

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

BLOOMSBURG, MARCH 8, 1845.

THE REMOVAL.

Mr. Editor:—By your courtesy would say a few words to your readers on the long agitated question of Removal.

1. The Removal of the County Seat from Danville to Bloomsburg, is a question of public buildings out of the proceeds of their sale if that amount is realized.

2. The County by the change of the seat of Justice gets new public buildings (and an acre of land) in place of the present old ones. Is not this a benefit to the tax payers? Let them think of it and consult their best interest by voting for the Removal.

3. All the citizens of the Eastern townships,—Brier Creek, Millin, &c. will save 20 miles travel every time they are called on to attend Courts, or transact business at the County Seat. Will not this be a great convenience and a great benefit?—Are not the expenses, the time labor saved in this respect to the citizens of the eastern townships by the change a very evident and a very important benefit to them? Let them answer by their votes.

4. The seat of Justice by the change will be fairly and satisfactorily located at or near the centre of the County—and is not this very desirable? What a great amount of agitation the location of the seat of justice at one edge of the County has caused for 33 years. The location was altogether wrong. Let it now be altered by the votes of the citizens and placed where it should have been originally—especially as Danville can interpose no just objection.

The bill provides that upon the tickets voted there shall be the words 'for Bloomsburg,'—or—'for Danville.' Can it be possible that the citizens of the eastern townships will vote directly 'for Danville' on the opposite side of the county, & compel themselves and their descendants (perhaps for half a century or more) to travel 20 miles to attend Courts, & transact business, when they could have voted for Bloomsburg, and where it should have been put when the county was created.

THETA.

THE REMOVAL.

This long agitated question is now about to be settled in accordance with justice and the wishes of the people of Columbia county.—Thirty-three years is a pretty long lease for the unjust location of the Seat of Justice, and we truly rejoice that it is now in the power of the people of the County to place it in a central, a just and a convenient situation. To all the citizens of this end of the County the Removal ought to be acceptable, and we trust to see all of them cordially and warmly joining together in its favor. The benefits we will derive from the Removal are plainly to be seen, and as the measure now stands, it is stripped of all just objections as any one will see by examining the bill. We get good new county buildings and we get them put up where they should have been in the first place; and all this too free of any expense to us.—We are not taxed as we will be to repair and re-build in case Danville should continue to be the County Seat. We get rid of paying contributions to the people of Danville, who obtained the public building originally by management and have held them ever since against our wishes. The seat of justice will be located fairly, and we at this end of the County will save in future a great deal of travel, time and expense in travelling to the Courts and transacting business with the county officers. More soon.—The Columbia Enquirer.

A REGULAR HEROINE.

It is stated that the daughter of Jephthah Sanborn, a Judge of one of the new Courts of Iowa, has shot two full grown bears the past winter. The animals came prowling about her father's premises in the absence of any of the men folks, when Miss S. up with a rifle and shot them. Oh! Jephthah, Judge of Iowa, what a daughter hast thou!

The Morris Canal.—Three thousand men are to be placed on this canal, to enlarge it to a capacity for passing sixty thousand tons, as soon as the weather will permit.

PASSAGE OF THE JOINT RESOLUTIONS ANNEXING TEXAS TO THE U. STATES.—We this week present the important intelligence of the passage of the annexation resolutions by the Senate, by a majority of 200 votes. It will be seen that there is an amendment by Mr. Walker, leaving it optional with the President of the United States, either to submit the resolutions to Texas as an overture on the part of the U. States for admission, or to negotiate with the Republic for admission, and amendments allowing are the following:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence as to its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic, and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient territory to be admitted into the Union, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri line, shall be admitted into the Union, without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

When Mr. Archer concluded.—Mr. Walker moved to amend the joint resolution by adding thereto the following:—

And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the U. States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic: then—

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted by the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

The pressing for an immediate vote upon this amendment (which is substantially Mr. Benton's last proposition) gave rise to some feeling in the Senate, and in the end, it was determined to take a recess before voting upon the question.

At six o'clock the Senate again assembled. Or the question to agree to the amendment of Mr. Walker, above stated, the votes were as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Aitchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates,

Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Hungdon, Jarman, Mangum, Miller, Moorehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—25.

So the amendment was agreed to. On the question of ordering the Resolutions to a third reading—The yeas were as follows—Ashley, Aitchison, Atherton, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannan, Colquitt, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Hungdon, Jarman, Mangum, Miller, Moorehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—25.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill was then read a third time amidst a profound silence; without the yeas and nays being called for and passed.

Though the lobbies were crammed; and the galleries packed with an anxious and interested multitude of people, a perfect dignity and decorum characterized the whole proceedings of this memorable night.

The reader will learn from the preceding statement of the Senate's proceedings, that the Joint Resolutions of the House of Representatives for the admission of Texas into the Union, having acquired the support of Mr. Benton and others by incorporating his last project as an alternative to the provision of the House resolution has passed the Senate by a majority of two votes; in effect by one vote, as a change of one vote would have reversed the decision by producing an equality of votes.

The Texas resolutions have passed both Houses of Congress. The subject on coming from the Senate was immediately taken up by the House and passed by a vote of 132 to 76. Various attempts were made in the House to defeat the measure, but the friends of it carried it through in spite of all opposition.

So the amendment of the Senate was concurred in.

Mr. McConnell moved to reconsider the vote, and on this demanded the previous question.

The demand for the previous question was seconded; the main question was ordered, and being taken was decided in the negative.

Thus the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States is finally passed and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

TEXAS—THOS. JEFFERSON.

This Globe of the 17th contains the following Letter from Thomas Jefferson relative to Texas which the reader will find important as regards the present state of the case.

MONTICELLO, May, 14, 1820.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 3d received, and always with welcome. These texts of truths relieve me from the floating falsehoods of the public papers. I confess to you that I am sorry for the non-ratification of the Spanish treaty. Our assent to it has proved our desire to be on friendly terms with Spain; their dissent, the imbecility and malignity of their government towards us. We have placed them in the wrong in the eyes of the world, and that is well; but to us the province of Texas will be the richest State of the Union, without any exception. Its southern part will make more sugar than it can consume and the Red river on the north is the luxuriant country on earth. Florida, moreover, ours; every nation in Europe considers it such of right; we need not care for its occupation in time of peace, and in war the first cannon makes it ours without offence to any body. The friendly disavowal of Russia and France as well as the change of government in Spain, now insured require a further and respectful forbearance. While their request will rebut the plea of prescriptive possession, it will give us a right to their approbation when taken in the maturity of circumstances. I really think, too, that neither the state of our finances, the condition of our country, nor the public opinion, urges us to precipitation into war. The treaty has had the valuable effect of strengthening our title to Texas, because the cession of the Floridas in exchange for Texas imports an acknowledgment of our right to it. This province, moreover, the Floridas, and possibly Cuba, will join us on the acknowledgment of their independence—a measure to which their new government will probably accede voluntarily. But why should I be saying all this to you of whose mind all the circumstances of this affair have had possession for years? I shall be happy to see you here finally, it would be a day of jubilee; but our days are all numbered, and mine are not many. God bless you and preserve you much as you can.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

THE JUNE BUG LETTERS. MADISON, Jan. 25—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 delivered soon. From those who have promised Lumber one and a quarter pine boards will be received if delivered soon.

NEW ELECTION DISTRICTS. The new township of MAINE, out of parts of Catawissa and Millin, has been made an election district; the township and general elections to be held at the house of Isaiah Shuman.

The new township of CENTRE, out of parts of Bloom and Briercreek, has also been made an election district, the township and general elections to be held at the house of John Hess.

NEW STATES. The bill erecting the Territories of Iowa and Florida into States, has finally passed both houses and become a law of the land. These, together with Texas, will increase the number of States of the Union to twenty nine.

NEW JUDGES. Stephen Baldy, Esq. and Samuel Oaks, Esq. have been nominated by the Governor, as Associate Judges for this county.

THE REMOVAL. In our columns of to day will be found the Removal bill; it having been signed by the Governor, it only awaits the approval of the people of the county of Columbia, to become a permanent law of the land. That it will receive that approval there is no doubt in the minds of any men at all acquainted with the feelings of the people upon the question; indeed, it is admitted, by almost every person with whom we converse, both friends and foes, that the bill will be sustained by a vote of at least TWO to ONE, the croakings of a few individuals in Danville to the contrary notwithstanding.

To the bill itself, we would especially recommend your own, that you may so understand its provisions, as to be able to refute the various misrepresentations in regard to it, that will be set afloat on the eve of the election by its opponents. It is needless for us to warn the people to be on their guard against the base stratagems of certain gentlemen in Danville, to defeat this measure, as their former course, is so well known that no man will be surprised at any means they may adopt even to taking of negro votes. We therefore again repeat, read the bill for yourselves.

Charley Cook in referring to the fact, that appropriations have been made to furnish the President's house, accuses the democratic party of finding fault with the whigs for making an appropriation for the same purpose at the time of the election of Gen. Harrison. This is not true. The whigs, previous to the election denounced the democrats for having extravagantly furnished the President's House with gold spoons &c. but as soon as Harrison was elected, changed their tune and declared the furniture unfit for use, and made an appropriation of several thousand dollars to render it decent. It was this disgraceful depreciation, and not the appropriation, that the democrats found fault with. They said before, and they said then, that the house required new furniture, and voted for the appropriation, and did not, like the whigs now one way, and look the other. Come Charley, try again.

APPOINTED. The Secretary of the Navy has appointed A. B. Warford, Esq. of Dauphin county, to be the Chief Engineer of the Government works at Memphis Tennessee.

SCARCITY OF MEMBERS. On Tuesday evening the U. S. Senate met at five o'clock, when the Chair called Mr. Simons to order, he being the only Senator present. Mr. Simons laughed, and moved the Senate adjourn, but the Chair could not entertain the motion, it being impossible to split Mr. Simons into a majority and minority. After a while, however, other Senators arrived, when the consideration of the Texas resolutions was resumed.

ORIGINAL. The June Bug Letters. LETTER III. MADISON, Jan. 25—1845. DEAR NEPHEW.

To wile away a few of the idle, and therefore tedious hours that almost necessarily hang on the hands of a man of my age, I propose to write to you weekly, or at least once a fortnight. I will not have news enough to fill my weekly sheet; and shall therefore try to assist you in your studies, or attempt to give you some information in regard to morals, politics which (as I hope) may be of use to you in the regulation of your conduct in regard to individuals, and to society in general. Old men are not necessarily gloomy and morose, and so I hope you will not find my letters so grave as to be forbidding, though I trust they will not be so light as to be trifling.

You are now on that happy, but dangerous hillside in the pathway of human life, from which men neither look on the past with regret, on the present with distaste, nor on the future with solicitude. Reviewing your life from the earliest recollections to the present, you find no dark stain, no irretrievable error, to cause you to shrink from the review. May you in every part of life be able to look back with similar feelings! The present does not press upon you with a multitude of cares to distract and perplex the mind, and the future, I have no doubt, appears to you like a garden of sweets of indefinite extent and matchless beauty, opening to receive you. Happy is the season of youth, and I hope you enjoy all its innocent pleasures; but it is neither desirable nor possible that its peculiar pleasures should last. Childhood had its rapturous delights, but they passed away gradually, and without causing you sorrow at their departure, for you lost a taste for them. You can now find no amusement in chasing a butterfly, or in riding on a flexile reed, though you are stronger, and better able to bear the fatigue of such sports now, than in childhood. In a similar manner will the amusements of to day, in a few years, cease to afford you pleasure, but they will be followed by the more solid, and sober engagements of middle age. I say this, not to cause you to neglect and despise the pleasures of youth, since that would be to insult him who has given you the desire and ability to enjoy them, but to teach you, that a method is coming, and you may as well make some preparations for it.

Nature, while we are unable to choose being ignorant of the nature, and relations of objects around us, kindly gives to the most trifling objects, the power to charm. A straw is enough to call forth a joyous laugh from a child yet unable to walk, and a top, a whip or a paper cap delights those a little older. Nature takes care that we shall be happy while we are unable to help ourselves, but when our minds become able to compare, and choose between objects she takes from butterfies, and tops their power to charm us, in order that our happiness may, to a certain extent, depend upon our own choice. If you are then to depend upon yourself, what will best promote your happiness, (in this word I sum up all your true interests of every kind) you perceive it is necessary, that you know the nature, properties and relations of all the objects around you, since without such knowledge, your choice will be only guessing.

What a field of study is before you, perfectly unbounded! What I have said is only a round-about way of telling you, that knowledge is of inestimable value, and that your happiness, and usefulness in life very much depend on what you know.

The thought that so much remains to be learned perhaps may frighten you, as I have known it do many others; but you should rather rejoice than grieve. As bread is the food of the body, so knowledge is the food of the mind; and as one loaf of bread will not sustain the body long, so a small stock of knowledge will keep the mind in health and vigour but a short time.—Therefore, when you see that so much remains to be learned, you should rejoice to think that there is no danger of a mental famine, if you are disposed to reach out your hand to the splendid banquet before you.

Your affectionate Uncle, AMOS CORBON. To JAMES BAGBY.

There is now on the stocks at Pittsburg an iron forty four gun steam frigate, of about 1100 tons, to be ship-rigged, and propelled on Lieut. Hunter's plan. This will be the largest iron vessel ever built in the United States. She will not be launched until next season.

The Work of Congress.—The 25th Congress closes its session to day, says the Philadelphia Ledger of March 3. The present Congress has been engaged this session in some very important measures, among which are the annexation of Texas and the Postage Reform Bill. The former has been carried after the most strenuous and determined opposition by a majority of fifty six. This settles that vexed question. How it will be received by Mexico and other nations cannot be predicted now; neither is it essential to know or care so long as it has been effected honorably and justly and with the mutual consent of the parties, both of whom were competent to act for themselves and had the undoubted right to do so. The passage of the joint resolutions will be lauded with enthusiastic approbation over the whole country.—There is no measure upon which the people were so united—none that they more ardently desired to be successful! The Postage Bill has also been passed by both Houses and only needs the signature of the President to become a law. In the Senate on Saturday it was amended so as to give members of Congress the privilege to receive and send letters free of postage thirty days after the session of Congress. The House concurred in this amendment and the bill may now be considered a law. It proposes, as we have already stated, to go into effect on the 1st of July next, and fixes the rate of postage at five cents for any single letter not over three hundred miles and ten cents for over that distance. This is a very considerable change; and though the rates are not so small as some desired and contended for, yet we think they are reduced to as low a point as would be prudent, until the experiment shall be tried and its operation be more clearly perceived. The reduction is a step in reform which can be followed up at future sessions until we have perfected and procured the best postage system in the world.

The other bills which have been before Congress have, all the important ones, been acted upon. The General Appropriation Bill has passed. The bill making appropriation for the Naval service in the Senate, on Saturday was read a third time and passed. The Army Appropriation Bill was considered but was not disposed of when the House adjourned. It will probably pass to day. The bill for altering the Naturalization Laws will not be touched the present session, and some other bills will probably remain among the unfinished business. The passage alone of the Texas resolutions and the Postage bill entitles Congress to the gratitude of the people.

Mr. Pratt Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, being attacked for making certain purchases for the President's House, thus defended himself:—

It is true (said Mr. P.) he had directed a set of curtains to be put up in the President's House because he was ashamed, and every decent man ought to be ashamed of those that were there. He had directed the finest that could be procured; yes, the finest and most becoming the place; and he told the upholsterer that if the Government did not pay for them he would; and he meant to do it. He did not give the order as Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings but as an individual, as a private gentleman; he had taken the responsibility and he meant to stand by it; and if the Government did not pay for the curtains he would. He then turned to Mr. H. and very emphatically asked of him: 'Now sir, have you ever done so much for your country?' (Much laughter.)

OREGON AND CHINA.

In the petition forwarded to Congress by Mr. Whitney of New York; praying for a grant of land 60 miles in width and 2160 in length, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific; to aid him in the construction of a Railroad through the grant; and for a survey of the route at the public expense, the distances are thus given—

New York to Lake Michigan	840 miles.
Lake Michigan to the Pacific	2,160
Total from N. Y. to the Pacific	3,000
Hence to the Sandwich Islands	2,100
Sandwich Islands to Amoy	4,100
Total from New York to Amoy	9,200
Distance by the present route	17,000
The estimated distance to Japan is 600 miles less. Time required on the new route—8 days from New York to the Pacific 22 days to Amoy—in all all 30 days from N. York to China. The estimated cost of the road is \$95,000,000.	