

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL has ordered that the deputy Postmasters be paid, the ensuing year, the same compensation which they had received during the last year.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 9, 1845. Ordered, That from and after the 1st day of July, 1845, every deputy Postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters at 50 per cent, and of newspapers at 20 per cent, under the act of 31 March, 1826, shall fall short of the sum of \$5 25 for any one quarter, or of the proportional part of that sum for any fraction of a quarter, be authorized to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for extra commission on the postage of letters at 20 per cent, under the act of 21 March, 1845.

Ordered, That every deputy Postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters and newspapers, and other allowances, shall exceed the sum of \$6 25 in any one quarter, or the due proportion of the said sum in any part of a quarter, be authorized, in the event that such commissions and allowances fall short of the amount to which such deputy Postmaster was entitled for the corresponding quarter of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for such amount of extra commissions as shall make the whole amount credited equal to the same; the said extra commissions to be subject to the provision contained in the 41st section of the act of 31 March, 1825, and to the regulations of the department issued in pursuance thereof.

C. JOHNSON.

FURTHER NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Capt. Foster, of the revenue cutter Woodbury, arrived at New Orleans on the 4th inst., the bearer of despatches from Major Donelson to the U. S. Government. The Woodbury brings intelligence of the death of Col. Marshall, of Nashville, Tenn. He was the bearer of the despatches brought over by Capt. Foster for our Government. He reached Galveston from Washington, Texas, on the 25th ult. From extreme exposure on his journey, he sickened, and although he had every medical aid which could be put in requisition, he expired on the 28th ult. His disease was congestive fever.

The weather at Galveston was excessively hot and dry when the Woodbury left, and complaints were made of the exceeding drought; still, the city was considered quite healthy.

Funeral solemnities were to be observed at Galveston on the 4th of July, in honor of the memory of Gen. Jackson. In reference to the recent reports that Mexico has been concentrating troops upon her Northeastern frontier, the last Houston (Texas) Telegraph says: 'It has been satisfactorily ascertained that Mexico is wholly unprepared for the emergency. The late rumours that she had concentrated seven thousand troops in the country east of the Sierra Madre, prove to be utterly erroneous, and it is now found that the forces in the eastern provinces are as weak, if not weaker than they have been during the last five years. Even in Matamoros it is said there are now some two or three hundred troops, and the few reinforcements that have recently arrived from the interior at Matamoros, Monterey, and other large towns, are barely sufficient to supply losses in the regiments caused by the frequent desertions. The scarcity of military stores, clothes, and arms, indicates that the new Government is even poorer than that of Santa Anna, and its military resources are scarcely a requisite to defend the frontier from the assaults of the Indians.'

A Mr. LAY, at Little Falls, gave 'The New Postage Law' as a 4th of July toast, remarking that all classes of the community are benefited by it, excepting lovers, their letters still continuing to go, 'Dear—dearer—dearest!'

THE STANLEY TWINS OCTOBER --D. Parsons, of Macon, Ga., informs the Telegraph that, about a week since, a Mrs. Chance, of Burke county, Georgia, had three children at a birth, all of common size, and perfectly formed. They were reared from an axilla or armpit in the upper part of the hip bone. The union, Dr. P. states, is perfect. One child is living; the two which are united survived their birth a short time only, and are in preservation.

AN INDIAN TREATY.

Major F. H. Harvey, Superintendent of Indian affairs, arrived at council Bluffs on the 8th ult., on his way to visit the Pawnee Indians, on the Platte river.

'He intends,' the western papers say, 'to open a negotiation with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatamie Indians, for the purchase of their lands northeast of the Missouri river. These Indians own five million of acres, bounded on the east by the lands recently ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, in the Territory of Iowa; on the north by lands of the Sioux Indians, and the Little Sioux river; on the west by the Missouri river, and on the south by the State of Missouri. They held these lands under a treaty made at Chicago, September, 1833. They will be located somewhere south of the Missouri, probably on the waters of the Osage river, if they make a treaty.'

TIMES CHANGE AND FASHIONS ALSO.

In a lecture delivered some two or three years ago by the Hon. Mr. Surget, of Boston, on trade and finances, he referred to the singular changes of fashion. Nankeens said he, were once imported in large quantities. As late as 1820 there was one million of dollars' worth imported; now there is none. In 1805 Canton crapes were first used; in 1810 ten cases were imported; in 1816 there were 21,000 pieces; in 1826 the importation amounted to a million and a half of dollars; and in 1844 the article was not imported! Yet the country has lost nothing by this caprice of fashion, as our fair country-women appear as lovely in ninepenny Lowell calico as in Canton crape. Silk was once imported in large quantities from China, a cargo of nearly a million dollars' worth once landed in this country, and now the whole yearly importation from China amounts to less than \$100,000. Great changes have also taken place in regard to the pay of our Chinese importations. In 1818, \$7,000,000 in specie were carried to China, but now our purchases are paid for in bills of exchange on England, from the proceeds of the opium trade. The Fur trade was commenced in 1757, and in 1802 there were fifteen American vessels engaged in it, and now it has ceased altogether. These mutations in fashion and in trade show the utter impossibility of having what may be called a permanent tariff, affording stability to the duty imposed when in fact the high duty of to-day may require a radical change to-morrow. Every thing is constantly changing in America, fashion and manufactures and laws must change with them.

MURDER AND CANNIBALISM.

We have been informed upon good authority, says the Van Buren, Arkansas, Whig of June 17th, that about two days ago on the great prairie near the Canadian river, a party of about one hundred Shawnees and Kickapoo on horseback, got in pursuit of a party of seven Pawnee Mohas on foot, and that they overtook and killed one of the latter, the others making their escape. We also learn that the Kickapoo barbarously cut up and eat the body of the murdered victim!—These facts were promptly communicated to the Chief of the Creeks, Gen. McIntosh, who expressed his warmest indignation at such acts of cannibalism, and also his fears that such unfortunate proceedings may lead to a general war among the western tribes of Indians. Gen. McIntosh is a great lover of peace, and it is earnestly hoped that his fears may never be realized.

THE MARVELLOUS.

We copy the following paragraph from the New York Mirror. It will certainly astonish some people: 'Professor Bronson stated in his concluding lecture last week, that if a drop of human blood be subjected to examination by the oxy-drogen microscope, and magnified some twenty millions of times, all the species of animals now existing on the earth, or that have existed during the different stages of creation for millions of years past, will there be discovered. In the blood of a healthy person, all the animalcules are quiet and peaceable, but in the blood of a diseased person they are furious raging and preying upon each other. This he stated in illustration of his position that man contains within himself all the principles of the universe. It was also asserted that if a dead cat were thrown in a pool of stagnant water and allowed to dissolve there, a drop of water taken from any part of the pool and examined as above will show every variety of animal of the cat species that has ever existed on the earth, raging and destroying one another. The bodies of all the lower animals being thus made up of animalcules similar to themselves, and the body of man being compounded of all this is below the scale of creation.'

CANNOT READ AND WRITE.

Virginia and Tennessee contain over fifty eight thousand persons, over twenty-one years of age, who cannot read and write.

THE BOLDEST ROBBERY ON RECORD.

The Buffalo papers notice a daring robbery in that city, which all the Jack Sheppards and other notorious highwayman on record could never have equalled. A person entered the room of Mr. Reynolds, son-in-law of Mr. Dennison where a candle was burning. His wife being ill, and requiring medicine, a watch, valued at \$225, was placed by the candle, on the sideboard, to take medicine by. The room door was locked, and the person entering must have been provided with burglar's instrument of a superior make. Mrs. R. awoke and saw some one in the room who acted so much 'at home' that she supposed he was one of the household. He stepped up to the sideboard and took up the watch—then came to the bed side and took hold of Mr. R.'s pantaloons!—This showed the state of things in their proper light, and Mrs. Reynolds shaking her husband to awake him, jumped out of bed—the robber shaking his fist at her as if to show her he would strike. She succeeded in getting hold of the pantaloons just as they passed out of the door, but the robber proving too strong, by his hold of the other end, carried them off. The villain escaped into an alley where he rifled the pockets of the pantaloons of some \$30, and left them and a pair of socks which he probably used over his boots and made his escape. Some four or five watchmen made their appearance immediately, but they could not trace the bold robber, and he has not been taken.

The Main Line of State Works of Pennsylvania, extends from the Delaware River to the city of Pittsburg, on the Ohio.

A Harrisburg paper gives the following notice of them: 'The whole line is 395 1/2 miles in length, of which 118 1/2 miles are railway, and 277 1/2 miles are canal. It consists of a railway 81 1/2 miles long from the Delaware to the Susquehanna river, a canal up the east bank of the Susquehanna, 23 miles, to the mouth of the Juniata river, and then crossing the Susquehanna, and up the valley of the Juniata 120 miles, to the Allegheny mountain, a railway 20 1/2 miles over the Allegheny mountain, and a canal 104 1/2 miles long from the west base of the Allegheny mountain to the city of Pittsburg, the head of steamboat navigation on the Ohio. Some portions of the canal were finished and in operation in 1850, but the railways were not completed, and freight and passengers carried over the whole line until 1835. The first cost of the whole line was \$14,531,323 22, the expenditure over the receipts, prior to 1835, was \$214,400 36, making the cost prior to completion, \$14,533,016 38. An annual interest on cost, at five per cent \$726,101.'

A TEN MILE FOOT RACE occurred on the Beacon Course on Wednesday, for a purse of \$800, \$150 to the second and \$50 to the third.

John Gilderleeve, Wm. Jackson, the American deer, and Wm. Roberts, the Welch Rantam, ran the race, which was won by the second named person with ease. He completed the ten miles in 56m. 29s.

THE GROWTH OF THE WEST.

The Missouri Republican, a daily paper published at St. Louis, was commenced thirty-seven years ago, when the place was a small village with a few hundred inhabitants. It was then printed on a sheet of foolscap paper, with picta type. St. Louis is now an extensive and prosperous city, and the Republican a large and handsome journal. What a change in thirty-seven years!

THE NEWS OF THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS created an unusual ferment in Charleston, the morning opened with the merry ringing of bells, the streets were decorated with flags, and at noon one hundred guns were fired by a detachment of Col. Kanapoux's regiment of artillery.

POLLY BODINE.

The Supreme Court of New York has delivered an elaborate opinion in the case of Polly Bodine, directing a new trial, and deciding all the points raised by her counsel, on the last trial, in her favor.

A STEAM FRIGATE.

The United States frigate Constellation, now at the Gosport Yard, has been hauled into dock, and is to be lengthened and fitted with Loper propellers as a steam frigate. Com. Stockton is to have the direction of fitting her out.

THE TRIAL OF C. M. McNULTY, one of the five indictments charging him with embezzling the public money, while Clerk of the House of Representatives, was closed in Washington City on Friday, by the U. S. Attorney entering a nolle prosequi. The other case against him was continued till December next, to which time the Court adjourned.

DIETOCRAZY. "TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR" BLOOMSBURG: SATURDAY, JULY 19, 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. New Post-Office Law.

The new Post-Office Law went into operation on the first instant. Having heretofore asserted that "The Columbia Democrat" was the only paper that could be sent FREE of postage to every Post-Office in the County of Columbia, and it having been denied by the Danville papers, we have carefully arranged a table of distances from Bloomsburg and Danville, to the different offices in the County, by the nearest mail routes, by which it will be seen, that there are FIVE Post-Offices OVER THIRTY MILES FROM DANVILLE, and NOT ONE FROM BLOOMSBURG.

Table with 3 columns: Office Name, Distance from Bloomsburg (Miles), Distance from Danville (Miles). Rows include Bloomsburg, Danville, Esby, Line Ridge, Berswick, Pottsville, Briercrest, Light Street, Orangeville, Pelezer, Fishingcreek, Berton, Colebrook, Centre, Bloomsburg, Greenwood, Millsville, Morlauxville, Buckhorn, Jerseytown, White Hall, Millsville, Gattawissa Forge, Beaver Valley, Cattawissa, Nundaia, Moorsburg, Bonville, Washingtonville, Derry.

TOTAL, 289 629

The pink of honesty, the editor of the Danville Intelligencer, reasserts, in his last paper that the Intelligencer can be sent to all the Post Offices in this County, free of postage. This Best knows he cannot do, for well he is aware, that 'Central Post-Office,' in Sugarloaf, is more than thirty miles from Danville the nearest road that can be travelled, and that, taking the Post-Office Law as a guide, which declares that postage shall be charged by the mail route, there are FIVE OFFICES, over thirty miles from Danville. Come, come, don't keep a falsehood at the head of your paper or else the public will think you have no regard for truth.

SOMETHING RICH.—Cook, in his last Danville Democrat, speaks of 'the flourishing village of Bloomsburg.' Now no longer ago, than last winter, Charles Cook, a Harrisburg, said that it was a small village, of small business, and that, surrounded as it was, by a poor, barren, country, it never could be a "flourishing business village." This looks a little like "gossip" on his part, or of the writer, and smacks a little as though the writer would be willing to take five dollars a day for telling what is already known, or that the editor would like a few subscribers in this section. Is it not rich! Look at it. This fall, there is an election, and the fate of Danville depends upon the result, hence this billying and cooing of Charlie. He takes no part in the local question. Oh, no. Only spends six weeks at Harrisburg, to oppose the passage of the Removal Bill, and only leaves when he finds he cannot be of any further service. O no he takes no part in the local question—all for the party.

THE CROPS.

Most of the wheat and rye crops of this neighborhood, have been reaped, and we venture to say, that better crops have never been known for years. This is the case, so far as we can learn, throughout the valleys of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna. The Corn and Oat crops also look very promising.

THE WEATHER.

For several days past has been warmer, than we have experienced for several years. On Monday last at Philadelphia, at 20 o'clock P.M. the thermometer was up to 102 in the shade, the greatest heat that has been felt here for years.

Mr. Webb, Sir.—Expecting some person more able than myself, would have noticed the Sabbath School Celebration on the 4th inst. at Lime Ridge, I have been silent. I think it was one of too much interest to let pass by unnoticed. Will you therefore please give place in the columns of your excellent paper to a brief sketch of it. I said it was one of interest. It was indeed full of interest to every friend of Sabbath schools, and every lover of his Country. It was a sight, I thought sufficient to arouse every one who beheld it, to a sense of their duty in the cause of Sabbath Schools, and that of their country. Before the sun had gilded the eastern hills, hundreds of young hearts leaped for joy in anticipation of a happy day. It was a happy—a glorious day, not only to the Sunday School Scholars, but to those of riper years. Before 9 o'clock, the Schools began to assemble. First came Lime Ridge, then Berwick, then Millin, then Briercrest, and last Esbytown; all with beautiful Banners; with mottoes appropriate to the occasion. I noticed the banners of the Esbytown School. They wore a national appearance and were trimmed with much taste, and decorated with various choicest flowers plucked by the hands of the fair. Two of the banners were born by four ladies each, dressed in white blue silk sashes, another by four small girls, dressed also in white, and a fourth by four small boys, in white. The sight of the whole number of schools in procession was splendid. Many Banners were very tastefully trimmed with ribbons, &c. At 11 o'clock the schools were seated in the grove. It was all beauty. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Bowen, and a beautiful hymn selected by Rev. J. Young, sung by all. After the order of the day was made known by S. W. Thompson Esq. Chief Marshal of the day, the assembly listened to the Declaration of Independence read by Dr. Steck, of Millin. At the close of which the Esbytown Choir, led by Mr. Thomas Criveling, sang one of their beautiful national hymns. The schools were then ably and eloquently addressed by Rev. Thomas Bowman and Rev. Charles Kalkfus. The Choir closing the forenoon exercise, by another national hymn. After a recess of half an hour, (in which time the schools partook of the refreshments prepared for them) the school hastened to their seats, to listen to Rev. Mr. Bowen, who addressed them in a very able manner, for half an hour. Declarations were then made from the stand by Jeremiah Harmon, son of Samuel Harmon, Esq., and Charles and George Law, sons of Isaac Law, and Asbel Smith, of Berwick. They deserve praise for the manner in which they spoke. Their declarations made the tears trickle down the cheek of many. Several small girls also spoke a number of beautiful pieces from the stand. The exercise, closed by a benediction from Rev. Charles Kalkfus, after which the Choir sang that excellent Doxology, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' when all dispersed, many wishing no doubt, that the 4th of July would come much oftener. No accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the day.

A FRIEND TO SABBATH SCHOOLS.

IRON FURNACES.

It is estimated that there are now in progress of erection within the limits of Pennsylvania about one hundred new iron furnaces.

NAVAL.

The Norfolk Herald states that the U. S. frigate Constellation, the gallant ship that won the laurels for our infant Navy in 1799 and 1800, under Commodore Truxton, is to be metamorphosed into a steamer. Thirty feet are to be added to her length (which will then be 200 feet) and she will take on board the great Stockton gun which has been manufactured in England, in the order of the Navy Department. The Princeton is ascertained, it is said, to be too small to carry, without detriment, either of these enormous engines of destruction.

OPPOSITION.

The ladies of Springfield Mass., are about organizing an association in opposition to the 'Old Fellows,' under the name—'Independent order of strange women.'

NOT EXTINGUISHED YET.

The fire is yet burning in the ruins of some of the houses in Pittsburg, though three months have intervened since the occurrence of that disaster, and more than half of the burnt district is rebuilt or in progress of building. The editor of the Aerial last week amused himself by lighting a cigar in one of the cellars.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

The Rome (New York) Citizen has the following account of a foolish & wicked experiment, which resulted in injury and, probably, death to several persons.

'Some years since, in digging a cellar in the lower part of the village, an old bomb-shell was thrown out, which had probably been used at the time of the engagement at Fort Stanwix. This shell lay about upon the premises where it was discovered until the 4th inst. when, by some strange infatuation, the project was started, by an old man by the name of Williams, and Levy Meny, citizens of the village, both drinking men, and at the time, we learn intoxicated to load the bomb and set it off. They did so, charging it with about two and a half pounds of powder, putting it in alternate dry and moist layers. It was their intention, they say, merely to make a large squib of it, not supposing that it would explode. Thus prepared, at about half past nine o'clock in the evening, they placed it at the side of the road, near the east end of the Canal Bridge, within a hundred feet of Sunwix Hall on one side, and the brick stock of stores and shops on the other. A slow match was put to it, and ignited. While this was burning, it was observed by persons who were constantly passing the bridge, and standing about upon the walks, but they did not know what it was. The match went out before reaching the powder Williams, then, with most unaccountable fool-hardiness, went directly up to the bomb, & set fire to it with his own hand. It exploded with terrible force, but by almost a miracle, Williams escaped with his life, but severely wounded. His face and arm were lacerated and shockingly burned by the powder. It is feared one eye is entirely destroyed, but it is believed that his wounds will not prove fatal. The fragments of the exploded bomb were thrown in all directions. Two boys of about twelve or fourteen years of age, one the son of Winslow Clark, and the other of—O'Field, laborers residing here, were struck. A piece of the metal struck Clark's boy on the left side and arm (probably a glancing blow, although seriously injured it is hoped he will survive. Another fragment did more fatal execution. It struck O'Field's son directly on the abdomen, throwing him to a considerable distance, and leaving him senseless. It was thought that he was fatally wounded, he continued during the night to vomit blood, showing severe internal injury. At the time we write, (Saturday morning) we learn he is dying. Another man received a wound on the brow, but we believe not a serious one. One fragment was thrown some five or six hundred feet, and fell upon the side walk, near Putnam's Hotel, just at the feet of Mr. Benjamin Leonard, druggist, another with still greater force, was thrown through one of the third story windows of Sunwix Hall, into a sleeping apartment, shattering to pieces and carrying away a portion of the window casing, and striking the ceiling of the room. Persons but a moment had left the room.

A SINGULAR SCENE AT A FUNERAL.—An English paper contains the following account of an odd occurrence at a funeral:

'A curious scene took place on the Tall Vale Railway on Sunday afternoon last, at the Cardiff station. The corpse of a man attended by his widow, his father, four brothers and numerous friends, arrived by train from the neighborhood of Merthyr. It appears that the deceased was the owner of some little property—that he had by a will left the whole of it to his widow, and 'cut his father and brothers off with a shilling.' The widow wished to have the body interred at Penarth, and by her orders a hearse and coach attended at the station; but the father and brothers, conceiving that if they buried the body of their deceased relative they would be entitled to his property, expressed a determination to have the interment made at Cadixton-juxta-Barry, whereupon a fierce dispute ensued, which required the interference of a superintendent of police, who directed the undertaker to 'move off.' Four men accordingly proceeded to remove the coffin from the railway carriage to the hearse, but when half way to it the deceased's four brothers, who are upwards of six feet high, quietly put their shoulders under the coffin, lifted it from those of its former bearers, and walked at the rate of four miles an hour, unobstructed by any person. We have been informed that the interment took place at Cadixton.—Sicilian Journal.

Appointment by the Governor.

Gen. A. L. Rounfont, we learn, has been appointed by Gov. Shunk, Harbor Master of Philadelphia, in place of John F. Stum.