

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility to every form of Tyranny over the head of Man."—Thomas Jefferson.

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BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1839.

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OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT,
NEXT DOOR TO ROBINSON'S STAGE OFFICE.

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 discount or allowance permitted, until all arrears are discharged.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.

At a meeting of the Officers and Teachers of the Cattawissa Sunday School, held in the school house at Cattawissa, DANIEL BREWER was called to the chair, and Hiram Ely, appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved—That no rewards be given to the children of this Sunday School for committing verses to memory during the current year.

On motion of Stephen Baldy, Esq.

Resolved—That the following regulations be adopted for the guidance of this Sunday School.

1st. At the hour appointed, the Superintendent shall call the school to order, when all the scholars will take their seats, and each teacher at the head of his class—Whereupon the school shall be opened with singing and prayer, by the Superintendent, or such other person as he may appoint.

2d. No scholar shall be permitted to leave his seat without the consent of his teacher. If any thing is needed, it shall be the duty of the teacher to procure it, or to inform the superintendent or Librarian thereof.

3d. No teacher shall leave his class during the session of the school, except when required by necessary business with the superintendent or Librarian.

4th. Each teacher shall receive of the Librarian all the books wanted by his class, and distribute them. He shall see that said books be regularly returned, and as much as possible guard against their being soiled, or mutilated, or otherwise injured, and charge each scholar in his class book with the book he receives.

5th. For the better performance of the duties of their respective offices, the Superintendent, Secretary and Librarian, shall not perform the duties of teachers, unless there be a deficiency in the number of regular teachers.

6th. The superintendent shall exercise a general supervision over the whole school—shall see that both teachers and scholars be punctual in the discharge of their respective duties, and at the close of the exercises dismiss the school as he may deem proper.

The following resolution was offered:—
Resolved—That under a deep sense of our dependence on the blessing of Almighty God for success in our labors for the instruction and conversion of the children committed to our care, a general meeting for prayer be held on the first Monday evening of every month, for this special object, by the teachers of this Sabbath School, and all others who may feel an interest in its welfare.

After addresses by the mover of the resolution, Rev. Edward Meyer, of Danville, and the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, it was unanimously adopted.

Whereupon the meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Meyer, and adjourned.

There are said to be no less than 23 barbers in Randolph, Ohio. What a barber-house set of shavers they must be there.

NEW COUNTY MEETING AT COLUMBUS.

Friday evening Jan'y 4, 1839.

The citizens assembled agreeably to adjournment, when, on motion, Major C. Bowman and N. Boone, Esq., were chosen Vice Presidents.

The several committees reported, and their reports were unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That this meeting be adjourned to Saturday evening, Jan. 12th.

Resolved—That the proceedings be signed and published.

(Signed by the officers.)

January 12.

A large number of citizens assembled pursuant to adjournment, and in the absence of the President, Ezekiel Cole, Esq. of Columbia county, was called to the chair.

A general committee to circulate petitions was chosen, and the meeting was addressed by John Koons and R. Bacon, Esq's.

Adjourned to Saturday, Jan. 19, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the house of John Koons.

Ordered to be signed and published.

(Signed by the officers.)

AN ADDRESS

To the inhabitants of the Eastern extremities of Columbia and Lycoming, and the Western of Luzerne counties, concerning the formation of a New County out of parts of the same.—By a Committee. Fellow Citizens:

Taking a retrospective view of nations, political bodies and families, in their rise and progress, we see a striking similarity in their advancement from juvenile dependence to that of ability to guide all their concerns, and render suitable protection (under the auspices of the Great Benefactor) to all the community. Advancing beyond certain limits has produced embarrassments which, without judicious management, have always ended in anarchy and confusion. Witness the fall of the Babylonian, Median and Persian, Grecian, and Roman empires, with that of Carthage; who were all overthrown by the same means—their success in pushing their dominions to an unmanageable extent—by conflicting interests—interests, fraught with jealousies, which eat out their own vitals. These evils have been measurably avoided in the United States, in particular as relates to the sovereignty of each individual State. When one has become unwieldy by extent of territory and a dense population, a new State has been erected, organized, and admitted into the Union. In the division of this State into counties, for the administration of justice and managing her internal concerns, regard has been uniformly had to the density of population and extent of jurisdiction. In taking some thickly inhabited township for a centre, and annexing thinly inhabited or unsettled portions to form a county or body politic, sufficiently able to administer the laws of the state, keep the peace, and preserve the dignity of the commonwealth. When these counties have become populous in the extreme townships, so as to embarrass the courts of justice and produce burdensome delays with unnecessary commonwealth costs, both in attendance and travelling fees of witnesses, &c., &c., it has been advisable to form new counties upon the original plan. This doctrine has always been acknowledged and held sacred by judicious and discerning men; and it holds good in the present case—forming a new county out of parts of Columbia, Luzerne and Lycoming. There can be but one opinion upon the subject; and that it does hold good, is obvious to every man that has but a common knowledge of existing facts as it respects commonwealth suits. The witnesses are often kept several days from home, and occasionally bound to appear at the next court, through the press of business, actual or expected; so that the parties are not fully prepared for trial, all which greatly increases costs of both travel and attendance. The same holds good in civil suits, which proves a very heavy tax upon individuals, and many times on those least able

to bear it; not to speak of a multitude of other business which is now done at a much greater expense in time and money than it would require were we made a new county. In transacting the business of a new county, we may fairly calculate that there can be no considerable increase of expenses in any one or more items. In all the offices that are supported by fees, there can be no enlargement of costs. In commissioner's attendance and travel, the expense will be about the same proportion as we now pay, together with their clerk and treasurer of the county.

The only objection that can be urged with any propriety, is the cost of erecting public buildings, which can be liquidated by a fund belonging to the county, accumulated by the advantage that may be taken by the conflicting interests of individuals, arising from the location of the seat of justice, wherever it may be located. Village lots no doubt, will be offered and given to the county, and subscriptions offered to a sufficient amount to answer the purpose.

There can be but one mind upon the subject, when we take all things into consideration, the sudden rise of property of every description, the immediate improvement of roads, together with the resources which must sooner or later arise to the section of country to be embraced by the contemplated new county, which would be brought into immediate service and use, in case we succeed. In the South is an extensive range of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal—in the North, Iron Ore, supposed to be in great abundance—in the central parts, an extensive grain growing country, together with water powers to a greater extent than within many adjoining counties; to bring all these into immediate and profitable use, we must be a new county. It will give suitable impetus to every kind of business, and produce in general, a laudable ambition to attain to the advantages arising from successful enterprise.

Fellow Citizens, united we shall succeed, divided we shall fail for the present. But our sons, more wise than their sires, will push the matter to a happy issue, if we do not close the door against them by our imbecility. The present aspect is perhaps the most favorable more than we can reasonably expect for many years. Let our motto be, onward.

From the United States Gazette.

REMEDY FOR BURNS.

Editor of the U. S. Gazette—

Dear Sir:—I have so often seen remedies for human ills given to the newspapers, and at once consigned to oblivion, that I have for a great while hesitated to present this remedy to the public. For fourteen years I have prescribed and witnessed its healing effects. I deliberately say from fourteen years experience, that no disease or injury to the human system has a more certain remedy than this for the most distressing of all injuries, that of scalds and burns. The relief is almost instantaneous; from a minute to a half an hour, will usually find a full relief from pain. No matter what the extent of the burn, even if all the skin is removed from the body. The first knowledge I had of it was the almost miraculous cure of a little boy, who fell into a half hogshead of boiling water, prepared for scalding the bristles from swine. The entire person and limbs of the body passed under the scalding water up to the chin, so as to scald his whole neck. On removing his clothes, nearly all the skin followed from his neck, hands, arms, chest, back, abdomen, and almost every bit of skin from his lower extremities. In this deplorable condition, literally flayed alive with scalding water, the remedy was promptly applied, as a momentary application until the physicians should arrive. Two eminent physicians soon came, and on learning the extent of the scald, pronounced it a certainly fatal case, and directed the boy to lay with the remedy over him until he should die. In six weeks he was restored quite well, with scarcely a scar on any part of his person or limbs. The remedy increases in value

from the fact, that under almost all circumstances it may be obtained. It is as follows:

Take soot from a chimney where wood is burned, rub it fine, and mix one part soot to three parts or nearly so of hog's lard, fresh butter, or any kind of fresh grease, that is not salted; spread this on linen or muslin, or any cotton cloth for easier and more perfect adaption. If in very extensive burns or scalds, the cloth should be torn into strips before putting over the scald. Let the remedy be freely and fully applied, so as to perfectly cover all the burned parts. No other application is required until the patient is well, except to apply fresh applications of the soot and lard, &c.

In steamboat explosions, can in nearly all cases be at once applied, and if done many valuable lives will be saved, and a vast amount of suffering alleviated.

If you and the corps editorial, will hand this remedy around our country, and invite attention to it, and that also those who use it may give their testimony for or against, I feel assured that in a few months, this most efficacious and almost unfailing remedy will be every where known and used in the United States.

A Melancholy Narrative.—The brig Caroline, Capt. John Edmonds, that arrived at this port yesterday, brought the survivors of the crew and passengers (a number of them badly frost bitten) of the schr. Hannah and Jane, Capt. Hodgdon, which sailed from this port on Monday last.

The particulars of this sad disaster, as we gather them from the captain of the schooner, are these: The Hannah and Jane belonged to Beverly, and was owned by Pickett and Edwards. She sailed from Salem on Thanksgiving day, for Machias for a load of lumber. Having loaded, she left Machias and put in here for a harbor on Friday last. On Monday morning last, having here taken on board five of the six passengers which she had on board at the time of the disaster, and having a crew of four, making ten in all, the schooner sailed for Beverly. About noon she sprung a leak, at that time within sight of land, off Edimonticus. The leak gained so fast, that notwithstanding every exertion by pumps, the water soon reached the cabin, and then they took to bailing. But to no effect. In an hour and a half she was water logged, when the deck load shifting to leeward, throw the vessel on her beam ends, when deck load and masts were swept away.

As she righted, one of the passengers, James McClesly by name, was thrown from the traffrail. As he could receive but little assistance from those on board, he perished. Before the sun went down several vessels passed quite near them, and could not, says the captain, fail to have seen us.—

"We had a signal of distress flying, were a sheer wreck, and our deck even with the water; and yet, although I hailed them, and distinctly saw their crews upon deck, they passed with the most inhuman barbarity, without a sign of pity." One schooner Capt. H. says he knew to belong to Salem, and knew her captain. We hope that he will expose the unfeeling brute. He who would pass a vessel thus, with nine human beings in imminent danger of death, should have the scorn of every sailor, and be exposed to the world as monster. A night of the most intense cold set in, with scarcely a ray of hope that they should preserve themselves till morning. The night, says a passenger, wore away with leaden wings. Every effort was made to keep the blood in circulation through this dreary night that could be devised, but when, at last, the morning of yesterday dawned, a Mr. Goodwin, one of the crew, was found frozen to death! They thought him asleep from fatigue, but on trying to awake him, found him dead!

About 10 o'clock a brig came in sight, and immediately on discovering the wreck, bore away to her relief. It proved to be the Caroline, Capt. John Edmonds, of this port, from Boston. He took the sufferers from their perilous condition, and in the

most humane manner attended upon them. The body of Goodwin, who was dead when day light broke, was left upon the deck of the schooner. John Ackly, another of the crew, was alive when taken on board the Caroline, but died ere she reached the port. He belonged to Cutler, in this State, and has left a family. The brig arrived yesterday afternoon. Three of the surviving passengers are frozen more or less. Two escaped unharmed.

What renders this disaster doubly distressing is, that four of the five surviving passengers of this schooner, were just one week prior to this misfortune, wrecked near Seguin, in the schooner Emily, from St. Andrews to Boston, and lost every thing they had—and narrowly escaped with life.

Our informant speaks in the warmest terms of gratitude and praise of Capt. Edmonds, for his efforts to rescue them from the certain death before them—and for the humanity exercised towards them while under his care.—Portland Argus, Dec. 62.

A soldier at anchor.—A military officer, who most cordially detested the halberds, used, as a substitute for flogging, to expose delinquents upon parade with a large iron bomb-shell attached to one of their legs.—One day, when several men were undergoing the punishment, a sailor, who by chance had strolled near, called out to his companions—"My eyes, shipmates! only just look here—I'm blest if here isn't a sodger at anchor."

The Petty Tyrant.—The King of Hanover, when demanded by Austria and Prussia the cause of his abolishing the constitution, replied, that he would cautiously avoid the contagion of the liberalism which had penetrated into every cabinet, and was responsible to none for his free disposal of that which he had inherited. He is determined, he adds, to remain 'master at home,' and to allow no foreign power to dictate his line of conduct.

The "Real Grit" from the West.—An office-holder at the West, who lately retired from his official duties, winds up his address on the occasion in the following eloquent manner: "Now, gentlemen, it matters not to me whether you call me skunk, 'possum, or racoon: I have luxuriated for a long time in the high grass of Government, where tall fodder has never been lacking, though I have been somewhat scarified by thorns and thistles, and harassed by the constant barking of political curs.—My own peace and comfort require that I now quit the field, and crawl into my own private borough; and should any of you, hereafter, endeavor to stir me up with so long a pole as to be entirely out of my reach, I shall, to say the least of it—squeal most awfully!"

The Boston Herald states that while a gentleman, his wife, child and dog were walking near the Providence Railroad, the child, unperceived by its father, strayed upon the track. At that moment the train of cars was coming forward at full speed, when the dog jumped forward, seized the little trembler by the waist, and brought him safe from the track; scarcely had he accomplished this feat, when the lumbering locomotive came puffing by.

It is stated in the London Times, that a short time ago in rammaging among the stock in the Stamp office in Sommerset house London several of the stamps prepared for being sent to America; were found in an upper room. The stamp is in the usual form and bears colored paper pasted on parchment, the inscription 'AMERICA. Two Shillings and Sixpence.'—The Times says that these stamps should be sent to Mr. Van Buren, to be placed among the archives of the United States.

A person may discipline the muscles of the face, and he may control the voice, but there is something in the eye beyond the will, and we frequently find it giving the tongue the lie direct.