

when the tremendous and irresistible force of the American troops, forced him to retreat again and again, leaving the ground strewn with the dead and the dying! O, sir, he was there: and he needs no artifices to prove that he was there.—The proofs are to be seen in his limping and scarred and battered frame. But we him again the honored recipient of the gratitude of his fellow-men; having five times elected the Governor of his native State. And I see him now; old, worn, and decrepit; but not too old—weak and debilitated as he is—to come forward and leave his far-distant home for his country's sake. This is the soldier." As Mr. Howard said this, he laid his hand upon the whitened locks of the veteran Carroll! The feeling may be imagined—it cannot be described. Every delegate that vast body rose, and a bright tear trickled down the cheek of the old warrior, while one cheer upon another, from the very souls of those present, repaid the eloquent Spenser.

This is a Democratic enthusiasm.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"



BLOOMSBURG:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1840.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1840.
FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
AND THE
CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana, } Senatorial | 12 Frederick Smith |
| Geo. G. LEIPER, of Delaware, } | 13 Charles McClure |
| 1 Col. John Thompson | 14 J. M. Gemmill |
| 2 Benjamin Millin | 15 G. M. Hollenback |
| 3 Frederick Stoeber | 16 Leonard Pfoutz |
| 4 Wm. H. Smith | 17 John Horton jr. |
| 5 John F. Steinman | 18 William Philson |
| 6 John Dowlin | 19 John Morrison |
| 7 Henry Myers | 20 Westly Frost |
| 8 Daniel Jacoby | 21 Benj. Anderson |
| 9 Jesse Johnson | 22 William Wilkins |
| 10 Jacob Able | 23 A. K. Wright |
| 11 Geo. Christman | 24 John Findley |
| 12 Wm. Shoener | 25 Stephen Barlow |
| 13 Henry Dehuff | |
| 14 Henry Logan | |

GLORIOUS NEWS
THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Bar Iron made from iron smelted in an Anthracite Furnace.
Tuesday the 9th inst. was a proud and glorious day for Pennsylvania. It decided the long mooted question of BAR IRON being made from iron smelted in an ANTHRACITE FURNACE. The trial was made at the Cattawissa Forge, in the presence of several gentlemen, with iron from the Roaring Creek Anthracite Furnace, made from the poorest Bloomsburg ore, and succeeded beyond the utmost hopes of every one. A bar was forged in less time than it usually takes to manufacture charcoal iron, and several articles made from it, among others the most difficult, horse nails, and what is more, a fish hook, with which about two dozen of trout were caught on the same day, by Col. Joseph Paxton. The iron is soft and malleable, and is pronounced by Mr. Beidleman, of this place, who has worked some of it, and who is a good judge, to be the best he ever saw, and capable of being used for any purpose for which iron is adapted. On the same day, some of the pig iron from the same Furnace was converted into castings, at the foundry of Mr. Maus, in this place, and succeeded to admiration. It flowed more free, and made softer and smoother castings than charcoal iron and it was pronounced by Mr. Maus to be superior to Scotch pig iron.— Thus, has the great desideratum been settled beyond doubt or controversy, that bar iron, and that too, of the best quality, can be made out of Anthracite iron, made from Bloomsburg, Columbia county, ore. The march will now be onward, onward, until the iron and coal regions of Pennsylvania, will become the richest portion of the United States.

Our neighbor in Danville appears to grow rabid as warm weather approaches. We have heard several reasons given for this sore affliction, but none more probable than the one given by a friend at our elbow—the fear of being drowned this fall by the Fishing Creek water power.

ROARING CREEK ANTHRACITE FURNACE.

This Furnace, which went into operation about four weeks since, still continues in the full tide of successful experiment, answering the most sanguine expectations of all interested. It is turning out about 50 tons weekly, of pig iron of the best quality. The success of this experiment opens a new era in the prosperity and business of Columbia county, as well as the whole state of Pennsylvania. Having Iron Ore, Anthracite Coal, and Limestone in abundance, with WATER POWER sufficient to drive thousands of Furnaces, the time must be short, when Pennsylvania alone will be able to supply the market of the country, and thus stop the exportation of millions yearly to foreign countries, for this necessary article. At the time the Furnace started, we gave a brief description of it; but having met with the following letter from Mr. Farquhar, the Pottsville Emporium, we republish it with pleasure, as giving a more full and interesting account of the completion and success of this Furnace.

From the Pottsville Emporium.
ROARING CREEK IRON WORKS,
May 20, 1840.

JOHN S. INGRAM, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Our Anthracite Furnace, (the first for smelting iron with anthracite in Columbia county,) went into blast on Monday, the 18th inst. and thus far, every thing has worked to our entire satisfaction. No charcoal whatever has been used, except a few bushels to start the fire, and no scrap iron has been put into the furnace, so that all the iron made is exclusively from the ore. The furnace was put in blast at half past four, on the morning of the 18th. On the 19th, at 6 A. M. the first casting was made, and produced very fair iron.— Up to this time, we have made 14 castings of upwards of one ton each, (averaging the number of castings.) This, considering that the furnace is new, and the hearth cold and damp, is doing very well for the first week. This improvement was made by our enterprising and indefatigable fellow citizen, Burd Patterson, Esq. who has been the "great head and front" of all the iron operations in Columbia county.

The coal used here is from Wilkesbarre, and the ore from the "Patterson Mines," at Bloomsburg. I will give you a sketch of the size of our Stack, &c:—
Stack, 30 feet base; height, 31 feet; width across the bosches, 9 feet; size of hearth, 2 1/2 feet by 3 feet in the square, 7 feet long in the bottom, and 5 feet high.— The casting house is 60 by 80 feet. Here the coal and ore are always kept dry, thereby saving much fuel, and producing a more uniform working of the furnace. The stock house is attached to the bridge house by large sheds, so that the fillers of the furnace are always protected from bad weather. The water wheel is 20 feet high, and 8 feet in the clear; it is a pitchback wheel, with 7 feet head. The blowing cylinders are 46 by 72 inches, and are capable of blowing into the furnace, with the power here used, 4300 feet of the blast per minute—nearly double the amount required for our furnace.

The hot blast arrangement is perhaps one of the best in use. It consists of four chambers, each containing twelve pipes, and the blast passes from chamber to chamber, till it passes through forty-eight pipes, and out into the furnace. The heated air will melt lead, and the furnaces are capable of heating the blast to 800 degrees—nearly two hundred more than is used by Mr. Crane, in Wales; his blast being heated only to 612 degrees. We have had, as yet, none of the vexations of bad machinery that attended your experience at Pottsville, as the power used here is exceedingly simple in arrangement; yet of great strength. Our wheel has not been stopped since we went into blast. The water power here is one of the best in the state. The stream—Roaring Creek—is a never failing one, and has a fall on the property attached to the works of more than fifty feet. I have now completed my part of the undertaking—the erection of the works—and have given up the charge of them to Dr. A. Steinberger, who has leased them for a term of years. Mr. Perry has been engaged by him to blow the furnace for one year. Thus you see I have, according to your request, given you all the minutiae of our operations. To Burd Patterson, Esq. must we give the credit of putting the ball in motion in the valley of the Susquehanna, and I assure you it will be hard to "stop that ball." I hope now, that the experiment has been so fairly tested, that you will soon make a beginning in the iron region of Schuylkill co. I know of no location where money could be more profitably invested in the anthracite iron business, than in the coal and iron region of Schuylkill county. There you have the best coal known for the manufacture of iron, and an abundance of excellent ore, and then all the facilities both by railroad and canal, for transporting the manufactured article to market. I am entirely of the opinion that iron will be made most profitably in the coal region, for from the raw material to the nail, the coal will be found to be the heaviest article, and in the manufacture of iron, transportation is always considered the heaviest item in the

bill of expense. Mr. Perry says the white ash coal that he worked at Pottsville is the best for smelting iron he ever met with, and much superior to the coal from the Wyoming Valley; and he also says the finest body of ore he ever see is that near Minersville, opened by R. C. Hill, Esq.—The Messrs. Careys have also a very fine body of iron ore at St. Clair, which is said to be superior, both in quantity and quality, to any in the coal region of Schuylkill county.

Surely, with such an abundance of material, of the best quality, every inducement is held out to persons about entering the iron business, to visit the coal and ore region of Schuylkill county, and see for themselves the many advantages and facilities for making iron that the coal region affords. Among others, we should not forget the Machine Shops of Messrs. Haywood & Snyder, and Pomroy, where they are prepared to make all the machinery necessary for anthracite furnaces. The coal region of Schuylkill county is destined at no distant day, to be one of the largest manufacturing districts in the Union. The times may keep her back for a while, but they cannot stop it. These are my views, hastily thrown together. I may be wrong, but I think I am right.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD Y. FARQUHAR.

The Editor of the Danville Intelligencer, in publishing the above letter, with his usual characteristic liberality and fairness, makes the following generous and candid remarks:

"It will be observed that Burd Patterson, Esq. is named by Mr. Farquhar, as the "great head and front of all the iron operations in Columbia County." Those who have embarked so largely in the iron business in this region, and know most about it, seem willing to concede to Mr. Patterson the honor claimed for him, as being the greatest Anthracite pioneer. It will likewise be observed that Mr. Farquhar says he is "entirely of the opinion that iron will be made most profitably in the coal region," and that he knows of "no location where money could be more profitably invested in the Anthracite iron business than in the coal and iron region of Schuylkill county." And the Miners' Journal printed at Pottsville, in Schuylkill county, says that Mr. Farquhar "intends to make his residence among us, and hopes to put up similar works in our own region, in which we trust he may be speedily engaged." Now we sincerely wish our Schuylkill neighbors all the prosperity that their minerals and transcendent local advantages can give them, and join in the hope that Anthracite Furnaces may multiply and prosper, in their region where enterprise, skill, and courage, surmounted every obstacle, and bore off the palm, in furnishing irrefutable proof that excellent iron can be successfully and cheaply made with anthracite. But we are somewhat disinclined to concur with Mr. Farquhar, in the opinion that "iron will be made most profitably in the coal region." Else why did Burd Patterson, Esq. of Pottsville, become the "great head and front" of all the iron operations in Columbia county? Why has George Patterson, of Pottsville, chosen Danville as the site for a large and splendid Anthracite Furnace, which he will now have in blast in a few days? Why has Biddle, Chambers & Co. selected Danville as the site for the immense works erecting and projected by them? Why is it that we have five Anthracite Furnaces, we may say already, in this vicinity, one in blast, two just ready to go into blast, and the stacks of two others going up, while at Pottsville, where the superior advantages are so magnificent and transcendent, the foundation for a second stack or Furnace is not laid.— Why is that Haywood & Snyder, of Pottsville, the wealthy, discerning, and enterprising proprietors of the Steam Engine Manufactory, at that place, have broken ground at Danville, one hundred and seventy by forty feet in extent, for the erection of a building in which to manufacture Steam Engines and other Machinery, at this place? Why is that the Farrantsville Company, who have their ore mines in Columbia county, and their iron works in the coal region of the West Branch, have suspended operations? For the present we will not increase or extend these highly important and interesting inquiries, nor are we capable of answering them to the satisfaction of some of our esteemed neighbors in adjoining counties; so we will close this, as we have heretofore done other paragraphs on the same subject, by cordially and earnestly inviting all capitalists about entering into the iron business, to go and see, and come and see, all the solid and inflated scites for such costly works; be inquisitive, scrutinize closely, ascertain the exact cost of building material, ore and coal at each scite, the quality of the ore, cipher the whole up with profound care, and then locate, but not till then."

It will be evident to every one upon reading the above, that the Editor harbors no feelings of envy or jealousy towards either Bloomsburg or Pottsville, no fears that the "inflated" and gourd like growth of the works in Danville will be eventually eclipsed by the splendid establishments that are about being built, both at Bloomsburg and Pottsville; upon a "solid" and permanent basis. Oh, no, he displays no such narrow, sordid and contracted views. He is

above such "tall and lean" notions. If any further evidence is wanting to be satisfied of his disinterestedness, read the following closing section of the above article. If this does not display feelings perfectly in keeping with the whole editorial career of the writer—clearly showing that he entertains no unkind feelings towards any portion of the county, particularly the upper and middle section, then we acknowledge, that for once, we are mistaken. Even the five votes are not remembered.

"By the way, and before we close, a few questions to our near neighbors, who are intent upon pursuing the old-fashioned water power road to wealth and importance and who, without any just cause or provocation, occasionally accuse us of selfishness in noticing the progress of the iron business, when the truth is, we are desirous to aid in advising the public of the march of such improvements, let them be located where they may, while the papers printed in a neighboring village in this county, are so very generous, magnanimous, and public spirited, that up to this time, they even withhold the fact from the readers of the columns of their papers, that there is any ore in the vicinity of this place or any iron works erected or projected, at Danville!— Now we have repeatedly noticed the erection and improvements to the Bloomsburg Iron Foundry, conducted by Mr. Maus, with heart-felt approbation and pleasure; we have admitted, and promulgated the fact, that ore of the best quality abounds in the vicinity of Bloomsburg; that the mines in that vicinity were opened and worked for years, in advance of any openings in this vicinity; the ore being taken to the Cattawissa Furnace, on Cattawissa Creek, to the old Roaring Creek Furnace, to Foundryville Furnace, near Berwick, to Farrantsville, the Juniata, and other places.— But without further preface, let us come to the catechism; and as our Bloomsburg neighbors have for years been blowing their horns, sounding their bugles, and beating their biggest drums with violence, to spread the fame of their transcendent water power, how comes it that Burd Patterson Esq. (the most observing, bold and sagacious, the "great head and front" of the iron operations herabouts, who owns ore mines at Bloomsburg,) erected his Furnace on the opposite side of the river, and almost eight miles from Bloomsburg, on Roaring Creek? Mr. Farquhar truly says, that "in the manufacture of iron, transportation is always considered the heaviest item in the bill of expense." Then why did Mr. Patterson seek for a good, safe, and never-failing water power, eight miles from his mines at Bloomsburg, if the water power of the Fishing Creek, adjacent to his mines, is as valuable and matchless as it is cracked up to be by the process of local newspaper inflation? It is estimated that the new Furnace at Roaring Creek will turn out fifty tons of pig metal per week, and that it will consume 125 tons of ore per week. Now notwithstanding "transportation is always considered the heaviest item in the bill of expense," Mr. Patterson has located his Furnace so that his ore will have to be hauled eight miles in wagons, on a road which it will keep a team busy to make one trip per day. Why is this? Why is all the ore of the Bloomsburg mines taken to the water power of Roaring Creek, Cattawissa, Briar Creek, and other places?— Will the tall and lean, or fat and lazy, prophets and Solomons, who conduct the Bloomsburg papers, answer these questions? Or will they merely continue to strut, puff, swell, and make "much ado about nothing," as usual? We do not ask them to take any notice of the vast improvements going on about Danville—that would be asking too much for such a source, but we would like to explain the above enquiries, without noticing the fact that the towns of Danville, Cattawissa, Berwick, Orangeville, Millinville, aye, and even the vicinity of Mooresburg, are rapidly shooting ahead of the town that is propelled by the greatest and best water power in Creation—always excepting the Falls of Niagara!

Now to the task imposed upon us in the above. We shall not however, notice his sneering and invidious remarks in relation to Mr. Farquhar and of the Pottsville region. We shall leave them to our friends in that section, who are perfectly capable of defending their own position and "transcendent advantages," which nature, and their own exertions, has given them over inflated, bubble bursting, and scene shifting scites. They can fully appreciate his "envious feelings" and great exertions to puff into notice his own vicinity, at the expense of those situations which are in every point of view, as much above it, as light is above darkness.

Honorable emulation, in any kind of business, is highly commendable, and praiseworthy, and of course should be encouraged by all good citizens, and when we published an article some months since, under the caption of "Come and See," we had no other object in view, than placing the advantages of our section of the county, for the manufactory of iron in its proper light before the public. We thought we had as good a right to do this, as the

Editor of the Danville Intelligencer, who had set us the example. But it seems we were mistaken; for it brought down upon us the jibes and jeers of the lank man of the Intelligencer, and he has suffered no opportunity to pass since without speaking in derision of "water power" in this neighborhood, and of the business and prospects of Bloomsburg. It appears to haunt him by night and by day, like Macbeth's ghosts. He considers it a destructive engine placed above him, to destroy all his hopes of the anticipated greatness of the growth of Danville. It is said that he has been known to cry out in his sleep, "curse the Fishing Creek "water power," it has blasted my hopes, and defeated my calculation." Out of pity to his feelings therefore and to save him, if possible, from becoming entirely deranged on this subject, we will hereafter seldom refer to our "water power." It needs neither puffing, blowing, nor swelling from steam or wind to render it the best scite for Anthracite Furnaces in the state of Pennsylvania. But why, says our near neighbor, has it not been used. The answer is plain and easy to be given, by all who do not possess the same feelings of envy and prejudice as the man who blusters so much below.

The land in the neighborhood of Fishing Creek, for miles upon each side of it, is a rich fertile country, and has been mostly cleared of its timber, consequently charcoal could not be procured, without great expense in transportation, so much so, that it would render the manufacture of iron an unprofitable concern. Not so, with the country in the neighborhood of Roaring Creek, Cattawissa Furnace, Mooresburg and Danville. In their immediate neighborhoods there are thousands of acres of mountainous land uncultivated and uncultivable, covered with wood which has induced all those heretofore engaged in the iron business, to locate themselves in their immediate neighborhood. It was this that induced Burd Patterson to locate himself at Roaring Creek, and also at Danville. The two Furnaces were both first built to use charcoal—but the success of the Anthracite Furnace at Pottsville, induced the change of those stacks, the one before it had been put in operation, and the latter after having worked a short time.

The scene is now changed. Charcoal is no longer to be used. Anthracite takes its place, and Fishing Creek "water power" will soon be brought into successful competition with any other power that can be operated with, notwithstanding the contempt with which this steam man professes to treat it. We say professes, because we are satisfied that it is mere jealousy and envy through fear of the superior advantages that Fishing Creek possesses over Danville for the manufactory of iron, that induces him to publish such tirades against its capacity to do business.

But let us see with regard to Fishing Creek, whether it is such a miserable stream as is represented by him. It passes some thirty miles, after it enters this county, through a most fertile portion of it, and has upon its banks an immense quantity of timber of all descriptions, which can be floated down it. Within a distance of about six miles from where the Canal crosses it, there are 14 water powers, with from nine to twenty-five feet fall to each. On the banks of the Creek thus far, that is to Orangeville, and we know not how much further up, there is an abundance of iron ore, of the very best quality. On the property belonging to the "Bloomsburg Railroad Iron Company," Fishing Creek has a fall of thirty-four feet, twenty-five feet of which may be used at one place for blowing furnaces; and, by a measurement made of the water flowing in the stream when it was lowest last fall, it was proven, after throwing off one half for extreme droughts, leakage of the dam &c., a power equal to an eighty horse steam engine of Bolton & Watt's standard could always be commanded for blowing furnaces. The power would be vastly more during the greater part of the year, which would be applicable to rolling mills or other manufacturing purposes; in addition to which the remaining nine feet of fall can be commanded at a point a short distance below the scite proposed for the Furnaces, which will be sufficient for rolling heavy bar iron at all times. In addition to this, we have in our immediate vicinity, the stream of Little Fishing Creek and Hemlock Creek, upon both of which are several mill scites with water and fall sufficient to blow one to two Furnaces each throughout the year.