Columbia Democrat.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG.

SATURDAY MORN., JULY 7, 1849.

☞V. B. PALMER, corner of Third and Chestnut Street, is an authorized agent for the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, in Philadelphia.

Appointments by the P. M. General.

A. B. STEWART, Postmaster at Orangeville, in the place of Jesse Coleman, *removed.*

ELISHA WERTMAN, Postmaster at Rohrsburg, in place of Nicholas Kindt, *removed.*

ELISHA HAYMAN, to be postmaster at Cambra, Luzarne county, *vice*, George Kramer, (*whig*) *removed.*

ELIJAH PRICE, to be Postmaster at Numedia this county, in the room of JOHN YEAGER, *removed.*

☞The political cormorants in power have now we believe, about completed the work of decapitating every obnoxious Postmasters head, in Northern Pennsylvania, except one democratic Lady away back in Sullivan county, in pursuit of whom, and in hot chase are the whole retinue of the "Taylor Blood-hounds."

☞WE have detained our paper until Saturday, the day on which it is dated, but later than it is generally published, for the purpose of announcing the nomination of the Pittsburg Convention.

☞"ELNORA," our valued correspondent appears this week, on our first page, with another finely framed and very chaste literary production.

☞Nondescript, No 20, and the last of the lot, appears this week on the fourth page of the DEMOCRAT.

☞THE SPY, the "*juvenile journal*," issued in town on last Wednesday, was well received and met a ready Market, without subscribers.

☞The Republican standard, six numbers of which have been issued at Berwick, by major D. C Kitchen, is *non est inventus!*

☞We have three more candidates this week for Sheriff, registered in order, making the even dozen.

☞*Holden's Dollar Magazine*, for July, is among our late arrivals, and is, as usual, an interesting and instructive periodical.

☞The Bradford Democrat published at Towanda, by Col. D. M. Roll, has "shuffled off this mortal coil."

☞Gen. Tom Thumb's Levee, came off, in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, and was well patronized and gave general satisfaction.

Do unto others &c.

How few there are among those even who call themselves Christians, who feel what this command really inculcates. Does any one ever carry it out? In its length and breadth it is perhaps an impracticable virtue, but it may be that it is not to be understood as extending to all its ramifications. But how much more happy might society really be if it were even partially acted upon.

Even in a limited sense, how many hearts might be made happy—how many faces brightened—how many homes rendred cheerful. Foster such a disposition and the world will become a Paradise.

Excitement.

There is absolutely nothing which will contribute so much to the general good health of a community, as constant excitement. No matter what may be its nature, whether literary, scientific, military or Californian, it is sufficient for the purpose.

It is the remote cause of discoveries, inventions, books and wealth. When the mind is excited, it quickly secures an object, and the energies of the whole man are presently enlisted in its consummation. Only get people roused once, and something of importance will be done. Do not sleep, aim high, the godlike mind will do the rest.

☞The Wyoming Bank at Wilkesbarre, has signified its extention of its charter, from November 1850, and an increase of its capital, to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Application will also be made, for the incorporation of a Savings Institution, in Wilkesbarre, with general banking privileges, and a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. This looks to the increase of banking capital, in our state, with a vengeance.

☞The "Union Star" will please recollect that it is the wounded Pigeon that flutters, and come to the point, if it has the courage to do so. We put the question to it plainly. What does it want if not satisfied with the Tariff of 1846? Is the "Star" in favor of the defunct bill of 1842? *It dare not say so!* Negtive politics or "Conservatism," we dont like. It is easier to pull down than to build up, and the "Star" goes for the *repeal* of the bill of 1846, without putting anything in its place.

CANAL BREACH.—We learn that a breach of considerable magnitude, occurred in the North Branch Canal, about Hunlock's Creek, near Nanticoke, on Sunday last. We regret to add that a boat belonging to Jacob Risewick, of Bloomsburg, loaded with coal, near by, was drawn into the break, by the strong current, and as the water rushed through the embankment, it was broken in two, one part of which was washed into the river and sunk. Navigation will soon be resumed.

Cattawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company.

*** We have synopsized at considerable expense and publish for general information, the following provisions of the above important contemplated public improvement.

By the *first* section of "A further supplement to an act to incorporate the little Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad company, and to change the name, thereof;" it was enacted, that it should be lawful for the President and Managers of the said company, with the consent of a majority of the stock holders thereof; upon a meeting called for that purpose, to create, issue and dispose of a sufficient amount of Stock or Bonds, to enable the said company to complete their said road to Williamsport or any part thereof, and that the stock so taken, shall be prefered stock—*Provided*, that none of the money arising from such sale, shall be applied to any other purpose whatever, than the completion of said road or some portion thereof.

By the *fourth* section of the same law, it was enacted that the President and Managers, in order to secure the payment of any sums of money and the interest thereon, which they might borrow or raise by the sale of stock; should have power to pledge or hypothecate by way of mortgage or trust, the aforementioned railroad with all its privileges, appendages and appertenances, and all the property and chartered rights of said company. And that in case of default in Payment, the creditors by a due course of law, acquire an equal right with the stock holders of said company.

By the *third* section, the name was changed to that of the "Cattawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company." And by the fifth section, the company is allowed till the 31st of December 1855 to complete the railroad to Williamsport, aforesaid.

At a meeting of the Stock holders on the 5th of June 1849, it was resolved that the Managers should be empowered to raise a sufficient sum for completing said road; by—*first* issuing prefered stock, upon which the interest or dividend should be first paid, out of the nett earnings of the company. *Second* by an issue of the bonds of said company, and for the punctual payment of which, the road is as before, to be hypothecated by mortgage, trust or otherwise. For which purpose the Managers have caused a mortgage to be prepared and engrossed; to be filled up as circumstances may require.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the said act, that a meeting of the stock holders of the said company will be held at the office of the company, No. 48 south *Fourth* street, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 30th day of July 1849, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; to take into consideration the several subjects of the said act, and of the resolutions and proceedings aforesaid;—the said meeting to be continued by adjournments, in order to give the stock holders opportunity to give such directions as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of the said act.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN.

THE CATTAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, will receive at their Office, Proposals for the purchase of their Bonds, to be issued as mentioned in the foregoing notice. The Act of the Legislature mentioned in it, renders [illegible] by a sale of portions of the Bonds, at any discount below the amount to be secured: thus enabling capitalists to receive an extra rate of interest, without incurring hazard or penalty of any sort. The money may be paid by instalments as may be agreed with the lenders.

The Company hold 1200 acres of valuable Coal Land at Tamanend, on the line of their road, which will also pass for about 12 miles along the Coal Lands of the Girard estate, now belonging to the city of Philadelphia.

The Railroad is already graded for a double track, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad to the river Susquehanna, a distance of 48 miles, and is mostly bridged for the same distance. The Coal Lands of the Company are distant less than 12 miles from the commencement of this graded track at the junction. The actual expenditure already incurred in its construction, including $80,000 paid for those lands, and damages for lands, &c., taken, has been about $1,200,000. The whole of this investment will form part of the lenders' security, which will be augmented by the expenditure of the loan in the completion of the road, independently of the corporate franchises which the provisions of the law enable the Company to include with all their other property in the mortgage by which the proposed Bonds will be secured.

It is estimated that $650,000, which is little more than one-half of the sum already invested and expended, will be required for the completion of the road, and for stocking and equipping it. Besides the tolls for the transportation of coal and other commodities, it will form an important link in the chain of intercommunication of the Atlantic, the great Lakes, and the Mississippi. The Charter confers the right to hold 5000 acres of land, with privileges of mining and transportation, and of making branch Railroads to neighboring mines.

The Company is free of debt, it former liabilities having been converted into stock. The entire Stock is only $1,000,000, represented by 20,000 shares of $50 each.

WM. D. LEWIS, President.
JOSEPH R. PAXTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Ladies.

Somebody said once, that as a general thing, the women of America were the most beautiful in the world; and upon my conscience I believe it. A glance of her eye will make the heart throb, and the blood course madly through the veins, and the breath come quick. Mr. Editor, I have, I think a sense of the sublime and beautiful and can appreciate a pretty woman.

If I had not been afraid to day. I would have got up to take a drink of water, while the exercises were in progress, just in order that the ladies might see me and I them. What a pity it is that a young man must be so bashful! I dont often get to town to see folks, but I swen to man, Colonel, if I didnt see some of the prettiest women at that fourth of July Celebration, that I ever saw.

I could tell you of one with a laughing blue eye and a silky curl that took off my heart with her; and I dont know who she is, not where she lives, so that I fear it is gone eternally. A man feels awkward without a heart and no mistake.—I am going on an excursion in a few days, in order to see if I cant find mine or get another in exchange.

I will give you the particulars as soon as I find there out myself, and till then. Good five.

HEZEKIAH.

The Party.

Every man owes allegiance to his country.—Wherever he makes his home, no matter how free or how despotic the laws and government, he is in good faith, bound to sustain those laws which protect him in his property and his rights. If however those rights and privileges are trampled upon and disregarded, it is no less his privilege than his duty to maintain his dignity and secure his rights by any honorable method.

Right wrongs no man. It is true, that for light and trivial causes governments long standing should not be changed, but rights long trampled upon, aught, nevertheless, to be redressed.

The same fealty which a citizen owes to his country in one sense, he owes also to the party to which he has attached himself. If he believes that the interests of the nation are most consulted and its dignity and honor more highly promoted by one party than another; it is his duty, as a good citizen and an honest man, to attach himself to that party and endeavor to inculcate and carry out its principles.

An administration should not be changed for slight cause. Even a partial derangement of affairs cannot be righted by bringing into effect a horde of pestiferous and obnoxious principles—The end of these things no man can foresee, and no one should desert his party, unless he is convinced that its principles are wrong. To the Taylor Democrats we say, return to your allegiance and to all others stand fast in your fealty.

The Harrisburg Keystone says that the cars will commence running on the Pennsylvania railroad, so far as Millerstown, sixteen miles above the mouth of the Juniata, on the 15th of July; and that the entire line to Lewistown will be ready for use by the middle of August. The bridge across the Susquehanna is nearly completed.

☞THE MAN WHO FIRED AT THE QUEEN.—W. Hamilton, bricklayer, aged 23, who fired at the Queen with powder only, to alarm her, plead guilty, said he wanted notoriety, and was transported 7 years, but not flogged.

BUTLER COUNTY.—The Democrats of Butler county met in Convention at Butler on the 25th ult., and nominated Robert Hampson, Esq., for the Assembly.

HON. JAMES M. POWER has determined not to be a candidate for reelection to the office of Canal Commissioner.

☞A friend tells us that the "Major" of the Germantown Telegraph, is very liberal, and when you visit his house, if you drink once, he makes you drink again. No doubt of it—the reason he was appointed Major, was because they knew him to be good on a *retreat*.

Death of Hon. Calvin Blythe.

We learn with regret the decease of the Hon CALVIN BLYTHE, which took place in Adams county, on the 20th ultimo, aged 57 years. Judge B. was a commissioned officer in the war of 1812; was in the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, &c., and behaved with great gallantry. He was early in life a member of the House of Representatives from Mifflin (now Juniata) county, then Secretary of the Commonwealth, under Gov. SHULZE, Attorney General, Judge of the Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill district and Collector of the Port at Philadelphia. He was an amiable and generous gentleman.

☞What has become of the North Branch canal? The sinking fund is gradually growing, while it is necessary to borrow money to pay interest. This is wisdom with a vengeance. The North Branch Canal, says the Luzerne Democrat, will sleep this season, at a cost to the state of some $200,000, but who is to blame for all this! We say, Wm. F. Johnson, the man who stumped the state on pledges and violates them now, we presume, without even a shrug of the shoulder.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
ST. JOHN, N. B. June 28, 1½ P. M.

The wires have been down since last night until now. The steamer Hibernia, Capt. Stone, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon, with 70 passengers for New York, and 22 for Halifax.

ENGLAND.

The Navigation Laws.

The bills for the abrogation of the Navigation Laws, passed the House of Lords without material amendment, on the 12th, and have received the royal sanction. The bill will go into effect in January.

The disabilities bill was passed by the House of Commons by a majority of 56. Its success in the House of Lords was considered very doubtful.

The British Government repudiates all cognizance or sanction of the proceedings of the French in their treatment of the Romans.

Smith O'Brien, though his counsel, desires the legality of his commutation of his sentence of death to transportation, and the Government have to provide for the unlooked for difficulty by special act of Parliament.

Different and apparently reliable statements are made from parts of Ireland, to the effect that the potato rot has made its appearance in some instances, but generally the vines look vigorous.

The weather there is represented as continuing very favorable, and the crops in nearly all parts of England and Ireland are said to look unusually promising.

FRANCE.

Insurrection in Paris.

On Wednesday, an incipient insurrection was attempted in Paris, by about 25,000 of the Mountain party, headed by M. Etienne Arage, jr., and was suppressed by the troops whose number announted to 70,000. Several attempts were made to erect barricades.

In the evening the Assembly declared itself enpermanence, and passed a decree declaring Paris in a state of siege. On Thursday the alarm had considerably subsided, and business, which was entirely suspended the day previous, was generally resumed.

At one time, the peril was imminent, and nothing but the courage and prudence of the President, aided by firmness and sagacity, prevented the most serious consequences.

Numerous arrests have taken place, including several members of the Assembly, M. Arago and Ledru Being among them.

The last accounts report a state of tranquility, but there was an uneasy feeling afloat that a renewed attempt would be made to upset the government, and that when it comes to the point, the troops will not prove steady.

National Guards of Paris against the Vote of the Assembly.

For the subject of Rome, the demonstration of the Assembly to support the cause of the Pope, and to put down the Roman Republic, was seized upon, in order to make a manifestation in favor of the Roman Republic, and at the same time against the government, and in the Legislative Assembly notice was accordingly inscribed, which was carried.

All the Socialist or Red Republican journals at Paris, except the National, have been suppressed since the disturbance on Wednesday.

The city of Rheims is reported to be in full insurrection and to have established a Government of Red Republicans.

ITALY.

From Rome we learn that the French army commenced the attack on the 30th inst., and that after a sanguinary engagement, in which the Romans lost 800 men, succeeded in carrying several important posts.

A series of attacks have since taken place in which the victory is variously stated, in which the invading army has suffered most.

The French papers published conflicting reports of the operations of the army, but from accounts received to the 5th inst., it is clear that Gen. Oudinott had not then gained access to the city, though he had gained a position at the north of Rome, which would enable him to command the city.

The latest despatch from Gen. Oudinott is to the 6th inst., at which time he opened his trenches and had regularly beseiged the city.

There is no appearance of yielding on the part of the Romans, but on the contrary, everything goes to confirm the belief that they would make a most determined resistance and fight to the last.

HUNGARY.

Kossuth Proclaimed President of the Hungarian Republic.

Kossuth has arrived in Pesth, and has been received in the Capitol as the President of the Hungarian Republic.

It would seem that hostilities are still carried on in the South between the Hungarians and the scattared remains of the Austrians army, supported by the Russians, but the reports which reach us are so vague and contradictory, it is not deemed advisable to transmit them by telegraph.

The Russian General has issued a proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is that if they do not lay down their arms and submit to their fate with a good grace, they will be made to feel the consequences of their presumption.

Every effort is being made to rouse the people, and the Magyar Government has ordered the clergymen to preach against the Russians.

In Baden, the revolutionary struggle is now in full play.

The Prince of Prussia has left Berlin to take command of the army of the Rhine, and in Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria the Democrats are preparing for a conflict.

Cholera in England and France.

The Cholera has again appeared in England, and several cases have occurred in Manchester and other parts of the country.

At Paris the disease is making more frightful havoc, even more so than in 1837. Upwards of 11,000 deaths have already occurred, and in one day there were about 900 cases and 600 deaths reported.

Marshal Bufballen and many other persons of eminence have fallen before the scourge.

It has broken out in Silesia, Vienna and Presburg, and is raging most fearfully at Alexandria and Cairo, in Egypt.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

IMPORTANT!

A very alarming demonstration on the part of the Red Republicans, took place on the 13th inst., and for a time a revival of the terrible insurrection of June, appeared probable. The affair commenced in a demonstration going by the Red Republicans, in a procession.

Sabbath Convention.

NORTHUMBERLAND, June 20, 1849.

In pursuance of a notice previously given in the several papers of this region, the friends of the Sabbath met in General Convention at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Presbyterian church [old school] of this place.

On motion Mr. Gaston was elected Chairman and J. J. A. Morgan, Secretary.

The Convention being organized was then opened with prayer by Rev. George Foote.

On motion, it was resolved, that each person in a attendance whether delegate or not be invited to take part in the Convention.

On motion a committee of six, consisting of Rev. Foote, Rittenhouse, Crawford and Messrs. Durham, Shannon and Welrick were appeinted to prepare business for the Convention.

After some desultory discussion the Convention adjourned for recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

2 o'clock P. M.

Convention met and proceeded to business. The com. appointed to prepare business for Convention reported the following memorial.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwelth of Pennsylvania in Legislature assembled.

The subscribers, citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, would respectfully represent that they regard *the right of petition as sacred and inviolate* in every free government: and that while it is the duty of the governed to preserve a due respect for the constituted authorities in the matter and manner of their petitions. *they may claim it as a sacred right*, growing out their inviolable right of petition, that their petitions should be heard, and *acted upon* as their importance demands. It is not enough that their petitions be read and referred, or laid on the table. The right of petition implies a corresponding right to expect that their wrongs should be redressed, in all matters affecting their persons, their interest, and their conscience. The reception of petitions, and giving them a respectful hearing merely, while no appropriate action is had on *the matter* of these petitions, is an admission of the inviolability of the *right of petition* in theory but a *denial of it in practice*. It was one of the grounds of complaint of the colonies against the king of Great Britain, and one of the reasons why they took up arms to free themselves from despotic power, that he had refused to pass laws "of immediate and pressing importance, wholesome and necessary to the public good." That is *of a free government* in which the *reasonable remonstrance* of the people, however small may be their number, is not acted upon, and their wrongs speedily redressed.

Your Petitioners would represent that they are aggrieved by those regulations of the government under which they live, which allow the public works to be used on the Lord's day. That they have a right to regard this regulation as a grievance, is evident from the fact, that while men who are engaged in the ordinary avocations of the farm and of the shop on the Sabbath-day, are liable to prosecution and fine, other men employed on the public works are required by the agents of the commonwealth to perform their ordinary avocations on said day under penalty of dismission from the public employment. We are professedly a people, claiming, and entitled to enjoy equal rights. This claim is inherent in the structure of a free government, such as that under which we live Now if the agents of the government do require the collectors and those who have charge of the locks, and the officers and their subordinates on our other public works to perform their ordinary duties on the Lord's day, they will thus exclude all those who wish conscientiously to observe the Sabbath from public employment. An odious monoply is thus established, and the emoluments of public employment are made the reward of a disregard of the laws of God and of the commonwealth.

In addition to this the violators of these laws are furnished with facilities in business, by using the Sabbath-day which others connot enjoy, because that by reason of existing usages, they are subjected to detentions, and losses because of their resting on the Sabbath. Thus, the operation of the present system, not only facilitates, and invites transgression of the law, but actually, though indirectly rewards it. We believe that the men and the beasts which enjoy the rest of the Sabbath would perform more labor than those who employ the seven days of the week, were they not subject to detentions by others, who pass then on the Sabbath. It is our serious conviction that the locks are more injured than all the other days of the week. Nor do we believe that the Revenue would be diminished by the closing of the public works on the Sabbath. Property intended for the market will certainly reach it. Private interest and enterprise will secure this result; and if necessary, the means of transportation will be increased just in proportion to the demand.

Your petitioners would also represent that in their opinion, God has prohibited ordinary labor and traffic on the Sabbath-day. In proof of the correctness of this opinion, they need only to refer to the statutes of this commonwealth, which prohibit "any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's day, work of necessity and charty only excepted." [*Digest p.* 983.] This statute was adopted by those wise men who secured our liberties and laid the foundations of our government, almost in the precise terms in which it was enacted by the English Parliament in the reign of Charles II. in the year 1689.

(Concluded next week).

☞FATHER MATHEW, the great apostle, of Temperance arrived on last Monday in New York.

KOSSUTH.—When Hungary was invaded by Jellachich in September last, and 50,000 armed men were collected in a fortnight, in the neighborhood of Stuhlweissonburg to repel the aggression, Kossuth issued a proclamation, from which we extract the following sentences:

'It is an eternal law of God that whosoever abandoneth himself, will be forsaken by the Lord.' 'It is an eternal law that whosoever assisteth himself, him will the Lord assist.' 'It is a divine law that false swearing by its results chastiseth itself.' 'It is a law of our Lord's that whosoever availeth himself the triumph of justice.' 'Standing firm on these eternal laws of the Universe, I swear that my prophecy will be fulfilled—it is that the *freedom* of Hungary will be effected by this invitation of Hungary by Jellachich.'

This proclamation, which electrified the chivalrous people to whom it was addressed, concludes in a style not unworthy an Eastern prophet, nor unsuited to the genius and origin of his race, by these words: 'Between Vesprim and Weissenburg the women shall dig a deep grave, in which we will bury the name, the honor, the nation of Hungary, or our enemies. And on this grave shall stand a monument inscribed with a record of our shame, 'So God punishes *cowardice*;' or we will plant on it the trees of freedom, entirely green, from out of whose foliage shall be heard the voice of God speaking, as from the fiery bush to Moses, 'The spot on which thou standest is holy ground:' thus do I reward the brave. To the Maygars freedom, renown, well being and happiness.'

"What constitutes a Democratic Representative.—Too much care cannot be exercised by the democratic party in the different counties in selecting candidates for the legislature. When dishonest and corrupt men are sent into our legislative halls, they disgrace themselves and those who supported them. We saw this last winter. Nominate those only who you know to be democrats from principle not from interest. Beware of a class of men whose Democracy is of a *bending* nature. These latter kind go to Harrisburg for the express purpose of making money. You will find them voting for the re-charter of Banks without restrictions, for granting privileges to all sorts of Corporations, Coal Companies and monopolies. We say beware of such fellows. They support a full ticket about once in ten years, support our State candidate when it suits their interests and fly off when they can make the most by doing so. We must send men who can't be bought up by the *Banks*—men who are honest, who have been consistent and steadfast in their devotion to the party.—*Boston Argus.*

Prisoners Escaped!

We just learn from Orwigsburg, that early yesterday morning Charles Riley, sentenced at the late Court to ten years in the Penitentiary, for Rape, and Daniel Eckroth, to four years for passing Counterfeit money, made their escape by breaking through the roof of the jail. The arrest and conviction of offenders in this county, has become a mere farce!—Pottsville Emporium of the 28th ult.

INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTION.—We learn from the Muncy Luminary that the election held in that borough of the 6th ult., for Directors of the Lycoming county Mutual Insurance Company, resulted in the choice of the following named persons:

James Rankin,	Hezekiah B. Packer,
J. Haines,	Wm. McKelvy,
H. W. Snyder,	J. J. Crouse,
Abm. Straub,	S. Rogers,
Joshua Bowman,	Charles Floyd,
Wm. A. Thomas,	Jacob Pott,

Charles W. Clemens.

At a meeting of the Board convened on Tuesday last, the following persons were chosen officers of the Board:

President—James Rankin,
Vice President—Abraham Straub.
Secretary—Joshua Bowman.
Treasurer—S. C. Wells.
General Agent—Jacob Haines.
Executive Committee—James Rankin, Jacob Pott, J. J. Crouse.