

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP CALEDONIA.

The steamer Caledonia left Liverpool on the 4th inst. and arrived at Boston at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. She brings sixty-six passengers.

The news from England is not decisive on any point connected with American affairs. The news of the United States Bank had just arrived at Liverpool on the 3d, but its effects in London were not known on the 4th.

The bills on Messrs. Morrison drawn by the U. S. Bank, had been accepted, and a portion of them subsequently discounted by the Bank of England.

The debates in Parliament relative to McLeod ended in smoke.

The Liverpool Mail swaggers, as usual, about war. Towards this country it is especially bitter.

We have contradictory accounts in relation to public opinion in England as to the Caroline affair.

It was rumored in Paris at the latest dates that the French Cabinet was disposed to offer her mediation to arrange out M'Leod dispute with the United States.

Mr. Easthope, member for Leicester, had given notice in the Commons of his intention to bring in a bill to abolish Church Rates in England and Wales.

In the Chamber of Peers, Paris, Marshal Soult had presented a bill for the levy of 80,000 men, and for increasing the term from seven to eight years.

The Princess Royal was christened on the 10th ult., and no mistake.

The plague was raging on the banks of the Nile.

The steam ship Acadia, Captain Miller, arrived at Liverpool in a little over 13 days, from Boston.

An extensive failure was announced on Monday, at Liverpool. It was for seventy to eighty thousand pounds, and was a house engaged in the Dry Salurey and Turpentine Milling business.

The Court Journal says that her Majesty is again in that interesting state in which "ladies wish to be who love their lords."

Lord Cardigan had been tried in the House of Lords, on accusation arising out of his duel with Capt. Reynolds, and acquitted.

The general aspect of European affairs was pacific—but it was said that England and the Allied Powers intended to remonstrate against the warlike demonstrations of France.

There is nothing later from China. The overland mail had not arrived when the steamer left. From Syria, Egypt, and Turkey, the news still wears a pacific aspect.

Mohemiti Ali, unable to resist the Allied Powers, appears disposed to put the besage upon affairs, and to an unpleasant necessity.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—124 Lives Lost.—The ship Governor Fenner, bound from Liverpool to Boston, was run into by steamboat near the English coast. Shocking to relate, upwards of 100 persons perished, and a vast amount of property was lost in the ship which sunk in a few minutes.

It appears that she was run into by the steamer "Nottingham," and supposed to have been cut in half—as one portion of the wreck was afterwards fallen in with about 16 miles west of the "Skeries." Two men were seen in the rigging, and a boat proceeded instantly to take them off—but both were dead! All the accounts agree, the entire number of lives lost was 124!

Massachusetts Elections.—The returns from the recent town elections in the Bay State, are of the most flattering character, and show a great and unexpected increase of democratic votes. In the town of Lynn, where the contest was on strictly partisan ground, the Democrats elected their entire ticket, for the first time for sixteen years! In Stoughton the democrats were equally successful. In Plymouth they succeeded by a handsome majority, being their first complete victory for five years. The Milton election produced a similar result, but it was in Pembroke that the friends of sound government obtained the most signal and gratifying triumph. For the last twenty years that town has been in Federal bondage; now it is completely "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled," by the choice of the whole democratic ticket!—Spirit of the Times.

A LITTLE SINGULAR.

On the afternoon of the 23d of last month the large tavern, kept for years by Mr. Harry Lambkin, in the village of Port Byron, was destroyed by fire—loss said to be about \$1,500 mostly insured. Arrangements had been made, we learn, for selling the premises—the writings drawn, and all things prepared for the signatures; but just as these were to be attached, it was found the pen was poor, and while this was undergoing the renovating process, the alarm of "fire" was heard, which was seen bursting through the roof of the building about to be sold; and thus the amount of the insurance is placed beyond the reach of cavil. The Auburn Journal considers this circumstance a very important hint for all manner of persons never to sign a paper excepting with a good pen.

Getting Rid of the Devil.—A man named Christian Devil has petitioned the Legislature of Ohio, to change his name.

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID R. PORTER.

In pursuance of the annexed call, the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, contributors to the Bloomsburg Academy, are hereby requested to meet at the Bloomsburg Academy on Monday evening, the 5th day of April next, at 7 o'clock precisely. A general attendance is requested, as business of high importance to the prosperity of the Bloomsburg schools, will be submitted for consideration.

March 26, 1841.

THOMAS PAINTER, J. RAMSAY, GEO. C. DRAKE, D. J. WALLER, D. S. TOBIAS.

School Directors.

Bloomsburg March 26, 1841.

We the undersigned notify you the committee of the Bloomsburg school, to call a meeting of the citizens to take into consideration and adopt suitable measures for securing suitable Teachers for the schools and any further arrangements they may think proper.

Andrew Kuhn, S. H. Brown, Enoch Howell, Henry Weaver, L. B. Rupert, M. Silverthorn, J. F. Furman, D. Gross, F. Dreher, J. Ruch, Charles Doebler, John Edgar, Samuel M. Lilly.

THE SPOILS PARTY.

All will remember the great clamor raised by the federalists about the office hunters in the democratic party, and their protestations against electioneering for office. Before last falls election, not a whig wanted an office, it was all patriotism and love of the dear people. A change of measures, not of men, was the war cry. Even their candidate for the Presidency repudiated the idea of turning a man, out of office for opinions sake. But how sincere these professions were, their acts will give evidence. A month has not yet passed since the President took his seat, but within that short space most of the collectors, receivers, Navy agents, &c. have been turned out, and brawling Harrisonites appointed. The sweeping of Post-Masters and other subordinate officers, has not yet commenced, but there is hardly a petty Post Office in the country for which there is not several applicants. We do not blame their party for talking to themselves the offices, but for their hypocritical professions—their loud demonstrations of proscription for opinion sake, because an administration appoints their friends, when the moment they get power, they are ten times more intolerant than the democratic party ever were, even allowing the worst features placed upon their acts by the federalists, to be true.

Democratic Convention.—A correspondent of the Lyeoming Gazette proposes a Convention of the democracy of the North, at Williamsport, on the 4th of July. A good suggestion. A better day could not be fixed upon than the glorious 4th of July—a day which gave birth to our nation, independence—for a democratic meeting, and more especially at the present time, when we are endeavoring to redeem the nation from the thralldom of a monied aristocracy. Follow up the suggestion, friend Fitch, and let every democrat respond to it.

We understand that an Irishman, whose name we have not learned was accidentally drowned in Cattawissa creek, on Wednesday last, about two miles above the Messrs. Brobst's Mill. He had been at work on Easton's job, on the Cattawissa Rail Road, and has left a family living at Milton.

BEWARE OF THE RED BACKS.

A beautiful blow up has taken place among the free Banks of the state of New York. At the last accounts some twenty-five had stopp'd payment, and the most of their bills are said not to be worth fifty cents on the dollar. Several of the Safety Fund Banks, have also failed, and others are tottering. No man should touch a New York bill of any description. There is no choice between them at the present time.

Lake Erie clear of Ice.—The ice has disappeared from Cleveland harbor and the adjacent parts of the lake.

Ex-President Van Buren on his return from Washington to his native state, remained several days at Baltimore and Philadelphia, and was visited by his democratic brethren. He is in good health and spirits, and is undoubtedly far more happier in his retirement, than his successor is in office, besieged as he is, by the constant teazing for office, of ten thousand applicants.

In compliance with the requisition of his "keeping committee," announced some weeks since, the President has issued his proclamation calling an extra session of Congress, on the last Monday in May next. This will cost the country half a million of dollars; and yet be called reform.

Governor Page, the democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire, has been elected by a majority of near TEN THOUSAND. A large majority of all branches of the Legislature are Democrats. Our neighbor says "the whigs did make much effort," but it was no go in the old granite state. Whigism cant flourish there.

A few days since, Mr. Brown, of the city, introduced into the Senate a resolution making an enquiry into the conditions of the Banks. The yeas and nays were called, and the senate refused the enquiry, every democrat voting for it, and every federal reformer voting against it. Thus it appears that the federalists are determined to screen the Banks from all investigations into their affairs, fearing, no doubt, that some of their particular favorites would be "weighed in the balance, and found wanting."

At an election held at the house of Robert Hagenbuch on Friday last, for electing officers for Bloom township, during the ensuing year, the following persons were duly elected.

Inspectors—Benjamin Boons (point) and Samuel Auchenbach.

Judge—John Bittenbender.

Constables—Charles Hefley for Bloomsburg; Samuel Kresler for township.

Supervisors—William Hagenbuch, Peter Biggs, and William Sloan.

Overseers of Poor—William Snyder and William Hidler.

Assessor—Samuel Melick.

Auditors—Obed Everett, Jacob Hagenbuch and Daniel Melick, (Tanner.)

School Directors—Dr. John Ramsay for one year, John Shuman for two years, George Hidler and Alexander Criveling for three years.

BANK BILLS.

A Bank bill introduced into the House by Mr. Hitchman, has been defeated by a vote of 46 to 47. The bill introduced into the senate by Mr. Spackman, has passed that body, and been sent to the House. It is thought that this will also be defeated.—Mr. Spackman's bill leaves the Banks as they were under the old law, with the exception of allowing them to issue small bills for five years.

The Armisted Case.—The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that the negroes taken on board the Armisted were not slaves, and ordered them to be set free.

"We want high prices!"—Who would expect to see such a paragraph as the following in a whig paper of the 8th March, 1841, with General Harrison President of the United States! It is copied, however from the Newburyport Herald of that date:—

"Good butter is selling by the keg in Philadelphia at 8 1/2 cents par pound; and in Baltimore Howard street flour is now lower than it has been for many years, being sold at \$4 31. The currency too for which these articles are sold is irredeemable paper, and not worth so much as New England Currency by 4 or 5 per cent."

The Town of Stoughton is noted for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes. It is seventeen miles from Boston. There are very few families in town who are not engaged in the business. The females here, as in the town of Lynn, noted for ladies shoes, perform much of the latter, finishing entirely the upper part of the boot. In the year 1837 there were 174,900 pairs of boots, and 53,250 pairs of shoes manufactured in Stoughton—valued at \$487,390.

MR. VAN BUREN'S VISIT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT.

In compliance with the wishes of his Democratic fellow citizens of the First Congressional District, Mr. Van Buren on Saturday last paid his respects to them at the Commissioners' Hall, Southwark, where he arrived about one o'clock, accompanied by Hon. Lemuel Paynter and Dr. Geo. W. Chambers, who had been appointed a committee for that purpose.

On alighting from the carriage he was received by loud and repeated cheering from the immense throng who were anxious to take by the hand him who on so many occasions had shown himself worthy of the confidence they had reposed in him. After being conducted to the room prepared for him, he was welcomed to the District by JOHN W. RYAN, Esq. in the following remarks:

MR. VAN BUREN.—In behalf of the Democratic citizens of the First Congressional District, it has become my duty to welcome your arrival among us. In doing so I assure you I feel no ordinary sensation. To stand in the presence of one who has been so highly honored by his fellow citizens, is at any time calculated to abash even the most forward, but under the present circumstances that feeling is increased upon the reflection, that he who has so lately filled the important office of Chief Magistrate of our Republic, and whom we had anxiously hoped to have seen continued in the exalted station to which he had been called by the people, meets us this day as a private citizen.

However much we regret the defeat of those principles and measures of which you have been the firm and unwavering advocate, the principles of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations, the divorce of the government from the thralldom of soulless monied corporations, and the restoration of the Constitutional Treasury, we cannot for a moment suffer ourselves to despair of the republic, but look forward to the time when "the second sober thought of the people, never wrong and always efficient," shall, through the medium of the ballot box snap asunder the bonds of Federalism and restore to our beloved country the pure and unadulterated principles of Democracy.

In reflecting on the course of events, as they transpired during the late Presidential contest, we feel gratified to know that in the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, our majority was increased several hundred votes. It is therefore with no ordinary pride that we welcome you among us, and tender to you our warmest wishes for your future success and prosperity, sincerely desiring that in whatever circumstances you may be placed hereafter, that the remainder of your days may be as prosperous and happy as your whole life has been bright and honorable. To which the Ex-President Mr. Van Buren replied.

Sir—I receive with unfeigned pleasure and thankfulness the welcome which you tender me in behalf of the Democratic citizens of the First Congressional District.

The gratification which it would under any circumstances afford me is greatly enhanced by the fact to which you have adverted, that their friendly greeting are offered to one who is not only a private citizen in themselves, but who is content to record his public career as finished, whilst here is, perhaps, too often reason to question the motives of those marks of distinction which cheer the pathway of the dancer, for the time being of official favors, but can seldom if ever happen in respect to those who seek the retiring public functionary as the object of their applause.

The known attachment of the inhabitants of this district to Democratic principles and their unwavering fidelity to those who have loved themselves worthy of their confidence, make it almost unnecessary to say that I highly prize the favorable opinion you have authorized you to express of my moral conduct and political principles.

The Democratic citizens of the First Congressional District may be assured, sir, of their kindness to me as well on the part as on many former occasions, will long and gratefully remembered, and that their wishes for my future welfare are cordially reciprocated.

After remaining an hour, and exchanging congratulations with the numerous throng that surrounded him he departed for the third district.—Spirit of the Times.

The following is related in the February number of the Knickerbocker:

Dr. Aspen's episode of tooth drawing, reads us of a country patient somewhat to his, who called on one of our most eminent dentists, being 'troubled with a rag-teeth,' which he wished extracted.—Displaying himself, the polished instrument displayed before his eyes, and the next instant the tormentor was placed in his hand. "Well doctor," said he "how much you ax for the job? Gay but you did nixk though!" "My terms," replied the doctor, "are one dollar." "A dollar!—for a minute's work! One Dollar!!" "THUNDER! Why, a doctor down't ourse, draw a tooth for me two years ago, it took him two hours. He dragged all around the room, and he lost his grip a dozen times. I never see such hard work; and he only charged me twenty five cents. A dollar for a minute's work!—Fit-acout!—you must be jokin!" This nominal victim was but following out the popular utilitarian doctrine, that the necessary to produce a result, should be its standard of value.

The observer who looks around him on the state of things now existing in the financial world, is induced to adopt the language of a mind full of doubt and apprehension—

"Through what variety of untried being, Through what new scenes and changes must we pass!"

The country is in a state of confusion, and the prospect ahead is any thing but favorable.

There is one fact worthy of note; and which perhaps may throw some light upon the causes of things; viz. that those portions of the country where there has been the most industry and the least extravagance are now the most free from difficulties. Or in other words, the States or districts which have depended most upon their inherent resources and least upon foreign countries, whether for loans or supplies of commodities, are in the best condition at this present crisis. How many States in the Union are as comfortable as Massachusetts?

Pennsylvania has required large quantities of iron for her rail roads and other improvements. There is an abundance of that metal in her mountains—but she imports it from Europe, and pays for it in State stock which must themselves be redeemed in specie.

The simple prudential virtue of squaring expenditures according to means has been lost sight of in a most remarkable manner. It is not enough that the principle of equality should prevail in our political affairs—it must be extended elsewhere, that is, throughout the social relations. Hence no one likes to be outdone by his neighbor in style. Hence, too it comes that we consume such large quantities of foreign wines, silks and other costly commodities—that we build such fine houses and furnish them in such a splendid manner, and persist in keeping up appearances when the substantial basis of real wealth is wanting.

There is no denying the fact that the credit system pushed to inordinate extremities has supplied the expansive power, to a great extent, for this unnatural distension. When drafts upon futurity are easily negotiable, there are and will be thousands ready to gratify present aspirations under the delusive assurances of hope and a certain blind confidence in fortune.

"Out of this nettle, danger," says Hotspur, "we pluck the flower safety." So far from the experience of disappointment and disaster we may hope to gain practical wisdom and better success for the time to come. What can legislation do? It can do a great deal when it comes up from the crucible of severe experience, and stands as the concentrated essence of facts. But the basis of it must be a prudent self-denial both in commonwealths and individuals—a conviction that safe dependence can be placed only on domestic resources and native industry, and that real wealth consists in value produced by active labor, which is not always to be judged of by the prices of stocks nor the amount of bank notes in circulation.—Balt. Amer.

WELL SPOKEN.

The following is some what remarkable in its tone, considering the source from which it comes—a Canada paper. It is from an article in the Canada Times, published at Montreal.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

A true bill has been found by the grand jury against M'Leod for murder consequently, he must now remain in confinement until his trial comes on. Had not McLeod been vain-gloriously boasting in a tavern at Lockport N. York, of having belonged to the expedition sent by Sir. F. B. Head to destroy the steamer Caroline, he would not now be where he is, and this trouble and excitement might have been avoided.—Should an American citizen come into Montreal, Toronto, or any other place in Canada, and publicly declare himself to have been the murderer, or an accessory to the murder, of a British subject, would he not immediately be lodged in jail, and there kept until found guilty or innocent by a fair and impartial trial? We have not the least doubt that it is the intention of the authorities of the state of New York to do him every justice, and discharge him at once, if proved innocent; as we cannot for a moment suppose the citizens of that state would be guilty of such barbarity, as to take away the life of any innocent person in cold blood, merely to gratify their feelings of vengeance, for any ill-treatment which they have received from the British Government.

General Jackson.—A late Nashville Union says:—"General Jackson visited his friends in Nashville on Monday, returning to the Hermitage on the next day. We cannot perceive that the mental faculties of this venerable man are impaired in the slightest degree. With all the great questions of national policy, both foreign and domestic, he preserves that thorough knowledge for which he was distinguished in active life, and freely discusses. His general health seems to be as good as it has been for several years, and the country have reason to hope that he will yet be preserved for a considerable period as a guide and a living light to the path of young republicans who are determined through life to be just and fear not."

The old Hero—the real "Roman"—was 74 years of age on Monday the 16th of March; may he live "until his slanderers die!"