COLUMBIA



DEMOCRA

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"To Hold and trim the Torch of Truth and Wave it o'er the darkened Earth,"

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VOL. XXI.

THE STREAM OF TIME.

BY JOHN SWAN.

It to a sijent stream. Caim as a quiet sleep;
To a strangurepose.
The stift stream flows. Where mourages coase to weep

It is a wide-spread stream And every vally fills ; It covers the plains, Of the everlasting hills.

It is a consider stream forever flowing fast. Like a solemn tide To the ocean wide Of the for, unfathomed past

To the loftiest things. It extrice with case away It is a precious stream

Of the searcher there. And its sands are sands of gold.

Through sitest realms of night-Through every glorious tlime; By night and day, On its wide spread way, Fast flows the stream of time

Tribute to Dr. Kane.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Thursday last, Hon. WM. H. WELSH, of York, submitted resolutions of regret for the death of Dr. KANE, the intrepid Arctic navigator. Appropriate speeches were made by several Senators-among the rest Hon. GEORGE W. BREWER, whose remarks were the most beautiful made on the occasion. Ma. BREWER said :

MR. SPEKER :-- I have the melancholly pleasure of attesting my approbation of the resolutions submitted for the consideration of the Senate. This touching and mournful scene is no less creditable to the memtracey of that young hero, who so calmly sleeps in the quiet of an honored but untimely grave, I had not intended to mingle the brok in accents of my voice with the appropriate and eloquent testimonials ed by the national sorrow of this hour, but I am unable to suppress the unbidden emotions which spring to my lips; and indeed I feel unwilling to permit this worthy and gallant sou of Pennsylvania, so young, so generous, and so heroic, to pass away from the toils and pleasures and hon ors of earth, into the dark and silent house of the dead, without a brief and humble expression of my gratitude for his services and admiration for his genius. A whole nation, with heavy hearts and tear ul eyes is summoned, in sadness and silence, to the early and suggestive tomb, of Elisha K. Kane. But we find a partial solace, even in this season of grief, in the not unpleas-Kane. But we find a partial solace, even in this season of grief, in the not unpleasing reflection that so little of all that made by the se orching thirst for revenge. She his life distinguished and eventful, and tions which were destined to adorn the vicissitudes of his life, and to distincuish the signal achievements of his wonderful career. battle, but he blazed a hero in the vanguard of the world's grand march. If not mighty in arms-if not invincible behind his shield-he girded his loins for a far nobler struggle, and won, upon the vast field of science, civilization and humanity some of the proudest triumphs of a progressive age. How appropriate to the sublime heroism of his stirring and glorious life, the truthful language of Milton, the great poet of Liberty and Christianity:

No less renowned than war. From the altar of science he snatched his torch, and with its mild radiance illumi-

nated the frozen regions of untraveled dark ness -- at the sacred shrine of philanthropy, was kindled into power and enthusiasm the lofty purposes of his generous nature, and straight the footsteps of civilization echoed along the dreary shore of perpetual winter, and the holy songs of a simple, but touching worship, swelled into the chorus of a surpassing music, among the everlasting snows of the ice-bound North. His devetion to science was beautified by the genial touch of a pure and elevated sympathy and assion. The proud trophy that recorded his achievements in the scientific world was decorated with the fair and unfading garland of a high and manly generosity. A gentle and plaintive voice swept across the tranquil waters of the blue sea, and whispered to his listening car the mouraful story of a widowed and a broken heart. In a far country, a woman, lovely and accomplished, sat in silent sorrow, amid the shrouded grandeur of palatial halls. That home, once bright, joyous and happy, was veiceless now-that hearth, linked to the fondest associations of this earth, was now a memories, and all its springing hopes, was a desolution now. That tale of sorrow, so touching and so mours ful, thrilled every lifes its head in the desert—upon its deep, shord and animated every emotion of a chambers—upon every pencilled sheet that manly bosom. The youthful hero fixed his sleeps in the caverns of the deep, no less the point of time when the people of a legislation. It produces wild schemes of the Northern Star, and bounded along the path cheers william of specula-

the scenes of his childhood—from the asso-ciations of his youth---from the enderments of his home. The child of a marvellous destiny, he strode away from the fascina-tions of affluence---from the charms of beau-ty and of fashion ---from the taste and elegance of a polished society, to curich the annuls of the world's wisdom, and to bring back health and beauty to the faded check and joy and contentment to the lonely and desolated home of Lady Franklin. Failure could not daunt his courage .-- danger could not change his purpose. The wintery winds of that inhospitable coast could not chill the generous ardor of his soul---difficulty could not arrest the resolute progress

of his onward march. A second time he started upon the toils, trials and privations of that perilous journey. He returned, after many months, with an unwearied spirit, but with a broken constitution and shattered health ... and now, alas! he is no more! It is but proper that Pennsylvania should pay her willing trib.
ute to the memory of her own distinguished
son, whose untimely demise has clothed in the habilaments of an unfeigned mourning every civilized people on the face of the earth. He was not permited to die in the home of his youth—in the land of his birth -but with his family around him, and with the low whispering winds of heaven, bear- the President and President elect had been ing to his cars upon their delicate wings admitted; but all carriages and horses the perfume and the music of a more sunny clime, ELISHA K. KANE sunk down to his

That were not been to die l'

A Thrilling Incident.

The tragedy of Nacogdoches and the communic incidents which led to the Texan War of Independence and their parallel only in the Roman history of Lucretia and the elder Brutus.

Juan Costa was a person of influence and bravery in the wild forest, but he fell under the displeasure of Santa Anna, and his minion, Pedras, the command-lens of Nacogdoches, was sent to arrest him.—
elect, claim that famous black suit, with the thirty one story analysis of the President He arrested the father at the supper table, attended by his only daughter, a young girl of surpassing beauty and intelligence. He loaded him with chains, and cast him into prison, notwithstanding her tears and entreaties. Finally he proposed to free the father if the daughter would consent to sacrifice her innocence and honor. She rejected the infamous proposal with a blow in the face. The armed ruffian swore a horrible oath to execute his will on them

With dark eyes, tearless fixed as those of a corpse, yet flashing a double portion of uminous fire she mounted a horse and harried away wild around the country. She halted at every house, no matter whether Mexican or American, and re-hearsed, in tones of thrilling horror, her father's wrongs and her own.

his life distinguished and eventful, and that now makes his memory a cherished glory, can ever fade from the grateful regulations of his hereaved country was a collections of his hereaved country was a collections of his hereaved country was a constant. collections of his bereaved countrymen, or and showed the lived marks of the ravishperish from the best and proudest records of the human race. His boyhood was the surface of snow, now so polluted and marked by the same impulses and aspira- soiled, but before as pure as the gleam of an angel's wing.

And still, wherever the beautiful maid

wandered, a deafening yell of wrath and a most splendid heritage. His nodding plume never led a column into victorious battle, but he blazed a hour of the special spe yous for the 14th of June, at the residence of the absent and now imprisoned Juan Costa.

It was there debated by the people the mode of attack, and who should be their leader, but nothing was agreed upon, the whole assemblage bade fair to break up in confusion when a tall and powerful built stranger, who had just entered Texas from the States, came forward and addressed the multitude.

"I am a stranger, but am also a man, and I owe my life, soul, body, health and happiness, all-all to woman-to my mother: and if I turn a deaf ear to the prayers of an innocent woman, asking my gainst a villain, may she and my God curse If you stay behind, I go for one to fight Pedras, and his well armed ravishers

of your wives and daughters !" The speech was received with tremendous cheers, and a general shout, they seemed to shake the solid earth, uttered the first

peal of the revolution, "We will go! Death to the tyrants!-Freedom for Texas, and the giant shall be our leader !"

And then for the first time was heard in the land of Texas, the name destined to become and echo to the pulsation of all

hearts-the name of Thomas J. Rusk. The next day he led his raw recruits to the attack of Nacogdoches, and stormed every position against immense odds, after an assault of four hours, the carnage being dreadful on both sides. Fortunately, among the slain was the dead body of the atrocious

descrt, and that heart, with all its hallowed sweeten the air-on the breeze-that rocks sas shall be admitted as a State it shall be Our present financial condition is with arn Star, and bounded along the path cheers millions of creatures which live in its

Inauguration of President Buchanan.

Fifteenth President of the United States.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

the world one of

"The &wimmertal names,
That were not born to die!"

Cocupying every foot of space that afforded an opportunity of seeing the coremony on the portico. As for hearing the address, that was a favor only enjoyed

this day to take the solemn onth "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," In entering upon this great office, I most humbly invoke the God of our Fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union, which still animates the hearts of the American people, let us carnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidale for re-election, 1 shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire, ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential coning were excited to the highest depree by question, in which the passions of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest depree by question and not the confidency of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential coning the content of the complexity of my country and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential coning the confidency of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential coning the confidency of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential coning the confidency of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential coning the confidency of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential coning the confidency of my countrymen. We have recently the confidency of my countrymen. We have recently a proper to the complexity of the prop cently passed through a Presidential cou-in which the passions of our fellow citizens union to every portion of the confederacy. were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance. But when the people proclaimed their will, the These I shall not attempt to portray, betempest at once subsided, and all was calm, cause I feel an humble confidence, The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, the kind Providence which inspired our manner prescribed by the Constitution, fathers with wisdom to frame the most was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited ever desired by man, will not suffer it to so grand and striking a spectacle of the perish, until it shall have been peacefully capacity of man for self-government.— instrumental, by its example, in the exten-What a happy conception, then, was it for sion of civil and religious liberty through-Congress to apply this simple rule, "that out the world, the will of the majority shall govern," to Next in impe the settlement of the question of domestic of the Constitution and the Union, is the slavery in the territories. Congress is duty of preserving the Government free ritory, nor to exclude it therefrom," but to corruption. Public virtue is the vital leave the people thereof perfectly free to spirit of Republics; and history proves form and regulate their domestic institu- that when this has decayed and the love of tions in their own way, subject only to the money has usurped its place, although the God has written on the flowers that prescribed that when the territory of Kanever.

to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual the constitution, residents in the Territory shall justify the Among these t mig

Next in importance to the maintenance neither "to legislate slavery into any ter- from the taint or even the suspicion of Constitution of the United States. As a forms of free Government may remain for

different opinion has arisen in regard to most necessarily gives birth to extravagant of danger and of glory. With a firm step light--upon all his works he has written: little practical importance; besides, it is a ed in contriving and promoting expedients and throbbing breast, he moved away from "None liveth for himself." "Judicial question, which legitimately belongs to obtain public money. The purity of selves. This is happily a matter of but tors and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exert 'judicial question, which legitimately belongs to obtain public money. The purity of

official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the people. This is in itself a very great evil.
The natural mode of relief from this em-Government suffers in the estimation of the barrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Washingtones, March 4th, 1857.
A brighter day selden dawned upon the Federal city than this 4th of March, 1857.
The wash of the march of the Cartest of the Washington of James Dachana to the Presidency of the United States. The washington as States are not received in the States of the United States. The washington as States are not received in the States of the United States. The washington of the United States of the United States. The washington of the United States. The whole Territorial collection of the U

ine Providence on this great people. JASIES BUCHANAN. Dutch Marriage Ceremony.

You promise now you good man dar. Vat stands upon the viour. To hab dis woman for wour vife. And lub her ebermore; To feed her well mit sour crout, Peans, puttermilk and chese. And in all things to lend your aid.

Yes, and you voman standin dare. Do bledge your lord distay. Dat you will take or your husband? Disman and him obey Dat you will bed and board mit him. Vash, iron and mont his close. Laugh von he smiles, veep von he sight. Das share his joys and your

Vell den, I now vitin dese valle Bronounce you both to be one mint. Von name, von man von beef. I publish now desepause, Pefore mine wife, Jake, Kate and Poll.

And ash do sacred skripturs say . Vot Gud untten togedder. Let no mun ture neunder put, Let no mandare them sever ; And you britek mom tare here you stop! I'll not let go your coller

Pefore you answer me dish ting

Datish-ware teh mine tollar

Delegates and Resolutions OF THE

We publish below, for the information of our readers, the List of Delegates to the late Democratic State Convention, together with the Resolutions, adopted by the convention, which are understood to have been written by our fellow-citizen, the Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW :-

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

1.—Philadelphia—G, G. Westcott, Wm. A. Porter, John H. Campbell, John F. Deal, Joseph Lippincott. 2.—Montgomery—Jacob Danahower. 3.—Chester and Delaware—Robert Ir-

4 .- Berks-Henry Flannery. 5.—Bucks—Gen. Jos. Morrison, 6.—Lancaster and Lebanon—William

Patton, Daniel Browne. 7 .- Dauphin and Northumberland-

Hamilton Alricks. 8 .- Northampton and Lehigh-Leslie Miller. 9.-Carbon, Monroe, &c .- Thomas

10 .-- Adams and Franklin-Joel B. Danner.

11 .-- Yorl -- Charles M. Smyser, (contested by J. M. Anderson.) 12,-Cumberland and Perry-John

13 .-- Centre, Lycoming, &c .-- H. L. Dieffenbach. 14 .- Blair, Cambria, &c .- S. T. Brown. 15,-Luzerne, Montour, &c .- James

McCormick. 16 .- Bradford, Susquehanna, &c .--

John Blanding.

17.--Tioga, Potter, &c.--K. L. Blood, (contested by H. A. Guernsey)

18.--Mercer, Venango, &c.--Albert 19 .- Erio and Crawford-Murray

Whallon 20 .- Butler, Beaver, &c .- Jonathan Ayres. 21 .- Allegheny -- P. C. Shannon, Jas.

22,-Washington and Green--William 23 -Somerset, Bedford, &c .-- John Cessna.

A. Gibson

24.—Armstrong, &c.—Dr. Forney. 25.—Juniata, Millin, &c.—John Cum-

nings, 26.—Westmoreland and Fayette—T. B. Searight. 27.-Schuylkill-Charles E. Hipple.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES. Adams—Henry Reilly.
Allegheny—J. E. Hucy, W. H. McGhee,
James Herdman, O. H. Blackburn, John

Armstrong, Jefferson and Clarion-Seth Clover, A. R. Marlan, G. T. Craw-

Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence-Hugh McKee, Lewis Taylor, C. J. Shriner. Bedford, Fulton, and Cambria—H. A.

Boggs, J. B. Sansom. Berks-Levi Wunder, George Paniel Kutz, Charles H. Hunter.

Greene-James Lindsay. Blair and Huntingdon-T. C. McDowell, M. Gemmil. Bradford-Hiram L. Shaw, J. E. Pio-

Bucks-H. K. Sager, Ed. Thomas, Hiram Scarborough. Carbon and Lehigh—Hiram Wolf, Jacob Dillinger.

Centre-James Gilliland, E. W. Sharp. Clearfield—D. W. Moore. Clinton, Lycoming, and Potter-Ellis B. Schnable, F. W. Knox.

Columbia and Montour-Charles R. Buckalew. Crawford-Henry B. Brooks, J. W.

Grier, Gumberland—Abraham Killian, George H. Bucher. Dauphin-George Bowman, Wm. Lau-

Delaware—Dr. Wm. Young, Erie—B. F. Sloan, Isaac R. Taylor, Franklin-J. B. Orr, Wm. D. McKins-

Fayette and Westmoreland-James Rutedge, Jas. C. Clarke, Alexander McKin-Wesley Frost. Indiana-S. S. Jamison.

Lancaster-Thomas McIlvain, J. F. Kautz, George G. Brush, B. M. Stauffer, Joel B. Lightner, Lebanon-Wm, M. Breslin.

Luzerne-George P. Steele, Wallace Mercer, Venango, and Warren-Arnold Plumer, J. Y. James, William S. Garvin. Mifflin-Charles Bower.

Monroe and Pike—Charles Burnett, Montgomery—Heury W. Bonsall, A. H. Tippiu, E. L. Acker. Northampton-John A. Slater, Philip

Northumberland-James McCormick. Perry-Henry D. Woodruff.

Philadelphia-D. W. Morris, George W Nebinger, William McMullin, John P. Murray, H. B. Yeager, Wm. A. Sturgeon, Wm. A. Edwards, Francis P. Magee, Chas. W. Carrigan, J. G. Brenner, Robert Allen, Michael School, George Eshner, Wm, McGlency, Peter Rambo. Schuylkill-John Horn, Isaac Ward.

Somerset -- Daniel Weyand.

Susquehanna-F. A. Ward, C. C. Finch. Tioga-Henry Sherwood. Union, Snyder and Juniata-John M Washington-Finley Patterson, Wm

Wayne-Wm. H. Wood. York-E. P. Lynes, John Ahl, Alexan-

der C. McCurdy. Resolutions of the Convention

Resolved, That as representatives of the great party founded by Mr. Jefferson, was salute our brethren of the other States with congratulations upon the auspicious and just result of the Presidential election, achieved by our united efforts and sacrificon (with the aid of patriotic men heretofore attached to other political bodies,) and ne-cessary, as we believe, to the honor and prosperity of our common country, and the continuance amongst us of the blessings of good government.

2d. That the course of recent political action in the American Union has clearly shown the usefulness and necessity of our party as a great conservative organization, able to resist and put down extreme and impracticable theories of government and social order—to preserve the constitutional ompact between the States from loose and dangerous constructions, as well as open violations—to hold in check the passions of the country, when directed by local excitement or other cause against fundamental points of our political system, and to preserve to ourselves and to those who come after us, the rich and invaluable legacy of free and well ordered institutions establish-

ed by our tathers, 3d. That to the existence and efficiency of our party adherence to the rules and usages is essential, and that right reason and experience prove that without such adherence, division, disaster and defeat are inevitable; all departures, therefore, from our party laws, in State or local setion, are to be deprecated and resisted, as evidently fraught with elements of danger,

injury, and eventual destruction. 4th. That in behalf of the Pennsylvania Democracy, in addition to the re-affirmation of our best principles and policy, we announce as rules for our future action, the limitation of public expenditures, to mode-rate and necessary outlays—the sparing and careful grants of corporate power— the enactment of laws in obedience to pub-lic opinion, rather than in advance or contempt of it -occasional and prudent amendments of the Constitution as experience may demonstrate them to be necessary to the welfare and protection of the peoplethe encouragement of virtue and intelligence as the supports of our political system -the rigid accountability of public servants and the cultivation of just and amicable relations with our sister States, without subserviency to the passions or policy of any of them, but with a frank concession of the constitutional and equal rights of each-these are grounds upon which, as heretofore, we purpose to maintain the character of our Commonwealth as a free, powerful and illustrious member of the American Union.

5th. That we recommend to the support of the people, the candidates nominated by this Convention, as men of character and experience, well qualified for the posts to which they have been respectively named, in the full assurance that if elected the will discharge their official duties with fidelity and success.

6th. That we congratulate the Democratic party and the country upon the tri-umphant election of James Buchanan and John C. Breekinridge to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and that in view of the whole political history of Mr. Buchanan, rendered memo-rable by his steady and patriotic adherence to the Constitution and to the maxims of Chester-Abel Evans, Samuel Ringwalt, its fathers, we, the representatives of the Democratic party of the State, in full Con-vention assembled, do most confidently pledge to our brethren of the Union a wise, conservative and constitutional administration of the Government under the guidance of a Pennsylvania President.

7th, That in the late proceedings which resulted in the election of Simon Cameron to the U.S. Senate, the opposition to our party openly and shamelessly exhibited their lack of high principles of honor, their contempt for the known sentiment of the people, and their utter disregard of the character of the State, and together with character of the State, and the party by whose aid the result was accomplish should be everywhere denounced by all men of virtue and honor.

Occupation.

What a glorious thing it is for the he man heart. Those who work hard seldom yield themselves entirely up to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shodows that a little extertion might sweep away into a funeral pall, the strong spirit is shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toil not with the waves-wrestle not with the torrent !- rather seek, by occupation, to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you, into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present,-Before you dream of it those waters will fortilize the present, and give borth to fresh flowers that they may brighten the future -flowers that will become pure and holy, in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty, in spite of every obstacle. Grief after all, is but a selfish feeling; and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow man.

A farmer's life is the happiest lif