

the brig and returned not now laden with gold and silver spoils—one was filled with the pirates; the other—oh, must I write with the wives and daughters of the slaughtered dead.

**A WHITE WOMAN AMONG INDIANS.**

We have frequently read in novel passages of a nature corresponding with the subjoined extract, but it is rare that such incidents occur to mar the unvaried sameness of every-day life. Upwards of eighty years ago a gentleman emigrated with his family from Pennsylvania to Indiana, where his house was attacked by Indians and his three children carried off.

It appears that recently an old friend of Mr. Daldridge, (the name of the bearded father,) travelling through that portion of the country inhabited by the Winnebagoes, encountered a white woman, over seventy years of age, living among them as one of the tribe, of whom he writes as follows:

Philip Daldridge is the name of the man who lost the three children—of whom I suppose to be the old white woman now with the Winnebagoes. From my own recollections of the features of Mr. D. and the striking resemblance of this woman, I have little doubt of her being one of his children. Her apparent age, and the fact of her having no recollection of her captivity, answer the case of his children, who were taken when very young. They were captured on the waters of the Monongahela river in Virginia, near sixty years ago. Mr. D. lived in Washington county, Pennsylvania, for a number of years; he then emigrated to the State of Indiana some years, where he died. His children, I suppose, are some of them still living in the State of Indiana. Mr. Daldridge was an intimate friend of my father, and being a man of marked features, I still retain a distinct recollection of his personal appearance, and that of this family. The first time I saw this woman, I was struck with her resemblance of the Daldridge family. I had intended to have written to some of the family, but have neglected it.

The outline of the history of the capture above mentioned, is something as follows, if our recollection of the story is not at fault. Daldridge was returning to his home, from a short absence, but just in season to see his dwelling in flames, and his wife and children in the act of being hurried off by the hostile Indians. He was almost upon them before he was aware of his danger, and his wife motioned him to flee for his life. He had entered the little field that surrounded the dwelling, and a high fence interposed between him and the forest. Several Indians sprang toward him to secure him, but being a very athletic man he leaped the fence like a deer and outstripped all his pursuers. But he was ever after a lonely and disconsolate man, and spent much of his later life in endeavoring to gain his lost family.

For this purpose he visited, after the peace, most of the Indian tribes in the Mississippi valley, also Canada, and to ascertain the truth of some report, in fruitless hope, he visited Scotland. Daldridge recovered some portion of his family, and we believe ascertained where others died, but of one or two of his children he never heard any tidings. It is highly probable that the persons above referred to as being with the Winnebago Indians was one of them. Our kind-hearted friend, Mr. H., conversed with her of her situation and tried to wean her from her present mode of life. At first a different ambition seemed to lighten her eye, and she would often visit him clad in a clean blanket and with more gaudy ornaments than was her wont before; but she informed him, finally, that she knew of no other kindred or people by the ties of attachment except those with whom she had always sojourned and she wished to lie down with them in her final rest. She is remarkable among the Indians for her temperance and for her disregard of many of their superstitious rites.

**TO DESTROY ANTS.**

It so happened that a piece of camphor was laid in a drawer containing sugar, and which was sadly infested by ants. On opening it, a few days afterwards, the bottom of the drawer was littered strewn with dead ants. The experiment was repeated with success—a small piece of camphor placed in a corner of the drawer being quite sufficient.

**An Extraordinary Case of Monstrosity.**

A communication was made by Dr. Ducez, a physician at La Charre, department of the Indre, relative to an extraordinary case of monstrosity. On the 6th instant, a female of Chassepaigne, in that department, was delivered of two children presenting the following confirmation: They have two perfect heads, each distinct, and this is the case down to the base of thorax. At the birth there was but one placenta, and one umbilical cord. Below the base of the thorax these twins have but one body, with a single anus. Each child has a distinct heart, the pulsations of which are distinctly felt; and there are separate lungs, the action of which is regular and healthy, but in one the respiration was rather stronger than in the other. One child only takes the breast the other has no other nutrition than a little milk placed in its mouth by the mother; but it is remarked that the child which does not suck is more healthy than the other; this is the only one of the two that utters the usual cries of infancy. At first the children were considered to be males, and were baptised by the names of Jean and Pierre, but a subsequent examination showed that they were twin sisters, and the register of birth has been altered to the names of Philomene and Helene. At the request of Dr. Ducez, a committee of the Academy, composed of MM. Sires, J. Ceolroy, Saint Hilaire, and Velpen has been appointed to examine the children and make a report to the Academy. —Proceedings of the French Academy of Sciences.

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.**

On the 30th June, 1835, the date of the latest returns to the Grand Lodge of the United States, the number of lodges of this order in the Union was 677; the number of contributing members 61,630. —The revenues of the order during the year ending on the date mentioned, amounted to \$439,194 24, of which \$124,669 27 was expended for the relief of distressed brethren and their families. In 1840, the whole number of lodges was but 155; number of members, 11,166; the amount of revenue \$59,295 79; expended for relief of brethren, \$8,044 50. The growth of the order seems to be even more rapid now than during the interval between 1840 and 1845 embraced in the official returns. Last year the number of initiations was 22,862. New York returns the largest number of members. Massachusetts stands second on the list, but apparently will soon be first.

Curiosity, in the way of an apple, has been taken to the office of the New York Courier. It was dug up in Eighth street on the ground in the rear of the building formerly known as the Sailor's Snug Harbor. This ground was filled in about 1825, consequently this apple has been buried for twenty years, yet, when examined, excepting that its skin was black as ebony, it was plump, solid, juicy and undecayed. After exposure to the air, the fruit shrivelled somewhat, but is still solid and juicy.—It was imbedded in clay, without any covering around it.

The German papers state that a great number of Polish refugees, from France, England and Belgium, have passed through Lghorn on their way to Smyrna, where they are to assemble, preparatory to proceeding to the Caucasus, to join the Circassians in the war against the Russians.

Recent experiments in France seem to prove that instant immersion in cold water is an effectual cure in the event of persons swallowing prussic acid.

**THE BENEFITS OF ODD FELLOWSHIP.**

It will be gratifying to every brother to learn, that the losses of individual members of the Order by the great fire in Pittsburgh, amounting to more than \$15,000, have been fully made up to them. A part of this loss embraced all the earthly possessions of several widows of deceased members, who are thus by the liberality of the Order again placed in comfortable circumstances.

**ANOTHER REPORT ARRESTED.**

The Union asserts all the speculations respecting the reported proposition made by England to the United States in reference to the Oregon subject, by the following contradiction: "The speculation ran, that it had been made in consequence of instructions received by the Great Western. These versions of reports related to a proposition said to emanate from Great Britain, to let Oregon remain in statu quo for 20 years, and then her destiny to be decided by the wishes of her inhabitants. We understand that no such proposition has been made to our government."

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE will probably stand as follows:—Senate—25 Democrats, 6 Whigs, Assembly—75 Democrats, 49 Whigs and 4 Abolitionists.

**DEMOCRAT.**

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

**BLOOMSBURG.**

SAURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1835

**PETER ENT, ESQ.**

On Wednesday last, this gentleman entered upon the discharge of his duties as County Commissioner. We may safely congratulate the Citizens of the County on having secured the services of one so eminently qualified to fill that responsible station.

**A CURIOSITY.**

We were presented, a week or two since with a dozen apples, of the second growth from an apple tree upon the farm of Mr. Henry Hess, of Sugarloaf township, in this County. One of the apples weighed four and a half ounces, and three weighed four ounces. It was an early apple tree, and the first crop were most gone, before it blossomed the second time. Who can beat this.

**DANVILLE WOOLLEN FACTORY.**

We visited a few days ago since, this establishment in company with its enterprising proprietor, Dost B. R. Geerheart, and found it one of the best regulated concerns of the kind, in this section of country. Since he became proprietor, he has remodelled the whole internal arrangement of the factory, and added several new pieces of machinery, which enables him to turn out the best of cloth and satenets. Those which we saw would do credit to any establishment, and cannot well be surpassed for workmanship and finish, and we have no doubt that all who entrust him with wool to manufacture, will be well satisfied with the workmanship.

**SPEECHES.**

We have frequently heard of Buncumb speeches in Congress, but we never heard that such games were tried in Rail Road Conventions, until we saw the report of the speeches in the Danville Convention, as published in the Miners Journal.

Our friend, Judge Donahoon, will be astonished to learn that he too made a "bursting" speech; at what particular time he will however, be at a loss to determine, for the truth is he had not the honor to be present at its delivery. The same may be said of Mr. Tarus.

The other gentlemen did make speeches, but they were not exactly like those reported, especially Mr. Hegin's speech.

It may be right enough in some cases to alter speeches to suit, but we protest against it in this case. Let the speeches be reported just as they were delivered. However, our friend Cook, of the 'Democrat' should by all means copy them; they will be interesting to the people of Danville, and as an item of news, will be as good as his calculation of the number of delegates.

Mr. Montgomery's speech does not appear in the 'Journal.' It is probably reported expressly for the Sunbury papers.

The Washington Union says that the interference of England in the affairs of the Montevidean and Argentine government, turns out to be for more flagrant than it had anticipated. After recapitulating the prominent facts in the case, the Union thus closes its remarks:

"We repeat, then in conclusion, that this interference of England by the sword, in the governmental policy of two independent but weak republics on this continent—one of them, at least, with vast untilled fertile lands appertaining to it—is an event fitted to rouse at once the sensibilities and all the apprehensions of the United States. It is an event as highly objectionable to us, in his instance, as any peculiar event not attacking directly our own peculiar national rights can be. It is high-handed—unwarranted—disastrous in its effects—wholly opposed to our interests—in clear violation of our ancient and well known policy—dangerous to the peace of the nations of this continent and the beginning of a course of policy, which, when it shall become a system, we must confront and encounter. We can permit it only at the sacrifice of our just national pride, and at the peril of our high national position. The principle of such British interference on this continent must be viewed with deep solicitude by our government. We know—every man knows that its continuance must excite far and wide the strong indignation of our people."

**CHURCHES IN ALBANY.**

There are 30 churches in Albany, which with the real estate and improvements attached, cost \$643,947. The number of Clergymen resident in the city is 42. The total amount of their salaries for the last year, including perquisites and use of real estate by them, was \$33,070. The number of inhabitants is 41,000.

**RICH THIEVES.**

The Police Gazette published a list of 'rich thieves,' by way of a singular contrast to the list of rich men. Some of the rogues are worth \$15,000, others \$10,000.

A Miss Conklin, residing in Westchester county, a lady rising 40 years of age obtained a few days since a verdict of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS against Mr. Addison Hill, of about the same age, for breach of promise of marriage.

**IMPORTANT.**

We find in the New York correspondence of the Washington Union date of the 24th ult, the following very important matter, which we think should command the earliest attention of Congress.

There is one point in reference to the constitution of the United States, which strikes me, has never excited the attention it demands.

If we carefully examine this instrument, we shall find it contains no provision to meet a contingency which is liable to occur, and which, should it happen, might lead to the most fearful results. I will put a case. Suppose in the last presidential election—conducted, as it was; under the most intense party excitement—New York had gone for Mr. Clay, and it had devolved on Tennessee or Louisiana alone to have decided the result. Or, suppose in all other States, but one of these, it had been a tie, and that both parties claimed this one State; where is the umpire to decide between them?

In the late canvass, it was well understood in Tennessee by the democratic party that President Polk carried the State, had the returns at Nashville been fairly summed up. Had the legal votes offered by democrats, and refused by whig inspectors, been admitted, and the whig votes manifestly illegal had been excluded, the result would have given the State to President Polk. He virtually received the vote of his State and had New York voted against him, he would still have been virtually the President of the United States. Had the result of the contest been narrowed down to the State of Tennessee, the democratic party would have put the vote in Tennessee in its true light, and would have claimed the inauguration of President Polk. Mr. Clay's friends would, probably, on the construction given to the vote in Tennessee by the whig officers of that State, have violently urged his inauguration! The vote of New York is all that saved the country from that fearful dilemma! I ask, again, where is there an umpire to decide in a case of this kind? There is none. Such a difficulty might lead to civil war.

It behoves our people, during a season of calm, to seek and provide a remedy for such a contingency, either by an amendment to the constitution or by some other means. This serious defect in the working of our system of government was first hinted at in the hearing of the writer by one whose mind and position are of no ordinary cast. It may be in his power to suggest a suitable provision against the possible occurrence of an event that might shake all our social institutions to their centre.

**Saved from the Gallows by Marriage.**

A novel occurrence happened last week in Boston, in a capital trial in the Supreme Court, James Powers was tried for a crime punishable with death, when, to the surprise of all, the prosecution was withdrawn the girl (Hannah Welsh) whom he had injured having become his wife that morning, and thus by law was incapable of testifying against him. Mr. James Powers is now a gay bridegroom at large, enjoying his honeymoon, instead of being a prisoner in the dock on his trial, with the prospect of a hempen halter. Singular as this occurrence may seem, there is no doubt, says the Post, of the honesty, and virtue of the girl, & of the truth of her charge against the prisoner, who had most-over confessed his guilt.

**DONATION.**

John Jacob Astor has given \$3000 to the New York Society for the relief of respectable aged females.

Appointment by the President—James Clarke as Governor of the Territory of Iowa, in the place of John Chambers, removed.

**DIVORCES IN CONNECTICUT.**

The law of Connecticut allows or compels the Court to grant divorces where either husband or wife are habitually intemperate. At the late session of the Supreme Court in New Haven county, no less than thirteen divorces were granted.

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**NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.**

The tolls of 1845 will reach the enormous sum of \$2,600,000 or \$160,000 more than the heavy tolls of 1844.

**BURIED ALIVE.**

A few days ago, as Mr. Craig Vanmeter of Pittsgrove township, Salem county, N. J., was in the act of descending an old well the wall caved in below and above, and buried him at the depth of about thirty feet. The well was some sixty feet deep, and at the time of the accident Mr. V. was suspended in the bucket about midway. The well caved in about seven o'clock in the morning when the alarm was given, and the neighbors began a search for what they deemed his dead body. At five o'clock in the afternoon, they found him alive, and but very little injured, the stones having formed an arch over his head. His escape under the circumstances was truly wonderful.

An attempt has been made to bring about a revolution in the Roman States of Italy. The movement commenced at Rimini on the 24th ult., and at our latest advices, the insurgents, after having carried the fort of St. Leo, and freed the political prisoners there confined, were still arms in the mountains, having been obliged to retire from Rimini from the want of sympathy and support from the people generally.

**GROWTH OF ST. LOUIS.**

Last year there were rising twelve hundred tenements erected in St. Louis, and the Republican of the 24th says it is the opinion of several intelligent contractors that the number this year will greatly exceed that number. Some estimate it as high as two thousand.

**DEAD.**

Mr. Samuel Harrison Smith, founder and for many years editor of the National Intelligencer—an intimate and confidential friend of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and their associates—and more recently connected with the U. S. Bank at Washington died at Washington on the 1st inst. in his 74th year.

**TENNESSEE U. S. SENATOR.**

On the 25th ult. Hopkins L. Turney (Dem) was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Tennessee. Mr. Nicholson, the Democratic caucus candidate withdrew before the election, and a majority of the Democrats then voted for Judge Dunlap. Mr. Turney received the votes of 47 of the 49 Whigs in convention. The vote stood—Dunlap, 46; Turney, 53.

**GREAT WORK.**

The Patasco merchant mill, containing three pairs of seven feet burrs, turned out eleven hundred and nine barrels of flour in the week, ending Saturday; last, being six y-three barrels to a burr per day. The greatest amount of work ever done with three pairs of burrs.

**DESERVES TO BE ELECTED.**

Mr. Vickery, the Whig candidate for Governor of Michigan, built a school-house on his own land, and, because a competent teacher could not be procured, taught the school himself through the last winter.

**Death of Jonas Green, Esq.**

Jonas Green, Esq. for many years the editor and proprietor of the 'Maryland Gazette,' the first newspaper printed in the Province of Maryland, died at Annapolis a few days ago in his 86th year.

A Life of Gen. Scott, is now in a state of preparation, by Ed. D. Mansfield, Esq. of Cincinnati. This may be considered as an indication by his friends that they intend to present him at a proper time, as a candidate for the Presidency.

**A RIOT AT NAUVOO.**

The St. Louis Reporter of the 31st ult. has the following account of a disturbance at Nauvoos: "We are informed by an officer of the steamer Dial, which arrived yesterday, that the Sheriff of Rock Island County Illinois, visited Nauvoos, with a posse, and arrested Reding, a few days since, and conducted him on board the Sarah Ann, when a body of Mormons, armed with pistols and stones, attacked the boat some of the bullets fired penetrating the cabin of the Sarah Ann. The Sheriff and the prisoner were both wounded seriously, and Reding was rescued. The one hundred men stationed there by the Governor were called upon to quell the riot, but it is not known whether they responded to the call or not. The Mormons appear to be highly incensed at the proceeding against Backenstos, and think it will be another affair similar to the murder of Joe and Hiram Smith."

**NEW ARRIVAL AT THE NEW BUILDINGS.**

L. B. RUPERT, HAVING disposed of his first stock of goods, has just received a far better and more splendid assortment suitable to the season, consisting of a good variety of

Cloths, Sullinets, Cassimeres and Vestings for Men's wear, as can be had at any other store in the county—all kinds of Silk, Cotton, Linen, Woolen or Worsted cloths for Ladies' use—Hats, Caps, and thick Boots and Shoes, very cheap, besides a large assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, and in fact, almost every thing that can be found in any other store in the county.

Believing that a nimble squire is better than a full shilling, he will continue to sell his goods at a small advance for ready pay. He therefore invites all to call, feeling assured that they will be satisfied with his prices.

**New Goods.**

Hessley & Mendenhall, HAVING just received at their old stand corner of Main and Market-streets, a new and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in the county. Among their assortment may be found, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sullinets, Satins, Silks, Silk Vest and other new style of Vestings, Cashmeres, Crapes, DeLaines, Muslin de laines, Merinos, Alpaccas, Parametta (a new article) Gung-hams, and every variety of Prints from 6 1/4 to 25 cents per yard.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, Nails, round, bar and sheet iron, bar and spring steel, stove pipe, tins, caps, mops and window sash, and thick boots and shoes &c. &c. in thirty, all other articles usually kept in a country store, all of which they will sell in exchange for cash or country produce.

SOME MURDER WHET, supposed to be 2000 years old, was sowed this year in Wroxton, England, and has produced upwards of forty stems from each grain, each stem being an ear.

**MORTALITY OF NEWSPAPERS.**

The True Sun, in giving the literary history of a newspaper hospital in Nassau street, enumerates no less than 18 papers, which have issued from one building in the last twelve years, 13 of which are dead and five only are living.

A Boy Harry was recently left at the foot of a post-master in Alabama before he was up. When he came down and saw it, the only remark he made was that the male delivery on that morning was unusually early.

**GREAT OXEN.**

Three oxen, weighing 10,000 lbs. each were exhibited at the Brighton (Mass) Cattle Show last week.

The new engine on the Troy and Greenbush rail road ran a trip at the rate of a mile a minute, or sixty miles an hour!

It is said that Oregon has five counties organized, and a population of 4,000.

**ANTI-RENTERS.**

In Delaware county, New York, the Anti-Rent voters 1929—opposition 855 Majority, 1107, a vote which shows how wide is the mischievous doctrine of the party have extended

**MICHIGAN ELECTION.**

The State election in Michigan took place last week. The principal issue was upon the sale of the State works, the Whigs advocating the sale. The returns received shows that the Democrats have carried the State by a diminished majority.

John C. Calhoun has been tendered an invitation to visit New Orleans on his way to the Memphis Convention, by the former city. Major General Lewis has offered the services of the military

**CONGRESS.**

The first session of the twenty-ninth Congress will commence two weeks from next Monday.

**HORRIBLE.**

While two men employed in Bissell's Iron Works at Alleghany city, Pa, were standing near a top-box, the vehicle was upset through the in-experience of a third hand the molten ore exploded & was thrown into their faces and eyes. One of them, Mr. Richard Keep, lost both his eyes, and the other, Mr. Thomas Boyd, had his left arm burned to the bone. It was thought both of them would die.

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