

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

H. WEBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TERMS:

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POETRY.

Printing Office Melody.

Pull up my boys, turn quick the ROUNCE,
And let the work begin;
The world is pressing on without,
And we must PRESS within.

And we who guide the public mind,
Have influence far and wide,
And all our deeds are good, although
The DEVIL'S at our side.

Let fly the FRISKET now my boys!
Who are more proud than we!—
While wait the anxious crowd without,
The force of power we see;

So pull away—none are so great
As those who run the CAR;
And who have dignity like those
Who practice at the BAR.

And you who twirl the ROLLER there,
Be quick, you inky man!
Old time is rolling on himself,
So beat him if you can.

Be careful of the LIGHT and SHADE,
Nor let the sheet grow pale;
Be careful of the MOOKY looks
Of every HEAD and TALE.

Though HIGH in OFFICE is our STAND,
And PLUCK is our CASE,
We should not cast a SLUR on those
Who fill our lower place.

Pull on my boys, turn quick the ROUNCE,
And thus the CASE we'll join,
We have 'd' posits in the BANK,
Our drawers are full of QUIN.

And who should more genteelly cut
A FRENCH and a DASH?
Yet, sometimes we who PRESS so much
Ourselves are PRESSED for CASH!

FOR THE DEMOCRAT

A Katy sat, one evening fair
Upon her easy rocking chair
With species in her lap;
Old Carlo at her feet did stand,
And when for some I reached my hand,
He gave a vicious snap.

He seized my thumb with savage grip,
And off the skin, and flesh did strip,
Which caused the blood to flow,
Some balsam then, was soon applied,
And linen, on the wound was tied,
But keen, the pain did grow.

At length, the blood was staunch'd you see
The pain grew less, which was to me
No cause of discontent.
Some days were past, before I found
My thumb to be, as fair and sound
As before it was rent.

Though Carlo, is Miss Katy's pet,
And often, by her chair doth set
To guard his mistress fair;
His hasty action yet we blame,
And say, in truth it was a shame
For him, my thumb to tear.

Thus, often from mistaken view,
Men strip from man, what is his due,
And do the public wrong.
For hasty actions, mostly tend;
To wound the feeling of a friend,
And malice make more strong.

NUMA.

From the National Intelligencer.
THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The treaty between the United States and China being yet under the seal of confidence; which has been removed from the greatest part of the documents communicated with the treaty to the Senate, we have selected from those documents, for immediate publication, the following paper, which, for all practicable uses, will be more interesting to our readers than even the treaty itself, because it gives our Minister's own views of character and bearings of the treaty.

From Mr. Cushing to the Secretary of State.

MACAO, July 5, 1844.

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the treaty of Wang Hiya, as signed on the 24 inst.

On examining this document, you will find, in the first place, that in the description of the contracting parties, the language of the stipulations, and the mode of execution, the style of perfect equality between the United States and China has been sedulously observed; and I may add that this has been carefully attended to in the Chinese, as well as in the English duplicate of the treaty.

You will perceive, in the second place, that this treaty contains many provisions which are not embraced either in the English treaty of Nanking, or in the treaty supplementary thereto, which comprehends the tariff and the commercial regulations.

First. The tariff is amended, by the reduction of the duties on some articles of American production, and by fixing, with greater precision, what goods are contraband, or subjects of monopoly.

Second. It is provided, by the exclusion of articles of import or export, that this treaty renders all commercial privileges nugatory, by prohibiting the exportation of tea and silk, and the importation of cotton or cotton fabrics; or any other article by making them the subjects of close monopoly, as is now the case with salt.

This is guarded against in the treaty of Wang Hiya, by making the objects of contraband and monopoly a matter of stipulation between the Governments. And no modifications of the tariff are to be made without the consent of the United States.

Third. By the English treaties, the Consul is security for the payment of duties, and is bound to prosecute for infractions of the revenue laws of China. This is to transfer to the British Government the office and responsibility of paying duties, which involves much of regulation and of form in the prosecution of trade, which experience has already shown to be inconvenient to the subjects as well as the Government of Great Britain. All this is avoided in the treaty of Wang Hiya by making the duties payable in cash, which is perfectly acceptable to the merchant, and in accordance with the course of business of China.

Fourth. New provision is made in the amplest manner for the trade, from port to port China. A ship which, having touched at Canton, has there paid tonnage duties, and discharged a part of her cargo, may proceed with the residue to any other port in China without being subject to the payment of tonnage duty a second time; and goods which have been landed and paid duty at one of the ports of China, may at any time, be re-exported to any other port of China without being subject to any further delay. This latter provision is equivalent to a warehousing system for all the coast of China.

Fifth. Due provision is made for the recognition and person dignity and security of consuls or any other officers whom the Government of the United States may see fit to appoint for the superintendence of our trade in China.

Sixth. In regard to the payment of duties, various provisions are inserted for the convenience of our commerce, with respect to the mode of payment, and, among others, that merchandise may be landed from time to time, as may be convenient, duty being paid on the articles only when they are landed, and that vessels may, within a limited time

depart if they please without breaking bulk.

Seventh. Citizens of the United States are to have all accommodation at each of the five ports, not only as heretofore in the construction of dwelling houses and magazines, but also of churches, cemeteries and hospitals.

Eighth. Provision is made for the employment, by Americans, of persons to teach the language of the empire, and the purchase of books is legalized, it having been the custom heretofore for the Chinese Government to prosecute & oppress such of its subjects as either gave instruction or sold books to foreigners in China, which circumstance has been a great obstacle to the study of the languages of China, and the acquisition of the means of satisfactory intercourse with its government.

Ninth. All Americans in China are to be deemed subjects only in the jurisdiction of their own Government, both in criminal matters and in questions of civil right.

I shall have occasions hereafter to enter into these subjects somewhat in detail, and to suggest to the President the expediency of recommending to Congress the enactment of laws in this relation, applicable not only to Americans in China, but in Turkey and elsewhere in Asia where Americans (in common with Europeans) are in like manner exempt from the jurisdiction of the local Government.

Tenth. Citizens of the United States in China, and every thing appertaining to them, are placed under the special protection of the Chinese Government, which engages to defend them from all insult or injury.

If the Chinese authorities neglect their duty in this respect, they of course become responsible for all consequences, on complaint being made to the Government of the United States.

In part execution of this, and other corresponding provisions of this treaty, particular arrangements are in train for further security of citizens of the U. S. residing in Canton, of which a report will be made to you in due time.

Eleventh. The vessels of the United States are to come and go freely between the ports of China & those of any other country with which China may happen to be at war, in full security, not only for the ship, but for all description of merchandise, the neutrality of our flag, & every thing it covers, being especially guaranteed.

Twelfth. Provision is made for the protection and relief of vessels stranded on the coast of China, or driven by any sort of vis major into whatever part of China, and also for the restitution of property taken by pirates in the seas of China.

Thirteenth. Equality in correspondence between civil or military and naval officers of the United States & those of China is stipulated, as also the observance of all courtesy and respect in the correspondence between individual citizens of the United States and officers of the Chinese Government.

Fourteenth. No presents are to be demanded of either Government by the other.

The usage among the Asiatic States of giving and receiving presents has been the source of great inconvenience to the United States in those cases even where it has been a mere matter of courtesy. But, as the receipt of presents by the Chinese Governments has always been assumed by the latter as an act of tribute on the part of the Government making such presents, it seemed to be still more desirable to abolish the practice at once by a provision of the treaty.

Fifteenth. Ships of war of the United States and their commanders are at all times to be courteously received in the ports of China.

It seemed to me that such a provision would secure to our ships of war all such access to the ports of China as may be needed, either their relief for the protection of the merchant ships & citizens of the United States, while it would be inconvenient to go so far as the English have done, and engage to keep a ship at all times in each of the five ports of China.

Sixteenth. Heretofore, no Government (except Russia) has held direct communication with the Court of China. At the present time; even the British Government does not hold correspondence with the Court of Peking. I insisted upon and obtained a provision

for communications between the two Governments.

The article of the treaty does not specify to whom communications from the United States shall be addressed; it being left to the discretion of the American Government to elect whom it will address, not excepting the Emperor.

Upon this point I shall make you a separate communication, with reference as well to its importance as for the purpose of indicating the parties at Court whom it will be most convenient for the Secretary of State to address, when occasion shall arise.

Seventeenth. In regard to opium, which is not directly mentioned in the English treaties, it is provided by the treaty of Wang Hiya, that citizens of the United States engaged in their or any contraband trade shall receive no protection from the American Government, nor shall the flag of the United States be abusively employed by other nations as a cover for the violation of the laws of China. Upon this point, also, I shall have occasions to address to you a separate despatch.

I have thus, in a brief manner, indicated some of the peculiar provisions of this treaty.

Many of them are new and important.

Some of the English newspapers have commented rather boastfully upon the fact that the English arms had opened the ports of China to other nations, and at the same time have, with flippant ignorance, ridiculed the idea of a mission from the United States to do this, which (it is said) had been already wholly done by England.

I ascribe all possible honor to the ability displayed by Sir Henry Pottinger in China, and to the success which attended his negotiations; and I recognize the duty of all other nations to England for what she has accomplished in this respect.

But, in return, the treaty of Wang Hiya, in the new provisions it makes, confers a great benefit on the commerce of the British Empire, for supplementary English treaty stipulates that any new privileges conceded by China to other nations shall be enjoyed also by England, and there is a similar provision in the treaty of Wang Hiya, and thus, whatever progress either Government makes in opening the vast empire to the influence of foreign commerce, is for the common good of each other and of all Christendom.

The details of the tariff are not yet completed, and some incidental questions remain to be arranged.

I shall dispose of these matters as soon as possible, in order to transmit the treaty and all the correspondence, and various other particulars of negotiation, in season if possible, to be laid before the Senate at the opening of the next session of Congress.

I am, with great respect,
your obedient servant,
C. CUSHING.

Hon. John Nelson, &c.

"Ain't it wicked to rob this hen roost?" "That's a moral question, Gumbo, we've no time to argue it; haul down another pullet!"

We once heard of a young lady who said there were but two things which, in looking back over her past life, she regretted; and one of these was, that she didn't eat more CAKES when her sister Fanny was married!

SMILES.—Smiles are paradoxical things. Let any one call to his recollection half a dozen of the most stupid people he knows, and he will find it is the SMILE which complete the insupportable vacancy of their face. Let him recall the most intellectual and powerful mind of his acquaintances, and he will admit that, in almost every one of them, it is the SMILE that indicates the finer features of the soul.

My lord of Essex, at the succor of Rhosne made twenty-four Knights, which, at that time, was a great number. Divers of those gentlemen were of weak and small means, which, when Queen Elizabeth heard she said, "My lord might have done well to have built his almshouse, before he made his knights."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LUNATIC'S CUNNING.

A very laughable incident occurred at the Lunatic Asylum at Lancaster a number of years ago. A parish officer from the neighborhood of Middletown took a lunatic to the Asylum pursuant to an order signed by two magistrates. As the man was respectably connected, a gig was hired for the purpose, and he was persuaded that it was merely an excursion of pleasure on which he was going. In the course of the journey, however, something occurred to arouse the suspicions of the lunatic with respect to his real destination; but he said nothing on the subject, made no resistance, and seemed to enjoy his journey. When they arrived at Lancaster it was too late in the evening to proceed to the Asylum, and they took up their quarters for the night at an inn. Very early in the morning the lunatic got up, and searched the pockets of the officer, where he found the magistrate's order for his own detention which, of course, let him completely into the secret. With that cunning which madmen not unfrequently display, made the best of his way to the Asylum, saw one of the keepers, told him that he had got a sad mad fellow down at Lancaster, whom he should bring up in the course of the day, adding, "He's a very queer fellow, and has got very odd ways. For instance, I should not wonder if he was to say I was the madman, and that he was bringing me; but you must take care of him and not believe a word he says." The keeper of course promised compliance, and the lunatic, walked back to the inn where he found the overseer. He awoke him, and they sat down to breakfast together. "You're a very lazy fellow to be laying in bed all day. I have had a good long walk this morning. Indeed," said the overseer, "I should like to have a walk after breakfast; perhaps you will go with me." The lunatic consented, and after breakfast, they set out, the overseer leading the way towards the Asylum, attending to his charge; but it never occurred to him to examine whether his order was safe. When they got within sight of the Asylum, the lunatic exclaimed, "What a fine house this is!" "Yea," said the overseer, "I should like to see the inside of it." "Well," said the other, "I dare say they will let us look through; however, I'll ask." They went to the door; the overseer rang the bell; and the keeper, whom the lunatic had previously seen, made his appearance with two or three assistants.

The overseer then began to fumble in his pockets for the order, when the lunatic produced it and gave it to the keeper saying, "This is the man I spoke to you about; you will take care of him, shave his head, and put a straight waistcoat upon him." The man immediately laid hand upon the poor overseer, who vociferated loudly that the other was a madman, and he the keeper; but as this only seemed to confirm the story previously told by the lunatic it did not at all procure his liberation. He was taken away, and became so very obstreperous, that straight waistcoat was speedily put upon him, and his head shaved *secundum artem*. Meanwhile the lunatic walked deliberately back to the inn, paid the reckoning, and set out on his journey homeward. The good people were of course not a little surprised on finding the wrong man return; they were afraid that the lunatic in a fit of frenzy had murdered the overseer; & they asked him with great trepidation, what he had done with—? "Done with him," said the madman, "Why I left him at Lancaster Asylum, raving mad; which indeed, was not very far from the truth; for the wis of the poor overseer were well nigh upset by his unexpected detention and subsequent treatment, further inquiry was forthwith made, and it was ascertained that the man was actually in the Asylum. A magistrates order was procured for his liberation; and he returned home with a handkerchief tied round his head, in lieu of the covering which nature had bestowed upon it.

He that's tubeth reveng; keepeth his own wound green.

EGYPT AS IT WAS AND NOW IS.

As I intend to be brief (says a modern cavalier), I will hasten to notice a prophecy in reference to Egypt: "It shall be the basest of the kingdoms; neither shall it exalt itself any more above the nations; or I will diminish them, that they shall no more rule over the nations." Thus saith the Lord, "I will also destroy the idols, and I will cause their images to cease out of Noph, and there shall be no more a prince of the land of Egypt." Ezekiel, 29th chap, 15th verse. This prophecy was made at least 572 years before the Christian era, and some say 580 years. Egypt is admitted to have been the mother of all the arts known previous to and in the time of Cambryses, the king of Persia, who conquered Egypt 520 years before Christ. It was then the most civilized and enlightened of all nations. It is generally known that she excelled in navigation, letters, architecture, astronomy, mineralogy, commerce, geography, and geometry. Her ships sailed round a large portion of the world. Her pyramids were one of the seven wonders of the world. But in accordance with prophecy, her glory has departed and she is now one of the most insignificant nations on the globe.

Egypt has borne the ponderous yoke of the Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Saracens, and Turks, even to the present time. Now, whatever may be said in reference to the time when this prophecy was made it is certain that it has existed in the Bible ever since that book was into European nations, which was soon after its translation by seventy Jews, before the time of our Saviour.

This prophecy remains a monument of Scripture truth. Egypt has sunk into a barbarous state, and despotism and ignorance pervade the whole land.

The inhabitants are now tributary to the Ottoman Empire, of which they are a province, governed by a pacha and twenty-four beys, who are always advanced from around to the administration of public affairs, so true is it that Egypt, once so glorious, is the basest of kingdoms!

YANKEE SPIRIT.

A gentleman passing down Washington street, Boston with his friend, a few days since found his conversation much interrupted by the still and continued whistle of a boy nine or ten years old who was walking immediately behind him, and, turning round, he arrested the urchin by his shoulder with the very natural but impressive command, "stop that whistle!" The boy gazed for a moment saucily in the face of the speaker, and then answered with promptness, that "the Constitution of Massachusetts allowed a boy to whistle as much as it pleased himself!" So saying, he turned away and continued his high notes as freely as ever.

FRENCH PROMISE.

The Queen Marie Antoinette, said to M. de Breteuil, "Bxor, I have a favor to ask you." "Madame," he replied, "if the thing be possible, it is already done; if impossible, I shall be done."

A CUTE CHAFF.

"Sam, how do you yet your living now-a-days?" "In the old way, by being a friend to a fellow that fights."

"How's that?" "Why, you see I holds their coat while they fight, and then I shake with it."

TAKEN UP.

A swaggering fellow being at an election a constable put his eye on the great man, and recognized him as an offender, of whom he was to pursue.

"Come, I'll bet \$50 on Mr.—" "I'll take me up?" "I will," cried the constable, clapping his paw on his shoulder.

"Who is that lovely girl?" asked a gentleman of his friends. "Miss Glass," was the reply. "Glass?" reiterated the facetious gentleman. "I should often be intoxicated could I place such a glass to my lips."

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