DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1845.

LOST,

A few days since, a FLAG SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it with the PRINTER.

Democratic County Meeting

A County Meeting of the Democratic Citizens of Columbia County, will be held at the house of Charles Doebler, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 3d of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to appoint a Senatorial and a Representative Delegate to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

By order of the Democratic Standing Committee.

December 24, 1845.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 25, 1845, at a meeting of citizens of Bloomsburg, convened for the purpose of arranging a Debating Society, the following proceedings were had:—

H. Webb,—was chosen chairman, and C. R. Buckalew, Secretary.

On motion, William Neal, H. Webb, C. R. Buckalew and E. Armstrong, were chosen a committee to prepare rules for the Society and to report them at the next meeting.

The next meeting to be held at Mr Buckalew's office on Tuesday Evening, 30th inst. at half past six o'clock.

The citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend.

HARRISBURG PAPERS,

The Publishers of the 'DEMOCRATIC UNION' and 'PENNSYLVANIA REPORTER,' propose issuing their papers twice a week during the session of the session of the Legislature, and once a week during the remainder of the year.

TERMS.

For the session	$2 00
For the year	$3 00

The above papers are both Democratic, and ably conducted, and promise full reports of the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature, having engaged competent Reporters

THE TARIFF.

We maintain, and it has for a long time been our settled opinion, that the question of a protective Tariff ought never to have been introduced into party politics. If it become a question upon which a political party, *as such*, may be ranged, it will, necessarily, be insecure. There will be no certainty about it. To throw the trade and producing industry of the country—vital questions concerning them we mean—between angry combatants, fired by all the recollections of an ancient feud, is certainly, most foolish and dangerous, And yet, this has been attempted! & the attempt kept up for two or three years, with a zeal that is proof against all rebuffs, and a stubbornness that defies all consequences! We cannot hold the Whig leaders guiltless in this particular. It is undeniable, that they have dragged this question into the arena of politics,—have untruly alledged themselves to be its exclusive friends, and upon the false issue thus raised, attempted to ride into power. Who ever heard before 1843 that the Tariff was a question upon which the two great parties of the country were divided? Nobody. The division upon it had been *local*, up to 1842, as every one knows;—it had been a question between the *Northern* and *Southern* States, and *not* between political parties. Why was it then pressed into service as a topic of electioneering?—Why were enemies made to it by this indiscreet conduct of pretended friends? No answer can be given to these questions but will condemn those clamorous politicians, who have attempted to make a *political* question out of a *local* one, and attempted to raise an issue where none in truth existed. But, is it pressed upon us, to point out the *motive* for such conduct? We are not bound to assign motives for what men do. Human conduct is directed by so great a diversity of moral forces, that we might be quite incorrect in our judgment. But we candidly think, that the motive was, to *carry the late Presidential election*. If that was the prompting design, how signally has it failed! And what an effective rebuke have the virtuous masses given to political managers and stump declaimers!—Uninstructed, however, by the past, and 'desperately bent upon mischief,' the Whig newspapers keep prating away to 'that same old tune;'—*the sweet Tariff—the incomparable Tariff—the Whig Tariff of* 1842!! Every body is nauseated with the trash; it is a subject worn perfectly threadbare; yet on and still on, over the dry realms of bombast, run the Whig editorials! Week after week interminable repetitions of the same dull leaden twattle, on a subject that its prattlers neither understand in its principles nor appreciate in its operations.

Whiggery Playing 'Fast and Loose.'

A few days since General Cass moved the adoption of three Resolutions in the U. S. Senate with reference to our National defences, the Navy, &c. He accompanied his motion with some remarks in reference to the Oregon question, and the danger of a rupture with Great Britain in regard to it; and asserted that an inquiry into our situation for meeting the shock of hostilities, was rendered necessary by the menacing state of the negotiations between our government and that of Great Britain. On two different days, the Resolutions were opposed by the Whig leaders in the Senate as unnecessary, ill timed and injudicious. Mr. Archer, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Mangum and Daniel Webster, all made speeches and all thought it was a great pity that Gen. Cass had introduced them, and tried to induce the Senate to decline or defer action upon them. They were supported by Mr. Allen of Ohio, Mr. Sevier and others. The Whigs were finally brought up to the mark, and when the vote was taken, it stood 48 in favor of the motion—a *unanimous* vote! Even Webster who made the anti-American speech at Boston lately voting in favor of the Resolutions! The truth is the Whig leaders dare not vote against propositions tending to assert and maintain American rights in Oregon. Public opinion is too strong to be directly opposed, and the American people will pronounce a fearful condemnation upon those who venture to show the white feather, when the interests of the country are at stake. The last war taught Federalism a lesson it will not soon forget. It was then rebuked effectually; and Democracy proved its ability to crush treason at home, as well as to repel invasion from abroad, Hartford Conventions were as powerless for evil as were the bayonets of Packenham at New Orleans'—Over both sedition and invasion, the Democratic administration of James Madison signally and gloriously triumphed. The Federal leaders of the present day, are instructed by the past, and will not be in a hurry to repeat, openly at least, the experiment of opposing the vindication of American rights and American honor. And so even Webster, who gave away a part of our territory in Maine to England, and who argued against American rights in Oregon in his late speech at Boston, is forced against his wishes, to vote right in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Mangum's speech was the least objectionable one made on the Whig side, and it was a queer mixture of good and evil, sense and folly. Perhaps by the time he makes another speech he will get his ideas straightened, and be an American Democrat in fact, as he partly seems to be in intention, and as he was in his brighter and better days. We see by quotations from the English newspapers that they are highly delighted with Webster's Boston speech. There is not a man in the United States as popular in England as Daniel Webster. His donation to them of that slice of Maine made them his friends for life, But Heaven be praised James Buchanan and *not* Daniel Webster is now Secretary of State, and so England need not expect any further donations of American territory.

BLOOMSBURG FURNACE.

This Furnace has now been in operation about three months, and continues to do a most excellent business, it having made the *first eleven weeks* after it was blown in, *eleven hundred and thirty-five tons* of mostly, number 1 pig iron. Mr. Ralston, the foundryman, may certainly challenge competition from any furnace of the same size, (14 feet bush) in the United States.

The Berwick 'Star of the North' has has been discontinued.

The Bill admitting Texas as a State into the Union, has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority.

It is currently rumored at Washington that the negotiations in relation to the territory, has been reopened by the British Minister, Mr. Packenham offering a new proposition for the settlement of the difficulty.

Tirrel the suspected murderer of the young woman in Boston, has been arrested in New Orleans.

Four Men have been frozen to death in Maryland.

Texas Admitted into the Union by the House.—The House of Representatives, on Tuesday, settled the question of the admission of Texas into the Union by the very decided vote of 141 yeas to 56 nays. The Senate has to act upon the resolution, and will give it a sanction equally as decided. This is settling the matter in a prompt and expeditious manner.

Snow at Richmond.—The Richmond (Va.) Whig says: 'There was a heavy fall of snow in Richmond on Monday, but it melted nearly as fast as it fell. There is fine sleighing from Winchester to Wheeling, through the Northwest counties. At Clarksburg, the snow was fifteen inches deep.'

A GOOD WIFE.

Andrew Johnson, a member of the House of Representatives from Tennessee, we see it stated in an exchange paper, was taught by his wife *to read* after his marriage! He is a tailor by trade, and is an estimable and intelligent man.

LOUISIANA.

The new Constitution has been adopted by yeas 22,277; nays, 1,392 majority for adoption, 10,885. Gov. Mouton has made proclamation accordingly; and directed that the State election for Governor, Lt. Governor and Legislature take place on the 3d Monday (19th) of January. This will call a great vote. Hon. John Sidell having gone Plenipotentiary to Mexico, has resigned his seat in Congress as member from the first District, embracing part of New Orleans and the lower parishes. Emilie La Sare is talked of by the Democrats to succeed him. The Whigs will give them a contest.

Wood is selling in St. Louis for $10 a cord, and extremely scarce. In Cincinnati it is selling for $1 a cord. Quite a difference.

A Heavy Fall of Snow occurred in Huntsville, Alabama, on the 3d instant, and several snow storms have taken place since. It is very cold and excellent sleighing.

TEXAS.

Glaveston papers to the 4th inst. report that Henderson will be elected Governor and Horton Lieut. Governor. Little interest is felt in the election. The citizens are absorbed with their domestic matters. Crops are abundant throughout the country. Large amounts of wheat have been raised. The country west of the Brazos produces more sugar than is requisite for the supply. The cotton crop is good.

The Presbyterian Church in Texas is about to found a seminary of learning near San Antonio, The Board of Missions of New York have agreed to pay the salary of a Professor annually, and the citizens of Texas have contributed liberally.

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL R. R.

Among the various new railroads projected recently, is one from Easton, Pa., through Allentown, to the coal regions of the Northwest. A meeting was held at Allentown on the subject, a few days ago, and preliminary measures were taken to obtain a charter.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Over $14,000 of the second five per cent. instalment of $150,000 called on the Erie Railroad has been already paid in.

THE FLIGHT OF THE MORMONS.

Twenty-five companies of 100 families each are about leaving Nauvoo for California, and it is said that the wagons which are to convey them and their baggage will number 5000, and will form a line of 25 miles long! In the front is to be a printing press and type, from which will be issued every morning a paper, to be sent back to inform the rear guard what is going on in the van.

An Agreeable Surprise.—A prisoner, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday from Hagerstown, convicted of larceny; and sentenced to be confined for a term of years in the Penitentiary, was most agreeably surprised upon finding himself preceded by a pardon from the Executive of the State. The happy fellow regarded the document as a special proclamation for a 'thanksgiving day,' and enjoyed it accordingly.

Muskets.—It estimated that there are at least one million finished muskets in the different armories and arsenals of the Union.

The Statue of Stephen Girard, which is being made in Paris, according to the model adopted in Philadelphia, is spoken of as a remarkable resemblance to the original. It is five feet five inches high, comfortably to the the measurement of the corps by Dr. Clark.

Mr. John Reider, of York county Pa., lost his right arm, below his elbow, and the thumb and index finger of his left hand a few days since, whilst feeding a thrashing machine with short strawed grain.

ESCAPED.—Mr. F. P. Willis, who has just had a second trial, and been again found guilty of an outrage upon a young girl under his care, has escaped from Akron, Ohio, jail, where he had been confined sixteen months. He was under sentence of six years in the penitentiary.

The Rumor that Nauvoo is about to be sold to the Catholics, is denied by the Chicago Journal, on the authority of one of the parties to the supposed contract.

WASHINGTON, Dec, 19, 1846.

A strong effort was made to adopt a resolution to proceed forthwith to the election of a Chaplain for the House, but; after a short skirmish, it was for the present laid on the table.

Mr Prat submitted a series of resolutions, setting forth that Congress has no Constitutional power to appropriate money for religious purpose, or in other words to pay chaplains. Mr. P giving notice of a wish to debate the resolutions, they were laid over for one day.

Mr. Owen, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a Smithsonian Institute. It was twice read, and refered to a select committe.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to protect rights of American citizens in Oregon, until the termination of the joint occupation of the same. It was read twice referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the order of the day for the second Tuesday in January, and every day thereafter until dispased of.

Numerous other bills of, which previous notice had been given, were also introduced and appropiated, referred. Among them was the pre emption bill.

Mr. Bowlin presented a memorial from the Legislature of Oregon. On this motion it was refered to a Committee of the Whole, to accompany the bill of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Woodward offered a resolution requesting the Judicary Committee to enquire into the Expediency to amending the law regulating the Treasury Department so as to provide that hereafter clerks shall be appointed from the different States in proportion to their population: also to consider the propriety of limiting the term of service of all officers on the civil list. It war adopted almost unanimouly.

The rate by which the resolution for the election of a chaplain had been laid on the table, was reconsidered and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Winthrop offered a series of resolutions, setting forth that it would be the height of folly for this country and England to engage in a war relative to Oregon, when there is no reason why the difficulties now existing cannot be amicably settled. They were laid over.

Mr. Dromgoole, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the better organization of the Treasury Department, and for the safe keeping of the public money. It was twice read and refered to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Douglas submitted a resolution setting forth that the whole of Oregon is ours South of 54th degree and forty minutes. Notice being given of debate the resolution was laid over. The House adjourned to *Monday* next.

The Oregon Question Abroad.—By the intelligence which the Acadia brings, it appears that the Oregon subject has been started in England again, induced by the articles in the Washington Union, claiming the whole of the territory. Some of the journals are extremely rabid, and threaten the U. S. with extermination. The London Morning Post says 'that it is the general sentiment that the Americans wish for war, and with the blessings of God upon a good cause, they shall have enough of it. 'Never since the United States has become a nation, was there in England a desire more reasonable, and at the same time more agreeable, than that of giving the Americans a drubbing.' The London Times abuses the democracy, who are always, it says rabid for curing throats and spilling blood. The French press are also engaged in discussing the same subject. The conclusion they come to, is that hard words may pass, but that there will be no blows. Mr. Webster's speech at Faneuil Hall had greatly delighted the British journals, and mollified their resentment considerably. The President's message will have the effect of stirring it up again, and Mr. Cass' war speech will not lessen it any. We may look for great bursts of indignation when they are received. The British public are in as anxious and as excited a condition upon this subject as are the people of the United States.—*Ledger.*

The emigration to Texas by water from foreign countries and States, is immense.

FOREIGN.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Friday morning. Off Sea Island on Wednesday night, at 10 o'clock the Acadia passed the steamship Cambria for Halifax and Liverpool. In consequence of the thick fog, the Acadia went ashore, in coming on the coast, but fortunately struck on soft bottom, and suffered not the slightest injury, although the accident delayed her arrival several hours.

The price of Wheat and Flour have slightly declined since the 19th of November; and 2000 barrels United States Flour had been sold at 31 shillings per barrel;

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on the 2d inst,

The Times of the 3d instant has an article relating to the late meetings of the Cabinet, but nothing had yet transpired as to the result, if result there has been.

Within a few days a survey has been going on of the large mercantile steamships in the mail service, with a view to ascertaining their capabilities for carrying guns of the largest calibre, and an arrangement has been entered into to have them placed at the command of the Government, in case of war.

Accounts from New Zealand, by the way of India, tell of another defeat of the English by the Natives. One fourth of the British soldiers (not exceeding 500 in the whole) were either killed or wounded.

The Journal des Debats, in a long article that created surprise and regret in Paris, takes a view of the Oregon question, from which it may be referred that the French Government is indisposed to accept the office of arbitrater between the British Government and that of the United States of America, if offered.

IRELAND.

O'Connell and the Times' Commissioner have been holding a controversy—the latter charging the former with keeping his tenants in a lamentable condition.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—Dublin Dec, 1.—The accounts are; in aggregate, by far the most favorable that have been received since this first appearance of the distemper, and the opinion is daily gaining ground, 'that the injury sustained will prove to be very short of what was apprehended, and the great alarm and excitement created, considerably exaggerated, and in many instances, for interested purpose. Such is the view now entertained of the subject by the Cork Reporter, and having made the candid admission that the Panic was kept up; if not created, for an interested purpose,' it will scarcely answer hereafter to charge those who, from the outset were inclined to take a less gloomy view of the prospect, with being actuated by factious motives in their opposition to the reiterated cry of impending famine.

FRANCE.

The Chambers are envoked by royal ordinance for the 27th December. There will be some grave question to discuss—Algiers, Morocco, railways, and the everlasting Tahiti

The Minister of Commerce has specially convoked the counsils genereal of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, to deliberate on various questions of political and commercial importance, and among others, on the abolition of the duties on iron destined for the steel manufactories and ship building. The great demand existing for iron railways, and the acknowledged a reduction of the present prohibitive duties absolutely indispensible.

In some provinces great alarm exists with regard to a deficiency in the supply of food; and in Bretagne disturbances have taken place to prevent the removal of corn to the south of France, where the harvest has partially failed. With the view of allaying the alarm the Minister of commerce has addressed a circular to to the Prefects of Departments stating that the last harvest indeed was not so abundant as the harvests of 1843 and 1844, but that it was more abundant than in 1839, and that is was sufficient for the country; 26 departments having produced more corn, &c. than they need, 28 having produced enough and 32 being deficient.

His Highness, Ibrahim Pacha, landed at Toulon on the 27th ult., and was received with all the honors due to his rank, Admiral Baudin; the Maritime Prefect, the Major General of the Marine, and all the military and civil authorities being present.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Nov. 20.—Yesterday, Dr. Pfiffer, who had been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the assassination of Leu, was set at liberty and the seals were taken off his papers.

Deprived of what they consider their just rights, the national clergy of Vaud have determined to resign *en masse* on the 15th December, if, in the meantime, the Government shall not afford them relief. There is no likelihood that the authorities will, and consequently the clergy will give up their offices.

In this matter the Government is wrong, as it is depriving the clergy of every thing having the slightest approach to religious liberty, or indeed the full yet reasonable exercise of their sacred functions.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—N. P. Willis, an attache to the United States Embassy in this city, left some days back with despatches for Washington Government.

The King of Prussia has issued a circular protesting strongly against reports that he was favourable to the emigration of Prussians to the United States. He is strongly opposed to such emigration, recommends the people to keep at home, telling them they can find occupation enough in the Western provinces.

The Interference of the British Agent in the Texas question.

The correspondence of the State department on the annexation of Texas has been published. Mr. Buchanan, we see, overhauls the 'man in the white hat' in the following manner, in one of the letters to Major Donelson;

'I regret that I have not time, before the departure of the messenger, to express to to you; as I could desire, the feelings of indignation which the conduct of Captain Elliot has excited throughout this country. These are not confined to any party, but pervade the whole community. One of its good effects has been to render us, to a very great extent, a united people on the question of annexation. It is scarcely possible that his conduct can be approved by his government. Without entering upon the inquiry how far the British government had a right to interfere in preventing the people of Texas from consenting to annexation, no impartial man can doubt but that Captain Elliott, in his efforts, has transcended all reasonable bounds. To assume the character of a secret negotiator of the government of Texas with Mexico, is a hostile spirit towards the United States; to conceal his agency in this matter, by pretending that he had left Galveston for Charleston, when his destination was Vera Cruz, and then to prevail upon Mexico to consent to the independence of Texas on condition that Texas should never annex herself to the United States—these acts, taken together, are at war with all the modern usages of diplomacy, and with the character of the British government, which is generally bold and frank, if not always just, in its policy toward foreign nations. He has not even for a moment succeeded in his efforts at concealment, and he will find that his transparent cunning will only tend to render him ridiculous. But what is far worse on his part, by obtaining the consent of Mexico to the independence of Texas, he has deprived that power of the only miserable pretext which it had for a war against the United States, whilst he has fomented among the Meican people a spirit of hostility against us which 'may plunge that ill-fated country into a war.'

NEW WONDER OF THE WORLD.

A MODERN PYGMALION.

We had the pleasure, in company with a number of scientific, medical, and other gentleman, a few evenihgs since, of inspecting and listaing to what we pronounce will be considered a new 'wonder of the world.' It is a MECHANICAL MAN, or a figure which the inventor, a German named Faber, after a study of fifteen years, has succeded, Pygmalion like, in apparently infusing life into, certainly in causing it to speak anything, in any language, at the will of the operator. The manner in which the voice is produced is by valves and pipes, answering the various organs of speech, located in the mouth and throat of the natural subject, which in the figure are supplied with breath by artificial lungs, in the breast, operated upon by a scale of levers or keys somewhat like those of a common organ. These, however, merely govern the speaking department, and a separate or piano arrangement affords the facility of singing any given tune in connection with the speaking apparatus!

In working out his invention, it is singular to state the inventor has found five vowels, a, e, i, o, and u, and eleven consonants, all sufficient to express any word, in any language. Those words which are made up more numerously of vowels, as Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Sophia, &c, &c. are given with most remarkable accuracy and distinctness.

What immediate good proposed to the invention we are not prepared by answer, but that it is a wonderful monument of patience, and will prove the greatest curiosity as the day, we freely believe.

A letter from the widow of Joe Smith to the editor of the New York Sun, is published, in which she says—'I never for a moment believed in what my husband called his apariions and revelations, as I thought him laboring under a diseased mind.'

It is estimated that there are in the State of Ohio $10,000,000 worth of hogs and sheep. Great State, Ohio.