

DEMOCRAT.
"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR."
BLOOMSBURG:
SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1845

Remember the Printer.
WHEAT, CORN, RYE, BUCK
WHEAT, OATS or WOOD, will be re-
ceived for debts due us for subscription.
Also a few bushels of POTATOES if
delivered soon.
From those who have promised Lumber
inch and inch and a quarter pine boards
will be received if delivered soon.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Hon. Jesse Miller of Perry county to be
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
John K. Kane, Esq. of Philadelphia, to
be Attorney General of the Common-
wealth.

Appointed by the Sec'y of the Common'th
Henry Petriken, Esq. to be Deputy
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Appointed by the Canal board.

Edward F. Gay, Superintendent of
Motive Power and Supervisor on the
Columbia Rail Road.

SUBVISORS.

Everard Oles, on the lower portion
of the Juniata Division, Pa. Canal.
Casper Dull, on the upper portion of
some Division.
Samuel S. Jamison, on the Western
Division of the Pa. Canal, from Pitts-
burg to Dam No. 3, on said Division.
Samuel Holman, on the Eastern Divi-
sion of the Pa. Canal.
Jackson M'Fadden, on the Susquehan-
D Division of the Pa. Canal.
William R. M. M., on the North
Branch Division of the Pa. Canal.

COLLECTORS.

John S. Cash, at Philadelphia.
Ardenus Stewart, at Paoli.
Robert Lavery, at Parkersburgh.
Thomas J. Haines, at Lancaster.
James G. Given, at Columbia.
John Hill, at Harrisburg.
Peter Orwan, at Newport.
Joseph B. Shugert, at Lewistown.
John S. Patton, at Huntingdon.
William C. M'Cormick, at Hollidays-
burg.

WEIGHMASTERS.

William English, at Philadelphia.
John O. Conner, at Hollidaysburg
weigh scales.
C. C. Hemphill, at Johnstown Weigh
Lock.
William Philson, at Johnstown weigh
scales.
William B. Foster, at Pittsburg.
Myron S. Warner, at Northumber-
land.

TOLL GATHERERS.

James Wagoner, at Schuylkill Via-
duct.
Alexander Stewart, at Swatara Aque-
duct.
Jeremiah Murphy, at Freeport Aque-
duct.
Samuel White, at Duncan's Island
Bridge.
Joshua Fackler, at Portmount Out-
let Lock in the Place of Black, resigned.

REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.

We have learned the appointment of the
following gentlemen as members of the
Board of Revenue Commissioners, for the
equalization of State taxes. The Board is to
meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday, February
18.
Samuel Wherry, Cumberland county
William N. Irvine, Adams
Edward A. Reynolds, Crawford
A. A. Douglass, Mercer

The following is the official vote for
Governor, as counted before both houses of
the Legislature, January 16th.

Francis R. Shunk had	160,322
Joseph Markle	156,040
F. J. Lemoyne	2,560
Julius Lemoyne	10
John Haney	2
James Page	1
Scattering	1

James R. Snowden, has been elected
State Treasurer, by the Legislature, the
votes were,

James R. Snowden	71
John Gilmore	45
Joshua Bethel	9

The buildings and property at the Meth-
odist Episcopal Mission, in the Cherokee
Nation, were damaged to the amount of
three hundred thousand dollars, by the tor-
nado on the 24th of October last.

**COLUMBIA COUNTY
TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.**

The committee appointed to arrange the
statistics contained in reports of the several
societies represented in said convention, beg
leave to present the following report,
Number of members, 3218
Increased last year 514
Number of Temperance Taverns 2
Number of Liquor Taverns 32
Number of Temperance Stores 25
Number of Liquor Stores 24
Number of Drunkards 125
No. of Temperance men, not members 196
Number of moderate drinkers 463
Number of Distillers 9
Number of delegates appointed 315
Number of delegates present 177
Number of Drunkards reformed, 20

From the features of the various reports
submitted to us, we perceive the Temper-
ance cause is still onward, but not progress-
ing with that rapidity which former
characterized its movements; & would sug-
gest that more vigilance & energy are nec-
essary in the Temperance ranks. Various
causes may have tended to retard its pro-
gress, but it evidently requires renewed
effort: A suggestion has been made by
some of the societies that the number of an
authorized Temperance lectures, who travel
the county, taking collections, peddling
books &c; has produced an injurious effect
upon the cause, and begging the society to
take some action on this subject, which
this committee think deserves the attention
of this Convention.

PAUL LEIDY,
C. H. BOWMAN } Committee.
J. F. MURREY.

The foregoing report was read and un-
animously adopted.
On motion it was resolved, that the report
be published in all the papers in the county
favourable to the Temperance cause.

COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The annual report of the Superintendent
of Common Schools in this state, with the
accompanying statistics, are contained on
the first & fourth pages of to-day's paper. We
gather from the report, that the no. districts
in the state is 1,172—of which number
939 have accepted and received their re-
spective portions of the State appropriation.
Reports have been received from 846. The
number of schools in operation is 5939
average length of time kept open, five
months and fifteen days. The number
of scholars 208,402, a considerable increase
over last year, in proportion to the number
of reporting districts. In 1835, when the
system was introduced, there were 32,544
scholars, and an expenditure of \$193,972.
Now there are 288,402 scholars, at an ex-
penditure of \$470,288, a very gratifying exhibi-
tion of the growth of the system.

The amount paid to the city and county
of Philadelphia for the school fund this
year, was \$57,674. The amount expen-
ded by the Philadelphia Controllers during
the year was \$219,736, of which \$10,422
was for real estate, \$2091 for school fur-
niture, \$4375 for books & general continen-
gencies, and \$138,484 for the salaries of
teachers. The property of the school is
worth over \$600,000. The number of
schools in these districts is 217, of which
one is the High School, 42 grammar schools,
19 secondary, 78 primary, and 77 unclas-
sified. Whole number of teachers 526,
of whom 412 are women, and 84 men,
scholars, 33,299, 16,964 male and 16,335
female. Aggregate amount paid for tuition
\$138,484; contingencies, \$62,728; average
cost of each scholar, \$4 15; average con-
tingent expense, \$1 89. Increase over
last report, 160 pupils, 27 teachers and 3
schools.—*Dem. Union.*

U. S. SENATORS.

Hon. J. M. Clayton, (whig) has been
elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legisla-
ture of Delaware.
Hon. Reverdy Johnson (whig) has been
elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legisla-
ture of Maryland.
Hon. Daniel Webster, (whig) has been
elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legisla-
ture of Massachusetts.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, (whig) has been
elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legisla-
ture of Ohio.
Messrs. Samuel Dickinson and John A.
Dix, democrats, it is supposed have been
elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legisla-
ture of New York.
It is supposed there will be no election
for U. S. Senator by the Legislature of
Virginia this year, and the Legislature of
Indiana has postponed a resolution indefinite-
ly to elect a Senator.
Albert G. Greene, (whig) has been elect-
ed to the U. S. Senate, by the Rhode Island
Legislature.
During the 17th century, 40,000 women
are said to have been put to death for witch-
craft in England alone!

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

OF
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, DE-
LIVERED JAN. 21, 1845.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—
I appear before you in obedience to the
will of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, to
give the solemn pledge prescribed by the
Constitution, and to enter upon the
office of Governor.

When I contemplate the interests of
our Commonwealth, as an independent
sovereignty, and as a member of the
community of American states, the multi-
plied relations over which it exerts a
superior guardianship, and the pecu-
liarly weighty obligations that press
upon it at the present moment, I feel how
imperfectly I am qualified to discharge,
and even to comprehend aright, the ar-
duous and complicated duties to which
I have been called. To Him who
watches over the destinies of States as
well as men, and whose favor is light
and strength, I look upwards with hum-
ble trust, that He will over-rule any
errors and give efficiency to my honest
efforts for the public good.

Happily the principles which should
regulate the administration of the State
have been long since declared and estab-
lished by our republican fathers. They
are few and clear. That equal and ex-
act justice should be administered to men
of all parties in politics, and of all per-
suasions in religion—that our public
faith should be kept sacred under all cir-
cumstances—that freedom of religion
of suffrage, and of the press, should be
held inviolate—that general education
is essential to the preservation of lib-
erty—that the separate rights and powers
of the executive, legislative and judi-
cial departments of the government
should be strictly maintained—that the
government should be faithfully, but
frugally administered, and to whom it
is entrusted held to frequent and strict
accountability—that particular mischief
should be corrected by general rather
than special laws—that the grant of ex-
clusive privileges to some is repugnant
to our whole system the intent of which
is to make firm the equal rights of all—
that men associated for gain should, in
common with others, be liable individu-
ally for all their joint engagements—
and that the obedience of the public
agent to the will of his constituents is
essential to a right administration of the
government, and to the preservation of
freedom.

These are the leading principles by
which I propose to be guided in the
performance of my official duties. They
are all of them primary truths, affecting
the basis of our government, and need-
ing no better confirmation of their
value than is to be found every where in
the history of our country.

Thus far the action of our system has
illustrated the capacity of man for self-
government, and has shown that, en-
trusted with his own political destinies
and unincumbered by bad laws, he ad-
vances steadily in knowledge and true
happiness. The doubts at first enter-
tained of its adequacy to meet all the
contingencies which arise in the affairs
of nations, have been dissipated by ex-
perience. The practical operation of
the governments of the States and of
the Union, in advancing the welfare
of the inhabitants of our extended and
ill extending country, demonstrate
their utility. This is the result of that
simple and natural organization, founded
upon the assent of the people, by which
their sovereign will rules in their local
affairs, is extended to the State govern-
ments, and by a happy combination
gives direction to the government of
the Union. Their competency to gov-
ern themselves is confirmed by the
peace, happiness and prosperity which
their government has secured to the
citizens of these States, and is an assur-
ance that in their hands the welfare
of all will be, as it has been, guarded and
advanced.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and
House of Representatives.*—It has
been my purpose to enter at this time
upon the consideration of particular
topics, which may more properly be re-
served for other communications. There
is, however, one subject of such vital
interest to the honor and well being
of the Commonwealth, as to challenge
the very earliest expression of my views
respecting it. I allude, of course, to the
condition of our public debt.

If there is one distinguishing trait of
character in our citizens, it is that of
living within their means, and honestly
paying their debts; and if there is one
certain result in the working of our re-
presentative system, it is, that the char-
acter of the Government is identical with
that of the people. By the application
of this truth, which is equally simple
and certain, our duty under existing cir-
cumstances, is rendered as plain as it is
obligatory. The credit of our State
must be redeemed. We are urged to
the performance of this duty, not only
by our fidelity as representatives, but
also by the principles of sound moral-
ity, by our honest pride as Pennsylva-

nians, and by our obligations to the
Union to maintain and elevate the
National character.

I shall of course not be understood in
these remarks as expressing any opinion
on the question of the immediate ability
of the State Treasury to resume its pay-
ments of interest. This question is an
extremely grave one in its consequences,
not to the creditor only but to the fu-
ture character of the State; and it re-
quires for its safe decision a careful
examination of our fiscal condition in-
cluding our prospective income and
liabilities, which I have not had the
means of making. The consideration
of this whole subject will be among
the earliest and most interesting of my
official duties, and I shall hasten to sub-
mit upon it to the Legislature the views to
which it may conduct me. Mean while
gentlemen, I pledge myself to you, to
the good people of the State, and to all
its creditors that on my part nothing
shall be left undone within the constitu-
tional competency of the Executive to
ensure the prompt, exact and full
payment of all the dues of Pennsylva-
nia.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the
general prosperity of our constituents.
It is impossible to look out upon our
Commonwealth without recognizing our
indispensable obligations to the
Author of Good. A genial and health-
ful climate—a soil fertile of agricultur-
al productions, yet pre-eminently a
bountiful mineral wealth—hardy
and intelligent population—a govern-
ment of the people themselves that
secures to industry enterprise and skill
their appropriate rewards: these by His
omnipotent care, we borrow us up under
concentrated trials, which might have
crushed an older but less favored com-
munity. Let us be true to ourselves
that his blessing may abide with us.

FR R. SHUNK.

*The Defalcation of the Clerk of the
House of Congress.*—The rumor of the
alleged defalcation of Mr. McNulty has
been confirmed by a report made in the
House of Representatives on Thursday.
The report states that after proceedings had
been commenced in this matter, Mr.
McNulty had been twice summoned to ap-
pear before the committee on accounts,
and that he refused to obey the summons
in both instances. It states further, that
a deficit of forty five thousand dollars had
been discovered in the contingent fund of
the House.

The whole amount in the Clerk's hand-
had been two hundred and thirty two thou-
sand dollars. It was discovered that he
had disbursed one hundred and seventy
two thousand dollars, leaving unexpended
sixty thousand dollars. It was also further
discovered that the whole amount of the
fund had been drawn from the Treasury.
It had a credit of fifteen thousand dollars,
leaving an actual deficiency of 45 thousand
dollars. Of this deficiency there were
twenty thousand dollars secured by the
Clerk's bonds, and for the balance, twenty
five thousand dollars, there was no security.
The committee state that they had
ascertained that he had loaned to E. J.
Woodward, of Ohio, \$30,000; to L. D.
Stamm, of New York, \$3000, and Thomas
J. Nurdy, cashier of the Columbus (Ohio)
Savings Institution, \$2,750. The com-
mittee state that they are unable to deter-
mine whether those sums had been thus
used for his own use, but the account was
obviously wrong, and in violation of his
duty. The government, it is said, will
sustain no loss. The securities are not
only able and ready to pay the penalty of
the bond, but all the deficiency that might
be found to exist.

The House on Saturday unanimously ex-
pelled Mr. McNulty, and directed suits to
be commenced for the recovery of the
money, and criminal proceedings against
the clerk and all who participated with
him.

The Madisonian of Friday contains a
card from Mr. Stamm explaining the mat-
ter as far as he is concerned. He says the
check alluded to was presented by him at
the Bank of America, some time last July
while Mr. McNulty was in New York
city, the money drawn and immediately
paid over to him. It was at McNulty's
request for his convenience that Mr. S.
drew the money which was not in the
possession of the latter ten minutes.

The Treaty Negotiated by Mr. Cushing
with China: secures to Americans the privi-
lege of erecting hospitals and temples of
worship at each of the five free ports—
an indulgence never before allowed to foreigners
and a most honorable expression from the
Chinese in favor of our missions.

The Democrats of New Hampshire in
consequence of the Anti-Texas letter of the
Hon. J. P. Hale are about to call a State
Convention for the purpose of nominating
a candidate for Congress in the place of
that gentleman;

FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

The eighth of January 1815 of thirty
years ago. How different is the prospec-
of these States from what it was this day
thirty years ago? Then we were en-
gaged in war with a nation who claimed
to be mistress of the sea. A war which
had lasted for near three years; a war
which had cost not only much treasure;
but the lives of many valuable citizens;
a war, in which an army had been
ignominiously surrendered to the enemy
a war in which important posts had
been abandoned and even the Capital of
of the nation sacked by the invader.
Such was the character of this war, and
the variety of success and defeat had
rendered many undecided in their move-
ments. Such was the state of things, &
the crises had now arrived. The eighth
of January, was ushered in by the thun-
dering of the enemies cannon. Four-
teen thousand strong, he marched to the
combat with all the prompt, and splend-
our of a conquering general. But this
imposing array of martial splendor,
whose watchword was beauty & booty was
met by the undaunted and heroic Jackson,
at the head of his six thousand buck-
skins. The plains of New Orleans were
then enshrouded in smoke and the very
earth trembled under the discharge of
cannon. This memorable battle closed
the operation of the war upon land, and
the venerable sage & hero under whose
eye this glorious victory was achieved,
whose watchword was beauty & booty was
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The page of history records no
greater achievements either civil or
military, General Jackson was called
to take the command of the army, when
our prospects were clouded and under
the shadow of military night, he ad-
vanced to the protection of New Or-
leans under the most disheartening cir-
cumstances, but his courage and his
presence of mind never forsook him.
And history ancient or modern cannot
produce an evidence of so complete and
glorious a victory as that achieved on
the eighth of January, one thousand
eight hundred and fifteen by the Ameri-
cans under Gen. Jackson over the Eng-
lish under Pakenham & Gibbs. While
the English with fourteen thousand
choice troops advanced to the charge, on
by veteran generals who had long been
accustomed to see their enemies strike
their colours, or retire with great loss,
Gen. Jackson with his buckskins con-
sisting of about six thousand, composed
of Militia and Volunteers, lay ready to
meet the approaching foe. At last the
hour arrives when these two hostil-
forces meet, and notwithstanding the
English forces were more than two to
one of the Americans. The thunder of
artillery begins to vomit smoke, fire and
lead and death; the battle rages with
tremendous fury, and ere it closes
seven hundred Britains, are stretched
still and cold upon the ground, four
hundred more have been wounded by
the American sharpshooters, and five
hundred are made prisoners, making in
all, killed; wounded, and prisoners two
thousand six hundred. While the loss
of the Americans was thirteen killed;
thirty nine wounded, and nineteen
missing, making in all, killed and wound-
ed, and missing; seventy one. Then
the population of these states was only
about eight millions. As a nation we
were then in our infancy. Our com-
merce; and manufactures were on a
small scale; our agriculture was yet in
the cradle if I may so speak. Who can
look back to that day, and then to the
present state of the American people, and
say there has not shone from that day
to this, a halo of glory round the Ameri-
can name? What greater evidence can
be conveyed to the mind of that great
man, who led on the sons of liberty; than
to know, and feel that his countrymen
deeply appreciate the blessings flowing
from that day's achievements? How
many days of trial, and privation,
how many nights of sleepless anxiety
must such a reflection out weigh? Let
the tongue of malignity burn, and rage;
the pen of slander, and detraction be
dipped in gall to asperse the character
of Jackson, there lives not that man, who
is dearer to the sons of liberty than he.
And while the stars, and stripes of
America wave from the dome of her
Capital, the eighth day of January 1815
will be remembered, as a day that chased
the clouds, and mists of war, and dread
from our national sky, and unveiled the
glorious sun of liberty in full meridian
splendor.

NOT BAD.

It is stated that Governor PORTER, before
the election for U. S. Senator, sent for a
prominent whig representative, and asked
him for his influence to unite the votes
of the Whigs in the Legislature upon him-
self, (Porter). The worthy Governor
alleged that he was a good Tariff man—
that he would, if elected, serve his friends
—and that if the fifty Whigs united with
his eight or ten friends, his success would
be certain. The Whig eyed the Governor
very shrewdly and at last said, by way of
reply: 'As your friends are the weaker party
Governor P., how would it do if they
were to unite with the Whigs, and vote
for Cooper? Let us try how that will
work!' The Governor saw he had one to
deal with who was at least, as cunning as
himself, and said no more.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITIA.

A bill was passed by the New Hampshire
House of Representatives at its late session
abolishing militia trainings except of volun-
teer companies, and these are to be paid
three hundred dollars each per annum for
their services. All able bodied persons,
however, are to be enrolled every year, &
return made to the Adjutant General.

**THE WARREN TRAGEDY.—Another Con-
viction.**—Peter W. Parke has been convicted
of the murder of Castner family. This
is the fifth trial upon this shocking affair
and two convictions. Abner Parke, who
was acquitted a few weeks since by a Sum-
mers jury, has been again imprisoned on
one of the indictments which stood against
him.

A SENATOR IN TROUBLE.

The Hon. Jacob C. Davis, an Illinois
Senator, was arrested by the Sheriff of Han-
cock county, on an indictment charging
him with the murder of Joseph and Hiram
Smith. He claimed the protection of the
Senate, and they issued an order for his ar-
rest.

Professor Espy reports of the several
successful experiments made under his
direction, for producing rain by burning
prairie land and fallow ground. Copious
showers were produced in August, in a
time of drought, by means of these fires.

I CANNOT SWALLOW ANY—

More Nauseous doses of medicine!—
The very sight of the spoon makes me sick—
I know it is bad but the other day I was
sick and had occasion to take something,
and like yourself had become weary of the
sight of pills, powders and mixtures so I
resorted to Sherman's Lozenges, and I
can assure you it is a very great improve-
ment for they are as pleasant as a common
peppermint, and act as powerfully and
efficaciously as the most drastic medicines
in use. The Dr. has always on hand Loz-
enges for coughs and colds for worms, for
sea sickness and headache, for bilious dis-
eases, fever and ague and most of the ills
which flesh is heir to, and they are so judi-
ciously compounded that they are decid-
edly the best preparation now before the pub-
lic. Although it may not seem possible
that a sugar lozenge should contain the re-
quisite quantity of medicine for dose, and
at the same time be perfectly pleasant
to the taste, yet such is the fact and not
only so, but it is proved beyond doubt that
medicines in this form act much more
efficaciously than in any other and in many
cases produce almost miraculous effects.
The Doctor's warehouse is at 106 Nassau
street, N. Y.

NUMA.

Among the ancient Romans there was a
law kept inviolably. That no man should
make a public feast, except he had before
provided for all the poor of his neighbor-
hood.

**Purgation of the Episcopal Theologi-
cal Seminary.**—We learn from the New
York Journal of commerce that the exami-
nation of the students in the Seminary in
that city, relative to the charges alleged
against certain members, of entertaining
views of a decided Romish tendency,
resulted in the dismissal of two of their
number, Messrs. Donally, of New York,
and Watson, of Delaware, and in the re-
primand of Mr. Henry McVicker, Mr.
Taylor, of Connecticut, likewise inculpa-
ted has not yet received his sentence. Previ-
ous to this movement on the part of the
authorities of the Seminary, it was rumored
that some individuals in the institution
were in constant intercourse and correspon-
dence with Roman Catholic priests, with
whom they assimilated in all essential
points of doctrinal belief; and that after fin-
ishing their course of study, they had
resolved to manifest their faith by entering
the priesthood of the Romish Church.
The Journal is not informed to what
extent the recent trial established these
charges.

Dr. Duncan's bill establishing a uniform
time for holding the Presidential Election
in all the States of the Union, passed the
Senate on Thursday last—having first been
amended by fixing Tuesday next after the
first Monday of November as the day on
which to hold the election.

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sight of pills, powders and mixtures so I
resorted to Sherman's Lozenges, and I
can assure you it is a very great improve-
ment for they are as pleasant as a common
peppermint, and act as powerfully and
efficaciously as the most drastic medicines
in use. The Dr. has always on hand Loz-
enges for coughs and colds for worms, for
sea sickness and headache, for bilious dis-
eases, fever and ague and most of the ills
which flesh is heir to, and they are so judi-
ciously compounded that they are decid-
edly the best preparation now before the pub-
lic. Although it may not seem possible
that a sugar lozenge should contain the re-
quisite quantity of medicine for dose, and
at the same time be perfectly pleasant
to the taste, yet such is the fact and not
only so, but it is proved beyond doubt that
medicines in this form act much more
efficaciously than in any other and in many
cases produce almost miraculous effects.
The Doctor's warehouse is at 106 Nassau
street, N. Y.

NUMA.

Among the ancient Romans there was a
law kept inviolably. That no man should
make a public feast, except he had before
provided for all the poor of his neighbor-
hood.

FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

The eighth of January 1815 of thirty
years ago. How different is the prospec-
of these States from what it was this day
thirty years ago? Then we were en-
gaged in war with a nation who claimed
to be mistress of the sea. A war which
had lasted for near three years; a war
which had cost not only much treasure;
but the lives of many valuable citizens;
a war, in which an army had been
ignominiously surrendered to the enemy
a war in which important posts had
been abandoned and even the Capital of
of the nation sacked by the invader.
Such was the character of this war, and
the variety of success and defeat had
rendered many undecided in their move-
ments. Such was the state of things, &
the crises had now arrived. The eighth
of January, was ushered in by the thun-
dering of the enemies cannon. Four-
teen thousand strong, he marched to the
combat with all the prompt, and splend-
our of a conquering general. But this
imposing array of martial splendor,
whose watchword was beauty & booty was
met by the undaunted and heroic Jackson,
at the head of his six thousand buck-
skins. The plains of New Orleans were
then enshrouded in smoke and the very
earth trembled under the discharge of
cannon. This memorable battle closed
the operation of the war upon land, and
the venerable sage & hero under whose
eye this glorious victory was achieved,
whose watchword was beauty & booty was
met by the undaunted and heroic Jackson,
at the head of his six thousand buck-
skins.