

The Rev. Mr. Lightner, of Muncy, will preach in St. Paul's Church in this place on Sunday the 31st Jan. the 4th Sunday after Epiphany; both Morning and evening.

THE RIGHT TO THE SENATORIAL DELEGATE—THE DISORGANIZERS—AND THE MEETING.

At the time of the nomination of Mr. Frailey, the Senator having been conceded to Schuylkill, all Senatorial Delegates were, by mutual consent, to come from Columbia during his term. Under this arrangement, Columbia had the delegate in the state convention that nominated Governor Porter, and also in the Convention to amend the Constitution. In January previous to the 4th of March Convention to nominate Presidential Electors, Columbia county appointed a Senatorial Delegate in pursuance of this agreement, but neglected to appoint conferees, supposing it unnecessary. The delegate appointed did not suit a certain clique in the lower part of the county, whose principle have always been, "rule or ruin," and a scheme was set afloat to cheat Columbia county out of her rights. A small secret meeting was got up in Danville and a set of pretended conferees were clandestinely despatched to Schuylkill county, at the head of which was John Rhodes. They met a set of real conferees from that county; and there turned traitor to the rights of this and gave the delegate to Schuylkill. This delegate through their management was admitted in the State Convention. By this act, the faith of Schuylkill was broken, and the agreement at an end, and Columbia county cheated out of her rights. These facts being known to the late county Convention, the members were unanimously of the opinion that Columbia county was now entitled to the delegate. The Convention therefore, passed the following resolution:

Resolved—That John G. Montgomery, H. Webb, Wm. Colt, M. Fornwald and Charles F. Mann are hereby chosen conferees, to meet similar number of conferees from the county of Schuylkill, on Monday the 11th day of January next, at the house of Peter Kline, in Schuylkill county for the purpose of appointing a delegate to represent this senatorial district in the said convention. And our said conferees are hereby instructed to support the appointment of John McReynolds as the senatorial delegate to the said convention. Said conferees having powers to supply any vacancy or vacancies that may occur in their body.

The above mentioned conferees met conferees from Schuylkill. The Schuylkill conferees having come instructed to sustain John Weaver, and refusing to go for any other man, in order to settle the difficulty amicably, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously passed:

Resolved—That John McReynolds of Columbia and John Weaver of Schuylkill, be delegates to represent this Senatorial District in the State convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Thus it was supposed the difficulty was amicably arranged, and so it was so far as the real friends of democracy in both counties were concerned, and to the satisfaction of the delegates. But not so with a few disappointed and disaffected disorganizers in the lower end of the county. They had not the control of either of the delegates, and of course, according to the principle upon which they have always acted, the union and harmony of the democratic party was to be put in jeopardy, at this important crisis of our affairs, and the rights of Columbia county sacrificed, to gratify their personal malice. Accordingly on Monday the first week of Court January 18, a short time before the adjournment of Court at noon, the following notice was posted up on the Court House door.

NOTICE.

"DEMOCRATIC MEETING. A meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county of Columbia, will be held at the Court house in Danville, this day, Jan. 18, 1841, at two o'clock, for the purpose of confirming the nomination of Senatorial Delegate to the 4th of March convention to nominate a candidate for Governor.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Jan. 18, 1841." Soon after the Court adjourned the bell rung, the clique assembled, and appointed the following officers:—Valentine Best, President; Martin Billmeyer, Isaac Welch,

Vice Presidents; and E. S. Hayhurst and Benj. Rhodes, Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, to be to take into consideration the right of Columbia county to the Senatorial delegate, a motion was made to adjourn, upon the ground that the question having been amicably arranged by the legitimate agents of the party in the district, no action of the meeting would be binding, but might tend to create disunion and disaffection in our ranks and therefore any action upon the subject, would be unnecessary and highly improper. Upon this motion a vote was taken and decided in the negative by the chair. An amendment was then offered by George Smith, to adjourn the meeting until Monday, Jan. 25, 1841, which was carried.—The meeting then adjourned.

On Monday the 25th, in pursuance of the adjournment, a large number of Democrats assembled, filling the Court House to overflowing. The President, Mr. Best, took the chair, and it being ascertained that the Vice Presidents were not present, on motion, Levi Bisel and Michael Fornwald were appointed, and it also appearing that E. S. Hayhurst, Esq. one of the Secretaries, was absent, John S. Wilson, was appointed.

The meeting being thus newly organized, J. G. Montgomery Esq. introduced the following resolution, which after some little shuffling by one or two individuals to avoid a direct vote upon it, was passed unanimously.

Resolved—That we approve of the administration of Gov. Porter, and anxiously desire his re-nomination on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Montgomery, then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved—That this meeting has neither the right nor the inclination to interfere with the selection of delegates to represent this county or senatorial district in the State Convention of the 4th of March next, the said delegates having been chosen according to the usages of the Democratic party.

The resolution, was sustained by Mr. Montgomery, with a statement of facts, and some very pertinent remarks. The main movers of the meeting, however, were taken all aback, they commenced floundering and flopping like hungry porpoises, and racked their ingenuity to get rid of it. At length George Smith moved an amendment, that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. This amendment was put down by a large vote upon an amendment to the amendment directing the question to be taken on the original resolution. The main question was then put, and the ayes thundered through the house to such a degree that the disorganizers could only raise some eight or ten feeble noes, and those appearing to come from the disconsolate hearts of a prostrated faction. Thus ended the meeting, conceived, in sin, brought forth in iniquity, but adjourned surrounded with a halo of glory.

Previous to the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. Montgomery introduced the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the manufacture of iron from anthracite coal, as a combustible, is no longer a subject of doubt or experiment, and that its substitution for charcoal must effect a new era in the iron trade of this country—and Whereas, this profusion and inexhaustible stores of this coal and its association in many localities with beautiful deposits of iron ore, must secure to our State a decided superiority in her manufacture of iron and add greatly to its available resources and Whereas our entire country has hitherto been dependent, upon a foreign nation for our supplies of rail road iron amounting annually to millions.

Resolved—That the introduction of anthracite coal to the manufacture of iron in its various processes has made it practicable with proper management, for the citizens of the United States to supply, from domestic sources, the iron required for rail roads.

Resolved—That rail road iron cannot and will not be made in the United States under existing Laws, and that a regard to the welfare of the country imperiously requires a repeal of the act of Congress to release from duty iron prepared and actually laid on rail or inclined planes, approved the 14th day of July 1832, and that the same be made subject to the like duties of other wrought iron.

Resolved—That our representatives in Congress be and they are hereby earnestly requested to use their influence to procure the repeal of the Law referred to.

Philomathian Society.

THE Ladies & Gentlemen of Bloomsburg are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the Society, at their room in the Academy, Saturday, this Evening, January 30th, at half past 6 o'clock.

The subject for that evening's discussion is the following, "Is Universal Suffrage calculated to perpetuate our free Institutions."

At a meeting of the Bloomsburg Philomathian Society, on Saturday evening the 23d inst. Doctor JOHN RAMSER delivered the following Lecture. In pursuance of a resolution of the society it is now published.

The subject which I have chosen for this evening's lecture is,

THE MENTAL FACULTIES.

All our knowledge is obtained through the medium of the external senses: it is these senses that convey to the brain the different impressions made upon them by surrounding bodies, but of themselves they would be inadequate to give us any ideas, or to instruct the mind regarding the universe. It is necessary that the brain should take cognizance of objects presented by the external senses before any perception or any idea of them can exist: It is the province of the mind to convert the impressions conveyed to it into such ideas.

All the operations in the mind are the effects of motions previously excited in the brain, and every idea and thought appears to depend upon a motion peculiar to itself: In a sound state of the mind these motions are regular, and succeed impressions upon the brain with the same certainty and uniformity, that perceptions succeed impressions upon the senses in their sound state.

The internal sensations, which consist of the numerous wants and appetites necessary for individual preservation and the preservation of the species, and the affective and emotive faculties or the faculties of the heart, it is not my intention to consider, further than that they influence man's disposition and direct his social existence.

The investigation of these different mental and moral phenomena, was at one day, ardently pursued by men of splendid acquirements but little effect, and constituted what has been called psychology from a notion that they are exclusively the production of the mind. They have been considered as essentially distinct from matter or organization and hence the appellation Metaphysician applied to such as did, in their investigations of these subjects, proceed beyond what was physical, material, or corporeal.

There have been many opinions entertained on the subject of the mental faculties. But I will only advert to three which appears to claim consideration.

1st That all the mental phenomena are immaterial and the exclusive product of the mind

2nd That the sentient principle within us requires the intervention of an organ through which it acts. That mind has a distinct nature and is a distinct reality from the body; that it is gifted with immortality, and that it is a something superadded to organization.

3d That mind is the result of organization and consequently where organization is imperfect, perception will be imperfect, & when sound and vigorous, perception will be clear and vigorous. This is materialism which supposes a certain condition of matter capable of thinking, reasoning and understanding.

The doctrine, that our intellectual and moral acts are superadded to organization, during life, and that there is an organ of the body concerned in their manifestation,—is the one, which appears to me most consistent with reason and analogy.

If the mental and moral phenomena were the exclusive products of the immaterial principle within us, they would be placed beyond the bounds of physiological inquiry,—but there are facts connected with the manifestation of the mind inexplicable under this view of the subject.

An immaterial on spiritual principle ought to be immutable; we should have to suppose it capable of alteration;—of growing with the growth of the body; and of becoming old with it; of being awake or asleep; sound or diseased; in fact of adapting itself to the different states into which the body may be thrown.

Understanding, memory, imagination, passions, the principle of faith, with the moral faculty, conscience, and the sense of deity are the mental faculties, these are innate and depend wholly upon bodily impressions to produce their specific operations, which impressions are made through the medium of external senses; hence the necessity for the sound integrity of these senses.

It will be admitted that the mental faculties are acted upon and modified by the different states and conditions of the body. In the same individual the faculties vary according to circumstances;—they are not the same in the child as in the adult, nor in the adult as in one in advanced life; in health as in disease; in waking as in sleep. During an attack of fever they become temporarily deranged, and permanently so in all the varieties of insanity. Again if these faculties were the exclusive product of the mind and of course not to be ascribed to diversity of organization we should have to admit that each individual has a different immaterial principle and of course that there must be as many kinds as there are individuals.

This is a position which the advocates of the doctrine would not wish to assume. We may conclude, then, that the intellectual and moral faculties are not the exclusive product of the mind, but that they require the intervention of an organ. We observe, in different persons, these energetic principles differently modified or associated in every variety of combination; sometimes one of them, and sometimes another, and sometimes several leagued together, peculiarly active, and obtaining a mastery over the rest. And we behold these effects in different instances, from different causes; as peculiarity of temperament, peculiarity of climate, custom, habit, or education. And

hence the origin of moral or intellectual character, the particular dispositions and propensities of individuals or of whole nations. Hence one man is naturally violent; and another gentle, one a prey to perpetual gloom; and another full of hope and confidence, one irascible and revengeful and another all benevolence and good will, one shrewd and witty and another heavy and inert. Hence the refinement and patriotism of ancient Greece; the rough hardihood of the Romans; and the commercial spirit of Carthage. I have observed that these faculties require the intervention of an organ. That that organ is the brain, admits of proof.

In the first place, then, they are the phenomena of sensibility, and hence we should be disposed to refer them to a nervous organ; and being the most elevated phenomena of the kind, to the highest of the nervous organs.

In the second place, inward feeling, induces us to refer them thither. We not only feel the process there, during meditation, but the sense of fatigue, which succeeds to hard study, is experienced there likewise.

Again, the brain must be in a state of integrity, otherwise the faculties are deranged or for the time abolished. In fever the brain becomes affected directly or indirectly, and the consequence is,—perversion of the intellect, in the form of delirium. If the organ be more permanently disordered as by the pressure of an exostosis or of a tumor, or by some alteration in its structure or functions—less appreciable in its nature—insanity, in some of its forms may be the result.

In serious accidents to the brain, we observe the importance of that organ to the proper exercise of the mental faculties most clearly evinced. I will cite some of the accidents or causes which effect the faculties. If a person receive a violent blow upon the head, it suspends the operation of the faculties for a time, and if the blow be of sufficient force to fracture the skull the consequence of this may be depression of a portion of bone, which exerts a degree of compression upon the brain, or the fracture may cause extravasation of blood from some of the vessels of the brain, which exert a degree of compression of it. From the moment of the infliction of the injury the whole of the mental and moral manifestations are suspended, and do not return until the compressing cause is removed.

Many other positive arguments might be adduced to show that the brain is the organ of the mental faculties; but I will now bring forward one or two from a host of negative arguments which go to prove the same position. It is well known that disease of other portions of the body, and of the principle portions, may exist and pass on to a fatal termination leaving the mental faculties almost wholly unimpaired. Such is proverbially the case with phthisis pulmonalis or pulmonary consumption, the subject of which may be flattering himself with hopes of long life and devising schemes of future pleasure and aggrandizement until within a few hours of his dissolution. Such is the case with many of the organs attacked with disease, which pass on to a fatal termination without impairing the faculties of the mind which is conclusive evidence that the brain is the organ of the mental faculties.

I will now attempt to show you that the mental faculties are not the result of organization, and I would preface my observations by observing that those who contend for that doctrine are not deserving of the anathemas which have been directed against them on the score of irreligion. The charge would rather apply to those who could doubt the power of omnipotence to endow matter with such attributes. It is the doctrine of those who contend for the mental faculties being the result of organization, that they are proportionate to the number and perfection of the external senses. How will this stand the test of investigation? It is known that many animals have the same number of senses as man, and frequently have them more perfect; yet in none is the mental sphere co-extensive. The idiot, too, has the external senses as delicate as man of genius and often much more so. Many of those of the greatest talents have the senses extremely obtuse; and further we find that some of the ordinary avenues to the mind may be cut off, as in the case of the child born deaf and necessarily dumb, the ingenuity of the scientific philanthropist has devised modes of instruction by which their mental manifestations have been exhibited in the most gratifying manner, and in one which proves that the sense of hearing is not absolutely necessary for the mental development, and that its place may be supplied to a great extent by the proper exercise of others.

Again, those who have, from early infancy, been deprived of the senses of sight and hearing, and who have been devoid of two of the most important inlets for the entrance of impressions from the surrounding world. In such case it is obvious they are shut out from all instruction except what can be afforded by the senses of touch, smell and taste; yet even here we have the strongest evidence of independent intellect. But cut off all the external senses and the mind would be enchained in a prison house of impenetrable darkness; without an avenue for intellectual or moral light; inaccessible to all but the eye of Omniscience.

To conclude,—in man the brain is more complicated than in any other animal; his mental sphere is more extensive; he alone possesses notions of religion and morality. On that assemblage of form and faculties which constitute humanity we observe the impress of Deity. Man in his elevated vocation, is not only king of the universe but also destined for a future state of existence,

and specially intended to live in society. Hence it was necessary that he should not only have an intellect sufficiently extensive to make all nature more or less subject to him, but also a mind such that he might establish social relations with his fellows.

It was necessary that he should have notions of the just and unjust, and be able to comprehend the knowledge of God; those sublime feelings which cause him so to regulate his conduct as to maintain, with facility his mortal connections, and to have his name so registered that when the Angel of God shall unfurl his scroll to an assembled universe, it shall appear upon the record of the redeemed. The mighty and mysterious truth has been published by a voice from heaven; it is engraved on pages of adamant, and attested by the affirmation of the Godhead. It tells us in words that can lie, that the mind or soul is immortal from its birth; that the strong and inextinguishable desire we feel of future being is the true and natural impulse of a highborn inextinguishable principle; and that the blow which prostrates the body and imprisons it in the grave, gives pinions to the soaring spirit and crowns it with freedom and triumph. But this is not all, the same voice tells us too that gross matter itself is not necessarily corruptible; that the freedom and triumph of the soul shall, hereafter, be extended to the body, that this corruptible, shall put on incorruption, this mortal, immortality, and a glorious and beatified reunion succeed. By what means such reunion is to be accomplished, or why such separation should be necessary, we know not,—for we know not how the union was produced at first.—They are mysteries that yet remain locked up in the bosom of the great Creator, and are as inscrutable to the sage as to the savage, to the philosopher as to the schoolboy; they are left, and perhaps purposely, to make a mock at all human science; and while they form the ground work of man's future happiness, forcibly to point out to him that his proper path to it is through the gate of humanity.

PENMANSHIP.

Good penmanship is an accomplishment that all, both male and female, should be possessed—and it is one, too, that all may attain provided they pay proper attention to instruction under competent teachers.—There are but few however, who attempt to teach it, who understand the principles, & the right method of imparting them to others. Of those few, we esteem Mr. MEZGER, a gentleman who is now instructing a class in this village to the entire satisfaction of his employers and pupils. We have been shown specimens of the progress of his scholars, which far exceeded our belief, had we not been satisfied that they were genuine. His own specimens of Penmanship are superior to any we have ever seen, and we do not believe that they can be excelled. We cordially recommend him to the patronage of the public.

MELANCHOLLY.—The family of Mr. John Knorr, of Brier Creek, has for several weeks been afflicted with a fever of a very malignant character. A son and daughter, William and Esther, and two other persons who had assisted them in taking care of the sick, died within a few days of each other. Another son, Samuel, who was very sick with the fever, and also delirious, took the opportunity while the watchers were in another room preparing some medicine, about 3 o'clock, on Friday morning of last week, to leap from the window and run for the river, distant about 100 rods, into which he plunged. A moment after he left, his absence was discovered, and he was traced to the river, too late to save him from his melancholly fate. His body was found in the afternoon a few rods below where he jumped in, in about 10 feet water.

HYMNICAL.

MARRIED.—At Millville, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. G. C. Drake, Mr. BALTIMORE APPLEMAN, jr. of Henlock, to Miss MARGARET AIKMAN, lately of Espytown.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. G. C. Drake, Mr. JOHN WELLIVER, of the state of New Jersey, to Miss ELIZABETH daughter of Mr. William Hampton, of Bloom township, and grand daughter of the late Rev. Caleb Hopkins, deceased.

In Rush township, Northumberland co. on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Louderbauch, Mr. ROBERT B. CUTHBERT, of Bloomsburg, to Miss SUSANNAH WEAVER, of the former place.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. D. S. Tobias, Mr. PETER JACOBY of Hemlock, to Miss MARY METILDA GRAM, of Orangeville.

CURE YOUR COUGH BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.—REMEMBER, delays are dangerous. Thousands die annually from that dreadful disease CONSUMPTION, which might have been checked at the commencement, and disappointed of its prey, if proper means had been resorted to. The very many who have thus been snatched from that fatal ravager, by the timely use of Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, bear testimony to this day, announcing the cure, the wonderful cures, performed by the use of this invaluable medicine. For sale at Tobias' Health Emporium Bloomsburg, Nov. 7, 1840.