

THE OUDERDONK INVESTIGATION.

The Bishop found guilty—The investigation in New York, before the House of Bishops, in relation to certain charges against Bishop Ouderdonk, has terminated and though the verdict of the Court has not been officially published, it is said, that the Bishop was found guilty on all the specifications in the presentment, except one, on which the testimony was of such a character that it could not be entertained. The vote was eleven for a finding of guilty and six of not guilty. The Court was met yesterday, for the purpose of pronouncing sentence, and then the Bishop would have the privilege of stating reasons in arrest of judgment. It is desired by the Bishops, who voted against him that Bishop Ouderdonk would offer his resignation. But this, it is said, he will not do.

The friends of the Bishops are deliberating on their course. It is almost decided by them to call a convention of the Diocese of New York, for the purpose of making a resolute and united movement in defence of the Bishop. Indeed, we are pretty well assured that a solemn protest against the decision of the House of Bishops will be made by this diocese, and that a formal and final separation, will follow.

Official Sentence in the case of Bishop Ouderdonk.

The Court of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, convened under the authority of Canon III of 1844, of the General Convention of said Church, for the trial of the presentment of the Right Reverend Benjamin Tredwell Ouderdonk, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, by the Right Reverend William Meade, Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, the Right Reverend James Hervey Orey, Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee, and the Right Reverend Stephen Elliott, Junior, Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, upon certain charges and specifications in the presentment set forth, having fully heard the allegations and testimonies of the parties, and deliberately considered the same, and a majority of the said Court having declared that in their opinion the accused is guilty of certain charges and specifications contained in the presentment; which declaration of a majority of the Court has been reduced to writing, and signed by those who assented thereto, and has been pronounced in open Court, and the Court has ordered the accused, to pass sentence upon the accused in conformity with the provisions of said canon, and having determined that the penalty to be affixed and pronounced in said case shall be that of suspension—

It is hereby ordered and declared that the sentence of this Court upon the respondent, is suspension from the office of a Bishop in the Church of God, and from all the functions of the sacred ministry; and this Court do hereby solemnly pronounce and declare that the Right Reverend Benjamin Tredwell Ouderdonk is suspended from all exercise of his Episcopal and ministerial functions, and do order that the notice of this sentence, required by said canon, be communicated by the presiding Bishop, under his hand and seal, to the ecclesiastical authority of every Diocese of this Church.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and seal, this 31 day of January, A. D. 1845.

PHILANDER CHASE.

Senior Bishop, and President of the Court.

We copy from the True Sun, what we presume is an accurate and reliable statement in relation to the closing scenes of the trial:

The decision of guilty having been given yesterday morning, the Convention met again, to consider the sentence which should then be declared. The vote on deposing stood 8 affirmative, 9 negative. On suspension, it was 9 to 8. A question was then raised, whether this was a temporary or permanent disability. A long discussion took place, when a member declared, that an indefinite suspension was not submitted to, he would, on a reconsideration, vote at once in favor of immediate degradation.

The friends of Bishop Ouderdonk then agreed, as we understand, to submit to a decision similar to that made on his brother's case in Pennsylvania, which is no more or less than an indefinite suspension from the ministerial and Episcopal functions.

The Church is now without a Bishop and there is no appeal from the sentence passed. The Diocese is by the canon in the hands of a standing committee, consisting of four clergy and four of the laity, styled the 'Ecclesiastical authority of the Church.' It is for them to call a Convention, and set to all general matters.

until a new Bishop is chosen. It will be also their duty to communicate the sentence to the clergy of the diocese, who will be required to read it from their pulpits to their respective congregations. The Convention adjourned yesterday afternoon. We understand that the Rev. Lewis Trappier, of South Carolina, will shortly publish a pamphlet proving that this trial did not in any way take its rise in any difficulty about doctrine or tractarianism. The proceedings of the Convention are to be immediately published, and will form a large volume.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 3, 1845.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, of Pa., moved to suspend the Rules of the House, with the view of taking up, as was supposed, some one of the various propositions before the House relating to Texas.

Mr. Vance, Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, reminded the House that this was Private Bill day, and called for the yeas and nays upon Mr. Ingersoll's motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote was 107 to 63.

A good many Whigs were absent, and several of them voted in favor of going into Committee of the Whole.

The pending bill before the Committee to reduce the price of Public Lands, was postponed, when Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll moved to take up the Resolution for annexing Texas to the Union.

Mr. Hopkins, who occupied the Chair declared the motion to be carried.

The Clerk then read the Joint Resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations, being in the exact terms of the rejected Treaty.

Mr. Ingersoll yielded the floor to allow Mr. Weller to offer his amendment, before submitted, and also to Mr. Douglass to allow him to offer his.

Mr. Ingersoll then went on. He said he should not make much of an argument upon the subject, and perhaps he should make out few more statements. The subject has been discussed here, in the public press, in the Legislature, and what was a curious fact, even more by the journals of Europe than by the Representatives of the people of the U. States.

He took it for granted too, that the recent Presidential canvass gave a decision in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas. Public sentiment everywhere or nearly everywhere, had come up to this subject with the most marked distinctness of expression. A year since there was but very little public sentiment attached to the subject, and had the subject been introduced into the house a year since it would undoubtedly have failed by a very considerable majority but such had been the growth of public sentiment in twelve months that the people were in its favor.

He was well convinced indeed, that the annexation of Texas, from the numerous propositions which had been submitted here it was very obvious, that however much difference of opinion there was as to the method the majority were in favor of the main subject.

He was wedded to no plan, and was unambitious of any personal distinction for his own views, provided as he would be to have his name identified with this question. He would go for any plan that accomplished the great object of annexing Texas to the Union.

He considered this question, he was bound to say, frankly; fairly, pompously that this was a Southern question—a very serious question—a Texas question. A few years since a North-eastern Boundary Treaty was ratified, and Senators voted for it, in numbers sufficient to carry it out, because they were willing to adopt a plan, which had been made acceptable to the States of Maine and Massachusetts as most immediately interested in this question.

Ever since Texas had been surrendered every succeeding Administration had been endeavoring to get the country back. The possession of the country would give us vast areas of free trade, and he would take this occasion to say that there was no greater friend of free trade than himself, not the free trade between our own and the other nations of the world, but between our own States.

He was not alarmed at the extension of the borders of the Union, and cared not how soon we had ten new States from Oregon and five new States by the acquisition of Texas. We should be vastly more united by the possession of 40 States than we were when we had but 13 States. The Almighty had designed this country to be one with us, and those who would look to it upon the map would see that it belonged to us by nature.

The subject of slavery was next glanced at, and the argument advanced that annexation was favorable to the termination of slavery.

Slavery cannot be increased, it must be diminished, and may be destroyed if it is not pushed further from the midst of us. Those who are the opponents should not be the opponents of annexation.

The right of our country to Texas was next briefly glanced at, but without any argument beyond the declaration that as we could obtain Texas by conquest, we could much easier possess ourselves of the country by mild means. We were bound, not to restore the people of Texas to the country from which they had been alienated by treaty and transfer.

In regard to Mexico, he had every reason to believe and was authorized to state that there would be no rupture with her in consequence of annexation. It gave him great

pleasure to say this, and he repeated upon his personal responsibility that he was authorized to say it.

Some members asked for the authority, but Mr. Ingersoll declined to give it. It was enough he said that he had given his personal responsibility to the fact.

In regard to Great Britain, he was also authorized to state that there would be no rupture in consequence of the annexation of Texas. Some might imagine that this afforded him no pleasure, but such was not the fact, and he said it with pleasure. We should not have any rupture with Great Britain in consequence of annexation. However much Great Britain would desire to see slavery removed out of Texas, no better commercial relations, she would not oppose annexation.

The measure, we were also well assured, was not objectionable to France, where we were at one time assured it would be. Annexation then was a pacific measure, and peace would be the consequence of it.

He had said already that this was a Southern question, and as John and Samuel Adams thought it best to have a Southern General and hit upon George Washington, so we should regard it best to make this a Southern question.

Mr. Ingersoll was in the midst of his speech when the hour allotted to him expired.

After the introduction of several new propositions for the admission of Texas, by way of amendment to the original bill, the house adjourned. On the next day, Saturday, the proposition of Mr. Douglass, introduced yesterday, was so amended by the mover, as to bring the House to a test vote at once, and would determine whether a majority were in favor of annexation in the abstract. The house adjourned without any vote being taken.

At the latest date no vote had been taken on the question.

A CONSPIRACY TO CREATE AN INSURRECTION AMONG THE VIRGINIAN SLAVES.

An examination into the Police Office of New York, some very singular disclosures were made respecting an insurrection which was contemplated in Princess Anne County, Virginia, among the slaves. The particulars, as given in the New York Sun, are as follows:

A colored man, named George D. Morse of No 241 Houston street who lives by working in stores in the lower part of the city having received information as he says that an insurrection of the colored population was to be carried into effect about Christmas and New Year to murder men & children of Princess Anne county Virginia, including Norfolk and also all the colored who would not join them—and having certain relations there wrote on to a Justice of the peace inquiring him that a colored man named Wills Hodge, who had been the correspondent in this city of the colored conspirators of Princess Anne and had encouraged the proceeding had gone on to Virginia, for ascertaining the plot and to carry it into execution who was thereupon arrested and lodged in prison where he will remain, and until the matter can be fully investigated will continue in custody. Others had been arrested but had been discharged. The colored people here, who were neighbors and acquaintances of Morse, having given information to the authorities of the fourth, that had led to the arrest of Wills Hodge swore to be revenged upon him and threatened to punish to death. They swore that he should not come down upon his own work, and if he did, that he should not be suffered to work there any more. Under these threats, Morse, who is an intelligent colored man, went to the Upper Police office and preferred his complaint against Jeremiah Simmonds, Samuel Finney, Jeffrey Overton and William Wales, all colored, who were arrested by Officers Bush, Lawrence and Shong, and to be held to answer a charge of \$300 each by Justice Taylor, to keep the peace towards G. D. Morse, and of good behavior hereafter.

The MISERIES OF BEING A CANDIDATE FOR AN OFFICE.—An Ohio paper relates the following anecdote of an inexperienced candidate for office: "We once had a fellow student, who after he had graduated, entered upon the practice of medicine, with very fair prospects, but in an evil hour he consented to become a candidate for election to the State Legislature. He was a man of good natural endowment and competent literary education. He had prepared himself for his profession by close application to study, and had, of course, entered but little into society, so that he was little acquainted with the world, and had no conception of what he was to endure in the electioneering canvass. He was elected, but, after it was all over, he said to us, 'If I had known what would have been said of me by my opponents, I would have run away; rather than have suffered myself to be nominated. I know that nobody could say much good of me, but I thought also, that they could not say much harm; yet the newspapers opened upon me—they made me out so bad a fellow I didn't believe it was me at all; and I could not be satisfied of my own identity until I called my dog and found that he knew me.'

DEMOGRAPHY.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG: THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1845

Remember the Printer.

WHEAT, CORN, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, OATS or WOOD, will be received for debts due us for subscription.

Also a few bushels of POTATOES if desired soon.

From those who have promised Lumber, and inch and quarter pine boards will be received if delivered soon.

Col. J. Wallace, has engaged to Lecture at the following times and places in the County on the subject of Temperance, in the evening of each day.

- On the 31 of January at Light street, 4th, of January, Orangeville. 6th of Jan. Mt Pleasant. 7th, of Jan. Greenwood. 8th of Jan. Warnerville. 9th, of Jan. Fishersburg. 10th of Jan. Fishing creek. 11th & 13th, of Jan. Berwick. 14th, of Jan. Lime Ridge. 15th, of Jan. Espytown. 16th, of Jan. Buckhorn. 17th, of Jan. New Columbia. 18th, of Jan. Jerseytown. 20th, of Jan. White Hall. 21st & 22d, of Jan. Washington. 23d & 24th, of Jan. Moonshing & Liberty. 25th & 27th, of Jan. Danville. 28th of Jan. Mahoning. 29th of Jan. Valley and Hemlock. Collections will be taken up to aid the Lecturer.

THE LEGISLATURE

Met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. In another column will be found the proceedings of the first day. In the House on Wednesday, an unsuccessful attempt to elect a clerk was made, three ballottings being had without a choice. In the Senate, the election of clerk was to have taken place on Wednesday.

MESSAGE

Of the Gov. was sent to both Houses, on Wednesday. The lateness of the hour at which it was received, and its length, precludes its publication this week.—We will publish it entire in our next.

The Election of U. S. Senator takes place on next Tuesday, January 11.

Joseph S. Brewster received 49 votes on Monday a week January 20. The Inauguration of the Governor elect, Francis R. Shunk, comes off on Tuesday week, January 21.

A TALE IN REAL LIFE.

The Baltimore Sun states that a woman named Mrs. Barry, and her daughter, were arrested in Washington on Monday, charged with having stolen from Dorchester Midway orphan girls, one aged 12 and the other 14, with the most infamous objects. At the time of her arrest, Mrs. B kept a respectable house at Washington, under the name of Mrs. Cayle. She was committed to prison and both the orphan girls were discovered and taken charge of by an aunt.

They are manufacturing beautiful silk shawls, worth \$20 and \$25, besides silk stockings and handkerchiefs, at Richmond, Wayne county Indiana.—That's your sort of girls.

Three large spots (one extraordinary large) are now visible on the Sun's disc. They will probably continue visible a week longer.

A new German Lutheran church, in Shawmut street, Boston, was dedicated on Christmas day.

The members of the tract society of Rochester, have during the past year, distributed 16,500 tracts visited 1,065 boats and persuaded 665 persons to attend public worship.

On Friday a man from New Hampshire, named Wm. Austin, was arrested for a felony in Boston. He said that 'he did not know it was any harm.'

A Buffalo paper says that a woman of that city was sentenced last week, by the Recorder's Court to Sing Sing, for two years, for stealing cloth for an 'Ascension Robe.'

By the melancholy accident on the Mississippi, on the night of the 14th ult., caused by the collision of the steamboats Belle and Louisiana, thirty one lives are stated to have been lost.

The whole number of slaves in the State of Delaware is less than 3000.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 7, 1845

The Senate was called to order at precisely 3 o'clock P. M. by William A. Wilcox, Esq; Speaker of the last session, who announced that he had, during the recess, received the resignation of Francis W. Hughes, Esq. Senator from the district composed of the counties of Shuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike, and that he had issued a writ directing the holding of a special election to supply the vacancy.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth introduced, presented the official returns of election for Senators, held on the 21st of October last, which on motion of Mr. CHAMPNEY, were severally read. On motion of Mr. HILL, the roll of the Senators being called over when the following gentlemen answered to their names: Messrs Anderson Bailly Bigler Black Casor Champneys Chapman Coraman Crab Craig Darragh Darsie Dimmick Ebaugh Esne Eyer Egely Foylford Gibbons Heckman Hill Hoover Horton Rahn Ross Sherwood Serrigore Sullivan Wilcox.—29 Absent—Messrs Babbitt Kline Morrison and Quay.—4

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Speaker, which resulted as follows, viz:

Messrs Anderson Bailly Bigler Black Champneys Chapman Coraman Crab Dimmick Ebaugh Esne Eyer Egely Foylford Heckman Hill Hoover Horton Rahn Ross Sherwood and Serrigore voted for William P. Wilcox.

Messrs Carson Craig Darragh Gibbons, and Sullivan voted for George Darsie.

Mr Darsie voted for Charles C Sullivan. Mr Wilcox voted for Henry C Eyer. William P. Wilcox Esq; having received a majority of all the votes given was declared duly elected the Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania and was conducted to the chair by Messrs Champneys and Sullivan.

After the passage of the usual resolutions the Senate adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the official return of the election of the members on the 21 Tuesday of October last, which were severally read.

The Clerk then called over the roll, when it appeared that the members were all present except Mr. Hunter, of Berks, deceased; Thomas O'Brien, who was confined at home by severe indisposition; and F. Muse of Allegheny.

On motion the House then proceeded to the election of Speaker the clerks acting as Tellers and the vote being taken resulted as follows:

- Timothy Patterson received 49 votes Joseph S. Brewster 7 Maxwell McCaslin 1 Thomas Nicholson 1 William Hollingshead 1

Mr Patterson, having received a majority of all the votes was declared duly elected Speaker.

HORRIBLE REVENGE.

We find in the Rockingham Register, an account of a tragedy, which has just occurred in Randolph county, Va. almost too dreadful for belief. For the honour of human nature we should be glad to find the story turn out a hoax; though, if so, the wretch who could put such a thing in circulation deserves the penitentiary. The Register says:

'Some three years ago, on Cheat River, in Randolph county, Va. a man by the name of Carr, a married man, formed an attachment for a gentleman's wife of the name of Woolford. The two agreed to run away together, and, without delay, executed their design. After an absence of about eighteen months, they returned to the same neighborhood in which they formerly lived where they resided together about 18 months, during which time they had one child. They received many threats from the neighbours, and from what followed, it is more than probable the threats were carried into execution. One morning it was made known that the house occupied by this guilty pair and their child had been consumed by fire. On examination the child was found in one corner of the house the bones of the mother were resting upon the chaff tick, which was not altogether consumed by the fire, and the remains of the man were found in the middle of the room, his heart being whole, and his head seemed to have been severed from his body! His axe and gun were lying by his side, which indicated that had made some resistance.'

THE BIBLE.

The attention of our fathers was early directed to the spread of the Bible, as a means of national happiness. On the 11th Sept. 1777, a committee of Congress recommended the importation of 20,000 Bibles from Holland, Scotland and elsewhere, as the proper type for printing could not be procured in this country.

The weekly expense for the literary matter of the London Times is \$1500.

Extract from a speech delivered by Prof. —, before the Society for the diffusion of humbug.

Prof. —, having spoken for some time on various subjects on which the society have power to act—a long orator addressed himself to those who were about to become missionaries in the great cause of Clairvoyance, and spoke in the following words:

'The subject who is thrown into this many-eyed state, (the state of clairvoyance) should always bear it in mind, that the great point consists in guessing well rather than in seeing clearly. Paying no attention to the clearness of his vision, let him betake himself to the study of those parts of mathematics that treat of the calculation of chances, and from this he will learn to what degree he may impose on the credulity of his audience, and to what point he must begin to rely upon his impudence to carry him through. When the chances of being right are equal to those of being wrong, let the subject never hesitate, as a ready answer gives an air of certainty that may mislead the spectators and most likely dumb-found the person brought into communication, who will in all probability make an excuse for the subject's incorrectness, and attribute it to his own neglect to "concentrate his mind on the object" or to have viewed two things at the same time.

Those two expressions form the alpha and the omega of the excuses for failure in Animal Magnetism. They can never be too often repeated, and unlike every thing else, the more frequently they are heard the more talismanic becomes their influence. When the subject is at all out, it is then obvious that he does not see clearly or else he would answer immediately. When this is the case the plea of obscurity of vision is a good one, and would no doubt satisfy the most fault-finding judge that ever called himself "the court." If the clairvoyant does not put in this plea, it should by all means be done for him, by the ignorant who styles himself professor. As we have before remarked, the person brought into communication with the subject will not object and if he does, he can easily be brow-beaten into terms, for he will hardly venture to throw his brass into the scale to be weighed with that of an animal magnetizer. We would, however, advise the person in communication, never to object, as it will more than likely create a scene, and is seldom advantageous to science. It also implies that you question the honesty and veracity of the professor, as well as of the subject; which to say the least is very rude, and manifests a great want of good breeding. To the clairvoyant (i. e. the subject) we would however say that he should always deal in generalities. This plan will be more likely to ensure success than any other we can devise. For instance, if the clairvoyant is asked what the person in communication sees, let him answer a house, as it is extremely difficult to imagine a place where there is not some kind of a dwelling. If asked how many stories high it is, say two, for few country houses have more.—Two windows in a room is the most common number. Halls are not as often met with as direct communication from the street by a door. It must be a strange house that does not contain a table, and books are generally placed on it. The frame of a looking glass is either gilt or varnished, consequently the chances in guessing are equal.—Water must exist in every place and whether in a river or a pump, is a matter of no importance. Trees, fences and sheds form the back ground of every landscape. In his answers the subject should seek forth for generalities, and secondly, for ambiguities which may mean nothing or a great deal, as best suits the person in communication; but on no account should he suffer himself to be thrown into the state of clairvoyance until he has first put on a pair of silver spectacles valued at about 12 1/2 cts. Indeed the most celebrated lecturers on this science have determined that it must always have remained unknown to the world, had it not been for the application of this metallic medium.'

PRINTERS DEVIL.

'It very much astonished me (a poor little printers devil) that Prof. Loomis' object the other night gave as an excuse for not answering correctly, that "she could not see." What was the young lady thrown into the sleep for if it was not to see? Yet every body seemed to think this quite a sufficient excuse.

A gentleman of Bangor, Me. has a family bible belonging to his father, and which was printed in London in the sixteenth century. The paper is very fine and the printing clear and neat.