

our social and moral character. Because every new position, in which you place an individual, whether in adversity or prosperity, presents a new phase of human nature, and unfolds other features of character which, by culture and exercise, acquire a hardness, a tone and consistency. Hence, the secret of the success of him, who is usually styled the self-made man, over the mere bantling of fashion and fortune. The continually changing scenes, which the former has to encounter, arouse his activity and energy, and present an accumulation of motives, that project him far onward along the path of life, with an impetus which the other never feels. Moreover, membership brings men of all degrees to society, as well as those of different faith, religious or political, together. As has been observed, nothing so much tends to engender fanaticism, bigotry and narrow hearted selfishness, associating only with those who agree with us in sentiment, until we mistake our prejudices, narrow and disgusting sectarian zeal, for fervid piety; and the bitter political opponent, for patriotic principle. By collision, we discover as much virtue in one party as the other that asmes are nothing, save to the ignorant, the self conceited and bigoted and this mutual perception of good intention in each, induces that sociability and interchange of courtesy, and benefits, which are the cement and bands of concord, public and private.

These are the fundamental principles of Odd-Fellowship. Upon these principles we build our moral superstructure, to teach them, we have instituted a ceremonial which would lose its impressiveness for being made public, and fail to effect its object. To make our association independent of human, dialects and tongues, we have established an expressive language of signs, by which Odd-Fellows may converse without understanding one word that might be orally uttered. That the Institution, by its adaptation to the condition and wants of the world, has been effective in mitigating their violence, a thousand facts attest.

No one institution has done more in the cause of humanity than it has, we are willing to test the matter by comparison of statistics. It has given more money to the poor, relieved more distressed widows, educated more orphan children, and in short, paid more attention to the sick, the suffering, and the sorrowing, than any other organization, but we give the food and raiment. How often has the grateful smile of the sleepless wife cheered us in our vigils at the sick couch, and how have we caught new zeal at the noble constancy displayed by woman's love, and the widow, as she has sat by her desolate hearth-stone, has in her prayers sent up a petition to God for Odd-Fellowship, the orphan has remembered the Institution to venerate and bless it as an alma mater to his tender years. Can that be other than good, that the weeping, watching wife blesses, for which the widow's prayers go up on high, and in which the poor orphan rejoices? No my brethren. Oh! let me be censured—let me bear the odium which such deeds may bring—let the cold-hearted cynic taunt such emotions of burning charity—let me be ostracized with Aristides, from Athens—but the very sheet upon which is inscribed the vote of banishment, shall record the glory of the exile, and the hand that signs the sentence, shall unwittingly record the triumph of virtue, and the foundation of defence, and erect around the courts of your temple walls more durable than brass or marble, for their protection the arm of Jehovah, will be bare, and holy watchers will stand upon the battlement, to cheer the laborer with the entwining cry, all is well! And are not these defenses everywhere erected? From a thousand towers in our own loved land, the banner of Odd-Fellowship is spreading its bright folds to the breeze, and the cry is onward! still onward! thus shall it continue until human passions shall be subdued by the nobler principles of our nature, and human crime expire beneath the blaze of universal love. *Magna est veritas et prevaleat.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer states that a negro woman in that town was taken on Saturday with a vomiting and threw up an animal resembling a dog, about an inch and a half long, with tail, ears and every thing else, except hair, belonging to the canine race. On Sunday, the woman was seized with another vomiting fit, and threw up four animals of the same description as the one thrown up on Saturday. They were alive when thrown up; and have been preserved in spirits.

In investigating this extraordinary phenomenon, the inquirer should extend to the shop of the sausage maker of the town.

Indian war, (says the Houston Telegraph) it appears, is now raging along the whole line of the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

JUNE 28, 1845.

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. JACKSON.—The Nashville Republican of the 11th instant, says:—Yesterday every place of business was closed, and our citizens, for the most part, went up to the Hermitage to pay the last solemn rites to the distinguished dead. A very large concourse assembled from the town and country, and a most impressive and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Edgar. The body was borne to the grave by the pall bearers appointed by the meeting on Thursday, and without ostentation or parade, but in the midst of silence and tears, was placed by the side of her whom in life he had loved so well. A public meeting has been called by the Mayor of Baltimore to make suitable arrangements for paying appropriate honors to the illustrious dead. Similar arrangements are noticed in the newspapers of other cities. There seems to be a general and grateful recollection of the services which the deceased rendered to his country, and a warm desire to testify the feeling in all quarters.

GEN. JACKSON IN FLORIDA AND THE SPANISH GOVERNOR.—In the New York Court of Errors, which when the death of Gen. Jackson was announced, the Chancellor made the following remarks, doing justice to Gen. Jackson for an act for which he has been greatly censured:

"He said it was not his province to speak of General Jackson as a soldier or civilian; that would be done by others qualified for the task. As a judge, however, he could not pass over one fact which he could vouch for. When General Jackson was in Florida, it is well known, he came in collision with the former Spanish Governor, and his conduct on that occasion had been much censured, but without just cause. The facts, as he understood them and as they appeared when investigated by a committee of Congress, of which he (the Chancellor) was a member, fully satisfied him that the course pursued by General Jackson was not only legal but just."

General Jackson was invested with the same power as the Governor-in-Chief at Havana, including the judicial as well as the Executive and military. The Spanish ex-Governor retained in his possession certain papers of great importance to the rights of an orphan girl, whose inheritance was under litigation. General Jackson issued an order as Judge, for the production of the papers, and when the order was disobeyed, he enforced it by committing the recusant to prison.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.—We see, by the N. Y. Journals, that the Historical Society of the city have had a meeting and discussion relative to the funeral obsequies of General Jackson. The Society did itself the honor to pass resolutions, appointing a Committee to co-operate with the Common Councils and other public bodies in their arrangements for suitable observances. But there were some spirits in that body who showed their illiberality and vindictiveness, by opposing the measure. One individual named Pessenden, even indulged in a gross attack upon the character of the deceased patriot, and made some indecent allusion to his sins and his repentance. The hisses and other marks of disapprobation which interrupted his remarks were a just and deserved rebuke. Mr. Charles King also opposed the resolution. How different was the conduct of a really great man—that of Daniel Webster—the following remarks will show:—

MR. WEBSTER'S REMARKS.—Nothing could be more natural or proper than that this Society should take a respectful notice of the death of so distinguished a member of its body. As I am accustomed occasionally to meet the Society, and to enjoy the communications that are made to it, and proceed from it, illustrative of the history of the country & its government, I have the pleasure in being present at this time also, and on this occasion, on which an element so mournful mingles itself. Gen. Andrew Jackson has been from an early period conspicuous in the service and in the councils of the country, though not without long intervals, so far as respects his connection with the General Government. It is fifty years, I think, since he was a member of the Congress of the U. S. and at the instant, sir, I do not know whether there be living an associate of Gen. Jackson in the House of Representatives of the United States at that day, with the exception of the distinguished and venerable gentleman who is now President of this Society. I recollect only of the Congress of '96, at his moment now living, but one (Mr. Gallatin,) though I may be mistaken. General Jackson, Mr. President, while he lived, and his memory and character now that he has deceased, are presented

to his country and the world in different views and relations. He was a soldier—a general officer—and acted no unimportant part in that capacity. He was raised, by repeated elections, to the highest station in the civil government of his country, and acted a part certainly not obscure nor unimportant in that character and capacity. In regard to his military services, I participate in the general sentiment of the whole country and I believe of the world. That he was a soldier of dauntless courage, great daring and perseverance—an officer of skill, and arrangement, for foresight, are truths universally admitted. During the period in which he administered the general government of the country, it was my fortune, during the whole period of it, to be a member of the Congress of the United States, and, as I well know, it was my misfortune not to be able to concur with many of the most important measures of his administration.

Entertaining himself his own views and with a power of impressing his own views to a remarkable degree upon the convictions and approbation of others, he pursued such a course as he thought expedient in the circumstances in which he was placed. Entertaining on many questions of great importance different opinions, it was of course my misfortune to differ from him, and that difference gave me great pain, because, in the whole course of my public life, it has been far more agreeable to me to support the measures of the government than to be called upon by my judgment and sense of what was best to be done to oppose them. I desire to see the government acting with an unity of spirit in all things relating to its foreign relations, especially and generally in all great measures of its domestic policy as far as is consistent with the exercise of perfect independence amongst its members. But if it was my misfortune to differ from General Jackson on many or most of the great measures of his administration, there were occasions, and those not unimportant, in which I felt it my duty, and according to the highest sense of that duty, to conform to his opinions, and support his measures. There were junctures in his administration—periods which I thought important and critical—in which the views that he felt to be his duty to adopt corresponded entirely with my sentiments in regard to the protection of the best interests of the country, and the institutions under which we live, and I measure the same cordial support as I had never differed from him before, and expected never to differ from him again. That General Jackson was a marked character—a strong character—that he had a very remarkable influence over other men's opinions—that he had great perseverance and resolution in civil as well as in military administration, all admit. Nor do I think that the candid amongst mankind will ever doubt that it was his desire—mingled with whatsoever portion of a disposition to be himself instrumental, in that exaltation—to elevate his country to the highest prosperity and honor. There is one sentiment, particularly, to which I recur always with a feeling of approbation and gratitude. From an early period of his undertaking to administer the affairs of the government, he uttered a sentiment dear to me—expressive of a truth of which I am most profoundly convinced—a sentiment setting forth the necessity, the duty, and the patriotism of maintaining the union of these States (Applause.)

Mr. President, I am old enough to recollect the deaths of all the Presidents of the U. S. who have departed this life, from Washington down. There is no doubt that the death of an individual who has been so much the favorite of his country, and partaken so largely of its regard as to fill that high office at ways produces—has produced hitherto a strong impression upon the public mind. That is right. It is right that such should be the impression upon the whole community, embracing those who particularly approved and those who did not particularly approve the political course of the deceased. All these distinguished men have been chosen of their country. They have fulfilled their station and duties upon the whole, in the series that have gone before us, in a manner reputable and distinguished. Under their administration in the course of fifty or sixty years, the government, generally speaking has prospered, and under the government the people have prospered. It becomes then all to pay respect when men thus honored are called to another world. Mr. President, we may well indulge the hope and belief that it was the feeling of the distinguished person who is the subject of these resolutions, in the solemn days and hours of closing life, that it was his wish that if he had committed few or more errors in the administration of the government, their influence might cease with him; and that whatever of good he had done, might

be perpetrated. Let us cherish the same sentiment. Let us act upon the same feeling; and whatever of true honor and glory he acquired, let us all hope that it will be his inheritance forever! And whatever of good example, or good principle, or good administration, he has established, let us hope that the benefit of it may also be perpetual.

Mr. Webster then resumed his seat amid general but subdued expressions of applause.

DEMOCRAT.
"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR."
BLOOMSBURG:
SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1845.

Fee Bills

FOR JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES, Printed on a sheet for the purpose of Posting up in their Offices.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. The Law requires Justice and Constable to have his bill of fees posted up in his office.

—ALSO—
Blanks for CONSTABLE SALES.

CELEBRATION.

The approaching anniversary of our National Independence, will be celebrated by the "Young Men's Club," of Bloomsburg and citizens, at the German Church. The exercise will commence at four o'clock in the afternoon; and be concluded in the following order:—

Declaration of Independence by H. Mos

Orator by C. R. Bucklew.

Address by Doct. D. N. Scott.

Eulogy upon Gen. Andrew Jackson, by R. W. Weaver.

The citizens generally are invited to attend.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION, AT ORANGEVILL.

We have been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to mention, that a Sunday School Celebration will be held at the neighboring Schools to attend, and participate in the festivities of the day. The procession is to be formed at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the Schools are requested to be present at that hour. Several Addresses may be expected.

4th of July.

Is to be observed in a fitting and appropriate manner in this vicinity, by the Sunday School of the German Church and of the Episcopal Church, and a Union Sunday School celebration at Orangeville.

By a notice above it will be seen that several addresses are to be delivered at the German Church, by members the "Young Men's Club" of Bloomsburg. We hope to see a large assemblage, as a rich treat may be expected, from the talent enlisted on this occasion.

BLOOMSBURG POST OFFICE.

JUNE 28, 1845.
On the first day of July next, the new post-office law goes into operation, by which postage is so much reduced as to render credit upon letters entirely out of the question.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that from and after that date the subjoined rules will govern this office.

1. The Postage on all letters must be invariably paid on delivery.
2. No letter will be sent from this office and marked "paid," unless the postage is actually advanced.
3. The Postage on all pamphlets, whether periodical, or not, to be paid when delivered.
4. The postage on occasional newspapers and pamphlets must be paid when taken, or they will be retained.
5. By law the postage on newspapers is payable quarterly in advance, but this rule will be relaxed, if desired, in favor of those who pay promptly at the end of each quarter.

All letters for transmission must be deposited in the office, agreeably to law, half an hour before the usual time of closing the mail.

The above regulations have been adopted to meet the exigencies of the new law, and they will be found to operate beneficially to the public, and save the postmaster from actual loss and much unnecessary trouble.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The Washington Union, in alluding to the appointment of the Hon. Louis McLane as Minister to England, says that the negotiation about Oregon has not been, and probably will not be, transferred to London.

North Branch Canal.

Run up the flag to the mast head—Give nine cheers for the north! The stock is all taken, and the coal fields of Wyoming and Lackawana are now open for the market of the great west and the Canadas. Huzza—huzza—Daylight has dawned upon the long neglected and almost forgotten North, and the great Mineral wealth of the region has now found an outlet. We are overjoyed, and can hardly realize the facts as they are. Every face we meet is lighted up with smiles—and our town resembles a day of jubilee. It is a day of jubilee, and the people have more cause of congratulation than any event that has ever occurred in the North. The coal and iron fields of the Wyoming and Lackawana have no competitor. They disturb no operations elsewhere, and there can be no jealousies.

We are sorry, truly sorry, that this great work could not have been finished by the Commonwealth. It is a mistaken policy and the immense toll about to be received by the company will show our legislators, that they have been a penny wise and a pound foolish. But so it is; and it cannot be helped. It is now in the hands of a company—the best one hundred miles of canal in Penn'a, and not only this, but four millions of the Commonwealth's money with it. However, we are indeed glad that there is now a glorious hope of the consummation of this great work—and that, in a few months, our coal will find its way to its proper and legitimate market—the great west.

Our people now will not murmur at the assessment of taxes—the farmer will receive a good price for his produce—the miner for his coal, and the laborer for his hire. A bright prospect opens upon us and the day of general prosperity is at hand. Some there undoubtedly are, who will carp and groan at the idea of monopolies, and corporations, and fight the hand that carries bread to their mouths—those who have ever stood in the threshold of the Country's improvements with a drawn sword in their hand. The great mass of the people rejoice that the time is come when the spade and wheelbarrow are again to be put in motion in the big ditch, and when the hopes and anticipations of years are about to be realized.—The North Branch is to go on to completion—speedily completion. Yes this day—the 17th of June, 1845. Ten thousand shares of stock have been subscribed—the whole amount of the capital—and Ten thousand dollars paid in—the amount required by the act of the General Assembly.

We are glad indeed to see the commendable spirit manifested by the people in their subscriptions. It looked as though they were in earnest, and that they were willing to act with the mind of liberal and enterprising men.

Although the greater part of the stock was taken from abroad, still the people of Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna and Bradford entered into it with the right spirit. We thank them, in the name of the good people of Northern Penn'a, we thank them and while our individual interest is comparatively small, still we feel as though thousands were added to the fortunes of the people between this and the New York line.

Since the establishment of the Luzerne Democrat, we have been unceasingly advocating in our columns the vast importance of securing the construction of the North Branch Canal. A week has hardly passed but a column or two has been devoted to the subject. If our efforts have availed nothing, we have the consolation of at least having discharged our duty, and we now have the satisfaction of witnessing this day the entire subscription of the stock.

Three times three we again say for this day's business: An important day in the history of this Country, and which will long be remembered. You, gentlemen, who own coal land, make a memorandum that from and after the 17th June, 1845, you added fifty per cent. to the value of your coal. You, gentlemen, who depend on the culture of the soil, make the same, and our word for it, what we say will be verified to the letter. Huzza—Huzza—Huzza for the North Branch.—*Luz. Dem.*

It is said that California is one of the most fertile and beautiful places on the face of the earth. Three crops of wheat each year can be raised.

MORE IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES OF IRON ORE.

Several persons, among whom was Eli Trego, Esq. of Danville, well known for his extensive and practical knowledge in every thing pertaining to the Iron business of Pennsylvania, have this week been engaged in making a thorough search for Iron Ore in Union county, near this Borough. They announce, as the results of their examination, that they have discovered Iron Ore of the very best qualities and inexhaustible quantities and apparently more favorable for mining operations than any of the neighboring Iron districts.—Several extensive veins of rich Ore were discovered upon the land belonging to the heirs of Dan Caldwell, four miles above Milton, from thence they traced the Ore in a Southwesterly direction upon the farms of Messrs. Hatfield, Derham, Brown, Finny and Spotts, within two and a half miles of Milton. The above named gentlemen have all made partial excavations and all without exception realized their most sanguine anticipations in finding veins of rich Ore in apparent abundance.—The conviction was forced upon the minds of those engaged in the search that nothing is wanting but men of capital to lay hold of the inducements that so abundantly present themselves, to make the neighborhood of Milton rival in a very short time any of the other Iron districts of the State in enterprise, and successful manufacturing operation. A more desirable location for Furnaces, Rolling mills, Factories, &c. can hardly be conceived than that of the Caldwell property at the mouth of White Deer Creek, a water power surpassed probably by none in the State, and Ore, Limestone and Wood in abundance, separated from the Canal only by the width of the Susquehanna river, the enterprising capitalist can hardly ask for greater or more permanent inducement than are held out for profitable investments.—*Miltonian.*

INDIAN MURDERS AND WIFE STEALING.

The St. Louis Republican mentions the following incidents as occurring in the Indian country. Those red skins are almost as bad as civilized individuals:

The Davenport Gazette says that quite an excitement has been created at Red Rock by the murder of three Indians. It seems that two Indians of the Sauk stole the wife of an Iowa chief and brought her to Red Rock. The great mass of the people rejoice that the time is come when the spade and wheelbarrow are again to be put in motion in the big ditch, and when the hopes and anticipations of years are about to be realized.—The North Branch is to go on to completion—speedily completion. Yes this day—the 17th of June, 1845. Ten thousand shares of stock have been subscribed—the whole amount of the capital—and Ten thousand dollars paid in—the amount required by the act of the General Assembly.

PATENT BRICK PRESS.

A splendid Brick Press, of the most simple and beautiful construction, capable of pressing one thousand bricks per hour, with comparatively little labor, has been invented by Jeffery Smedley, machinist, of Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

YANKEISM.

The New Orleans Picayune states that a shrewd Yankee has been selling "purely vegetable pills" through the southern country at a great rate. They were nothing more nor less than common garden peas, dipped in a solution of powdered liquorice.

The Integral Phalanx, a Fourier Association, have purchased a location in Butler County, Ohio, for the settlement of their society. The domain they have selected for this purpose is in all respects one of the most advantageous locations which can be found in the whole State.

An order has been received by Captain Shoemaker, on Lork Island, to have the U. S. Arms in readiness for instant removal. Officers and soldiers are being constantly removed from the stations above there, to the south and south-western posts.

A lot of ground in Wood street, Pittsburg, in the burnt district, 40 feet front by 60 feet deep, was sold during the last week for \$8,500.