

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1846. Mr. Harrison, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to raise two regiments of mounted riflemen (for Oregon) and for other purposes, which became the subject of a most important debate.

A motion to make the bill the order of the day for Tuesday next, excited a spirited discussion, in which the mover, Dr. Douglas, of Illinois, Mr. Holmes, of S. C., and others, participated. At the conclusion of Mr. Holmes' remarks, Mr. John Quincy Adams took the floor, and for an hour enchaind the attention of the House. The members crowded around him, and he was frequently interrupted by applause. He expressed himself decidedly for the 'whole of Oregon,' but in favor of giving the necessary notice before any other measures of minor importance were adopted.

After notice was given, he was then for taking steps to protect our citizens in the Territory. But the notice should take precedence of all other action.

At the conclusion of his remarks, a member from Ohio came forward, with a paper in his hand, supposed to be a resolution authorizing the necessary notice, but a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the subject of course comes up again to-morrow.

The discussion in the House to-day, on Mr. Harrison's bill, and the demonstration of Mr. Adams for the 'whole of Oregon,' have created not a little sensation, and the confidence in a compromise, widened by the course of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate, has somewhat abated. A portion of the Whigs and Democrats in the middle and Northern States may yet set with Mr. Hannegan and the Democrats of the West and Southwest, and defeat the movement of the great Statesman of the South. His policy is that of the President of the U. States. In haste, JONATHAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3 1846. The House of Representatives was the scene, to-day, of another interesting and important debate on the Oregon question, arising out of the resolutions of Mr. Harrison of Georgia, which elicited the speech of Mr. Adams, referred to in his letter of last evening.

The most material points in Mr. Adams' remarks on Oregon, in the House on Friday were first to give notice in England necessary to terminate the convention between the two countries, and after that would come measures for the protection of our citizens in that territory. He did not believe in all that the giving notice necessarily involved any danger of plunging the country into war. The question had been raised in England whether that country should not give the notice for terminating the treaty. That treaty was not one of joint occupation, and he was surprised to hear this expression used when speaking of a convention which acknowledges no occupation of territory by either party—commercial convention—a convention of free navigation and of free intercourse with the Indians, but which permits no permanent occupancy of any portion of the territory, by either party, until this twelve months' notice is given. And he was very desirous that this notice should be given immediately and would vote for it if it were brought forward to-day. (Mr. Wentworth here proposed that the rules be now suspended for this purpose, but the Speaker decided that his motion was not in order.) He was for giving notice at once and taking possession. We might negotiate afterwards. This was the military way of doing business. It had no apprehension of war, but if we come we hoped the whole country would go into it with one heart and one mighty hand; and if the breath of life were then in him, he would go as far as any to make the war successful.

But until the notice was given he was not prepared to go for any other measure. Without waiting for the effect of this notice, however, we might extend to our countrymen in Oregon the protection necessary, but he saw no necessity now for increasing the army and navy. The House was occupied to-day until the hour of adjournment, (half past three, P. M.) in the discussion of the same question, the speakers being Messrs C. J. Ingersoll, Harrison, of Georgia; Darragh, of Pennsylvania; Preston King, of N. Y.; Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana; and Baker, of Illinois. Mr. McDowell, of Virginia, had the floor at the adjournment.

Mr. Ingersoll eulogized Mr. Adams for the course taken by him in the discussion of yesterday. He alluded to a remark of John Hancock, while in England, about the time of the American Revolution, in reply to a request that he would go home and endeavor to preserve peace. It was, in substance, that 'America would not be conquered—that he should recommend them to go to raising children.' All we wanted in Oregon, Mr. Ingersoll said, were women and children—an increase of population. Last year he was opposed

to giving the year's notice necessary to terminate the joint occupation, for the reason, that negotiations were then pending, and the then Executive was opposed to giving such notice. But things had now changed, and the required notice has been recommended by the present Executive. He agreed, in the main, with the views of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and was opposed to a settlement on the basis of the 49th degree of north latitude. Oregon was worth a war, though he was in favor of peace, if war can be avoided. If the notice were given, he would say, for the satisfaction of his Native American friends from Philadelphia, that millions of Chinese would soon populate the territory in dispute. And there were already 7,000 Americans and 12,000 Russians in Oregon, and a greater force than England could concentrate there in the event of war. He preferred peace, if war can be avoided; but if war must come let there be no peace so long as there is an inch of British territory on the American continent.

Mr. Harrison said that when he made the motion to make this subject the special order of the day for Tuesday next, he had not contemplated the discussion which had ensued. He admitted that it was out of place here, and should not have made the motion had he foreseen the consequence. He contended that the bill was a peace establishment bill, having an eye only to the defence of the country, for it could not be supposed that England was to have two regiments of Riflemen to contend with. They will be necessary, whether notice to England is given, and Oregon occupied or not, &c. &c.

Mr. Darragh, of Pennsylvania, had given the subject considerable attention and was satisfied that our title to the whole of Oregon was unquestionable, and should be maintained even at the expense of war. The government had been sluggish, culpably sluggish, in providing for the men, women and children, alluded to by his colleague, Mr. Ingersoll while England had been actively engaged in preparing for the defence of twenty-two stations in that territory, in establishing military posts, and extending her jurisdiction. There was actually now no protection in the territory for American citizens. The only magistrates now there are those of the Hudson Bay Company, and American citizens are subjected to their jurisdiction. The only officers to carry into effect the laws and those under the control of the Company. The necessary notice, in his opinion, might be given by an act of legislation here, without any formal communication from the government.

Simple Cure for Stammering
Mr. Wakefield, at an inquest he held lately in England, the summoning officer told him that it would be useless to call on a witness, because he stammered so excessively that he could hardly articulate the shortest sentence in half an hour. Mr. Wakeley, however, had him called, and telling him that as shot could not be discharged from a gun without powder or air, so words could not come from the mouth unless the lungs had their powder, viz: air. He told the lad to inhale air, or draw in his breath strongly, and the lad having done so, Mr. Wakeley asked him, 'Can you talk now?' The boy, to the surprise of the jury answered immediately and glibly—'Yes, I can, sir, very well.'
The coroner added, that inhalation or self-inflation of the lungs with air, was a sure remedy for stammering, and that it had been discovered long ago, the faculty had not, until lately, and then only a few of them caused it to be practised as a remedy for defective articulation.

A WESTERN JUDGE.
A paper published somewhere on West gives the following report of a Judge's sentence, lately passed on a criminal. Brumley was doubtless a 'hard case,' but what kind of a case the Judge is, our readers may determine:
'Brumley, you infamous scoundrel—you're an unredeemed villain—you hint a single redeeming trait in your character—your wife and family wish we had sent you to the Penitentiary. This is the fifth time I've had you up before me, and you have put me to more trouble than your neck is worth. I've exhorted and prayed over you long enough, you scoundrel! Just go home and take one glimpse at your family; and be off in short order; don't let us ever hear of you again. The Grand Jury have found two other indictments against you, but I'll discharge you on your own recognizance, and if I catch you in this neck of woods to-morrow morning at daylight, I'll sock you right square in jail and hump you off to Jeffersonville in little less than no time—you infamous scoundrel! If I ever catch you enroking your finger at man, woman or child—white man or nigger—I'll sock you right square into the jug. Stand up you scoundrel! while I pass sentence on you.'

DEMOCRATS.
"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"
BLOOMSBURG:
SATURDAY JANUARY 10, 1846.

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

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Bertwick, January 1, 1846.
COL. WEBB,
The following show the collections on which clearances were issued at this office, due to each Branch of the Public Improvements, for the year ending the 30th of November, 1845, viz:—
North Branch, \$43,462 48
Susquehanna Division, 12,588 12
Main Line, 12,025 93
West Branch, 276 01
\$68,322 54

JOHN McREYNOLDS, Col.
UNITED STATES JUDGE.
The nomination by President Polk, of Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, meets with general approval. We trust that the Senate will give the nomination a prompt and decided confirmation. Judge Woodward is well known in this part of the State, to be an able man, a profound lawyer, and a scholar of inquiring and indefatigable habits. He will make an excellent judge, and the country will be satisfied by the result, that the President has acted with his usual sagacity in making the nomination.

Democratic County Meeting.
Pursuant to notice of the Standing Committee, a large number of the Democratic citizens of Columbia county, assembled at the Public House of Charles H. Doebler, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday afternoon, January 3d, 1846, and organized a meeting by choosing the following officers:—
HON. STEPHEN BALDY, President.
SOLOMON NYHART,
GEORGE WEAVER,
WILLIAM MANN,
GEORGE MEARS,
H. Webb,
M. Farnwell } Secretaries.
On motion, the President appointed Charles R. Backalew, John Robinson, John McReynolds, Hugh Thompson and David House a committee to report Resolutions.

The committee, after retiring, reported, through their chairman, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.
Resolved—That the present Canal Commissioners have justly won the confidence of our citizens in their management of the Public Improvements.
Resolved—That the yearly election of a new Canal Commissioner, is calculated to keep the board pure and unsuspected, and to keep up the confidence of our citizens in its management of the great State interests committed to its charge.
Resolved—That the result has clearly shown the sagacity of those who advocated the present truly Republican mode of selecting Canal Commissioners.

Resolved—That the sense of this meeting is, that the yearly conventions to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioners, should be held in the summer or fall, and not during the sessions of the Legislature.
Resolved—That the President of the United States, in the discharge of the duties of his high office thus far, has shown himself to be a statesman of rare abilities and patriotism, and one in whose hands the interests and honor of the country can safely be confided.

Resolved—That the present eminently honest Governor of Pennsylvania is worthy of our warmest friendship and confidence in his past course, and we trust that his future conduct will be equally firm and patriotic.
Resolved—That our members in the Legislature are hereby instructed to oppose, at all times, the creation of any incorporation in Columbia county, of any kind, or for any purpose.

Resolved—That the injustice done this county by the present apportionment of State Taxes should be corrected speedily; and that our members are requested to use their efforts to have justice done to us in this particular.

After the adoption of the resolutions reported by the committee,
On motion it was
Resolved—That this meeting concurs in the nomination by the Luzerne County Convention, of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW as the Senatorial Delegate to represent this Senatorial District in the next 4th of March Canal Commissioners Convention

Resolved—That ISAAC S. MONROE be the Representative Delegate to represent this county in the same body.

On motion of John McReynolds, it was
Resolved—That our Delegates be instructed to support William B. Foster, Jr., for nomination in the Convention.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers.

Signed by the Officers.

A WILD CAT.
A few days since a wild cat was killed near Harman's hotel, in Centre township, in this county, by some small boys. The boys were skating on the canal, and discovering, what they supposed, was a large cat on the fence near the berm bank, commenced stoning it, and as good luck would have it, as the cat was about to spring upon a boy, a stone hit him on the head and killed him.

Mr. Baum, editor of the 'Union Times,' has transferred the paper to our old friend Eck, late of the Lyeoming Gazette. We are sorry to have our friend Baum leave the Editorial corps, but he has one consolation, he cannot engage in a more thankless business.

Mr. Maffit, the Supervisor on the North Branch Canal, is now actively engaged in rebuilding the Aqueduct across Fishing-creek. It will be completed in ample time for the spring business.

SPECIAL MESSENGER TO OREGON.—According to the following paragraph from the Newbury-port Herald of the 24th inst., the President is on the point of despatching a special agent to Oregon.

'Dr. White, the delegate from Oregon, who intended to take passage with the expedition from this town, we hear has been charged with some duty by the President, which will require his speedy departure, overland, via Mexico. A letter from Dr. White, received in this town, announces this fact. The Dr. writes to those intending to embark for Oregon, that they should take with them, as far as convenient, whatever of household furniture they can, as they will find it very dear in Oregon and difficult to obtain. He adds, 'have no apprehensions as to provisions; the country abounds with the necessities of life, and certainly we have some of its luxuries, if not delicacies, such as an abundance of the choicest salmon, venison, wild fowl,' &c.

CANADA.
The Quebec Mercury of the 20th ultimo says:—

'Although a division of opinion exists on both sides of the line as to a war being the result of President Polk's recent Message to Congress, we find that very warlike preliminaries are being made on the Canadian side of the line, especially at Montreal, where the bustle of active preparation for the reception of an enemy is most marked.

It is really curious to read the various announcements in the Montreal papers from the officers of the general militia corps. One would imagine the foe was all but at hand.

Coupled with these bellicose demonstrations, we find advertisements of drill-books for sale, swords, pistols, and other arms paraphernalia.

At Quebec we are also 'sharpening our tusks,' but to a less extent. Most of the militia battalions of the city have been completed, and parades, or musters of one or two of them ordered.

It is as well to be prepared, if preparation does not lead us into ridiculous display. Our Adjutant General of Militia has properly and judiciously taken in hand the effective organization of what may be termed our domestic forces, and we have reason to know, from instructions emanating from his office, that it will not be his fault if in case of a brush with our neighbors, there is not an available army, composed from the people of the country, disposed at any and every point at a very short notice. This is as it should be; and now in this dull season of the year, when employment is slack it might not be amiss if the several corps in our city and elsewhere, were to volunteer to assemble for drill. Such meetings could be, productive of good to all concerned. No needless display of uniform is required. The muster should be to acquire the knowledge of military movements; the use of the musket, &c., might be dispensed with until orders from head quarters were received all not exempt from service to 'take up arms in the service of the Queen.'

Population of Newark N. J.—Newark, N. J. has a population of 25,405, being an increase of 8,110 in five years.

Death of an Old Soldier.—William Braun, of Westmoreland county, Va., departed this life on the 27th December, in the 104th year of his age. He was a soldier in the revolution.

Copper Mines in Upper Canada.—Some of the British officers in Canada have lately made an important discovery of some of the richest copper mines in the world. This discovery has created great excitement. Some of the officers, en route to England, are now in the city, and will sail to-day in the Liverpool, carrying with them some specimens of the ore, and among them, one piece weighing 2200 pounds. The ore is very rich, yielding as we learn 72 per cent. of pure copper. Some of the copper was taken from the bed of a river, and some broken off from cliff on the banks—the latter is six inches thick.—N. Y. Gazette.

The amount of lumber surveyed the past business season in Portland, Me. 171,738,803 feet. This is between forty and fifty million feet over the last, or any previous year. Portland is a great city for pine boards good poets, shrewd traders, unsurpassed mechanics, and sweet pretty girls that give Bachelors the heart-ache.

It is said they are to erect a statue to Judge Story in Lincoln's Inn London. This by English lawyers and judges, shows how this eminent man was esteemed across the Atlantic. They honor themselves in doing this.

What next? The Emperor of Russia has sent in a claim for the Oregon Territory and has just given notice to all American vessels not to frequent any of the creeks, bays, and harbors north of the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes.

The chair occupied by the President of the Pilgrim Society at the dinner at Plymouth on Monday, was one brought out in the Mayflower, and was, we believe, once the property of Carver. After the party had begun to disperse, the chair was placed on the table for the inspection of the remaining company. One gentleman present, quietly and with apparent carelessness, broke off from under the seat of the chair, a loose piece of the flig, or straw matting, of which it is composed, and slipped it into his pocket as a memorial of the Pilgrims. This thing was unimportant, and so neatly done that it would have excited a smile in those who observed it who happened to know that although the frame of the chair is as the history of the colony, it has been re-seated by a modern hand.

In the Onondago General Sessions, last week, a man named Stephen Sherman, was sent to prison for nine months, for malicious cruelty to a couple of horses. There is not a day passes without the earning of similar punishment by some brute or other in the streets of Philadelphia. The man who would abuse a good horse, would strike his own father for a sixpence.

The Whole of Oregon, from the 42d parallel to 54 40 North, and from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains, embraces an area of 360,600 square miles, and is just six times as large as England. The territory between the degrees of 42 and 49, would form four or five good-sized States.

The Rail Road Journal states that the stock for a suspension bridge across Niagara river, a mile and a quarter below the falls, is all 'engaged,' on condition that a charter shall be obtained the ensuing winter. Cost about \$200,000.

The Clarion (Pa.) Democrat says that on the 9th ult. the house of a Mr. McClellan, in Redbank township, Armstrong county, was burned to the ground, and four of his sons perished in the flames. The building was an old-fashioned double log house, with a passage between. In one end down stairs the old people slept, and the left of the same end, where there was no window was assigned to the children. The father made an effort to tear off some of the roof, but the flames drove him away and he was doomed to stand by and see the raging element devour his imprisoned sons. One of the eldest was 18, and the youngest aged 7 years.

Elmer Knapp, the great preacher, on the 14th ult., at Pitsburgh Pa. prayed fifteen hours, without stopping it is said.

Apples should be kept a little above ground, unless the temperature is below 20 deg. of Fahrenheit freeze at 16. Potatoes about the same.

Pennsylvania Legislature

SENATE.
Tuesday, January 6: 1846

This being the day fixed by the constitution of Pennsylvania for the meeting of the Legislature of this State the members of the Senate assembled in their chamber, at the Capitol, at three o'clock.

Mr. STERIGER, the Speaker, pro tempore at the last Session, presided pursuant to usage, and called the Senate to order.

The roll being next called it appeared that 32 Senators were present.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.
The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Speaker.

On the first and only ballot taken—Mr. SHERWOOD received 10 votes; Mr. GIBBONS 13; Mr. STERIGERE 1; and Mr. SULLIVAN 1; consequently Mr. SHERWOOD having received a majority of the whole number of votes given; was declared duly elected. He was then conducted to the chair by Mr. Sterigere and Mr. Gibbons.

After the passage of the customary resolutions the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the Clerk (Col. Lusk,) in pursuance of the provision of the constitution, called the House to order.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth then presented a list of the returns of the October election for the Members to the House of Representatives, which.

On motion of Mr. MERRIFIELD, were opened, and the Clerk having proceeded to read the same—

On motion of Mr. BIGHAN, an abstract merely of his said returns were read, after which the roll was called, and every member found to be present.

Mr. BURNSIDE then moved that the House now proceed to the election of a Speaker, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. POWER, the Clerks acted as Tellers.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.
The roll being called through and counted it was ascertained that

Findley Patterson had 65 votes
Thomas Nicholson (Whig) 33
Mr. Nicholson voted for Charles B. Freese, and Mr. Findly Patterson for Mr. Merrifield.

It appearing that the Hon. FINDLEY PATTERSON had received a majority of the whole number of votes given, he was accordingly declared duly elected Speaker of the present House of Representatives.

On motion the speaker was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Burfield.

After the usual Resolutions the House adjourned.

On Wednesday the Secretary of the Commonwealth presented to the Senate and House of Representatives the annual message of the Governor.

Elisha S. Goodrich was elected Clerk of the Senate; Jacob Ziegler, assistant Clerk; Joseph Hutchinson sergeant at Arms and James Temple door keeper.

William Jack of Westmoreland was elected Clerk of the House—John H. Herd Secretary at Arms, and Andrew Kraus, door keeper.

The Governor's Message was received to-day for publication this week. We shall however give it in our next.

Castor Oil made Palatable.—Castor oil may be most easily taken mingled with orange juice—a little sugar being added to the juice, if the orange be not ripe and sweet. The difference between this and any other mode of taking this valuable medicine is surprising.

THERE ARE THREE PRINTERS in the U. S. Senate Messrs, Cameron, Westcott, and Niles.

It is to be observed by the news of the day, that still another new religious sect has sprung up in the New York city, under the name of Gladdenites.—They have some curious forms and ceremonies, both in church and out of it. One of their oddest peculiarities is their mode of saluting people in the streets. They are practical physiognomists, and profess to know a man's character, and the state of his heart by the expression of his countenance. If they like a person's looks, they salute him by saying—'Give your heart to the Lord,' if they see anything that displeases them in a stranger's face, they merely say, 'The devil is in you,' and pass on.

This is a queer world—where bold imposture and cunning hypocrisy too often go ahead of good principles and fixed morality.

There is a class of mind that loves novelty, with a morbid desire for it. That is true of most of the new fangled sects of Pretended Religionists; and it is quite likely these of presumptuous *Marbilites*, who will run after any thing apparently new, even if it runs mad upon the notion of making a price-current of people's hearts by the looks of their face.

RETURN OF HON DELAZON SMITH.—This gentleman, the long missing South American Agent, has returned to Washington.

In Canada, they have auction sales in front of the churches on Su days, after services.