—*Commissioner*—John Laubauch.—*Treasurer*—Clemuel G. Rickets.—*Auditor*—Alexander Mears.

☞A SIGN.☜

We are informed, that a few days since, in the township of HEMLOCK, 21 men were engaged in working upon a mill race. They had been gathered from the immediate neighborhood without any regard to politics, as the work was done for a whig.—At night a vote was proposed, and taken for Governor, which resulted as follows:

PORTER	19
RITNER	2

MR. PARKER,

I was this day shown the Columbia county Register, and was surprised to see that the little whig meeting, purporting to have been held at Isaac Longs, on the 18th inst., made use of my name as one of their committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, when, in fact, I never saw said preamble and resolutions, until I saw them in print. I do hereby decline the honor that the bank hirelings intended to confer on me, as I shall support the regular democratic candidate, David R. Porter.

ISAIAH SHUMAN.

On Monday morning last, we experienced a severe frost in this neighborhood, which done considerable damage to buckwheat and late vegetables. We understand that it was still more severe a few miles back from the river, and that much injury has been done to the crops.

THE STONEBRAKERS.

Of all the perjured villains who have lent themselves to the base purpose of destroying the private character of David R. Porter, none are more worthy of public execration, than these men. The one swears that he has been guilty of a crime which ought to send him to the penetentiary, while the son confirms the degradation of his father. A pretty trio indeed. We shall pay some attention, in our next, to these *honest* gentlemen, and the circulators of their infamous affidavits.

C. J. Ingersol has been placed in nomination for Congress by the democratic party of Philadelphia county, in opposition to the present whig incumbent, Charles Naylor. A better selection could not have been made.

Henry K. Strong, recently editor of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, a Ritner paper, has come out openly and decidedly in favor of David R. Porter.

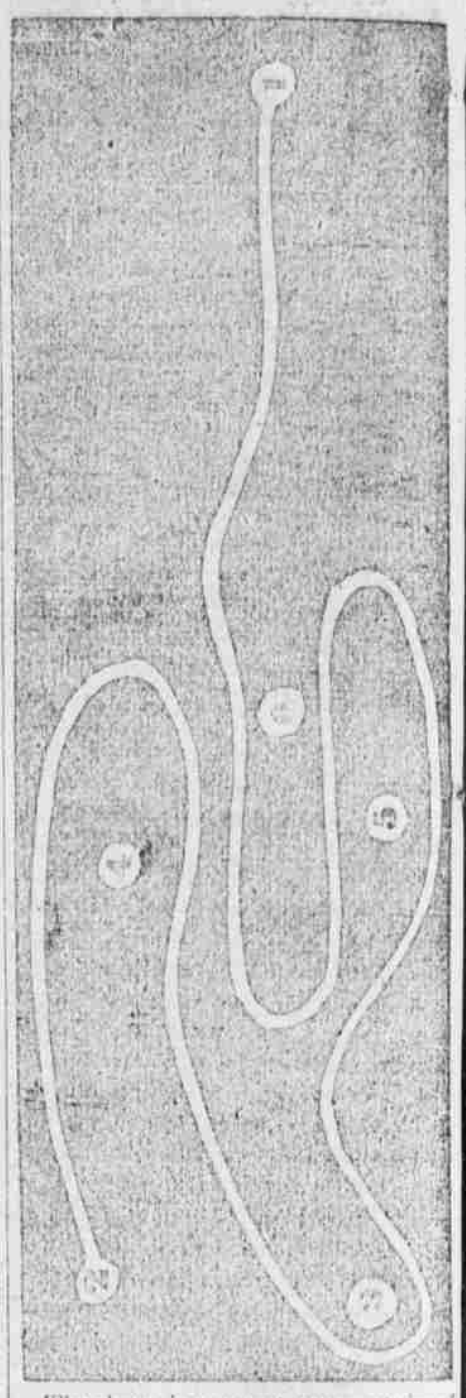
We learn by the Philadelphia papers, that the Schuylkill bridge, near Fairmount, was entirely destroyed by fire, on Saturday evening last. It is not known whether it was the work of an incendiary, or the result of accident. The bridge originally cost about $50,000.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT,
A VETERAN REWARDED!!

It is a positive fact, says the Philadelphia Times, that PEGGY BEATTY, the notorious amalgamation RITNER-certificate *swamper*, has been appointed chief "boss" of the State Shantee, at Huntingdon, by our abolition administration, and receives a liberal salary for her services!! So we go—a NEGRO holds an appointment on the canal, near Middletown, as lock keeper, and the *wife* or rather, the PARAMOUR of a NEGRO, holds an appointment near Huntingdon.

☞GETTYSBURG RAIL ROAD.☜

We give below a map and description of the famous Gettysburg Rail Road, which is copied from the Franklin Telegraph. This is the same work, of which Mr. Strohm, Senator from Lancaster, an antimason, who examined the road last winter, says, "it was folly to commence it, and madness to continue it," and to complete which Thaddeus Stevens is so very anxious to procure the re-election of Gov. Ritner.



The above is a correct representation of the Gettysburg rail road, with the exception that the figure 1, designating the town of Gettysburg, ought to be further east, more towards the corner of the black square.

Figure 1st stands for Gettysburg, and figure 2d for Waynesboro. Between those two points is the South mountain, which is about 8 miles wide, and has located on it 15 miles of said rail road.

Figure 6th represents Stevens' furnace, which is driven by Toms creek. The rail road runs close past said furnace—then makes a short curve and crosses Toms creek, and after running 4 miles comes back to within 600 yards of the point opposite the furnace— after travelling 4 miles on the road, a person arrives within rifle shot of the point from which he started. Another curve is then made in the direction of figure 5, where there is a tunnell of 600 feet in length;—not far from this there are two other small tunnels each about 300 feet long. Then said road makes another great bend before it changes its course in the direction of figure 3 which stands for Ripple's tavern, on the pike leading from Waynesboro' to Emmitsburg, in Maryland. In coming round said tavern it approaches to within less than a mile of the state line where it runs through a swamp of more than a quarter of a mile long and of the same width.—In making said road there will be an excavation of 7 feet deep. The swamp is entirely impassible, a pole can be run down 30 feet without touching bottom.

From figure 3 it runs along the side of the mountain over ravines and at one place has another tunnel of about 400 feet, (which is in all 4 tunnels,) until it passes at some distance from Hagler's rolling mill, which is represented by figure 4, above which it takes another turn and gets off the mountain to the valley, through which it goes to Waynesboro,' its present termination. From Waynesboro' to Ripple's by the turnpike is 31 miles, while by the rail road it is 14 miles. In many places the excavations are from 30 to a 100 feet deep, and the embankments from 30 to 115 feet high; where the excavations and embankments do not exceed 40 feet, the work is considered light. At many points rocks as large as dwelling houses project over the road, while at other places millions of large stones on the sides of mountains, hundreds of feet high, threaten the traveller with immediate destruction.—To this road there has been 453,000 dollars appropriated, and it seems to be Ritner's especial favorite in the catalogue of state works. Steven's influence obtained the office of canal commissioner for his partner Col. Paxton, who held it just long enough to locate the road past their iron works. In length from Gettysburg to Waynesboro' is 35 miles, while the distance by the road now travelled is only 22 miles. To con-