

sumed by a newly aried Benedict, which but ill accords with a bachelor's views of the miseries consequent upon marriage.

Henry Harrington looked thus, as on the evening of the 11 of January, he sat by the fire, stirring it abstractedly, while a lady, with whom the reader is somewhat acquainted, was seated at a table busily engaged in penning a letter.

It is important that my readers should be acquainted with the character of this missive, I transcribe it.

"Yes, my dear Julia, I am married? I that vowed never to submit myself to the conjugal yoke, am yoked at last. Well, I am not very sorry, for Harry is a good soul, and will doubtless let me have my own way! But Julia, I have seen much to make me serious of late. I never knew until recently how much good we may render our fellow-creatures. How plain is the line of woman's duty and how awful her responsibilities! Her world is not among the strife of politics, factions, and selfish trade; but she may be great even in relieving the wants of the afflicted, healing the wounds that sharp necessity has opened, and pouring the oil of consolation into the bosom laboring in the agonies of death. She is looked to as a guide by the young, as a solace by the aged, and we be upon her, if neglecting her charge, she devote that time to a round of fashionable follies which should be spent in administering charity, or attending to her private duties. If she have children—"

"Very well thought of," said a voice behind, and looking round, the writer discovered Harrington coolly perusing her sheet.

"Really, Mr. Harrington, what right have you to read my private correspondence."

"The right of a husband, my dear, and permit me to say that your sentiments do you great honor."

"I am glad you think so, dear Harry?"

"But you must not think I shall let you have your own way," remarked the complacent husband.

Agnes smiled—their was mischief in that smile.

Note to the reader.—The author has but one word to say in conclusion. To his lady readers, he would recommend the sketch of Miss A——. Homely as her character may seem drawn by my rough hand yet it is a beautiful conception, and woman beautiful and pure as she seems when gliding down the dance, or enthraling the soul with sweet sounds as she bends over the harp, is far more lovely when visiting the couch of pain and ministering to the wants of the stricken.

The wife of George H. is no draft upon the imagination. Intemperance, powerful as it is, may be driven out before the voice of a new life—gather at the fire-side and gladden the hearts of a household, if woman do but use that influence which is peculiarly her own. Be not ambitious of wordly honors—

Seek to be good, but aim not to be great;
A woman's noblest station is retreat;
Her fairest virtues fly from public sight,
Domestic worth,—that shuns too strong a light."

MALAY PIRATES.

The following correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, will show how our ships of war are employed. This is the second time that chastisement has been inflicted upon the piratical inhabitants of Sumatra, which Island had become a safe retreat for those who murdered and plundered our citizens. Our Naval Commanders seem to have plenary powers in dealing with some nations, and it is perhaps absolutely necessary that it is so. Commodore Reed had command.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

U. S. Frigate Columbia,
Harbor of Singapore, Feb. 5th, 1839.

The plot for the attack of the ship Eclipse, Captain Wilkins, was originated at Muk Kee, some 40 miles from Quallah Battoo; and part of the persons who committed this murder and robbery, have been protected by Rajahs of Muk Kee, and a great proportion of the property and money taken to that place. This, therefore, was deemed the principal offending place. We learn that the \$12,000 was divided out, and some of it was received at Quallah Battoo, and also at Soo-Soo, a place three or four miles from Quallah Battoo, and at both of these, according to the acknowledgements of the Rajahs in the conversation held with them, some of the pirates were residing on our arrival on the coast. The demand for these men having been made, and compliance being declared to be impossible, as the men had escaped after our anchorage, (which however, was deemed to be only an excuse to render their refusal to comply with the demand an appearance of a misfortune to them, rather than a decision of the counsels,) our ships were run in nearer to the shore at Quallah-Battoo, and the place cannonaded with some damage to the town, or rather to the forts, as they were the objects at which the shots were directed.

The ships were then got underway, and stood for Muk Kee, where the demand for the pirates was made, without the expectation of the Rajahs of that place pursuing any course different from the one adopted by the Rajahs of Quallah Battoo. The demand was uncomplished with, and the consequences, as the proper alternative, (so deemed to be by our Commodore, and I be-

lieve quite unanimously the sentiment of all the officers,) followed.

The ships were kedged in near to the town being situated on a small peninsula, and each side of the point indented by the lip of a beautiful little bay, with water deep enough for a seventy-four.

No boat making her appearance for an overture, up to the time specified as the limits of forbearance, the Columbia opened her fire upon a neighboring fort raking the town as she chose, quite the length of it. The first gun of the Columbia was the signal for the John Adams, the beautiful corvette, to let fly her shot.

I was in the mizen-top, a looker on. The ships were within a musket shot of the beach, & the town reached near to its edge. The cannonading from both ships continued for near a half an hour. Now, the balls throwing up a cloud of dust as they riddled the bamboo houses, or rived in splinters the dwellings of better material; and now the ball striking the tall cocoanut tree scorched it as if a hundred hot irons had been applied to the external coat of its trunk, and sent up a beautiful volume of pale blue smoke, as if it came above the trees from some concealed cottage, embowered in the ever green foliage of the mountain side; and now the branches fell as if looped by some giant pruning hook, as the tree, enmasse with its spreading top, and with its mingling crash fell to the ground. One solitary being was seen pacing with indifference backwards and forwards on the beach, at the right of the town, and only a few yards from the intersecting lines of the shot, pouring in cross fires from the broadsides of two ships; but ere long he disappeared, and was lost in the jungle.

The firing ceased, and the boats, already along side, and concealed from the view of the shore were manned, as a note upon the bugle called the men to their places. The little fleet, joined by the boats from the Adams, reached the shore, and the men formed on the beach in full view of the ships and advanced to enter the town at the nearest point. The port fire and the torch were applied to the buildings, and the flames ascended from different parts of the town, until the converging and spreading volumes sent up their spiral and wide sheets, involving every dwelling save the sacred mosque in the general conflagration.

The force returned to the beach, and a moment more, as the flames were rapidly melting to a common ruin and mingling ashes the whole mass of the buildings of the town, involving whatever of property and treasure had been left, they contemplated the wide rage of the sheeted and irresistible element. In about two hours after the boats had left the ships, the men were again in their places on the decks, having secured the vessel for a second time.

The inhabitants had retired from the town and looked from the mountains upon the ruin of their homes.

IMPORTANT TREATY WITH MEXICO.

We are informed, says the New York Courier & Enquirer, through a channel in which we confide, that Mr. Ellis carried out with him, on board the frigate Constitution, which sailed a few days since, a treaty negotiated at Washington, and signed in the early part of April, by Mr. Martinez, on the part of the Mexican, and Mr. Forsyth, on the part of the American Government. By the provisions of this treaty, we understand, that within three months after the ratification of it by the high contracting parties, two Commissioners are to be appointed by each power, which four Commissioners shall form a board, to hold their sittings at Washington, to whom shall be submitted all private claims; that within eighteen months after their first meeting, they shall examine and decide all cases submitted to their consideration. That immediately after the result of their labor shall have been communicated to the Mexican Government it shall issue its bonds, bearing an interest of eight per cent to the respective claimants for the amount of the award in their favor. That these bonds shall be receivable in payment of duties at the several Custom Houses of the republic of Mexico, but that when large sums are presented at one time, or at one place, the Government may refuse to receive more than one half such amount.

We are further informed, that all those grievances of a public nature, which have heretofore threatened to interrupt the peace of the two countries, including the difficulties respecting Texas are substantially arranged in a satisfactory manner.

Shameful.—The Catskill Messenger gives an account of a man, whose name is said to be Williams, who called at the public house of Lawrence Brandrow, and wanted half a pint of whiskey. He was told by a person present that he could not drink so much. He replied that he could drink a quart. A verbal contract was entered into in which Williams agreed to drink, at one draught, a pint of clear whiskey, and a half pint of gin and whiskey mixed, every ten minutes, until he should consume three half pints more. Five persons were parties to the second part of the contract, and each party fulfilled the engagement. Williams in the space of thirty minutes, drank five half pints of clear spirits, which the other party paid for. A short time after drinking the spirits, Williams complained of being sleepy—he was led to the carriage house, where he fell asleep, and shortly died.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HER RESOURCES.

No state in the Union has two such splendid cities as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, within its boundaries. The one lies on the seaboard, the other shaking hands with the prolific West. With two such gates of egress, Pennsylvania can never fail to look round on her sister states with an air of confidence, bespeaking abiding prosperity. In a year or two we shall have a rail road to bring all our importations to the city from the capes in mid-winter, and the undying fires of the coal of Pittsburg, will ever keep in active motion her manufacturers. The state of New York will shortly join her works of improvement with ours in the Susquehanna country, when manufacturing will start in that section of the state. All the lands there, whether hills or dale, will be shortly explored, and their value made manifest to the world. The north, as yet, is in a great measure a sealed up region; but the investigating steps of the Geologist, with the lamp of science in his hand, is tracking out the hidden secrets of that unexplored part of Pennsylvania. We visited Reading in 1813 or '14, to see Mr. Snowden's grate, in which he was then testing the coal of that neighborhood. His grate was the only one in the town. At that day we could have bought all the mountain coal land there for the merest trifle. Since that period we have learned to have some respect for mountains—and not with a sneer turn up our noses at every hill we see. On the contrary, if in the vicinity of a coal region, it is not unfair to suppose that it contains a large quantity of mineral wealth.

Within the last two years, lead and zinc have both been found in the north part of Pennsylvania, and all believe that copper has been found on the Mahanoy creek, and that vicinity, in Luzerne county.—Some where in the North, some great manufacturing town will be started: Our iron and coal, resting side by side, will be taken up and manufactured, for New York and along her canals into the lake country. The Ohio is not much more certain in her floods than the Susquehanna, which it has been found expedient to canal, so as to leave its waters ever ready to waft our produce to market. John Randolph said of one of the western rivers—it was frozen all winter and dry all summer. With our canals and roads all ready, the whole coal and iron region of the north, will assume a new appearance. Pittsburg has been made by her bituminous coal and her river navigation. Northern Pennsylvania with its good canals and excellent iron ore, cannot fail to take the hint, and open her coal fires, and push ahead her manufactures.—Am. Sen.

From the N. O. Advertiser, May 20.

TEXAS.

Many of our readers will doubtless recollect the account of a duel, published in nearly all the city papers, about twelve or eighteen months since, fought in the neighborhood of Houston, in which Mr. Chauncey Goodrich and Mr. Lawrence were principals. The latter had been assistant editor of the New York Star, and was of highly respectable connections; at the first fire, if we recollect aright, he was killed.—The grounds for quarrel originated in Goodrich's having had purloined from his pocket book, a bank note of one thousand dollars; this occurred in an apartment of a boarding house, in Houston, in which slept five or six young men including Lawrence. On G.'s making known his loss, he was requested to name the person whom he suspected—and after some hesitancy, he designated L. A challenge was consequent. C. M. Stanley, son of an ex-governor of Carolina, and one those who occupied the room common to the number already mentioned, acted as a second to Lawrence.

Stanley, according to the Galveston Gazette, remained at Houston after the death of Lawrence; was taken ill; represented himself in straightened circumstances; occasionally borrowed money to defray his expenses! Notwithstanding his apparent poverty, in a short time after he called on a Mr. Doswell about to leave Houston for this city, and gave him a thousand dollar bank bill to purchase goods for him. Doswell, on his return having his suspicions excited, waited on Maj. Holman, who having seen the note in the hands of Goodrich, and from the description given by D. he, Holman, believed that sent by Stanley to be the same. A Dr. Smith, who had rendered Stanley assistance, and knew his circumstances, also coincided in opinion as to his guilt.

Stanley, it appears, is at present in prison—not, however, for his supposed crime—but on a positive charge of stealing \$500 from a man in Houston, and to whom he afterwards returned the money; consequently, the prosecution, if followed up, will be less zealously conducted. Every good man will feel regret if such a ruffian escapes "unwhipt of justice;" as, from all the circumstances, it is evident he has been the primary means of sending two highly deserving young men out of life. Goodrich, it is stated, stung with remorse for the death of Lawrence, became, at times, partially insane, and would start from his slumbers at night, scream out and rave incessantly of the circumstances connected with the duel. He afterwards wandered to San Antonio, resorted to liquor, quarrelled with a gambler, who secretly entered his chamber, shot him, and then, fiend-like, plunged a Bowie knife through him, so as to pin him to the mattress!

Let no false friend be thine. Just a line.

FAMILY JARS.

The friends of Clay and Harrison appear to be coming to a violent quarrel in Pennsylvania. The United States Gazette, a paper in the interest of the Kentucky candidate, has forsaken the manufacture of small puns and paragraphs about pink eyed potatoes and early strawberries, and the like, and is enacting the part of Mr. Forcible Feeble against the Antimasons, who have nominated a set of electors of their own, in view of securing the vote of the State to Harrison. The United States Gazette is desperately severe upon this measure, calling the Antimasons "a disreputable party," accusing them of "gorging at the public crib," and we know not what other enormities. Nay, it actually goes so far as to threaten them with seeing what they shall see and taking the chance of what may happen, in the following significant paragraph:

"We exceedingly regret that there is a disposition to force general Harrison upon the Whig party. The times require unity and energy on the part of all the opponents of the present party in power. That the Whigs when the time shall come, will select Henry Clay as their candidate, is beyond all question. If then the Antimasonic party persist in carrying out their nomination, the consequences of their rash conduct will rest upon their own heads."

No doubt the Whigs will select Henry Clay as their next candidate, if the question be left to the decision of the National Convention. That veteran political gamester holds the issues of such a convention in his hands. Not only is he himself skilful in those political intrigues in which he is grown gray, but that portion of the Whig party who are devoted to his interests are altogether the most deep plotters and dextrous political managers in the country. Witness the easy, cool, irresistible manner in which they have shouldered Mr. Webster from the political stage.

N. Y. Evening Post.

READING, Pa. May 28.

The Crops.—Our farmers from every section of the country assure us that there is every prospect of a rich and abundant harvest. The wheat and rye present to the eye, an unusually forward and flourishing condition. The rye is beautifully in blossom, and its delightful appearance, together with the thriving and healthy hue of the luxuriant herbage that covers our valleys and mountains, in every direction over which the eye can roam, gives to the country a double charm and a beauty beyond description. The grass, although at this time short, (owing no doubt to the excessive drought of last season, and the destructive ravages of the grasshopper) is strong, thick, and of good color, and nourished by the late plentiful and refreshing rains, will flourish rapidly, and yield a good crop in due season. The prospect of the husbandman were never more favorable, and with the continued goodness and kindness of a beneficent Providence, their labors will be richly rewarded, and their graneries and barns filled to overflowing.—Press.

The Little Prodigy.—The Ursuline Nuns of the Society of Beaugency, have, at this time among their pupils, a real prodigy of memory. Mademoiselle Augustine Pean, eleven years of age, of feeble constitution, but of great procoety of intellect, transcribes conversations and entire sermons of twelve or fifteen pages, which she has heard but once. She recites almost without hesitation, extracts of prose or verse of any length which have been repeated to her, although she prefers writing them, it seems as if the time required for her to copy one passage, was just sufficient for the succeeding sentence to present itself. Great care is taken that she will not injure herself by too great devotion to these employments, but she takes so much pleasure in the exercise it is difficult to restrain her.—North American.

Election Anecdotes.—Though our election sometimes produce ebullitions of angry feeling, they also originate some excellent jokes. One of them we shall give as related to us. The question was put to a simple foreigner by our informant, "Have you ever been naturalized?" Answer, "I dont remember." Q. "Can't you recollect whether you applied to the Court for that purpose?" Ans. "No; but they had me up at Court once, and I was put in jail for a few days. Perhaps that was to naturalize me; but I'm not able to say for certain." [Norfolk Herald.

"Is Cleveland a Seaport."—This question was put to us a few days ago, by a gentleman recently from England. The Cleveland Herald of the 9th inst, just received enables us to write an answer.—Cleveland is situated on Lake Erie, one of the inland seas. We spent a few days there last autumn, and thought it one of the prettiest places within our knowledge. The Herald says that seventy vessels were then in sight on the lake. The same paper of Saturday week mentions that there were then in port two briggs, fifty three schooners, and one sloop, four large steamboats—one from Chicago, one from Buffalo, and two from Detroit—besides "countless canal boats" loading and unloading. We can readily understand what the editor means by the "countless canal boats," for when we were there the number was so great, and they were so constantly moving about that we found it very troublesome and difficult to count them.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"



BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1839.

The Regis-three in reply to our inquiry if they knew what was meant by the introduction into the Legislature, by Mr. Colt, of a bill to "incorporate the Bloomsburg Rail Road and Iron Company," say they cannot tell, and denounce the bill as an "abomination." The first assertion we believe to be false—the latter true to the letter; allowing the word "abomination" the full definition given to it by Johnson, to wit: "detestation, hatred, pollution or defilement," for under this head we would class all incorporations for private purposes, especially where they have the power of making railroads through any man's farm that may best accommodate their own private interest or convenience. For once, then, they have blundered into the truth; but in the remainder of the article, it has been cautiously avoided, with one exception where they acknowledge that they would rather see Bloom cursed with an incorporate monopoly, than to have the Courts of the county located within its limits.

They say that at the last election they supported Bowman because he was a friend to the removal. If so, why was a pledge given to the Danville Federalists that it should not be agitated by him? The fact was, they supported him upon party grounds and for party purposes only, and had he been elected, he would undoubtedly have gone with the party, regardless of the removal question, under the plea that the "proper time," had not arrived "for agitating the question." It is true that they hypocritically held out the removal question flag in this section, as an inducement to support him; while below they as sedulously denounced it. And it is useless for them now to pretend that they supported him upon those grounds, after his having received, as he did, every federal vote in the anti-removal townships, for no one will believe it. The assertion that we "brought forward and sustained Colt as a removal man," is alike destitute of truth, and a wilful and deliberate falsehood. We never "expected he would be in favor of a removal," nor did we in any shape or manner advocate his election upon those grounds. We played no hypocritical part. We avowedly gave our support to him upon party grounds; believing then that he would faithfully represent the interest of the whole county, and of course that of the removal question. We also sustained him under the belief, that he would act as a Democrat, and not be made a tool of by a few whigs, to secretly impose upon us an unrestricted incorporated Rail Road Company for private purposes; and that, too, without the knowledge of any individual in the county, so far as we can learn, as all, like the Regis-three, are ignorant as to whom or what compose the company, or at whose request the bill was introduced. We should think at least that some portion of a community ought to be consulted before an incorporated company was located among them; and more especially before such a company were authorised by law to convert the landed property of others to their own private use, at pleasure. We are as much in favor of having companies established in the neighborhood for the manufacture of iron, as any other individual can possibly be, fully believing it would advance the interest and prosperity of the county. But while we would do all in our power to promote the formation of such companies, we will never consent to have individual rights sacrificed to the grasping avarice of soulless incorporations.

The insinuation that the bill was introduced through our influence, is too contemptible to merit even a passing notice.

If you wish to make a man think that you are honest and honorable in your own dealings and principles, universally condemn the motives and actions of others, and if the charge is brought home to you, fly into a passion, and personally abuse the one addressed. This never fails.