### VOLUME 11.

## BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1859.

NUMBER 1.

# From the Doublin University Magazine. THE SEAMAN'S HOME.

Wide let the venterous sea bird roam, A speck on ocean's bosom cast; Touch with white breast the whiter foam, And shriek before the rising blast.

But give her, when her wing is weary, A home beyond the cliff's bare verge, That, resting in her rocky eyrie, Her eye may scan the rolling surge.

Beyond where bravest sea-bird dares, The seaman's eager prow has driven; And far beyond the line that bears The mingled blue of sea and heaven.

His ship has drifted to the gale, Where many a night the full, round m Saw but herself, and that white sail, O'er all the central ocean strewn.

Where many a night each cold, pale star Telling of cottage homes afar,
And lattice lights beneath the thatch.

He brough the gold of other lands, He braved the battle's stormy rage; Give him a home where kindly hands Shall rock the cradle of his age

No grey haired wife may soothe his grief, No child may guide his tottering hab; The honey on the withered leaf, The charms of life are not for him.

But give him on his own loved shore A quiet haven where the brawl Of the chafed sea shall vex no more, Or only come at memory's call.

And let some gentle, pastoral tone Speak to his soul of pardoned sin, Till Mercy melt the heart of stone, And Hope with sorrow enters in.

Till, as of old, when out at sea, His country far behind him faded, Some brighter isle before would be, With golden vales by palm trees shade

So as his life tades slow and calm, And all of earth in distance dies, The land that bears the heavenly palm, Shall break on faith's fast closing eyes.

### From the Evening Bulletin-Jan. 4. Snewy Night and Snowy Light.

Monday evening was one of those damp, windy, snowy nights when the flakes pene trate like the very air, and one involuntarily half closes his eyes to look out ahead, as he ploughs his way along, turning up the accumulating drifts as each foot is planted unsteadily though obstinately. Lifting up the countenance while the wind and snow sting one's cheek like Lilliputian arrows, the street appears in perfect silence and what seems almost desolation when you remember how far it is to home, and what locks and bolts shuts you out from the homes

snow-flakes were turned to opals by the fire-works.

But the morning! What a different picture. Breakfast over and that calm cool arrived at the up-town citizen starts for the panse as wide as street and sky; two: a scarfs clearing off pavements; three: curious effects of drifting, displayed in figures in the effects of drifting, displayed in figures in the streets, in the angles of the steps, beside lamp posts, and on the edges of roofs, where the undermining wind will often form an overhanging arch, which on the very verge, will rest for days. Fourth: the way-farer will observe the trees laden down with snow pale and pure; reminding you of the hymn:

"It cannot on the mountain pine, Disturb the sparrow's nest."

Probably your next two three reflections will be induced by finding the passenger cars not running, or getting along very slow, or a snow ball hitting you on the back, or cold feet. So that the first reflection in reaching the office will be one of grateful geniality at warmth and shelter, and, sitting

geniality at warmth and shelter, and, sitting in a comfortable chair, one will the bet ter appreciate these exquisite lines of Blanco White, of which the idea is fresh and beau-

tiful,-at least to our mind: tiful,—at least to our mind:
'Mysterious Night, when our first par'nt knew
Thee from report divine and heard thy name,
Did he not tremble for this glorious frame,
This lovely canopy of light and blue?
Yet 'neath a curtain of translucent dew,
Hesperus, with the hosts of heaven came,
And lo! creation widened in man's view.

"I'know it will but what are two hundred dollars for a diamond pin?" Mrs Blakely's remark was half contemptuous. Harry Edgar's diamonds cost over one thousand dol-

"Just one thousand more than her hus band could afford to pay for them," said Mr Blakely.
"He's the best judge of that, I presume,

But that doesn't signify. You cannot,

'What do you do with your money, pray?'

The young wife turned sharply upon her husband and her words and tone stung him into a rather harsh reply. But this only aroused her anger and made her more unreasonbaly and persistent.

'O very well, said her, too the yielding hus band at last, go to Canfield's to-morrow and get the pin. Tell him to send in the account on the first of January and it will be paid.'

Mrs. Blakely was in earnest. There was not one of her fashionable acquaintances but had a diamond ring or breastpin, and until the owner of one or both, she could not hold up her head in society.

Her husband was receiving teller in a bank, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, when he married, which was about a year before, and he still occupied the same post with the same income. For a young man in his position he had not married wisely. The handsome face and captivating manners of a dashing belle be-wildered his lancy. He proposed in haste, was promptly accepted, and led to the marriage altar, not a true woman, to be transformed into a true wife, but a weak, capricious, vain creature, incapable of genuine love, and too selfish and narrow mind-ed to feel the influence of honorable princi-

An extravagant love for dress and ornament characterized her from the beginning, and she would hearken to none of her husband's gently offered remonstrances. Nearly half his income she spent during the first year of their marriage, in dress and

jewelry.

The demand for a two hundred dollar breastpin, coming upon young Blakely, as it did, at a time when he had just made the unpleasant discovery of a deficit in his income, when compared with his expenses, of him. But he was not brave enough to meet the exigency, and, therefore, weakly yield-ed to a demand that should have been met

seven years from the dan of the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Blakely were about leaving for the opera, when the bell was rung vio-lently. Mr. Blakely started and turned pale

with a sudden presentment of evil.
'What is the matter?' asked his wife, who saw the singularchange in his countenance. Mr Blakely did not answer, but stood along the passage. There was a start, a hurried movement by Blakely; then he

stood still as rivited to the spot.

'Who are they what is the meaning of this?' asked Mrs. Blake!y in alarm.—At Although they condescend occasionally the state through a quadrille, it may be laid the same moment two men entered the

'You are arrested.' said one of them, 'on tou are arrested,' said one of them, 'on a charge of defalcation.'
Mrs. Blakely shrieked, but her husband stood still and statute-like, his face of an ashen hue.

ashen hue.

George, George! This is false, said Mrs.
Blakely, recovering herself. 'You certainly
could not stoop low enough to commit crime!'

'It is true,' he answered, in a low and
despairing voice. Then laying one of his
fingers on the diamond pin that glittered on
her bosom, he added, speaking to her alone.

'You gained that at the price of your hus-

band's dishonor! You demanded it. I re-monstrated, and said I could not afford so

Blakely is the representative of a class. Not all of them rob banks, or defraud their em-

terflies of fashion, and a rising young man who has only his industry to rest upon for success in life, is a fool to marry any other. Useful industry is always honorable, and difference of sex makes no difference in this

### A SOCIAL SKETCH. Reader, "constant" or inconstant, of

thought complete without them. One is oner and said: sure to find a herd of them in the doorway of the drawing room, and a straggler or two is always to be seen upon the staircase.—
They derive their name of Toothpicker from the sort of after-dinner toothpick air there is about them. They come generally in couples, and come rather late, with the lazy aller look of men who have just been dining. So long as the toothpick-chewing mania continued the Toothpickers were always seen to be afflicted with it, and nothing but the fear of being placed in Bedlam prevents them, even now, from giving vent to the insanity. Evening party-goers never need look far to find a Toothpicker. One cannot escape seeing them, for they are always in the way. One can neither leave the room nor enter it without a tussle to get past them. lining your difficult path. Even the gas lights look as if they should be placed in pairs to keep each other silent company. If some such quotations as "the bones of desolation's naked as "the bones of desolation's naked as the valigar air," do not possess your benumbed mind entirely you can throw at these solitary gas lights a bit of Dryden:

Dim as the borrow'd beamsof moon and stars To lonely, reary, wand'ring travellers, Is reason to thesoul-sport conson's glim'ring ray. Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way, But guide as upward to a better day.

But at last you reach home, and knock-ing off those round knobs of snow which have formed upon your heels, you open the door and enter the one dwelling, where "envy, calumny and hate" if not "pan;" are forever barred out, and while your feet are toasting for bed the current of thought is changed. A group surround you to get a sketch of how the "Little Giant" looked; how the procession went off, and how the sprossion went off, which she had the passion, which is characteristic of weak minds, almost reached the full amount of his salary.

But the end came at last. One morning, but it must not be inferred that they are weak or muscleless. The way in which they stand about the doorway the whole evening is a satisfying proof that they have no mean crural powers, and that their dorsal muscles are prodigiously developed is nightly in the season stick their backs against the doorposts. They adhere to place as firmly as a Government official; and, like Mr Blakely did not answer, but the listening at the door. Men's voices were now heard, and the tread of heavy feet the Whigs, if you displace them, they are certain to come back. A cry of "Supper!"

> to stalk through a quadrille, it may be laid down as a rule that the Toothpickers don't dance. I recollect once asking one the rea son why he did'nt; and he graciously in-formed me he thought "dawncing a gweat baw—for it made one feel so—aw—sticky, and it—aw—disawanged one's waistcoat." In general, the Toothpickers are not very communicative. Two words in ten minutes seems about the pace at which their conversation travels. After supper, certainchampagne, they generally contrive to spar-kle up a bit. But till they get the liquids they are generally mutes. Mutes, too, they are really, in more senses than one; for they look, in their white chokers and excosily an ornament. You repeated your de-mand, and I, weak fool that I was, permitted to be on duty on the doorstep at a funeral

STAIR OIF TIEIE NOIRTIES

Whe could have thought such wonders lay concealed.

Within thy beams O! Sun or who could find While fly and leaf and insect stood revealed, That to such countless orbs, thou mads't us blind.

Within six months from the time of subscribing: two dollars and fifty cts. if not paid within the year. No subscription taken for a less period than six months; no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

The terms of advertising will be as follows:
One square, three months,

100

Every subsequent insection,

250

One square, three months,

250

One square, three mo or are afraid that the clarics of laughing a might fairgue them; or personal that the pathing of good breeding a might fairgue them; or personal that they think it "wendy" to laught I be it tought a sin "of good breeding on to laught At least, the orbitainly is the fat that the higher he society the less is laughing you have in a long to the laws and the society the less in the society the less is laughing you have in a long to the laws and the society the less in the laws of the laws and the laughter is a long to the laws and the laws of the laws the most of the laws the most of the laws of the local that the price of the laws the mention and the laws of the local the laws of the local the laws of the laws the mention and the laws of the laws as a laws of the laws and the laws of the laws and the laws of the law left in poverty and disgrace.

It is thought extremely vulgar to crack
The story is one of every cay life. George jokes.) you will always find the Toothpick-The story is one of every cay life. George Blakely is the representative of a class. Not all of them rob banks, or defraud their employers. But all of them to support idle, extravagant wives in costly establishments—costly in comparison with their means—spend more than their earnings or profits, and fail in the end to pay their obligations, and thus become disgraced.

A modern young lady; fashionably educated, and with modern notions of style, fashion and modern equipments, is altogether too costly an article for a young man of small means or a moderate salary.

Diamond pins, rich silks and laces, rosewood furniture, six, seven, eight or nine hundred dollar houses, operas, balls, fashionable parties, Saratoga and Newport, and success in business, are altogether out of the question.

If young men would unite the latter and matrimony, they must look into another circle for wives.

A girl who is independent enough to earn her own living as a teacher or with the needle, is a wife worth a score of the butterflies of fashion, and a rising young man, who has anyly his industry to rest uppon for

course you know the Toothpickers. One returned in a few moments, and, with tears meets them at every evening party that one in their eyes, proclaimed the man not guilty.

"Jim, the danger is passed : and now hon-or bright, didn't you steal that horse?" To which Jim replied; "Well, Tom; I've all along thought I took that horse: but since

I've heard the Governor's speech, I don't

An anxious public will be pleased t learn from a Paris letter that the shape for the winter bonnet seems to be settled. The front is rather larger, and although not decidedly pointed, is brought forward over the front hair, still left very open at the rides, in order to leave room for the bandeaux and curls. The crown is also larger, and the curtain narrower, and not so full; feathers matching the bonnet are in favor.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Making of the public debt funded and unfunded paid during the year the sum of If we add to this the excess of

money on hand, at the end of the fiscal year, over what re-mained in the Treasury, at the same time last year, viz: 363,921 29

We have the sum of
But this is not all. The am't paid on the
public improvements, including damages
and old claims, during the fiscal year, was
\$341,036 58

While the amount of revenue, from the same source, for the same period, was only

Making an excess of expenditures over receipts, which happily we will be relieved from in the future, of \$245,966 52
This sum should also, be credited to the operations of the Treasury, during the year, for it was an extraordinary expenditure, which cannot again occur; and was in fact, a reduction of the liabilities of the Commonwealth, to that extent.

If we add this sum to the amount of debt paid, and the excess of cash on hand, we have for the year, a balanche in favor of the receipts, over the ordinary expenditures, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,031,382 36
But from this, however, should be deducted the extraordinary receipts, which were, 1st, The amount paid by he Pennsylvania R. R. Co., on the principal of the debt due by the said to, to the Commonwealth, for the purchase of the Main Line, \$100,000 2d, The am't received from the Girard Bank, for loans of the Commonwealth soid by that bank, 28,000 In all.

In all, S Which, deducted from the forego \$128,000

gregate of \$1,031,382 36, leaves the true balance of the ordinary receipts over the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year \$903,382 36

The funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, on the first day of December, 1857, was of follows:—Fuspen Despr.

9 per cent. loan, \$445,180 00
5 per cent. loan, \$38,773,212 52
42 per cent. loan, \$38,73,212 52
42 per cent. loan, \$38,200 00
4 per cent. loan, \$38,200 00
4 per cent. loan, \$38,200 00
4 per cent. loan, \$38,200 00
5 per cent. loan, \$38,200 00
6 per cent. loan, \$38,75,000
6 per cent. loan, \$38,75,000
7 The Delaware Division Canal Company, of Pennsylvania, for \$3,875,000

In all the sum of \$3,875,000
Cupon investigation and inquiry, having

Set and infinite district.

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mortgage on the Delaware Division for one million—a mortgage ou the Susquehanna and West Branch Divisions for half a million—and a mortgage on the Upper and Lower North Branch Divisions for half a million of dollars. The deeds and mortgages were all executed under the immediate supervision of the Attorney General, and were in strict conformity with the requirements of the law.

in strict conformity with the requirements of the law.

After the conveyances were duly executed and delivered, possession of the canals was given to the raifroad company.

The act further proyided that the Sunbury and Erie Raifroad Company should not resell the Canals, or any part of them, without the consent of the Governor; and if a re-sale were made for a greater rum, in the aggregate, than three and a half millions of dollars, seventy-five per centur. For the excess should be paid to the Commonwealth, in the bonds of the purchasers. It was also provided that upon a re-sale, the mortgages given by the Sunbury and Erie Raifroad Company to the Commonwealth, upon the Canals, "should be cancelled by the State Treasurer and surrendered to the company by the Governor, on deposite made by the said company in the office of the State Treasurer, of an equal amount of the bonds of their grantees, secured by mortgage of the canal or canals sold as aforesaid"—with a provision that no transfer of securities should be made nutil the Governor should be cancelled by the said the cancel should be made nutil the Governor shou a provision that no transfer of securities should be made until the Governor should given were sufficient to protect the interests of the State; and that his written approval of the charge should be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sales were made by the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company and reported to me, un-

from the State to individual owners.

The short experience that we have had already, proves conclusively that the Commonwealth is greatly the gainer, in a financial point of view, and it has been equally demonstrated that the people at large have as well, if not better, accommodated, by the change

its operation has changed in a degree no less remarkable.

The almost entire disposal of the lands which belonged to the State, has already dispensed with one of the Departments created for their care, and will, ultimately render the other unnecessary, except for preserving the evidences of their transfer.

The sale of the public works has relieved the Executive branch of the Government of many of its most responsible and perplex.

many of its most responsible and perplex-ing duties, and in effect, dispensed with one of its most formidable and difficult depart-

in charge of persons who is task.

This presents the subject in a light that can not be shut out; and, though the great and commendable efforts recently made by the teachers of Pennsylvania, for their own improvement, are fully recognized, it cannot be concealed that there is a work yet to be done, in this relation, which would seem to be beyond their unaided power to accomplish.

demonstrated that the people at large have as well, if not better, accommodated, by the change.

It would, in my judgment, be a public calamity, if, by the happening of any contingency, the Commonwealth should be constrained to again become the owner, and resume the management, of any portion of the public improvement.

The power of the General Assembly to pass the Act of the 21st of April, 1858, relative to the sale of the State canals was questioned before the Supreme Court of the State, since the transfer of the Canals; and, after full argument, the Constitutionality of the Act was sustained by the unanimous judgment of the Court.

Since the sale of the public works, and the teacher of the records to the settlement of the principal outstanding claims against the State, it is tobvious that there is no further necessity for a Board of Canal Commissioners, or a Canal Department. I, therefore, recommend the abolition of the Board, and that provision be made for the transfer of the records to the Auditor General.

In view of the foregoing exhibit of our result that a most interesting era has been sent of an extensive system of internals in improvements, the means of the State are now ample for all legitimate purposes, and the teacher on the canne footing with the mensers of such of the other learned professions ashave been recognized by public authority; and it is to be regretted that the prostration to the state, it is solvious that there is no further necessity for a Board of Canal Commissioners, or a Canal Department, and the teachers of Pennsylvania; and commendable in the world—and to raise up a constant supply of well qualified successors, is the work to be done.

Various modes of effecting this object taxe been suggested or tried; but, after mature reflection, I am led to prefer that devised by the Act as May 20, 1858, entitled "An Act to provide for the due training of teachers of the common wealth. Relieved from the entangling embarrass ments of an extensive system of internal services of the common weal