

would forgive me I could feel a beam of peace. I did not expect that which I so madly released you. I came. They told me that Clara Calville was an orphan and still unmarried. Do not say that you are not so for my sake. Oh, if you knew how I cling to that consolation. Clara, say but once that you have not ceased to love me. Say that even now you do not hate me, and I will die content.

"Howard Reynolds," she replied from my childhood I have loved you and only you. You have acted rashly and I forgive you; you have suffered and I pity you.

"God bless you forever!" he cried.—"Now leave me, Clara, for I have no strength to go from you." She arose and extended her hand. He grasped it, pressed it to his burning forehead, and then flung it from him exclaiming, "Now go while I am able to see you depart."

She felt that his reason was unsettled, and turned away agonizing with grief, and fear and crushing of her last and dearest hope. Who can declare the agony of her spirit as she slowly ascended the hill, while the deep groanings of the miserable man came distinctly upon her ear.

Oh, that was a parting more bitter than the most bitter death. Yet Clara's heart was schooled to endurance, and she bent meekly to this last and heaviest blow.

But in the morning some children discovered a dead man kneeling by the white stone under the cedar, with his face resting on his hands. Poor Howard!—his heart had broken in the dread parting, and his life went out when the drooping form of his stricken Clara disappeared from his straining sight.

Clara is still a meek old maid in the house of Harry and Mary Harris; and those who taunt her with her single state or jestingly propose marriage to her, little think how dread an agony her patient smile conceals.

MEASURES OF REDRESS AGAINST MEXICO.—The Madisonian of Friday has an article upon "Mexican Injuries," in which the grievances our government has to complain of are set forth. It alludes to the refusal of the French government, some years ago, to pay the debt acknowledged to be due under treaty to our citizens, and says it was not until after the resolution of resorting to war was adopted by the man of iron nerve, that France was forced to the necessity of fulfilling her engagements and doing justice to our citizens by paying forthwith the debt she owed them. The Madisonian is following this example in our dealings with Mexico. The suggestions and the tone of the article are worthy the remaining portion of it.

"With such an example before the country of the effort of evincing a determination of enforcing her rights from a such a giant nation as France, will those in whom the power is vested of protecting the interests of the citizens and seeing their wrongs redressed, quietly permit the perfidy and treachery of the Mexican Government to pass by unnoticed? Shall those citizens who were, years ago, lawlessly deprived of their property, and for which restitution in part has been made under treaty, continue to have their property withheld from them by the debased, unwarrantable and perfidious act of the Mexican Government?"

"What was the course of policy pursued by the French Government under like circumstances? Why she sent her fleet into the harbor of Vera Cruz and bombarded the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, and took possession of it and the city of Vera Cruz.

Full and complete satisfaction of all the demands of the French was immediately made by the Mexican Government.

"We believe that it is quite easy for redress to be obtained from Mexico, by this country, without resorting to like extreme measures. Let Congress authorize the Executive to cause the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico to be rigidly blockaded by our vessels of war, and we venture the prediction that in sixty days every dollar of the balance of the indemnity money will be paid, as well as the obnoxious orders affecting the business of American citizens be annulled. In what way can the Home Squadron be more serviceably employed? Will the representatives of the nation permit the rights of the citizens to be trampled upon, be plundered of their property and the national honor and dignity to be insulted by an insolent despot, and fold their arms and take no measures to obtain redress? We hope not.

Important to the Girls.—The Free Will Baptist General Association, lately held in Plainfield, N. Y., resolved among other things, "that no enlightened Christian can innocently carry on courtship by late sitting." What will the girls say to that?

Stumped the Prophet.—A would-be prophet, down South, said lately, in one of his sermons, that, he was sent to redeem the world and all things therein. When upon a native pulled out two five dollar bills of a broken bank, and asked him to fork over the specie for them.

It is rumored that Gen. Lewis Cass, will be elected by the legislature of Michigan to the United States Senate.

Condition of the State Treasury.

By the politeness of Hon. Job Mann, State Treasurer (says the Harrisburg Union) we are enabled to furnish our readers with the subjoined interesting view of the financial condition of the State Treasury. It will be seen that on the 30th ultimo, the conclusion of the fiscal year, there was a balance remaining in the Treasury to the credit of the State of \$653,851 88.

Monthly Receipts at the Treasury of Pennsylvania, from December 1st, 1843, to November 30th, inclusive, viz:

Received in December, 1843,	\$230,932 66
January 1844,	224,526 26
February	77,846 06
March	111,382 67
April	143,417 28
May	199,872 42
June	203,756 46
July	201,669 08
August	166,136 82
September	195,535 12
October	123,191 46
November	374,494 63

\$2,331,765 53

Balance in the Treasury, 30th November, 1843, less the amount deposited in the U. S. Bank, on account of Huntington branch, and not available, viz:

Balance as reported,	\$459,571 50
Deduct deposits in U. S. Bank, 280,000 00	
	\$129,471 50

\$2,511,234 03

Monthly payments at the Treasury of Pennsylvania, from December 1st, 1843, to November 30th, inclusive, viz:

Payments in December, 1843,	\$141,385 29
January 1844,	168,798 60
February	75,769 07
March	88,661 61
April	163,109 64
May	159,276 27
June	197,463 93
July	298,609 89
August	59,634 52
September	118,377 68
October	294,555 75
November	100,751 63

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1844

\$683,851 88

\$2,511,237 03

There is a deposit of \$280,000 in the U. S. Bank, on account of the Huntington branch, not included in the above balance.

CANAL AND RAIL ROAD TOLLS.

The receipts into the State Treasury, arising from our public improvements, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1844, are as follows:

Canal Tolls,	\$578,404 45
Railroad Tolls,	16,475 05
Total,	\$1,461,325 84
For the year ending Nov 30, 1843,	1,019,401 15

INCREASE, \$144,924 69

STATE TAX.

The amount received into the State Treasury from the two mill tax on real and personal estate, up the fiscal year ending November 30 was

\$751,210 01	
Received from the same source during the previous fiscal year,	563,911 38

INCREASE, 197,298 63

SOUTH CAROLINA AGAIN.

In the South Carolina Senate, on the 16th instant, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Pickens, were passed unanimously:—Resolved, That this Senate considers the recent movement in the House of Representatives in Congress, in relation to the reception of petitions to abolish slavery in any portion of this confederacy, as calculated to endanger the peace of our State; as a flagrant outrage upon our rights; and as a dissolution of this Union.

Resolved, That on this subject we admit no legislative power in Congress, and that such legislation will be in fact a dissolution of the Federal Compact.

Resolved, That if there should be legislation of the Federal Congress, the Governor of this State is hereby requested to call the Legislature together, in order to decide upon the mode and manner in which we shall preserve and defend our ancient rights and liberties.

Mormonism.—The Springfield (Illinois) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says:

"It is mentioned here that Wood who acted as one of Joe Smith's counsel at the time of his death, is endeavoring to prevail on the prophet's wife to make a full exposure of Mormonism and to allow him to publish it; and that she has about consented so to do."

Misrepresentation Corrected.—The Nashville Union says Mr. Polk has not been compelled to leave his residence on account of the invasion of the office seekers. It says:

"The Journal's story of the 500 office hunters in Nashville from various parts of the Union; is more ridiculous and less true than the cowardly old Knight's enumeration in Prince Hal of the fifty men in his train."

DEMOCRACY.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

STURDAY, DEC. 28 1844

Remember the Printer.

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

Also a few bushels of POTATOES if delivered soon.

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

The COLUMBIA COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its Annual Convention in the German Church, Bloomsburg, on

Thursday, the 2d of January, 1845.

As matters of some moment will be before the Convention, it is desirable that there should be a full delegation.

Editors in the county will please publish the above notice.

J. RAMSEY,
JACOB KINNEY,
SECRETARIES.

BASE IMPOSITION.

Last week we published the notices of two marriages, the parties residing in Wilkesbarre. We done so, upon the authority of a letter received through the mail from that place, purporting to have been signed by Messrs. Bowman and Leclere, themselves. It turns out however to be a base and contemptible hoax, and we have forwarded to Wilkesbarre, the original letter received by us, hoping that the authors of this vile imposition may be ferrited out, and receive that punishment which such conduct so richly deserves—scatigation at every corner of the street, and then kicked into the middle of the next week.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The recommendation of the Presidential Electors in favor of this distinguished gentleman having a seat in the Cabinet of President Polk has drawn down upon them, the praise or censure of several of the democratic papers of this state. For ourselves, we can see no reasons, under any circumstances, why it was not perfectly proper for them to do so, they, speaking in their private, not public capacity. They, however, merely echoed the wishes and sentiments of nine tenths of the people of the State, could it be done without any injury to the interests of his constituents. They would all be much pleased, to lose his valuable services in the Senate, we should therefore object to his being transferred to a station, which would deprive them of the advantage of his eloquence in that body, or sustaining their interest, in the discussions that are surely to arise during the next Congress, upon questions of the most vital importance to the nation, as well as to our own state alone.

NEAL'S SATURDAY GAZETTE.

This valuable weekly miscellaneous newspaper is increasing in interest with every number, and the publishers appear determined to spare no pains to render it equal, if not superior, to any of its competitors. The last number come to us in a double form, as a Christmas offering, containing double the amount of matter in the usual paper.

On Saturday last, the Independent Treasury bill passed the house by a vote of 123 to 68. It was sent to the Senate on Monday. It will not probably pass that body during the present session.

TEXAS.

Several propositions are before both houses of Congress, for the admission of Texas into the Union. But the general impression prevails that none of them will pass during this winter, and that the measure will be postponed for the action of the next Congress.

The Legislature meets at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 7th day of January next.

South Carolina Legislature.—This body adjourned sine die on the 18th inst. On the 16th, Mr. Pickens offered a set of resolutions in the Senate denouncing the repeal by the U. S. House of Representatives of the 25th rule as a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the Southern States, &c. The resolutions passed the Senate unanimously, but were lost in the House by being laid on the table.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

It is said that the loco-motive steam whistle has been so improved as to commence shrieking when the water in the boiler gets too low.

ROARING CREEK CELEBRATION.

On Thursday, the 19th inst., a large number of Democrats from different parts of the county, assembled at the house of Anthony Dengler in Roaring-creek, for the purpose of celebrating the late Democratic victories. About three o'clock, the company sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. Dengler, in his usual good style.

After the removal of the cloth, a meeting was organized by calling,

STEPHEN BALDY, President.

AMZI BROWN, GEORGE FETTERMAN, DANIEL KELLER, Vice Presidents.

Henry Webb, William Bishop, Secretaries.

Whereupon, it was

Resolved—That the best resolutions are those that flow spontaneously from the heart, therefore we will resolve ourselves into a committee, and each introduce resolutions expressive of their sentiments by the way of toasts.

By H. Webb—The victory we celebrate—of equal interest and importance to the rights of the people with that obtained by the Democratic party in 1800 over the elder Adams, and his alien & sedition laws.

Wm. Bishop—Democratic principles. The Star of a Republican Government.

George Fetterman—J. K. Polk and G. M. Dallas. We hold their election to the two highest offices in the gift of the people, as a harbinger of brighter days to our republic and of the downfall of whiggery.

D. Keller—Gen. Jackson the servant of the people—the late election will enable him to say "now let thy servant depart in peace."

Owen D. Leib—The people, the only legitimate sovereigns—in the late elections they have shown that they are determined to maintain their rights.

Charles F. Mann—The Tariff of 1842 passed by Democratic votes; secured by the election of a Democratic President and Vice President.

A. Brown—May the freemen of Columbia county stand by their principles in 1848 as they did in 1844.

H. Webb—F. W. Hughes of Schuylkill—the people owe him much for the advocacy of their rights during the late election campaign.

John Hamer—T. W. Dorr, the advocate of the rights of man; the federalists of Rhode Island are determined he shall not propagate principles opposed to their interests, therefore have immured him for life.

Daniel Funk—John Tyler thought the second Washington for talents and democracy.

Michael R. Hower—Proud may be the names of Polk and Dallas, for third and by these names and democracy, the democratic principles of the Union are again reinstated.

Stephen Baldy—Charles A. Wickliff P. M. General—his annual report of the Post Office Department, show that President Tyler is capable of making a good selection of Cabinet officers.

John Moroney—Richard M. Johnson, the conqueror of Proctor and his British veterans on the river Thames—may his name be commemorated in the breasts of his countrymen with Washington and Jackson.

Peter Yeager—I propose the Whigs to use some Brandy going up Salt River and Coon-skins for handkerchiefs, the journey is long but Clay is there already.

Daniel Beaver—Salt River—We would recommend to our Whig friends, to take a little of E.quire Dengler's Brandy with them on their journey to those regions. The waters might not agree with their delicate stomachs.

John Rhodes—John Tyler was elected a Whig for Banks and Shipplasters, but acting on democratic principles discarded both.

John Hamer—Whig principles—in 1840 log cabins and hard cider, in 1844 Henry Clay was the embodiment of log cabins hard cider and all—so say the whigs.

George Fetterman—F. W. Hughes & Charles Frutley Esqrs.—The talented and able exponents of democratic measures. Our neighbors of Schuylkill owe them much—we believe them grateful.

Leonard Adams—The Tariff of '42 has made me vote for Polk and Dallas.

The Company—Our Host & Hostess—Our gratitude is due them for the beautiful table this day provided for us. We will not hereafter forget them.

The meeting having been ably addressed by Col. M. R. Hower, at an early hour separated, highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.

The resolution offered by a whig member of Congress from New York, Mr. Phoenix, lessening the protection on iron has been defeated in the house by a vote of 155 to 40.

MILITIA.

The bill providing for a volunteer militia system, the whole number of soldiers not to exceed 9000, has passed the New Hampshire House of Representatives. On the test vote the majority for the bill was 136.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

The Daily (Rochester, New York) Advertiser makes the following remarks.

Our government protects all modes of faith—proscribes none; and wherever politicians attempt to make creeds the basis of political compact, deserve the reprobation of all who would continue our government, as it was intended to be, a shield to the believer, and not the proscriber of his faith. This point should not be lost sight of for a moment, for it is the anchor of our political safety, as well as the barrier to persecution and religious ostracism. Conceding to all sects the right to contend earnestly for what they deem the faith, we protest the while against making our government the arbitrator of the case, or the punisher of any of the parties to this spiritual combat.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

The citizens of Florida are holding meetings and instructing their representative, Mr. Levy, to claim and demand its admission ingress, in accordance with the rights secured to the inhabitants of Florida by treaty of cession. They also say that the Indians in that Territory must be removed by the Government, and emphatically declare that they are in favor of re-annexing Texas. If Florida talks so spunky while a Territory, what will she do when she becomes a state?

The President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company has published a notice inviting proposals for the re-construction of their bridge across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, recently destroyed by fire. Proposals will be received at the office of the Company until the 25th of January, 1845.

METHODIST IN TENNESSEE.

The numbers within the bounds of the Tennessee Methodist Episcopal Conference, reported at its recent session, were: Whites 32,362, Colored 7,556, Local Elders 122, Local Deacons, 87, Local Preachers 168. Grand total—40,105. Increase 6000.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce mentions the features of the bill reported by the post office committee for reducing the rates of postage.

The Post office Committee reported a bill to day reducing the rates of postage to 5 cents for 500 miles, and 10 cents for any greater distance, and greatly reducing the postage on newspapers and periodicals.

The Treasury is to pay \$750,000 annually for five years, as an equivalent for the transportation of the public correspondence; after which it is to pay the same postage as private letters. I think the bill will pass the House without any difficulty. It adopts the penal bill of last session.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers the publisher may continue to send them until all that is due be paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill; and order their papers discontinued, without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is 'prima facie' evidence of fraud!

GREAT FIRE AT SALEM.

A slip from the office of the Salem (Mass.) Register, dated 2 o'clock, Wednesday, morning gives the particulars of one of the most destruction fires that has ever occurred in that city. It originated in the steam-sawing mill of Mr. Rufum, and was only arrested after nearly 50 buildings had been laid in ruins. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

GENEROSITY.

A gentleman residing on Fell's Point, Md. who won one hundred dollars on the late Presidential election, expended the whole sum a few days since, in the purchase of firewood for the use of the poor.

Surgical Operation under the influence of Magnets.

The editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer states that he witnessed on the 25th ult., a most difficult surgical operation, performed by Professor Dale, of students at the Cleveland Medical College.—The patient was a Dr. Sriver from Columbia county Ohio, quite an elderly man. It was an operation for tumor, situated under the lower jaw and partly in the neck near the right ear. In reference to the proceedings of the operator, the Plain Dealer has the following statement:

We had come in, just as the professor was putting the knife to the skin. He made two or three frightful gashes, seemingly, cutting the throat, and not a muscle of the old man was observed to move. We were astonished and we think the whole not less so than ourselves. The secret was, the patient was in a magnetic sleep. This fact of course was known by the professors but not by the spectators generally.

There stood, by the bleeding patient, (not suffering,) the magnetizer, who with the magic of Mesmer, had thrown his subject into pleasant dreams; and now while the knife of the bold surgeon was dashing away at his vitals and dripping with gore at his throat, he could say to the trembling nerves "be still," and all was quiet. What a triumph of mind over matter was there! The will of the magnetizer striking dumb even the living being and making his body the insensible subject of dissection! No agonising groans were heard usual from the conscious patient, to alarm and terrify the operator; he went quietly on without haste, and consequently with better effect. It lasted some fifteen minutes during which time there were frequent consultation among the professors, as it proved a magnificent case. It caused a frightful wound—a profusion of blood. The patient was removed to another room, still unconscious of pain and the operation, and when we left, he was assuring the magnetizer that he felt quite happy.

NATIVEISM IN OHIO.

The Senate of Ohio has passed a resolution, instructing the Representatives in Congress from that State to vote against any change in the naturalization law, by a vote of 24 to 1, democrats and whigs being of the same mind.

ALABAMA U. S. SENATOR.

The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, (Democrat) has been elected by the Legislature of Alabama, to fill the unexpired term in the Senate of the United States, vacated by Col. William R. King, on his acceptance of the mission to France. The vote stood: Lewis (Dem) 85, Hopkins (Whig) 42.

The Legislature of Virginia have passed resolutions instructing the senators to Congress from that state to vote in favor of the annexation of Texas.

U. S. LAND SALES IN OHIO.—It is stated that the alternative sections of land held by the United States, in the vicinity of the Miami Extension Canal, will be offered for sale at the Upper Sandusky, on the 6th of January, 1845. The minimum price is 2 1/2 per acre.

INDIANA U. S. SENATOR.

The election of Senator has been postponed to the 20th instant. The report that an election had taken place was therefore premature.

LAST APPEARANCE.

The Memphis Enquirer publishes Governor Jones' proclamation, announcing the election of the Whig Electors of Tennessee under the blazonry of that "same old roon," with the assurance that it would be positive by his last appearance for the season.

Editors sometimes deserve credit for their ingenious hints. Here's a specimen; which we quote

"There is a man, somewhere in Maine, who has been in the habit, for several years of celebrating his marriage by paying for his paper and christening his new born infants. He is said to be the most prosperous and happy man in the neighborhood. We wish there were more men happy from the same cause."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Sunday the first inst., as Mr. J. D. Balmat, of Fowler, was pursuing a deer in the woods, George Newton, a lad about 13 years of age, in company with two other boys, came upon the track of the deer about 8 rods forward of Mr. Balmat and took their position near a hemlock tree top. Young Newton had on a grey coat. Balmat seeing him through the brush, supposed it to be the deer, and shot him through the body. He fell instantly & died in about 30 minutes. The ball passed so near one of the other boys (after having passed through the body of the unfortunate victim) that he sensibly felt the wind.—Ogdensburg Sentinel.

A HEART IN THE WRONG PLACE.

Some students at Madrid, lately dissected a body, and found the heart on the right side!