

The troops of the garrison were busy in the... Well, the Viscount supped alone that night as before, and just as he got into bed, he heard La Vacherie's step again, and again he would not sleep, but went to bed as before... The Viscount, however, did not sleep so easily this night, for he thought there was something odd about his friend... Sa after lying for about half an hour, he said—
"La Vacherie, are you asleep?"
"Not yet," replied La Vacherie, "but I soon shall be."
"Well, I want to ask you something," said Boulaye, turning himself sharply round, and as he did so, his hand came against La Vacherie's. It was like a bit of ice!
"Why, how cold you are," cried the Viscount.
"And how can you expect me to be otherwise," asked La Vacherie, in a terrible voice, "when you have left me out there in the trenches through two long January nights?" and that moment he jumped out of bed, threw open the window, and went off. His body was found next morning where he had been killed two days before."

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.
June 15, 1844.

POLITICAL.

The following resolutions were introduced into the Baltimore Democratic National Convention, by Mr. Butler, of N. York, chairman of the committee on resolutions, and unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved—That the American Democracy place their trust not in factitious symbols, not in displays and appeals insulting to the judgments and subversive of the respect of the people, but in a clear reliance upon the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American masses.

Resolved—That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsify the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrine and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them when, on a former occasion, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

Resolved—That an address to the people of the United States, in support of the principles of the democratic party, and of the candidates presented, as their representatives, by this convention, be prepared by the committee on resolutions, and be published by them.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this convention be signed by its officers, and published in the democratic republican newspapers of the United States.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government, and the rights of the people.
9. That the liberal principles embodied in Jefferson in the declaration of independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit that swept the alien and seditious laws from our statute book.

Resolved—That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to the law lately adopted, and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved—That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill, whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained hereon; and which has thrice saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the U. States.

Resolved—That our title to the whole of the Territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power; and that the re-occupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas at the earliest practicable period are great American measures, which this convention re-commends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union.

Resolved—That this convention hereby presents to the people of the United States JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved—That the convention hold in the highest estimation and regard their illustrious fellow citizen, Martin Van Buren of New York—that we cherish the most grateful and abiding sense of the ability, integrity and firmness with which he discharged the duties of the high office of President of the United States, and especially of the inflexible fidelity with which he maintained the true doctrines of the constitution, and the measures of the democratic party during his trying and nobly arduous administration; that in the memorable struggle of 1840 he fell a martyr to the great principles of which he was the worthy representative, and we reverence him as such; and that we hereby tender to him, in his honorable retirement, the assurance of the deeply seated confidence, affection, and respect of the American Democracy.

Resolved—That an address to the people of the United States, in support of the principles of the democratic party, and of the candidates presented, as their representatives, by this convention, be prepared by the committee on resolutions, and be published by them.

THE NOMINATIONS—POLK AND DALLAS.

We cordially congratulate our readers upon the happy result of the deliberations of the Democratic National Convention—a result as gratifying as it was unexpected, and which, from the enthusiasm of the response already given, affords a brilliant promise for the future. It is not to be denied, that for a time the difficulties that beset the Convention—the doubt, hesitation and apparently irreconcilable diversity of opinion among its members which were so strongly manifested—cast a deep shade of gloom & apprehension upon the best hopes of the friends of democracy, and that a fear began to extend itself, that although possessed of all the elements of success, we should fall asunder for want of a rallying point, and suffer the enemy to ride in triumph through our divided ranks, victorious not in his own strength, but from our dissension. All this, however is past. A general shout of approbation goes up as the intelligence spreads itself over the land, and men who but yesterday spoke of the prospects of the cause with distrust and sadness now joyfully grasp each other by the hand and exchange cheering anticipations.—They cannot but feel that whatever were their original preferences—whatever may have been their attachment to individuals, the course pursued in the emergency—and it was an emergency of the most formidable kind,—is at once the dictate of wisdom and of policy. By the nominations which have been made, every one sacrifices some thing of his previous wishes upon the altar of the general good—each man yields a little to his neighbor, and no one can say that he alone has been compelled to abandon his position; for all find themselves in a different attitude from any which had been expected. The nomination which has been made, is of new men—of men whose names had scarcely been in the slightest degree mingled in the discussion, and by selecting them, no ground is left for jealousy,

the most burning or reproach. The banner inscribed with the names of JAMES K. POLK and GEORGE M. DALLAS, is a flag which gathers every democrat beneath its folds, and calists every energy. But it is not as 'new men' only in regard to these nominations, that we rejoice in the names of Polk and Dallas. A large share of the pleasure with which the selection is hailed, arises from a firm and well-founded belief in the popular mind that there are no better men—none more truly democratic, honest & courageous none more free from stain or more unassailable by calumny.—The country has seen James K. Polk in the most trying and difficult positions, and it has seen also that he was always found equal to the crisis, whatever it might be.—As Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means during the Memorable 'Panic Session' of Congress, he bore the brunt of that remorseless war in the House, which Andrew Jackson confronted in the executive chair. Bankism and federalism then believed itself to be assured of a triumph worn from the errors and sufferings of the people. Its champions, flushed with hope and regardless of all restraint, strove to trample those who dared to oppose them, beneath their feet, and while their journals prated of insurrection and civil war—while revolutions 'as yet bloodless' were proclaimed in the Senate, a desperate effort was made in the House of Representatives to silence and to overawe, by every variety of intimidation, the friends of popular rights who had never enough to face the storm and breast the torrent. It was a fearful struggle, and many quailed. Many men flinched before the tempest, and never was the cause of democracy in greater danger than at the memorable period, when we scarcely knew whom to trust, or who next would prove false to the confidence reposed in him. But foremost among those who were prompt to meet and repel the enemy, was James K. Polk. Peculiarly exposed to their assaults by his position as Chairman of the Committee before alluded to, he contended day after day, week after week, and month after month with the minions of Bankism, displaying so much ability, firmness and address that no one contributed more than he, both in the House and among the people, to sustain the democratic cause, and to enable it to surmount and to survive the dangers by which it was encompassed. It was then we felt that James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was one upon whom the republic should fix its eye, as a man to be relied on in the hour of trial—as one combining precisely those qualities which are required to do us service in the highest station, and we had a strong conviction that the hour would come in which he would thus be called upon. It has come—unexpectedly to be sure, and sooner than the anticipation but its coming is not the less agreeable from the rapidity of its approach; for every subsequent act of Mr. Polk's political life, as Speaker of the House, as Governor of the State of Tennessee, and in every position which has given opportunity for observation, has served to increase and strengthen our belief in his fitness for any duty that could be confided to him.

Resolved—That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to the law lately adopted, and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved—That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill, whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained hereon; and which has thrice saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the U. States.

Resolved—That our title to the whole of the Territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power; and that the re-occupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas at the earliest practicable period are great American measures, which this convention re-commends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union.

Resolved—That this convention hereby presents to the people of the United States JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved—That the convention hold in the highest estimation and regard their illustrious fellow citizen, Martin Van Buren of New York—that we cherish the most grateful and abiding sense of the ability, integrity and firmness with which he discharged the duties of the high office of President of the United States, and especially of the inflexible fidelity with which he maintained the true doctrines of the constitution, and the measures of the democratic party during his trying and nobly arduous administration; that in the memorable struggle of 1840 he fell a martyr to the great principles of which he was the worthy representative, and we reverence him as such; and that we hereby tender to him, in his honorable retirement, the assurance of the deeply seated confidence, affection, and respect of the American Democracy.

Resolved—That an address to the people of the United States, in support of the principles of the democratic party, and of the candidates presented, as their representatives, by this convention, be prepared by the committee on resolutions, and be published by them.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this convention be signed by its officers, and published in the democratic republican newspapers of the United States.

THE NOMINATIONS—POLK AND DALLAS.

It is true that what has been done at Baltimore is not in accordance with the expressed will of Pennsylvania, nor with the course which as journalists we have here before pursued as regards the selection of candidates; but, on calm reflection, it appears to us to be for the best. We have the highest admiration for the personal and political character of MARTIN VAN BUREN. We regard him as one of those statesmen of whom his country has abundant reason to be proud, and whose place in her history will be such as ambition itself might envy. Nor are we satisfied that his worth is yet as fully appreciated as it should be. We believe, too, that in recent occurrences, which led to the selection of another name than his in our rallying cry in the approaching contest, his conduct was the result of deep seated and conscientious conviction, and that it was in strict accordance with his unvarying integrity; but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the state of opinion not so much in Pennsylvania as in other sections of the Union, in reference to the existing question to which we refer, was such that another course than that which has been pursued might have led to disorganization and defeat; and feeling this, we are assured, too, that in such a strain, Mr. Van Buren himself would be among the first to yield his own claims, for the promotion of the common cause of democratic principles, and to sacrifice his own advancement for the general benefit. No man is more sincere in his patriotism, or more honest in the expression of his views; and even those who differ from him upon the subject of Texas, will acknowledge the disinterestedness and magnanimity which he has displayed in regard to that subject, as he has upon all others. If they cannot agree with him, they must at least honor him, and part from him with emotions of sincere respect. But with a glance only at consideration

of this character, our purpose now is to raise to the most head the flag of POLK and DALLAS. While it is streaming o'er us, the legions of democracy will assemble with a quick and joyous step. No word of discord can create discontent or apathy. All are satisfied, and we think it may be promised that when thus called upon, Pennsylvania in November next will roll upon the foe with the avalanche of one of her old-fashioned majorities. This Jacksonian spirit will be up for both Polk and Dallas as worthy followers of the patriot of the Hermitage, and we feel assured, that the yeomanry of Pennsylvania will be rejoiced to greet them as such.—*Pennsylvaniaian.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

The Oregon Question.

This territory, which belongs to the United States, lies west of the Rocky Mountains. It is bounded on the north by the Russian possessions and British America; on the east by the Rocky Mountains; on the south by Mexico; and on the west by the Pacific. Its south latitude or limit is the 42d degree of north latitude, and its north limit is at the fifty fourth degree and forty nine minutes of north latitude, and it contains an area of three hundred thousand square miles. This territory belongs to the United States by treaty stipulations, and is an important part of our territory. And notwithstanding the undisputed claims of the United States, we hear men gravely asserting that it would be unwise and dangerous for this government to attempt to establish a territorial government in Oregon.—Why would such a measure be unwise? Why would it be dangerous? What, unwise and dangerous for a man to improve his farm? What, unwise for a man to feed cloth and educate his children? What, unwise for a great and powerful nation to extend the blessings of civilization and law to all her citizens? What, dangerous to protect her citizens by establishing government among them? Wherein would this be unwise and dangerous? We are told that it would be unwise because it would violate a treaty with Great Britain. That it would be dangerous because it would bring on a war with that nation. There is no treaty that it would violate. The treaty of 1818 between us and Great Britain allows them the privilege of hunting and trading in Oregon equally with us, so long as this government shall choose to let them. Now this point may be made very plain by supposing a case. Suppose a man has a large plantation, and has it all enclosed in a fence, and a great part of it cleared and divided off into fields, and under cultivation, and the part which remains in woods is also divided into lots. Well, this individual enters into a treaty with a neighbor to let him have an equal privilege with himself, of all the decaying timber, and the range for cattle, so long as he shall not want it for his own use; and this too without any charge. Accordly they both cut wood, and let their stock range, upon one of these lots for a number of years. But after a while, the owner proposes settling one of his sons on the property thus jointly occupied. But another son raises the objection that it would interfere with the privileges granted to neighbor Grippe, as by building thereon you would violate the treaty which gave him an equal right to the possession, consequently he would commence a law suit. What man for a single moment would listen to such foolishness? Would that man let his farm lay to accommodate his neighbor and discommodo himself? No reasonable man would think of such a thing; nor would a reasonable person ask such a favor. And yet this is precisely the situation of the Government in the Oregon question. Oregon is a part of the United States, and no one doubts our title. It was obtained by honorable treaty, and it was an act of magnanimity on the part of the United States in allowing Great Britain the privilege of hunting and trading with the Indians within its limits. But what has been the policy of England since this favor was conferred upon her. Has she kept the treaty? No.—When our citizens have attempted to reap any of the crops of Oregon, they have been either directly or indirectly inhumanly butchered by the subjects of Great Britain, and this course has been pursued until no less than four or five hundred of our brethren have been sacrificed by the treachery and domineering spirit of John Bull. And we are told, that if this government does any thing towards establishing a territorial government in Oregon, that England will consider the very act a sufficient cause for a declaration of war against the United States, and therefore it is better to give up to England quietly and let her have Oregon away with such poltroonery. We have too long already borne with the insolence of Great Britain, and in some instances have submitted to her supercilious demands.

And now shall this nation sit still and give these hundred thousand square miles of territory to Great Britain, because she has the audacity to lay her blood stained hand upon it; and that hand stained with the blood of our own brothers. What give England the territory of Oregon? Who ever heard of such a demand upon a nation? Who before these days, ever heard of such condescension as to give piece meal, the territory of one nation to another? Give the Oregon, and they will next demand the valley of Mississippi; for England has just as good a right to demand the entire valley of the Mississippi as she has to demand any portion of the territory of Oregon. As blood only increases the rage of the lion, so knuckling to Great Britain only inflames her pride and encourages her unjust demands. Then let her be met at once, and in that way too, that will save the effusion of blood, and at the same time preserve the honor of the nation; and that way is, by immediately forming a territorial government in Oregon, and encourage emigration, and affording protection to those willing to emigrate.

This is the only honorable course that can be adopted by this government, and if John Bull chooses to cock his nose at it, let him. The honor of the nation requires that a territorial government should be immediately established in Oregon. Many of our kindred have gone there, and more are going yearly; they want government protection, and as long as this government suffers the murderers of her citizens to remain in quiet within her own territory, it is a stain upon our national character, and a mark of a weak and timid spirit. The best way to meet a brigandage, is to show that you possess the courage of an honorable man. So the best way to meet the domineering spirit of Great Britain is for this government to show her at once that we are not to be intimidated by her insolence. There is not the least possible danger that Great Britain would think of going to war with the United States about Oregon at this time: But if she can scare us out of Oregon she will do so. This is what she has been trying these twenty five years, and now, since she has got a portion of the State of Maine, she will urge her demand, unjust as it is, for the Oregon territory with greater vigor.—Let, then, this government but show that it is in earnest about the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon, and that only can be done by immediate action, and Great Britain will soon haul in her horns. But on the other hand, let England alone a few years longer, and the United States will find trouble, and will either have to abandon the territory with dishonor to our flag, or have to contend for it by an appeal to arms. But we are told that this government must send her citizens in secretly and silently. What, a nation like that of the United States send her citizens into her own territory silently like a thief would enter a house to rob it? Who ever heard of such a way to improve the condition of the settlers of a State! The government of the United States send her citizens into Oregon secretly and not dare to acknowledge her right to protect them? Suppose the United States should demand of Great Britain the Island of Ireland, to which they have no claim, and should send a colony, and plant it on the Island, and erect forts and trading houses, would not every civilized nation on the globe cry out against such usurpation. And what would be thought of the members of Parliament, if they were to say to their government that it would be unwise and dangerous to do ought to dispossess the invaders of their territory. That it would be dangerous to attempt to protect her subjects from the cold blooded murders committed by the lawless usurpers of her territory. What would be thought of such a course, not by Great Britain alone, but by other nations who were watchers of every motion with interest.—Such a state of things would be looked upon as degrading to the nation thus suffering her right of soil to be violated, and her subjects to be slaughtered like sheep in the market. Such is an exact representation of the figure which this government exhibits to all nations, and they are watching with intense interest, the measures that this government may adopt with regard to this important question. Believe it, there is no nation with whom either Great Britain or the United States have intercourse, that is not interested in this question. It is true that these two powers are the only ones upon the stage; but the actions of each are watched with an eye of criticism by all nations. The theatre has a crowd in it, and no action upon the stage, however trivial it may appear will remain unnoticed.

Then, as one of the actors in this scene the United States is expected, by all the spectators, to act her part with manly firmness; to show her national dignity, and not

Providence has placed in the hands of the United States government the means of extending the blessing of a republican government over an unbounded extent, and thus spread the light of intelligence where it never yet has been. And is not the happiness of millions an object worthy of the highest consideration of a government like ours. There is no nation under the sun, where the blessings of intelligence are spread among all classes of society as in this—Here all may obtain a full knowledge of the nature of the government under which he lives, can make himself acquainted with the constitution and laws of the land. Here every act of the government is open for discussion. Here the press is untrammelled and free, and where a free and independent press has been established and supported by the intelligence of the land, there the people possess the means of happiness in an eminent degree. Why not then at once carry these beyond the Rocky mountains; and extend the influences of a republican government, with all its attendant benefits, across the whole width of this continent, and not leave our brothers to be butchered by the lawless hand of usurpation, and thus lessen the American name in the eyes of all the nations of the earth.

ADDRESS

OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the Democratic Citizens of Pa.
The Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore has closed its deliberations by the unanimous nomination of Col. JAMES POLK, of Tennessee, & GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pa., as the Democratic candidates for the offices President and Vice President of the United States—a glorious result, which has filled with joy the heart of every true democrat, and of every honest lover of Republican principles and of the happiness and welfare of our beloved country. They are our standard bearers in this great national contest for liberty of thought and action, and for the spread of our republican institutions over those vast fertile territories belonging of right to us, and peopled by American citizens, who will never suffer the American flag to trail at the feet of foreign despots who desire to take from us the great West, and to plant on our southern borders a British colony through which in time of war the liveried red coats of England may securely attack New Orleans with their old war cry of "BOOTY AND BEAUTY." It is in fact, a contest with England, with British gold and British influence, and such is the prophetic view taken by the old warrior statesman of Tennessee, who has emphatically told us: "The present golden moment to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas must of necessity, be thrown into the arms of Great Britain, and be forever lost to the United States.

The scrip aristocracy of America, aided by the British stockjobbers and British noblemen, and headed by HENRY CLAY, are determined to chain the freemen of America, and to lay them bound at the foot of British power, by another Fifty Million Bank, springing out of the ruins of the late monster, and again to issue from the Marble Palace in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, its panacea to prostrate the liberties and to destroy the prosperity of this great republic.

The same game is to be played that was partially successful in 1836. JOSEPH MARKLE is to revive the *River State Bank of the United States*, and HENRY CLAY, by a touch of his magic wand, is to change this British cheat into a new National paper manufactory, which is to drive gold and silver coin, the only constitutional currency, from circulation, and to substitute for it rag "promises to pay," of a bankrupt monopoly.

Such are the questions submitted to the American people—*Shall we give up to England OREGON and TEXAS?—Shall we have the dead monster galvanised?—Our rallying cry, the sure precursor of a glorious victory, then is: POLK, DALLAS, and MUHLBARGER! NO BANK! JACKSON! OREGON and TEXAS!*
JOHN C. BUCHER, Chairman.
H. BUEHLER, Secretary.
S. D. PATTERSON, }
Harrisburg June 6, 1844.

Rochester contains twenty nine churches, twenty five being Protestants, and the city is well supplied with seminaries and places of education. It has two Orphans' Asylums, (one Roman Catholic) and five banking companies.