

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.

Volume X.]

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1846.

[Number 25,

SPECIFICATIONS

Of the several works matters and things required to be done in erecting and completely finishing the JAIL and SHERIFFS HOUSE, at Bloomsburg Columbia county Pa., according to the drawings which will be furnished by the Building Committee previous to letting and such other detail drawings as may be furnished which will be requisite to carry out the design. The general dimensions are figured on the plan.

DIGGING.
There will be a cellar of seven feet deep under the dining-room and kitchen and an office under the parlour and entry of eight feet high in the clear.—The foundation trenches of all the walls to be dug down three feet below the surface of the ground. Except the east end of the prison and yard which is to be dug four feet deep.

STONE WORK.
The foundation walls to be of the thickness marked on the plan. The Jail yard wall to be two feet six inches thick up to the highest level of the ground and then be battered on the inside so that it will be two feet thick at the top to be built rounding on the inside as shown on the plan. The yard wall to be as high as the eaves of the house, and be covered with shingles to project over the wall inside and outside with a cornice and frieze, all the stone walls to be constructed of the best building stone laid in the best manner with the best of lime and sand mortar and to be painted outside.

BRICK WORK.
The brick walls of the Sheriff's house and kitchen to be built of the best common brick laid in the best manner with best lime and sand mortar. The walls to be of the thickness marked on the plan with chimneys and fire places.

CUT STONE.
The exterior doors to have cut stone sills of a suitable width and length eight inches thick.

TIN WORK.
There will be a tin spout on the front of the building as part of the cornice with conductors as may be directed, all made of best tin, and well painted.

PLASTERING.
The whole of the interior of the building to be plastered with three coats finished with white coat. The Jail yard to be plastered on the inside with two coats. The office and cells to be finished with two coats and a skim. The cellar to have one coat.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.
All the wood work on the outside of the building to be painted three coats with best white lead and linseed oil, all the wood on the inside to be painted two coats of such colors as may be directed. The glazing to be done with best American glass ten by fourteen.

IRON WORK.
There will be five wrought iron window grates for cells and entry, the upright bars to be one inch square and placed four inches apart, the cross bars to be five eighths thick and two and a half inches wide all to be of such length as to run in the wall on each side six inches, these bars also to be placed four inches apart and morticed out so that each upright bar will pass through them. There will be two cast iron cellar windows of the same size of those in the court house. There will be five doors for Prison two feet six inches wide and six feet four inches high made of three thickness of inch yellow pine boards, and to be covered on one side with a wrought iron grate with eight bars running cross ways and five up and down, all to be two inches wide and a half inch in thickness. The cross bars to be let in the wood and the others lap over them and be well secured at each lap with good strong rivets with large heads passing through the wood and iron to connect the whole well together. The second cross bar from top and bottom to form a hinge and to be of such size at the butt to make them good and permanent, the bars at the edge of the door to be so constructed as to receive the locks under them. There is to be a gate through the yard wall three feet wide and six feet four inches high made the same as the doors above described (except that there will be one more of the upright bars in the gate.) The door and gate frames to be cast iron seven inches wide and one inch thick with a flange one inch square to form a rabbit for the door to shut against, and to have two holes on each side to connect wrought iron bars in the wall, also to have holes to connect the hinges a part of which is to run in the wall, to have a hole to receive the bolt of lock of a suitable size &c. The entry door to the Prison to be a wrought iron open grate door like the one in the old prison at Danville with cast iron frames as the other doors above described, with chain and hook. The doors in Sheriff's house to be hung with strong butt hinges. The exterior doors to have best carpenter locks. The interior doors to have best improved cast Norfolk latches and bolts, window shutters to be hung with good strong butt hinges and to have labels best patent fasteners to secure them open and shut, sash to have good springs.

CARPENTRY AND LUMBER.
All the lumber to be of the best quality & well seasoned. The joist of the lower floors to be of white oak in prison and office and all the rest hemlock or yellow pine, size to be three by nine inches except the garret which are to be three by eight inches, all placed eighteen inches from centre to centre, there will be a gutter of yellow pine eight by ten inches laid on the centre wall with the garret joist morticed and tenoned in and pinned. The rafters to be of hemlock four by six inches and three thick and placed eighteen inches apart from centre to centre—wall plates of hemlock, the collar beams and strutting to support the rafters to be hemlock or yellow pine of suitable size, the window and door frames to be of two inch white pine plank, the show sills and lintels also of white pine, the sash to be one & three-eighths inches thick, the lower sash to have springs, the exterior doors to be one & five-eighths inches thick paneled & moulded on both sides, the interior doors to be one & three-eighths inches thick paneled & moulded on both sides to correspond with the exterior doors the doors in upper story to be two paneled doors one & one-fourth inches thick, the partitions to be of three by four inch studs placed eighteen inches from centre to centre. The stairs in the entry to be a good open stair case with hand railing and balusters, also stairs in the garret and down in the office, also winding stairs in the kitchen lot and cellar, and also steps to front doors with hand rail and balusters, the parlour hall and dining-room to be finished with good architraves five & three-fourth inches wide, wash boards with moulding and head on upper edge, all the other wash boards to be plain with a bead on upper edge, all the other rooms to be finished with a large Grecian moulding, chimney pieces to correspond with the finish in each room, the floors of the prison all to be covered first with one and a half inch white oak plank well spiked down, with a yellow pine floor one and one fourth inches thick over it ploughed and grooved and well milled down, the lower floor of house, kitchen and office to be of yellow pine one and one-fourth inches thick and not more than six inches in width, the other floors to be of white pine one and one fourth inches thick of not more than eight inches wide, all to be well ploughed and grooved, the garret floor is not to be plained and may be laid with inch boards ploughed and grooved. The lath to be hemlock or yellow pine, the building to be covered with best joint shingles twenty inches long laid five and three-fourth inches to the weather. There will be shutters to the windows of the lower story and office one and three-eighths inches thick made in a workman-like manner to correspond with the doors &c.

The contractor is to perform in the very best manner all the works above specified and furnish all the materials (except the locks for the six prison doors which will be furnished by the best kind, whatsoever, above specified, implied, or in or by the drawings referred to, or which may be requisite for rendering the building complete, and according to such directions and working drawings as may be furnished.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

We have read, with no little surprise several articles in the Vermont Journal, which profess to expose enormities in the institution of Odd Fellows, and we confess an unwillingness to believe the charges preferred against that institution. Many of the very best citizens of almost every community are members of the Order, and its reputation has always been exalted for benevolence. It seems to be designed as a benevolent institution organized for the purpose of alleviating the distress of the poor; and we firmly believe, from the little we know of it that it has soothed the sorrows of the orphan, and made the hearth of many family circle smile with joy and gladness. It is a secret institution—Charity is the more genuine, the more welcome when dispensed with a quiet secret hand, and a benevolent act, when blazoned forth to the world, flows only from the selfish heart—from the demagogue who gives his dollars & cents to the poor, that he may win the applause of the populace. What the world sees of the institution of Masons and Odd fellows, is benevolent—is good. Then let the world be equally benevolent, and not condemn the motive, when they see and know the acts to be pure. We have seen the afflicted man supported and sustained under the weight of his afflictions by the benevolence of these institutions. Their Committee of vigilance seek out the destitute and relieve their wants. Can there be aught of harm in this, even though the mantle of secrecy should veil it from the gaze of the world? They support the man of sorrows in his affliction, stand by his dying bed to ease the pangs of death, follow him to the grave, and to manifest, still further, their love for the departed brother, they throw sweet emblems of love and friendship in his grave, and when his body is consigned to the deep, damp vault, they follow the widow and orphan through life, strewn their paths with flowers of true unostentatious charity. It is the 'mystic tie' alone, to which the gaping world objects, and when the golden cord is severed, the efficiency of the institutions will have departed, for it is that cord which binds them in the bond of FRIENDSHIP, LOVE & TRUTH! If a brother finds himself destitute in a foreign clime, he has but to give the signal, and potent as the shrill whistle of Rhoderick Dhu, it brings to his relief a host of warm hearted friends and brethren. Can such an institution be brought with evil or danger? Can it be dishonest? Can it have a bad tendency? By no means, for its object is to give, not to receive—to relieve, and not to wrinkle the poor—to be charitable, and not to boast of it. The jewel that is seen only by moonlight, is far more pure and beautiful than the imitation, though it dazzle in the brilliancy of the sun at noon day. The benevolence, the purity and beauty of Odd Fellowship and Masonry are seen in the dark gloom of poverty and obscurity, while the cold charity of the world is blazoned forth to catch the eye of the populace.—Port Gibson (Miss) Herald.

PLEASURE OF SOLDIERING.

Major Forsyth, the editor of the Columbia (Ga.) Times, has written several letters which rank high for graphic power and spirited details. From a recent letter the Richmond Esquire extracts a few passages, showing how rich field Mexico presents for a lover of Etymology and Natural History:—
'This country is distinguished, above all other particulars, by its myriads of crawling, flying, stinging, and biting things. Every thing you touch has a spider on it. We are killing all day in our tents. We never dare draw on a

boot or put on a hat or garment without a close search for some poisonous reptile or insect crouching in their folds or corners. It is wonderful that we are not stung twenty times a day. Yesterday morning, while standing up at breakfast (we never sit at meals for the want of the wherewith to make a seat) I felt some strange thing crawling up my leg about the knee. It did not take me long to seize it with my hand and to disrobe. Looking into the leg of my off-drawn drawer, I beheld a villainous-looking creature of black and yellow, with a long bony tail. I called my mess to look at it, when Dr. Hoxey, who has been before in this reptile country, pronounced it a Mexican scorpion, and told me for my comfort that it was as poisonous as a rattlesnake. His sting was out, and no doubt when I clenched him in my hand he struck out at my clothes, instead of in at my flesh. 'Thinks I to myself' there's an escape. Besides these we have spiders, centipedes, hordes of flies, and every thing else that crawls, flies, bites and makes noise. A gang of locusts have domiciled themselves in our camp, and keep up a sleepless clatter all night. To this is joined the music of frogs and the bark of prairie dogs. A few nights since a panther came smelling up to the lines of our sentries. All these small nuisances are universally pronounced in camp as death to one's patriotic emotions and a right hard fight with the enemy to be followed by a riddance of this pestilent country, would be hailed by the whole regiment as a consummation of too much happiness. But here we are, stay fighting insects and vermin, with no present prospect of finding their masters, (our enemy,) for whose species and appropriate comfort they seem to have been formed by Nature. Some of our officers profess to be enamored of this country. The air here, near the seacoast, is certainly fine, and one is at loss to account for the sickness, but, aside from that, I would willingly forego the possession of all the rich acres I have seen to get back from this land of half-bred Indians and full-bred bugs.'

The Army which is on its way to Monterey, has all its baggage packed upon the backs of mules. This is the first time, it is said, that an army ever took the field in this mode, and its practicability is doubted by many officers of rank & experience. The ease with which an enemy can scatter a train of mules, renders the men liable, at any moment, to be reduced to what they may have about their persons. Many amusing scenes occurred during the march from Camargo, and many a poor fellow could not refrain from joining in the laugh, while he saw his worldly goods—his all—scattered to the four winds by some fractious animal, who lashed off, frightened at the uncouth load that had been placed upon his back. A correspondent of the Savannah Georgia describes one in the following manner:—
'The evening of our first march, before our column was moving steadily on, when a loud rattle of tin pans, camp kettles, &c., in our rear, showed that there was something unusual in the wind. A moment after a mulishaped post as if on an express to Monterey. 'There goes that mule a gain,' exclaimed Lieut. A., as he thought he recognized his animal, with all my goods and chattles on his back; may be break his neck in the first snigger he comes across.' 'A pretty fix he has placed me in; but one shirt to my back and nothing to eat, and just started on a campaign.' 'Never mind, Bob,' replied Captain S., 'I have two shirts, and will divide with you; and you must

come round and mess with me until you can replace your losses.' Shortly after a staff officer came riding up: 'Well Bob, did you see an express mule pass you a short time since?' 'Yes and may the devil catch him, for he has carried off all my meat and raiment.' 'Not so fast; it was not yours, he belongs to Captain S.' A general laugh ran along the line at this announcement, and Lieut. A. and Captain S. changed position.'

KEEPING POTATOES SOUND.
We have had occasion to commend the practice of keeping potatoes through the winter in heaps, out of doors, by using an abundance of straw and but a moderate quantity of earth as a covering. We have repeatedly known heaps of 60 or 70 bushels, covered with a compact layer of straw one foot thick, only a few inches of earth outside, to endure the winter and early spring without the loss of a peck. In a late experiment of the writer, a heap thus covered wintered through with the loss of not half a peck, although a large portion of the same crop which was removed to the cellar was lost by the rot; and at the same time that many neighbors lost three quarters of their potatoes buried in the usual way, that is with only a few inches of straw under a foot of earth. It will be perceived at a glance that the mode here proposed secures in an eminent degree, sufficient protection from frost, dryness, and ventilation. All potatoes in heaps, when buried early in autumn, should be kept constantly well ventilated by a hole and wisp of straw in the top.—The mass of rotted potatoes, so usually found the apex of the heap, and usually attributed to freezing is more frequently the result of foul confined air, rising to the top.

[Albany Cultivator.]
Marshall Soult.—Barn of humble parents, entering the army as a private soldier, he rose to be Marshal of the Empire, Duke of Dalmacia, and Peer of France. He early exhibited his wonderful coolness in the hour of danger. At the battle of Fleurus, Gen. Marceau commanded the right wing under Lefebvre, was routed and forced to fall back. In his agony he sent to Soult for four battalions, that he might regain his lost position.

Soult refused.
'Give them to me,' exclaimed the indignant and mortified Marceau, 'or I will blow my brains out.'
Soult coolly replied that to do so would endanger the whole division. Being then a mere and-de-ramp, and unknown, his refusal astonished Marceau, who asked in a rage—
'Who are you?'

'Whoever I am,' replied the impetuous soldier, 'I am calm, which you are not; do not kill yourself, but lead on your men to the charge, and you shall have the four battalions as soon as we can spare them.'
His advice had scarcely been given before the enemy were upon them, and side by side these two men raged through the battle like lions. After the battle was over Marceau held out his hand to Soult saying, 'Colonel, forgive the past, you have this day given me a lesson which I shall never forget. You have in fact gained the battle.'
This is a fine illustration of Soult's character. Cool, collected, and self-reliant, the result of battle and chaos of defeat, never disturbed his perceptions or confused his judgment. At Austerlitz, he did the same thing to Napoleon. As Bonaparte gave him command of the centre that day he simply said:
'As for you, Soult, I have only to say, get as you always do.'
In the heat and terror of battle, an aide-de-camp burst in headlong gallop into the presence of Soult, bearing orders that he should immediately carry the heights of Pratzen.
'I will obey the Emperor's orders as soon as I can,' replied the chief, 'but this is not the proper time.'
Bonaparte was in a perfect fury at his

OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT.

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN, A FEW DOORS BELOW MARKET-STREET.

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 discountance permitted, until all arrearages are discharged.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year. LETTERS addressed on business, must be post paid.

SMOKED MEAT.
3000 POUNDS of Shoulder Ham and Side Meat just received at the Arcade Store.
ALBRIGHT & MENGAL.

Pretty Feathers Make a Fine Bird

AND as this holds good in almost every respect the subscriber would again inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still in possession of the OLD STAND, on Main Street, between the office of Moore & Coffman, at which place he may be found upon the seat of potery, prepared to draw out the thread of affliction. He has just received the *The Latest Style of Pottery for SPRING and SUMMER*, and with them he stands pledged to accommodate his friends, customers and the public generally, with good substantial potery, its or no charge made.
B. RUPERT, TAILOR, will be found upon a Shingle stuck up above the door.
Admission free of all expense.
He would also inform his friends that Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Potatoes will be taken in exchange for work done at his shop, and a little of the poetery directed, once in a while, will not come amiss. Call and give him a trial.
BERNARD RUPERT.

April 25, 1846—1

COTTAWISSA FERRY.

The Subscriber has added a large NEW FLAT, to his other Boats, at the Ferry near the Bridge, and is now prepared to cross anything from a foot passenger to a six horse team, at reduced prices, and at short notice.
STACY MARGERUM.

BASKETS! BASKETS!

Traveling, Market and Satchel Baskets just received at the New Store.

Aug. 1—

CROCKERY WARE.

Of the latest style, just received at the New Store.

L. R. RUPERT.

THE THOMPSON & HICKS.

THE subscribers have opened a POTTERY on the east side of Main to Third at near the Methodist Church, Bloomsburg, Columbia county, where they intend to manufacture ware of the best material, the latest and most approved patterns and finished in the very best manner; such as Pots of all descriptions; Dishes of every variety and Jugs of all sizes; and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; in fact all kinds and every variety which may be wanted by any who may favor them with a call. A supply kept constantly on hand, which will be sold by wholesale or retail at little cheaper than the cheapest for cash or country produce. Also Dry Pine Wood taken in exchange for work if delivered at their shop.
Bloomsburg September 5, 1846—20.