

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

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

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POETRY.

BEAUTY AND THE WAVE.

BY MISS CORNWALL B. WILSON.

Beauty sat tracing with sportive fingers,
Names on the ocean sand one day:
Watching how long each wave would linger,
Ere it had washed the print away.

First hope she sketch'd—the wave just
kiss'd it
Then sank to ocean's breast again,
As half regretful to have miss'd it,
And with the maid let hope remain.

Next Friendships name, so fond yet fleeting,
The maiden on the sand enshrined:
The wave flowed on—but soon retreating,
No trace of friendship left behind!

Love's then appeared—'twas deeply graven
On that frail page, by Beauty's hand;
The wave returned—ah! silly maiden,
Love's vows are ever written on sand.

When one by one, each name had perished,
Beauty grew wearied of her play:
Finding that all most prized and cherished,
Some passing wave will sweep away!

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROTHER JONATHAN'S WIFE'S ADVICE TO HER DAUGHTER.

ON THE DAY OF HER MARRIAGE.

Now, Polly, as you are about to leave us, a few words seem appropriate to the occasion. Although I regret the separation, yet I am pleased that your prospects are good. You must not think that all before you are Elysian fields. Toil, care and trouble, are the companions of frail human nature. Old connexions will be dissolved by distance, time and death. New ones are formed. Every thing pertaining to this life is on the change.

A well cultivated mind united with a pleasant, easy disposition, is the greatest accomplishment in a lady. I have endeavored from the first to the present time to bring you up in such a manner as to form you for future usefulness in society. Women was never made merely to see and be seen, but to fill an important space in the great chain in nature, planned and formed by the Almighty Parent of the Universe. You have been educated in habits of industry, frugality, economy and neatness, and in these you have not disappointed me.

It is for the man to provide, and for the wife to care and see that every thing within her circle of movement, is done in order and season, therefore let method and order be considered important. A place for everything in time, are good family mottos.

A thorough knowledge of every kind of business appropriate to the kitchen, is indispensable, for without such knowledge a lady is incapable of the management of her own business, and is liable to imposition by her servants every day. But in these things you have been instructed.

You will be mistress of your house, and observe the rules in which you have been educated. You will endeavor above all things to make your fireside the most agreeable place for the man of your choice. Pleasant and a happy disposition will ever be considered necessary to this im-

portant end—but a foolish fondness is disgusting to all. Let reason and common sense ever guide—these, aided by a pleasant, friendly disposition, render life happy; and without these it is not desirable.—Remember your cousin Eliza. She married with the highest prospects; but, from a petulant, peevish, complaining disposition and negligence, every thing went wrong and her home became a place of disquietude to her husband. To avoid this, he sought a place to pass away vacant time, where, associated with those more wicked than himself, he contracted the habit of intemperance, and all was lost—and poor Eliza was thrown on the charity of her friends.

Be pleasant and obliging to your neighbors—ready to grant assistance when necessary. Be careful of their characters, and do not readily believe an ill report.—Throw the mantle of charity over the failings, knowing that we are human and liable to err. Abhor a tattler, and give no place to the reports of such. However strong a provocation may be, never contend for the last word.

Let your bible show that it is used.—Give no place to novels in your library.—Let history, biography and travels be read, when time and opportunity admit—without interfering with the important duties of the family. Be not ignorant of the events of the time being, therefore read some journal of the day.

As to the friends who may call on you—never be confused or in a hurry; treat them with hospitality and politeness, and endeavor to make them happy in their own way. Never tease them to do this or that which they do not prefer. True politeness consists in an easy and pleasant deportment, and making our friends easy, and permitting them to enjoy themselves in that way which is most pleasing to them.

Speak with deliberation. The other tired, be it so; let it be regulated by reason.

At the close of the week, if possible, let all your work, for the time, be done, so that on Sunday you may improve your time in such a manner as will be appropriate to the day, and never, extraordinary exceptions, let your seat be vacant at church.

As to dress, decency is becoming to all; but extravagance opens a door to want; follow the fashion of the day as far as decency and good sense will approve, but avoid singularity. Be not troubled for what you have not; be thankful for, and take care of what you have. A Leghorn hat loaded with flowers, will not cure the head-ache, nor a gold watch prevent the consumption.—American Farmer.

PREVENTIVE OF THE WHEAT INSECT OR HESSIAN FLY.

Mr. E. L'Hommedieu, who lived and wrote, about 50 years ago, some excellent things upon agriculture, says "the wheat crop for many years in Suffolk co., N. Y., (his residence,) averaged only five or six bushels to the acre, till the wheat insect or Hessian Fly, put an end to this kind of husbandry, and in that respect, proved a blessing instead of a curse; no other way being found to prevent the injury to this crop by the insect, but by highly manuring the land." We observed during the devastations of this insect the past season, that wheat on strong and well manured land was but little injured, while that on poor land made nothing. There is no fear of the Hessian Fly, where the soil has enough manure and lime to feed the crop.

Agriculturalist.

Anecdote.—A worthy old sea captain of our acquaintance once took on board a large number of passengers at a port in the Emerald Isle, to bring to this country. On approaching our coast, he as usual sounded but found no bottom. "And did ye strike the ground, Captain?" inquired one of the Irishmen. "No," was the reply. "And will ye be so good as to tell us," rejoined Pat, "how near ye came to it!"

ELECTORAL VOTE

Of all the Presidents and Vice Presidents from Washington to Van Buren.

Last week we published in the Inquirer what purported to be a correct statement of all the electoral votes from 1796 down to 1836; but on comparing it with a document published by order of the Senate of the United States, in 1835, we find several errors. The document alluded to, gives the votes from 1788 to 1832, from which we extract the following:

1788.—Ten States entitled to 73 votes.—George Washington 69; John Adams 34; John Jay 9; Robert H. Harrison 6; John Rutledge 6; John Hancock 4; George Clinton 3; Samuel Huntington 2; John Milton 2; James Armstrong 1; Edward Telfair 1; and Benjamin Lincoln 1.

George Washington was unanimously elected President. Rhode Island and North Carolina not having, at the above time, ratified the Constitution, chose no electors.—New York did not vote. Two votes of Maryland and two of Virginia not given.

1792.—Fifteen States entitled to 135 votes.—George Washington 132 votes; John Adams 77; George Clinton 50; Thomas Jefferson 4; and Aaron Burr 1.

George Washington was again unanimously elected President, and John Adams, by a plurality of votes, Vice President.—Two votes of Maryland and one of Vermont not given.

1796.—Sixteen States entitled to 138 votes.—John Adams 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson 68; Thomas Pinckney 59; Aaron Burr 30; Samuel Adams 15; Oliver Ellsworth 11; George Clinton 7; John Jay 5; James Iredell 3; Samuel Johnston 2; George Washington 2; and Charles C. Pinckney 1. John Adams was elected President, and Thomas Jefferson Vice President.

1800.—Sixteen States entitled to 138 Burr 73; John Adams 65; Charles C. Pinckney 64; and John Jay 1.

No choice by the people. The House of Representatives, after balloting six days, and on the thirty-sixth ballot, elected Thomas Jefferson President. Aaron Burr, as the next highest candidate, was duly elected Vice President.

PRESIDENT. VICE PRESIDENT.
1804.—Seventeen States entitled to 176 votes.

Thomas Jefferson, 162 Geo. Clinton, 162 Chas. C. Pinckney, 47 Rufus King, 14

1808.—Seventeen States entitled to 176 votes.

James Madison, 122 Geo. Clinton, 113 Chas. C. Pinckney, 47 Rufus King, 47 George Clinton, 6 John Langdon, 9 James Madison, 3 James Monroe, 3

One of the votes of Kentucky not given.

1812.—Eighteen States entitled to 218 votes.

James Madison, 128 Elbridge Gerry, 131 De Witt Clinton, 89 Jared Ingersoll, 86

1816.—Nineteen States entitled to 231 votes.

James Monroe, 183 D. D. Tompkins, 183 Rufus King, 84 John E. Howard, 22 James Ross, 5 John Marshall, 4 Robert G. Harper, 3

Three of the votes of Maryland and one of the votes of Delaware not given.

1820.—Twenty-four States entitled to 235 votes.

James Monroe, 231 D. D. Tompkins, 218 John Q. Adams, 1 Richard Stooton, 8 Daniel Rodney, 4 Robert G. Harper, 1 Richard Rush, 1

One of the votes of Tennessee, one of Pennsylvania, and one of Mississippi not given.

1824.—Twenty-four States entitled to 235 votes.

Andrew Jackson, 97 J. C. Calhoun, 182 John Q. Adams, 84 Nathan Sanford, 3 Wm. H. Crawford, 41 Nathaniel Macon, 24 Henry Clay, 37 Andrew Jackson, 13 M. Van Buren, 9 Henry Clay, 2

No choice by the People for President.

The House of Representatives elected John Q. Adams. One of the votes of Rhode Island for Vice President not given.

1828.—Twenty-four States entitled to 261 votes.

Andrew Jackson, 178 J. C. Calhoun, 173 John Q. Adams, 83 Richard Rush, 81 William Smith 7

1832.—Twenty-four States entitled to 288 votes.

Andrew Jackson, 219 M. Van Buren, 189 Henry Clay, 40 John Sergeant, 49 John Floyd, 11 Wm. Wilkins, 49 William Wirt, 7 Henry Lee, 11 Amos Ellmaker, 7

Two of the votes of Maryland were not given.

1836.—Twenty-six States entitled to 294 votes.

M. Van Buren, 179 R. M. Johnson, 147 W. H. Harrison, 73 Francis Granger, 63 Hugh L. White, 26 Scattering, 84 Willie P. Mangum, 11 Daniel Webster, 14

GOOD FOR EVIL.

A friend relates the following: A Gentleman named Thompson in the village of _____, recently purchased a house and lot. His next door neighbor was a widow, who previous to Mr. Thompson's purchase had been in the habit of getting water at his well. After the latter had taken possession, he informed the widow that she must obtain water at some other place, as it was inconvenient for him to permit her to use of his any longer. This induced her to dig one on her own premises. In digging it, she unfortunately struck the vein of water which supplied his well, and the latter dried up in consequence, while the widow had a plentiful supply. She being informed of his circumstances sent a very polite note to Mr. T., informing him that her well would supply his necessities and her own to boot, and earnestly requested him to forget what had occurred and use her water whenever he had occasion to do so. He accepted her invitation; but feels somewhat small whenever he lowers her bucket, especially if she happens to see him when he does so.—Republican Watchman.

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AWFULLY GENTLE.

We happened the other day to hear a young woman,—very pretty she is too—expressing the most profound ignorance respecting domestic economy. Credit her own words, and you would believe that she does not know how a potatoe looks before it is cooked—or whether it grows upon trees with a shell like a walnut, or is a domestic animal, fed on corn, and slaughtered for the table. She would have her friends—or perhaps we should say her acquaintances—suppose that she was never nearer a kitchen than in the hall on the lower floor; and that she has no more idea of culinary operations than Robinson Crusoe's man Friday possessed. Yet we are ready to stake our life upon the fact that if she was not born in a kitchen, she was educated as

earlier youth—she is young yet—much more familiar with the brasses on the area pallings, and with the interior of the stew-pans, and with the ashes in the grates, than with the piano forte keys, or with cambric needles. Nothing but a ridiculous desire to conceal what would be no disgrace to her, if known, could tempt her to such ridiculous and lying affectation.

No true lady is ashamed of a knowledge of the details and duties of a household—but on the contrary, would be extremely mortified at ignorance of such essentials.—It is no matter if fortune has so blessed her that she need not soil her fingers in domestic occupations. A knowledge of them is absolutely necessary to procure their performance by servants. She is a wretched butt of kitchen malice, and a victim of wanton wastes, who cannot detect servants in their misdoings by her own knowledge.—To command the respect and obedience of servants, a housekeeper should be so well informed, as to be able to answer them upon question sometimes maliciously put.—Her eye should never long loose sight of any part of the domestic establishment; and she should be qualified to oversee understandingly also. Else might a man rich as Croesus be beggared by his kitchen, and still he fare none the better for it.

N. F. Tuttle.

Preaching.—A parishioner complained to his parson, that his pew was too far from the pulpit, and said that he must purchase one nearer. "Why," asked the parson, "can't you hear distinctly?" "O yes, I can hear well enough." "Can't you see plainly?" "Yes, I can see perfectly well." "Well, then, what can be the trouble?" "Why, there are so many in front of me, who catch what you say first, that by the time your words reach my ears, they are as flat as dish-water."

"I must kiss you," said the sunbeam to the snow.

"You will ruin me if you do," said the snow to the sunbeam.

Moral, Kissing is often ruinous.

Blind Stagers in Swine.—The cause of this disease is stoppage, the cure is effected by purging.

Administer from four to six ounces of castor oil as soon as possible after you discover symptoms of the disease, and continue to give the animal laxative medicine until the cause is removed.—Yankee Farmer.

The longest pause on Record.—An old man riding over Putney bridge, turned to his servant and said:—

"Do you like eggs John?"

"Yes sir."

Here the conversation ended. The same man riding over the same bridge, that day year, again turned round and said:—

"How!"

"Poached, sir."

Agriculture.—He who has dominion over an acre, and rescues it from barrenness, and covers it with a smiling harvest, has more virtuous self-applause than the conquerer of large territories, waste and desolate. The culture of the earth savors of filial affection. It is our bounteous mother; it affords us nourishment, and shelter and shade—fertile streams—fragrant flowers and refreshing fruit. We should love it for the sake of the living—for the sake of the dead. A beautiful plant or luxuriant vine may suggest to a poetical mind of the spirit of departed beauty, putting forth again from earth where its form was injured.

It has been ascertained that the great quack nostrum called "Matchless Sautive" will cure knot holes in hemlock boards, the gout in grass-hoppers, the cramp in humble-bees, the rheumatism in bed-bugs, and the tooth-ache in skunks. It is also a good thing for the coughs in ganders, and colds in gobblers, deepening the vermilion in the head of the latter and the feet of the former, and giving their feathers a direction towards the tail! it is indeed a "matchless" medicine.

Be diligent in whatever you undertake.