

WASHINGTON, January 27 1846.

The debate in the Senate yesterday, of which I sent you last night an extended synopsis, embracing most of the prominent points of the discussion, has produced a great sensation at the seat of government, owing to the prominent position of several of the Senators engaged in the debate, and from the supposed official character of some of their statements, arising out of the known relations existing between these gentlemen and the Executive of the Nation. I will be seen, that while Mr. Calhoun considers the intelligence from Europe of a decidedly pacific character, Gen. Cass is of the opinion, founded on advices received by the government, that action on the measures for the national defenses should not be delayed, and the sentiments of the British Cabinet are not of a character so pacific as to warrant the belief that England will abandon Oregon without putting forth, and right which she has hitherto enjoyed, or that the difficulties between the two countries are any nearer an amicable adjustment than before the arrival of the Hibernia. The impression certainly prevails here, that no proposition for settlement on the basis of the 49th degree of north latitude will be made by the British Cabinet, and that neither country will recede from the position which they have assumed. Those best qualified to judge believe that no proposition to submit the settlement of our difficulties to arbitration can receive the sanction of Congress, and I am equally persuaded that no resolution can pass which proposes an unnecessary delay in giving the notice, Public feeling, and the feeling of the majority in Congress, are in consonance with the declarations of the President's message, and it will be difficult to satisfy the public mind with any measure of a temporizing character.

Another most interesting and important debate occurred in the Senate to day on the bill of Mr. Fairfield, Chairman of the Naval Committee, making appropriations for the augmentation of the Navy, and Mr. Hanegan's amendment, for the construction of ten war steamers. After the presentation of the usual number of memorials, petitions, &c. this bill came up agreeably to assignment, and Mr. Fairfield, Chairman of the Committee, said that it was probably expected from him to give some history of the views of the Committee by whom the bill had been reported. The protection of our widely extended commerce, at a crisis like the present, was deemed by the Committee a sufficient reason for the increase of our naval force, even though an immediate rupture with any other country might not be apprehended. But he thought he saw a spirit abroad in the world, which would ultimately compel us to fight for our existence. The progress of Democratic principles is viewed with distrust and anxiety by the powers of Europe. The time is not far distant when the system of the old world shall totter to their foundation, but this will not be effected without a struggle. When that struggle comes, the altar from which the Democratic fire has been kindled, will not be overlooked. And when the object is for protection of our Democratic institutions, who would hesitate? Our destiny must be fulfilled, and he who would shrink in the defence of our liberties is unworthy of their enjoyment.

The interference of foreign nations in the affairs of Mexico, Texas and Buenos Ayres were referred to as another reason to induce energetic measures of the character proposed by the bill. But the state of our affairs at the present time with Great Britain was the principle reason why we should not delay action on these measures for the national defence. The various questions which have been the subjects of dispute between the two countries in past years, as well as those which have been partially as those which have been definitely adjusted, were then adverted to and examined. But the Oregon question he considered the great cause of the present difficulty with Great Britain. He asserted our unquestionable right to the whole of that territory, and declared it to be our duty to maintain those rights at all hazards. But it would be worse than criminal to shut our eyes to the consequences of war without preparation. We should not incur the bright and scathing imputation of national dishonor. But for successful resistance we must rely with firm, unflinching confidence, not only on the justice of our cause, but upon the strength of our defenses and the extent of our resources. If we look upon war as inevitable, this bill calls for less, than would be necessary in such an emergency. And if peace is to be preserved, even then the medium suited to a state of peace, which the committee had endeavored to maintain in the bill, should in view of the present movements of Great Britain, be adapted. Our relations with Mexico is another reason why this bill should receive the favor-

able consideration of Congress.

A communication was here read from the Secretary of the Navy, which had been made by the committee the basis of the bill, and several other statements from other quarters, all calculated to sustain the views of the committee, and illustrate the resources of the country. The large appropriations contemplated by the bill, and the objections urged, were referred to, but he said, the expenditures contemplated were left discretionary with the President. The appropriations for the building of the steamships was the only one not left discretionary, and these it was perfecty apparent would be required whether war should ensue or peace be preserved. Popular expectation, he said, is decidedly in favour of the measure, or some other measure of the kind. The public eye is turned to our Navy, whose heroic deeds during the last war were enshrined in the hearts of every true American.

Mr. Benton, contrary to general expectation, made a speech decidedly pacific, and in opposition to any increase of our naval defenses. He said that he had not made any war speech this session, because he had seen nothing which justified the belief that war would ensue. And as he had no apprehensions of war he saw no reason for adopting war measures. He was decidedly opposed to the bill, and to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy. The provisions of the bill were examined in detail. The present expenditures for the Navy, he said, amount to about \$6,000,000 more, making in all \$12,000,000 for the Navy of the United States in time of peace. This bill comes forward as a war measure, in time of peace, and an appropriation of \$12,000,000 called for, when the whole government, according to the estimates, is expected to be carried on for \$21,000,000.

He opposed the bill, as a war measure, because he was not willing that the American Senate should declare to Great Britain that the American people are prepared for war! He had shown by his course, on former occasions, to which he referred, that he had not been altogether blind to what was necessary for the national defence. But he was opposed to measures, in time of peace, calculated to involve the country in war. From the close of the war the government has acted upon a plan, a system, which he was ready to carry out, but he was not ready to depart from that system, to plunge the country into war, and when there was nothing to show that the peace of the country is not to be preserved. His position in regard to war or peace would never be equivocal, and he wished the measures at the country to be equally unequivocal.

He went on to show that those proposed were of an equivocal character, and also that the efforts which had been made in past years to augment our land and naval forces had been unsuccessful. He would not undertake to argue the policy of the present naval peace establishment; but are we prepared to double it, in time of peace, and to make it a war establishment? Are we prepared to establish a permanent military naval establishment? Have the consequences to flow from such an establishment been duly considered? Even Great Britain does not keep up such an establishment. The ordinary expense of the navy in time of war is £18,000,000, and in peace, about £5,000,000. And are we to keep up an establishment at the same expense in peace and in war? Are we prepared to increase our expenses for 6,000,000 to 12,000,000 of dollars? At the close of Gen. Jackson's administration, the number of men employed in our Navy was about 4000. This has since been doubled, and now it is proposed to double the double. The present distribution of our naval forces he considered injudicious. There was no more necessity now for naval force in the Mediterranean than there is for a Navy in Chesapeake Bay. He was opposed to the bill. He saw no necessity for any war measures; and he moved the postponement of its consideration to the first day of May.

Mr. Hanegan made one of the most eloquent speeches of the session. He would purchase peace neither with land dollars and cents. If we are to purchase our rights at all, let it be with our blood. He referred to a remark which had been made by Mr. Fairfield, that he regretted that the ardor of the Senator from Indiana was not more tempered with discretion. He might be ardent, but his feelings were not of his own making—they were given him by the Almighty. But his course here was to be judged of by his acts, and not by the order of his temperament. He appealed to the Senate to say whether his course here had been marked by indiscretion, or whether the feelings of any senator had ever been wounded by any expression of his. Nor had he ever aimed a blow at a friend with a smile on his countenance. He desired also to say a word to his distinguished and valued friend from Missouri, (Mr. Benton)—a man

whom he had followed as his political model through life, and than whom he differed with no man more reluctantly. He regretted his cousin in the Senate today.

He then referred to the provisions of the bill—to the amendment which he had proposed—to the position of our affairs with Great Britain—the naval power of England, and her strength in war—and said that he would laugh to scorn the invasion of any foreign power. England will never recede—and this country will never recede. The West, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Western New York, and other States had spoken on this subject—and he had learnt of his friend from Missouri that this morning intelligence had been received that that State also had unanimously adopted resolutions fixing forever our boundary in Oregon at 54 40. Ohio, he believed, would speak also. He represented here, he said, the interest and feelings of a portion of the West, and he felt it to be his duty to represent it faithfully.

Our relations with Mexico were referred to. If Mexico strikes a blow, he said it will be because she knows that she is backed by Great Britain. Who can say that Great Britain is not the instigator of the events now transpiring in Mexico? It is the secrecy with which her movements are always clothed that makes her armament at this time deserving of the most serious attention from this country. It was our duty to be prepared for any emergency. He was for preserving the honor of the country at all hazards. So far he was for war, and so far was the West for war, and no farther.

As a Representative of the people of Indiana, he had introduced an amendment to the bill, which he believed to embrace the views and wishes of his constituents. It had the substance and not the shadow of a measure for the national defence. He deprecated a war like the last. He did not wish to see our coast desolated by the war ships of Great Britain, and for this reason had he brought forward the measure—a measure which, if carried into effect, would shield our country from invasion, her cities and towns from fire and the sword, and her fair daughters from insult and brutal violation.

A House and Family of Four Children Saved by a Dog.—Mr. Salan E. Bettes, of Sandfield, being about to go out for an evening, on New Year night, directed his eldest boy, a lad of some ten years of age, to put wood into the stove and leave a good fire when he and the other children went to bed, and to have the kindlings ready for the morning fire. The boy did so, but put the kindlings under the baker, so that the fire communicated to them from the stove. When the fire communicated to the kindlings, the children had all gone to bed in the chamber, but there was a faithful watchman below. Mr. B. had an intelligent spaniel, which seeing the fire communicate to the wood and from that to the door, mounted up stairs to give the alarm but finding that he could not make the boys understand him, he hid himself down on one of their beds for a few minutes. As if aware of the increasing danger, he soon returned to the fire again, and on his third visit to the chamber he succeeded by his barking and howling in awaking the boys all of whom had fallen asleep in the meantime. The smoke soon convinced them that the house was on fire, and when they entered the room below where the fire was spreading, they found the faithful sentinel at his duty, striving to arrest the progress of the flames with all his energies, and scattering the burning brands with his teeth and paws in every direction about the floor, thinking, no doubt, that if he could not procure water this was his last resort to save the house! It seemed that he had been doing the same before he succeeded in arousing the boys. The fire burnt a large hole through the floor before the boys succeeded in extinguishing it.—*Springfield Post.*

An Unexpected but Joyful Meeting.—A gentleman residing near Marlborough, in this county, some days since, went to New York to get a hand to work on his farm. He chanced to have recommended to him a young man who had just emigrated from Germany, and through hired persons, (as the German could not speak English,) he engaged to work with him and brought the young man over to his residence. At dusk the gentleman sent to a neighbor for a man, who had emigrated from Germany many years since, and whose steady habits had, as much as any thing, influenced him in retaining the young man, to come and talk with the new work-hand. The German who was sent for, came and seated himself by the fire, back of the other, who was drinking his tea. The family were waiting for the meal to be finished, expecting to hear some regular Dutch talk; but they wait in vain, for the moment the young man turned from the table, his eyes were fixed on the other German. Both stood a moment regarding each other—and then rushed into each others arms—they were brothers, and had met for the first time in many years! The kind feeling, the un-

bounded joy, the repeated embrace, were worthy of lovers. These two honest Dutch men did not talk Dutch that night, and will probably do so a long time, as they work on farms that adjoin each other.—*Manchester N. J. Enquirer.*

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1846.

Counterfeiters.
We last week mentioned the arrest by Constable Beideman, of three men for passing counterfeit money. We were in an error as to the name of John Stetler; it should have been William Stetler, and who report says, has been but a short time out of the Eastern Penitentiary. The other whom we supposed to be Ruff has travelled through the country under the name of Johnson and is no doubt an old offender. As the bills found upon them are not mentioned in the latest Detectors, we give below a more particular description.

- 104 Schenectady Bank; dated June 11, 1845 payable to B. Pratt; Thomas Palmer, cashier; Archibald Craig president.
- 55 The Orange Bank, July 4, 1845; William Mann cashier, Stephen D. Day president.
- 54 Honedale Bank, payable to J. J. Fish; dated January 2, 1845, S. D. Ward cashier, J. Healy president.
- 55 Bank of Middletown; Sept. 25, 1839; payable to J. Crole; Simon Cameron cashier; R. Jordan president.
- 204 Merchants and Farmers Bank, Ithaca; dated May 4, 1845, payable to Thomas Jones; J. B. Williams cashier and T. S. Williams president.
- 206 Bank of Lewisville; January 8, 1845; payable to C. Clark; S. D. Ward cashier and H. L. Scott president.
- Some blank fives in sheets Commercial Bank Florida.

A LARGE PIG.
Hon. S. Biddy of Cattsburgh, on Tuesday last killed a fat Hog, twenty months old, which weighed five hundred and six pounds.

The last accounts from Carbondale, mention the killing of two of the men buried alive in the mines at that place some weeks since. They were both dead. One had apparently lived some time. The other had been instantly killed.

A WOMAN HUNG.
Elizabeth Van Valkenburgh, who was convicted for the murder of her husband, was executed in the yard belonging to the common jail of Fulton county, New York, in presence of some hundred witnesses, on Saturday, the 24th ult., at three o'clock P. M.

FROM TEXAS.
President Jones, of the late Republic of Texas, has issued a proclamation calling on the Legislature to convene at Austin on the 16th February, in order to organize a State Government, and adopt such other measures as they may deem necessary for the general welfare.

The Columbus, Indiana, Gazette says that they have 150,000 dogs in that State any one of which can suck all the eggs in a neighborhood, tear up all the boats, shoes and clothes about a house jump on the table and eat his breakfast, run three miles, leap a sheep pen, kill 50 head of sheep, take his dinner, then come home and bite every man woman and child within two miles of his kennel.

A New Hampshire son of the muse, in an explosion of poetry, speaks of a lady—his love—whose bosom's like a white-washed fence!

A Decision was lately rendered in the Baltimore County Court, by Judge Ingraham in the case brought by the owners of the steambot Boston, to recover \$70, the amount charged for the use of the said boat, while performing an excursion on Sunday. The Court pronounced that the contract having been made on the Sabbath, and consequently in violation of law, it was necessarily void.

AN INSINUATION.
A printer's money, says the Milton Democrat, may commonly be found securely stowed away in his subscriber's pockets.

It is asserted in credible quarters, that Santa Anna is busy at Havana, in negotiations with Spain, England and France, involving the relation of Cuba and the independence of Mexico. Political intrigues are rife.

Florida Sugar.—such attention is being paid to the cultivation of Sugar in Florida. The Tallahassee Journal says, it will attain early day, be among the articles of export from this section; and we doubt not, will form the heaviest article of export from the Eastern and Southern districts of the State.

From the N. O. Picayune 24th ult.

The city was filled yesterday with contradictory rumors in regard to Mr. Sidell. The report at first credited was that he had been ordered from the Republic; that he thereupon demanded an escort from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, which was refused to him; that Commander Gerry, of the Somers, then lying at Vera Cruz upon this proceeded with a detachment of officers and marines to escort Mr. Sidell to the coast, a distance of some 70 or 80 miles. We do not attach much credit to this rumor—it appears impossible. Again a letter dated the 30th from Vera Cruz says, that up to that date Mr. Sidell had not demanded of the new government any recognition of his official capacity, but the popular belief was that such recognition would be refused. Another letter dated the 13th says: 'Mr. Sidell has demanded his passport, having failed in the object of his mission.' This appears to us the more probable version. The Mexican papers before us say nothing on the subject.

A number of important despatches were received by the Paris, which were yesterday forwarded to Washington by mail. So far as we can learn, no letters have been received in town from Mr. Sidell of a late date. Our own opinion is, that at the time the Paris sailed that gentleman was at Puebla.

The U. S. brig Somers, Commander Gerry, arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 6th inst., and was lying at Sacrificios on the 13th. The British brig Ferret, the French Griffon, and the Spanish brig Patriota, were likewise lying there. The Spanish brig Jason was in port. These were all the foreign vessels of war at Vera Cruz. The schooner Creole and hermaphrodite brig Petersburg were in port.

The revolution in Mexico appears to be complete. Before entering the City of Mexico counterfeits were held between Gen. Parades and Gen. Valencia representing the former Government, and for a time, indeed acted as President of the Republic. In their conferences, in which Gen. Turrel shared, the submission of the capital was fully arranged, Valencia aiming to spare any effusion of blood. The entrance was not made till the 2d inst., when a portion of the garrison of the capital marched out and joined the troops under Parades, and the whole thereupon escorted him into the capital in triumph, amidst salvos of artillery. An address of the General was immediately issued. Its contents are unimportant, save that he urges the troops to be tolerant and peaceable.

Gen. Parades had previously addressed a letter to Gen. Herrera, announcing his inexorable determination to carry through the revolution. The latter appears to have yielded his authority to Gen. Valencia without a struggle. The 'state of siege' in which the capital had been placed by Herrera, was declared an end on the 31st of Dec.

There was a meeting in Mexico on the 24th Jan., of General officers and other called by Gen. Parades. After avowing the pronouncements at San Luis, he declared to the Junta his readiness as to submit to their prudent resolution, and the entire liberty which each enjoyed to pronounce his opinions.

Gen. Parades was unanimously chosen President of the Republic.

Nothing is said in the papers in relation to the feelings of Parades towards this country, but verbally we learn that he is very hostile.

El Monitor, of the 21st inst., contains an article upon the critical situation in which the Californians are placed, with a view to arousing attention to the subject. Indian disturbances have broken out afresh in several parts of the North exciting general alarm. The authorities of the Department were taking active measures to meet this emergency.

The latest dates from this city which the Vera Cruz editors had received, were the 29th Nov. They infer from them some what strangely that the Cabinet of Washington was in a measure alarmed at the menacing aspect of our relations with England and inclined to recede from its extreme pretensions in regard to Texas—so far even as to restore the new State of Mexico, a glaring unbelief!

Louisiana Election.—The returns from this State make it evident that the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Johnson and Landry, are elected by about 4000 majority.

Married in Jail.—A professor of music was married in the Jail of Lycoming county last week. He was committed on breach of promise, and married the lady for the purpose of getting out of jail, after which he absconded.



FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Thursday afternoon last, while two men were at work, digging ore in a drift, on the farm of Mr. V. Kresler, near this village, the earth above them caved in. One escaped without injury, but the other, Henry Greer, a German, was caught under the falling mass, and although every exertion was immediately put in requisition to extricate him, yet it was near twelve hours before he was reached, when he was found dead, supposed to have been immediately smothered by the earth, as there were no bones upon him. He was about thirty years of age.

A child, apparently about a week old, was found drowned in Providence the other morning, with a rope round its neck and a stone attached to it!—What monster wears the human form!

The Maine Cultivator says:—There are now five Sunday papers published in New York, devoted to rag-shop trash, fashionable dissipation, and libertinism. Rather severe.

The Prussian Government has protested against the capture of its slaves by the British. Bring out your big guns.

The Mercantile Library Association of New York, has added 1,428 volumes to its collection during the past year. The number is now 22,740.

Santa Anna is bigger than the famous Colossus of Rhodes. He stands with one foot on the Island of Cuba, and the other is in the city of Mexico.

From CANADA papers of the 25th, we find these extracts in the Albany Atlas: The Montreal Times of the 26th says that despatches were received on the 25th, appointing the Earl of Cathcart Governor General of the Canadas, and adds that it has heard that the militia is to be immediately embodied. The Transcript regards the rumor as to the militia, as 'premature,' but says as to the new Governor:

The appointment of Earl Cathcart to the government of his province, has been, in all probability, suggested by the uncertain nature of the relations at present existing between Great Britain and the U. S. Although we by no means apprehend war, we can perfectly understand that the appointment of a man possessing the military reputation of Lord Cathcart, may be useful in more ways than one.

The same paper makes the following announcement: It is stated that 13,000 troops of the line, including two companies of sappers and miners, have been ordered immediately to this country. This will account for some of the recent movements that have taken place in the Lower Provinces.

THE TRIAL OF DR SCOTT.

We recently published a statement of the acquittal of Dr. Scott in the trial before the Presbytery of Louisiana, of the charges made against him of falsehood and certain impositions as a minister.

The following are the charges and the vote as published in the New Orleans Delta:

First Charge—Falsehood, in stating that Henry Clay had played cards on the Sabbath—afterwards denying that he had so stated; and then, when informed of the error, report that he had not taken proper measures to correct it—as he, Dr. Scott, said he had done.

Second Charge—Interfering with, and falsifying and altering the records of the Presbytery in his case, by taking away one paper and substituting another.

Third Charge—Acting with unchristian and intemperate temper in a correspondence with Messrs. Rossius, Peters and Reynolds or Baldwin, in reference to Mr. Clay playing cards on the Sabbath.

Acquitted—one negative only, that of the Rev. Suxley.

Fourth Charge—Heresy, in preaching doctrines contrary to the Constitution of the Church, in the charge delivered by him at the installation of the Rev. Mr. Stoughton—inasmuch as he assumed the sole right as a Presbyterian pastor of a congregation to direct its worship and control its funds for benevolent purposes.

Acquitted Unanimously.

The British Press, though they condemn it as expected, the tone and spirit of the President's Message, speak highly of it as an able and well written document. One of the London papers say that, although Mr. Polk may have been a *novelle homme* he certainly would an able pen.

A new planet has been discovered by Professor Hencke, at Berlin. The planet has been named Astrea, after the goddess of Justice.