

## OCCUPATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS BY GREAT BRITAIN.

The brig Architect brings the particulars of the occupation of the Sandwich Islands by the British Government. We copy from the Pleasure the following abstract of the official correspondence between Lord George Paulet, captain of the British man of war Carysfort, and the Governor of Oahu.

Differences having arisen between the royal authorities of those islands and the British Consul, Mr. Simpson, the Hon. Lord George Paulet, Captain of H. B. M. frigate Carysfort made a peremptory demand upon the Governor of Oahu for a personal interview with the King of the Islands. This was done on the 11th of February last, and the King was at once sent for. He declined a personal interview, but delegated a Dr. Judd to negotiate. Upon this Lord George became indignant, and on the 17th Feb. he sent an ultimatum to the King, threatening immediate resort to force unless certain conditions propounded by him, six in number, were acceded to by the 19th; (Sunday.)

These conditions comprised, first, in demarcation to a Mr. Charlton and his representatives, secondly, a recognition of a Mr. Simpson; Mr. Charleston's deputy, as H. B. M. Consul, and an apology to her Majesty, by saluting her flag and receiving her agent; thirdly, a guarantee of British property; fourthly, a compliance with a previous promise of a fair trial to one Skinner, which promise is said to have been evaded, fifthly an immediate settlement of the difficulties between the two governments by a reference; and lastly, a direct communication between the King of the Islands and the British Consul. These terms were announced to Capt. Long, of the U. S. ship Boston, and to the authorities of the Islands on the 17th.

In his reply on the 18th, the King accedes to all of them, though under protest, and names on his part Sir George Sampson and William Richards to negotiate directly with the English government for the arrangement of all the points of difference.

Lord George replies by naming 3 o'clock on the same day for an interchange of salutes, and demanding an hour to be named on Monday, the 20th Feb. for receiving himself and H. B. Majesty's representative. The King named 11 o'clock, A. M.

The presentation was made we presume, but the next we hear of the affair is an appeal of the King to his subjects, dated Feb. 25th, stating that he is in difficulties but that he hopes for the best when justice can be done him in England. Bearing the same date appears a formal cession on the part of his majesty (named Kemeameha III.) of the whole group of the Sandwich

ing Great Britain, which cession is stated to be made in consequence of the impossibility of acceding to the demands of Lord George. Terms are annexed to the cession guaranteeing the security of the natives; a provisional government mixed of natives and the English, the enjoyment of their existing legal rights; the continuance of the native revenue services conditionally; a stipulation that the titles to lands in the island shall remain in the natives' hands until the receipt of notification from Great Britain of the arrangements which may be made there; and lastly, the fulfilment of the existing engagements of the native King and Premier.

This occupation of the Sandwich Islands would appear to be a high handed measure on the part of Lord George Paulet. It shows however, how promptly the English Government ever acts in a case where the rights of citizens are invaded or are thought to be invaded. In some respects resembles our Com. Jones' proceedings at Monterey, but now having a hold upon these islands, we fear England will not readily let go her grasp upon them. Our information upon the subject is derived from bare official documents utterly without commentary.

### A MONSTER.

Some time since we gave an account of a man who had been confined in our work-house for nearly forty years. He died a short time since at the age of about seventy. He was deaf, dumb and blind, and for more than thirty-nine years had been confined in the cells of the house, and during his length of time had no communication with a single individual, and lived more like a beast than a human being. He slept on nothing but hard boards, and wore only a shirt and pantaloons. His food was daily handed him, when he would rise, take it and eat, and then return to his board, where he lay curled up till another meal was brought in. His name was Mayo.

In this manner he lived, occupying but two cells; one in the cellar in winter, and another in an outhouse in summer, for this long period. Previously to his confinement in the poorhouse, he was for five years a convict of the county jail. It is said that he was bright and active when a child, but severe sickness destroyed his speech and hearing. Possessing a violent temper, and depraved withal, he committed various crimes, which induced his friends to confine him. He once set fire to his father's house. When taken to jail his anger was intense, that he tore out his eyes with his own hands, and thus for forty years was deaf, dumb and blind.—Portland Tribune.

## THE AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

The intelligence from Ireland, brought by the last steamer, has been read with more than ordinary interest. A novel and extraordinary condition of affairs is presented in that country, and connected, as so many of our citizens are by ties of blood and friendship with the people of Great Britain and Ireland, it is natural that deep anxiety should be felt as to the struggle between O'Connell and his friends on the one side, and Sir Robert Peel and the British Government on the other. We are assured that there are more troops in Ireland at the present time, than have been stationed there for the last sixteen years. In the city of Dublin alone, there are 4500. We have looked over our files with some attention, and believe that the excitement was greatly increased by the movement recently made in Parliament by Mr. Lane Fox, in which he designated the 11th of May for the consideration of the resolution adverse to the Repeal movement. But this resolution was subsequently withdrawn, and, as is believed at the instance of the Ministers. It was a premature and ill advised movement, because up to that time, no matter what Sir Robert Peel and his friends might have thought of the Repeal agitation, O'Connell had invariably protested against the slightest violation of law; and had called upon the Repealers to avoid, as calculated to peril and weaken their cause, any act that should render them amenable to arrest and punishment under the Constitution.

Still, the withdrawal of the resolution submitted by Mr. Fox, induced various members, as well in the House of Commons as in the Lords, to call upon the Ministers for explanation. These calls were responded to by Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, and in language of the most unequivocal kind. The Duke intimated that the Government were aware of the agitation, & were determined to resort to every means to preserve the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union. Sir Robert Peel was still more pointed. He quoted certain Royal Proclamations made during the Ministry of Earl Grey, showing the determination of the Crown, and said that the Government were resolved to uphold the integrity of the Union at all hazards.—The movement of troops indicates the most unequivocal course upon this subject. O'Connell ridicules the idea of any coercive measures. But he denies the ability of the Government to resist the desire of the great majority of the people, for what he describes their just demands; and he throws out a threat as to the expulsion of the Stuart line. He invariably deprecates a resort to violence. He says that the Irish people will not be the aggressors, but should the Government adopt any measure calculated to control the constitutional liberty of the subject, he will oppose such measure by every means in his power.

Immense Repeal Meetings have been held in various parts of Ireland, and at some of these British troops had been present as spectators. At our latest accounts, however no disturbance had taken place. Still, we cannot but see danger in the aspect of affairs. It seems to us almost impossible for thousands of repealers to meet together, with troops stationed near them, without a collision. Another important feature is the fact, stated as such in one of the papers, that all the Catholic Bishops in Ireland are in favor of the Repeal movement, while among the leaders also, are Mr. Steel, Mr. Grattan, and several other Protestants. It is quite evident that both parties are endeavoring to browbeat each other—O'Connell by a show of strength and an immense organization, to secure some measure preliminary to repeal, and the Ministry by strong declarations supported by military movements, to intimidate and prevent anything like a rebellious demonstration. Among the magistrates dismissed for participating in the Repeal agitation, Daniel O'Connell, M. P.; and his oldest son Maurice, the member for Tralee, are named. This, however, has been denied in the House of Commons.

### A TRAGIC SCENE.

Amongst the many heart rending details that have been given in the foreign journals of the sad effects of the earthquake at Guadaloupe, we find the following in a letter published in the Paris Constitutionnel. After describing many disastrous occurrences, the writer says:

"Suddenly I beheld the lifeless body of a man in the prime of life, and near him a beautiful young woman. She appeared absorbed in grief; one could almost imagine her a marble figure weeping over a tomb.—In her cheeks was still discernible the faint blush of a rose, and a smile was on her lips—and yet she was dead! A young girl, to escape from certain death, rushed out from her father's house, but at the moment when she considered herself safe, a house fell near her, and part of the ruins held her firmly to the spot by the lower parts of her extremities. She called loudly for help, the more so as the flames appeared advancing with a giant's pace. A soldier endeavored to extricate her, but in vain. She then besought him to cut off her two legs, in order to save her from the fire which had already reached her. The soldier, yielding to her entreaties, drew his sword and prepared to cut the legs, when his heart failing him, he fled. The young girl was soon consumed."

The whole city debt of New York, is about \$14,000,000 00.

## DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT.

## JAMES BUCHANAN.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

Col. H. B. Wright, of Luzerne, having been mentioned as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, we are authorized to say that it has been done without his knowledge or consent, and that he is not now, nor will he be a candidate for that office, at the October election.

Mr. Wise, the distinguished Aeronaut, has given notice in the Lancaster Intelligencer, that he intends making a voyage to Europe, in a Balloon, in the summer of 1844. The balloon will be 100 feet in diameter, and will give a net ascending power of 25,000 pounds, and it will carry three persons.

As there appears to be a difference of opinion in some school districts as to the powers of the directors to lay and collect a school tax the succeeding year after the free school system shall have been voted down at a triennial election, we publish the following section of the supplement of 1840, to the school law. It will be seen that the directors are required to lay a tax for the coming school year, the same as if the vote had not been taken.

Section 3. That if a triennial election, which may be held under existing laws in any accepting district, on the first Tuesday in May next, a majority of the votes shall be in favor of discontinuing the system in the district, such vote shall take effect from and after the expiration of the school year, which will commence on the first Monday of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and the tax for that year shall be levied and the schools continued, and the district shall be entitled to its share of the annual state appropriation, for that year, as if such vote had not been taken; and the directors of such district are required to call the meeting, provided for in the first part of the thirteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement, on the day of the next annual election for directors in the same way as if such district had never been an accepting district.

Approved April 21st, 1840.

Mr. William Willard, a Deaf Mute is about to open a School, on his own responsibility at Indianapolis, for the education of Deaf and Dumb persons. Mr. Willard is a graduate of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Hartford, Connecticut; and for the last ten years has been a principal Teacher in a similar Institution at Columbus, Ohio.

A man has recently returned to his wife and family; in Louisville, Ky, after an absence of 20 years, during which he had been campaigning in South America. His wife was glad to see him!

An English newspaper tells about an occurrence which took place in the city of Rhode Island, State of New England, United States. The editor of that paper was acquainted with geography.

Old Age.—It is stated that the united ages of the eight gentleman who acted as pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Peter Lorillard, Esq. at N. York, amounted to six hundred years.

Coming Again.—The Astronomers at Philadelphia have come to the conclusion that the late comet will appear again in twenty-one years, and be still more splendid and brilliant.

A report has been circulated extensively in the newspapers, that the Miller Tabernacle has been insured for seven years. The Signs of the Times says that the facts are these:—The committee applied for insurance for one year, but the terms of that office were for seven years. They then went to another office and had it insured for one year only.

Counterfeits.—Large number of gold lever watches which have been sold in all the principal cities of the United States, as English watches, were manufactured in Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Pitkin, the maker, finding that his watches would not sell, except as an English article, resorted to the trick of marking them with the English stamp.

FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

The time has come when we should be making preparations for the October campaign, following the old adage that in peace is the proper time to prepare for war. Although the clarion voice of the trumpet has not yet been heard—alho the surface of the political sea is smooth and unrufiled—and altho the brightness of the political horizon is yet cloudless, still, active operations are going forward, and our enemies are making preparations for one of the severest campaigns that Columbia county has ever known. Therefore it behooves us to be on our guard, and not to lose sight of the great object for which we are contending. When therefore we call to mind our triumphant victory of last October, let us be incited to new diligence in the same good cause. Altho the cause of truth and justice may for a time be successfully beat down, and oppression, intrigue, falsehood bear away the crown of triumph, still, truth must eventually reign triumphant. The demands of justice must sooner or later be satisfied. It has been found that in all ages, when the demands of justice were long in being satisfied, that the more heavy the demands grew, the more heavy would be the penalty, because the legal demand held back would naturally increase in value, while at the same time it enabled the illegal holder to harass and oppress the legitimate one.

This is exactly the case with the local matters in this county. The just demand for the central location of the county buildings has been unlawfully withheld from year to year, and we have been insulted and oppressed, while those who have withheld the act of justice have been enriched.

And they have had special favors granted which have been denied to the rest, and to prove this let facts be submitted to a candid public. Take the amount paid to Assessors and Election board for 1842, and see how they compare with other townships. We find that the Assessor of Mahoning received thirty six dollars and twelve and a half cents and any person acquainted with doing business, would sooner undertake the assessment of a village of five hundred houses than to go into a farming district and make the assessment of one hundred farms. Then look again at the fees of the election boards for 1842. The amount paid to the board for Mahoning township is twenty seven dollars and twenty cents. If we divide this sum by the number of five persons, they each receive one dollar and fifty cents each day they are thus engaged, and they are thus engaged two days, one in March, and one in October, which would make three dollars for each man, and then three fives make fifteen, according to the rule of multiplication laid down by Thomas Dilworth. According to the rule of subtraction, by the same author, fifteen from twenty seven leaves twelve and the odd twelve cents.—Now I should like to know how any man in Mahoning can fairly make out twelve dollars and twelve cents for return fees and mileage, when the return fees and mileage for Bloom is only eleven dollars and eighty cents, which makes the return fees of Mahoning thirty two cents more than that of Bloom. I have brought this forward to show how the enemies of removal impose upon the upper part of the county and as this is a subject which I have never seen broached, I hope that it may be taken up and fairly investigated, that we may have the why and wherefore.

Having shown, as I believe, in a new light the dishonesty of our anti removal friends, this should be a farther inducement for the friends of removal to rally around the removal banner, and prepare to defend the cause, and to urge the demands for the speedy adjustment of our grievances. And as another inducement to vigorous action, we should remember how our fellow citizens were insulted and robbed by the vultures of Danville last spring, during the time of court, when they had to pay ferrage in order to pass to and from Danville, while nothing was done by the proper authorities to remedy the fraud. The day of retribution must and will come, and terrible indeed has always been the retribution of the yeomanry of any age or country. They bear long and they suffer much, before they complain, but when their intelligence says that they can bear no longer—when their indignation is kindled, it can never be appeased until their just demands are granted. While I look abroad every day I behold this indignation growing stronger and stronger against those by whom we have been thus oppressed, abused and insulted. Then, fellow citizens, let every necessary preparation be made, and when the first trumpet

shall give its clarion call, when the first wave shall rise upon the political sea, or the first cloud arise to obscure the political horizon, march with courage to the onset, and be assured that we shall; we will, we must conquer.

NUMA.

Rohrsburg, June 8, 1843.

A Livingston, N. J. correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, notices the appearance of an army of locusts. He describes the shell as of a cream color, except the eyes and two dark spots on the back part of the head. The letter 'W' is fully marked on their wings.

An expedition for the Oregon, was to leave Jackson county, Mo. on the 20th of last month. The company consisted of 500 hundred persons, some with families. They had about one hundred and fifty wagons, drawn by oxen, together with horses for nearly every individual, and some milk cows. They were to carry as much provision with them as possible, and some of the necessary implements of husbandry.

A terrific thunder-storm passed over Detroit on the 30th ult. and the rain fell so as literally to inundate the city. A flash of lightning struck a school house in which were some sixty or seventy girls at the time, and two girls were instantly killed, two severely injured, and several other slightly so.

A Heavy Load.—One Levi Garret, of Liberty, Sullivan county, N. H. has run away with all the money he could raise, taking the wife and two children of his neighbor, Elam Strong. Garret is some 40 years old; his paramour 24, and the children 6 and 3.

One of the passengers who came over in the Acadia returned in the Caledonia, which sailed about an hour after the arrival of the A. He will probably have come to America, transacted his business, and returned to England, all within the space of 25 days.

It is stated in the Zion's Herald, that William Emerson, of Malden, now in his 70th year, with his own hand, eight hundred and ninety pairs of men's shoes.

Iron Houses.—The rebuilding of Point-Petre, with iron houses, as affording the best security against earthquakes, is said to be seriously contemplated by the French government.

Five hundred and eighty bass were caught at one haul, at Wickford, R. I. one day last week, some of them weighing forty pounds each.

### EGGS—AS A REMEDY.

The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone very easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which it will do very well to remember. When, as sometimes accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs, taken immediately, will neutralise the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

Another Great Pigeon Roost.—The Lancaster, Ohio, Examiner, in a notice of the great pigeon roost in Illinois, says: 'There is one now, about sixteen miles north of this place, near Kirkersville, Licking county; which, it is said, covers a tract of five miles in diameter, and which has been visited by many of our citizens. We noticed a wagon in our market yesterday morning; loaded with live pigeons, brought from the same place.'

Elopement Extraordinary.—Thomas Sawyer, Esq. of Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, Eng. a gentleman of fortune, aged, 75 years, having become attached to and won the heart of Mary Abrams, a servant girl of the age of 16, the daughter of poor parents, was induced by the opposition of his and her friends to their marriage, to elope with her to Gretna Green, where the knot was tied.

A correct measurement of the depth of snow that has fallen at Northampton since Nov. 24, 1842, makes on a level, 9 feet 3 inches.