

FOREIGN.

Twenty Two Days Later FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the Steam Ship Hibernia at Boston, we gather the following important news.

The very important Tariff Bill of Sir Robert Peel passed the House of Commons by a majority of 97—a majority so decided as to have considerable weight with the House of Lords, in their reception of that great measure.

The aggressions of the British in India are likely to cost them much treasure of blood and money. A battle has been fought between them and the Native troops, in which, though the former were successful, yet they lost over 3,000 troops, including Lord Sale and Sir J. McGaskill.

The Sikhs passed the Sutlej, in numbers variously estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000, with a splendid park of artillery. The fighting lasted 3 days, and the carnage was dreadful. The British and Native forces amounted to 20,000, out of which they lost nearly 4,000. Several distinguished officers fell, amongst others the veteran Sir Robert Sale.

The Pilot boat Romer, which carried out the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Pakenham had not arrived when the Hibernia left.

The correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pakenham had reached England by the Patrick. It had produced an unfavorable effect, and cotton advanced an eighth.

The great debate on Sir Robert Peel's financial scheme, which extended over 3 weeks, and afforded food for twelve nights' incessant oratory, was brought to a close on the morning of the 28th ult. by a division which gave the Minister a majority of 97.

The American Minister is confined to his house by severe indisposition. He was unable to attend Her Majesty's levee on the 11th, but, was represented by Mr. Ganesvoort Melville, his Secretary of Legation.

Louis Philippe is said to be in favor of referring the Oregon dispute to the arbitration of three English and three American gentlemen—thus carry out the idea of Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

The Spanish and English Governments, it is said, are forming a Commercial treaty by which Spanish wine and Cuba sugars are to be received into Great Britain on favorable terms; the manufactured goods of England to be admitted into Spain at low rates of duty.

From Wilmer & Smith's Times, 4th inst.

England's Commercial Policy.

The agitation which is now proceeding in favor of free trade is almost exclusively confined to the walls of parliament. The people out of doors—the great mass of this thinking, intelligent, stirring nation, require no fillip, want no incentive, to wed them to the cause. The safety of the measure is insured; and our transatlantic readers engaged in commerce with England, may rest satisfied that Peel's commercial policy will become the law of the land. There will be wrangling, there will be delay, but there will not, cannot be defeat. The events of the last few days show that the House of Lords will swallow the pill.

Some fears have been expressed that Lord Stanley would lead the Protectionist forlorn hope in the House of Peers. But it is understood that even he quails.

As Cobden demonstrated, there is a sufficient amount of public opinion at present, in favor of Free trade, to change, if necessary, the very succession to the Crown itself.

Still it is doubtful whether the repeal of the corn laws will be immediate. On Monday night, Mr. Villers moved, in committee, for the immediate repeal of the duties on corn, instead of the repeal 3 years hence, enforcing his position cleverly by proof, that the present time was the best adapted for the interest of the agriculturist; that now he could better compete with his foreign rival, when wheat was scarce and dear in all parts of the world, instead of three years hence, when I might possibly be cheap and plentiful. The debate stood adjourned until the following night, and at the time we write—on the evening of Tuesday—we are unacquainted with the result.

In all probability, however, the sense of the House will be against Mr. Villers as Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel think that it is impolitic, on the score of Success, to depart from the scheme as originally propounded.

The affairs of Ireland are absorbed in the contemplation of the great Free trade drama which is now being acted in England. Mr. O'Connell is in London, and the management of the repeal Association is confided to his lieutenant, Mr. Smith O'Brien. A Bill introduced into the House of Lords, the object of which is to render life and property more secure in the sister country, has met with a good deal of opposition and much angry recrimination. The bill proposes

to give the Lord Lieutenant the power of declaring disturbed districts under operation of the act, injured persons are to be compensated; the protective force is to be increased; and a tax is to be levied upon the district itself for the payment of expenses.

Happily, this coercion bill is to be accompanied by conciliatory measures of a political and agricultural kind. A bill for the improvement of land, by providing compensation to tenants, a bill for amending the laws relative to the registration of voters, and another for placing the municipal franchise of England and Ireland on the same footing, are amongst the promised measures of amelioration.

Father Mathew has published a letter accompanying it with specimens of bread and 'strabou,' made from Indian Corn. Efforts are now making to introduce this excellent beverage, not only into Ireland, but into the three kingdoms generally, on the plan which marks its use in the United States.

FRANCE.

Many parts of France have suffered severely from inundations. The waters, however, have now retired. The weather is most delightful and mild—like spring or early summer.

The Catholic Bishop of New York is in Paris, and has been preaching several sermons. The Bishop of Texas also has come to raise money, and to obtain priests to accompany him to Texas, to assist in promulgating the faith. His mission is said to have been as successful as he could possibly wish.

Much satisfaction has been felt here by the Bay of Tunis having abolished slavery throughout his dominions. Such a proceeding was scarcely to have been expected from an African potentate, in whose country slavery has existed as long as the country itself.

England is said to have offered to arbitrate between France and the republic of Hayti in the pending dispute, and there is no doubt the offer will be accepted.

The French Chambers are still engaged in discussing American affairs, showing that the opinions of M. Guizot and the policy of the Government have undergone no change whatever, and those opinions and that policy are shared by, and possess the sympathy of, the great and overwhelming majority of the Chamber of Deputies. The amendment of M. Berryer, the effect of which was to express a sort of sympathy to the United States in preference to England, has been voted down by a large majority.

Another amendment, of a similar character, has since met with a similar fate. On the discussion of paragraph of the address in answer to the King's speech, in which satisfaction was expressed at the closeness of the alliance with England; M. Remusat proposed an addition, to the effect that 'each nation should preserve its entire liberty of action in the two worlds.' The debates, the Paris correspondent of Wilmer & Smith says, were most important for in them were made the memorable declarations, that henceforth that close and intimate union between France and the United States, which has hitherto existed, will exist no more—that the two countries are no longer united, as it were, for good and for evil fortune—that each will pursue its own path, without asking or caring whether it may please the other.

On the orders of the day of the Chamber of Deputies, appears the long expected and long talked of project de loi, for the establishment of a number of packet boats between France and the United States, and other parts of the American continent. The packets are to be steamers, and to sail at stated intervals from the principal seaports of this country.

On the Oregon question, the newspapers have said nothing of late of sufficient importance to be cited.

The resolutions of Mr. Allen about the noninterference of European governments on the American continent have attracted very little attention here. One newspaper, La Siecle, points to them as the indignant answer of the American legislature to M. Guizot's speeches declaratory of his determination on the part of France, to interfere as often and in such manner as he might see fit in American affairs.

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA

Our advices from Bombay, since the sailing of Steamship Cambria, come down to Jan. 17, and furnish accounts of one of the greatest battles ever fought by the British in our Indian Empire, in which we have sustained the known loss of 3,300 of our brave soldiers, including the gallant Sale, Sir J. M'Kaskill, and Major Broadfoot. When these accounts left the scene of action for Bombay, for transmission to England there were several regiments from which returns had not been received, so that further loss may be calculated upon. An extraordinary Gazette gives the official account of all the military opera-

tions in this great struggle. The result we are proud to say, is as glorious and decisive a victory as ever crowned the British arms, and equalled only by the field of Waterloo. Previous to having before our readers copies of the most important despatches, we prefix the following brief outline:—On the 12th, 13th and 14th of December, the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej, with the lowest estimate, 80,000 men, (of whom 20,000 were cavalry) and about 150 pieces of cannon of the largest calibre moveable in the field, and exquisitely finished—an artillery immeasurably more powerful than was ever brought into the field by Wellington or Napoleon.

DEMOCRACY.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1846.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Funston, of the House, for a copy of the Tabular Statement relating to the Tax on Real and Personal Estate, for State purposes; the Revenue arising from that & other sources, and to the payments to Common Schools, for the periods therein named, a most valuable work, made out by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, in compliance with a Resolution of the House of Representatives, offered by Mr. FERRON, and adopted on the 12th ult. The report shows a large amount of outstanding taxes up to the 1st of February, 1846, but little short of \$400,000! The whole amount of tax, &c., paid into the Treasury by the several counties during the month of December 1845 and January 1846; was \$615,637 83 and the amount paid to them for school purposes, was \$74,715 79

FIRE.

About nine o'clock on last Sunday morning, the cry of fire again rang through our village. It proved to proceed from a two-story frame house, upon the farm of Col. Joseph Paxton near the mouth of Fishing creek, occupied by Mr. Jacob Brombauch. Although a mile and a half distant from here, yet many arrived in time to assist in saving the contents of the house, and to protect the barn and out houses, which surrounded the dwelling, from taking fire. The house was consumed, but most of the furniture &c. was saved.

HAIL STORM.

On Wednesday afternoon, 25th inst. we were visited with a thunder shower accompanied by a plentiful supply of hail, some of it as large as pigeon eggs. There being but a light wind, it done but little or no damage to glass, &c.

THE FRESHET.

The late freshet was not as destructive to the public works as was anticipated it would be. The Juniata Division is but little damaged, and will be in order in two weeks. The Delaware Division, has suffered considerably, the working of the banks, and the carrying away of canal bridges, but it is thought it can be repaired by the first of May. The West Branch canal has received little or no damage. The damage on the North Branch canal is much less than was expected. The Superior thinks he can have it in operation by the first or middle of May. The Nanticoke Dam is uninjured, and the only severe injury that the canal has received except the loss of Fishing creek and Danville aqueducts, is the breach at the Espytown Culvert. The banks in several places have washed away to some extent, but will be easily repaired.

CATTAWISSA BRIDGE.

We understand that arrangements are being made to rebuild this bridge during the coming summer—in the mean time, a ferry has been established at the old crossing at the mouth of Fishing creek, near Judge Rupert, the enterprising proprietor having obtained good and sufficient boats to accommodate the travelling community by transporting either heavy or light teams across the river. We, therefore, rejoice to have it to say, that there will be no interruption to the travel on this important route.

The debate on the Oregon question in the Senate, was still continued, at the latest dates from Washington, though it was expected that the question would be taken in the course of this week, and would undoubtedly result in favor of the notice in some form. The feeling is getting stronger and stronger every day, in favor of maintaining our rights to the whole of Oregon up to 54 40.

The Susquehanna River is again on the rise, and we learn that the Danville Rolling Mill has again been compelled to stop on account of high water.

TEXAS.

The Legislature of Texas having assembled, the State government has been organized by the inauguration of a governor, and the appointment of the various officers created by their constitution. Her lone star has now been annexed to the glorious phalanx of stars of the American Republic. And to complete the union General Houston and Rush, the new United States Senators from Texas, have arrived at Washington, and taken their seats.

A new project has been started at Wilkesbarre for a continuous Rail Road to Philadelphia by connecting the Lehigh and Susquehanna, Rail Road with the Beaver Meadows and Little Schuylkill Rail Road. It is stated that it will be only necessary to make 18 miles of new Road to complete the connexion.

The late freshet completely inundated North Danville, the land in the vicinity and covering the floor of the Rolling Mill four feet. It became also necessary to bank around the furnaces to keep the water from the hearths. The most damage was to the contents of cellars of houses and stores.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A bill has passed the house authorizing the re-construction of the Cattawissa bridge and bills have been reported in the Senate, relating to the Bloomsburg Rail Road Iron Company and the Montour Iron Works. Not having seen a copy of the bills, we cannot tell the nature of them.

The following table shows the aggregate of the State revenue for the last five years, as also the disbursements of school fund.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Revenue, School Fund. Data for 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845.

From this it appears that while the cost of education varies comparatively little, the revenue of the State has been doubled every second year. Thus the revenue of 1843 is double that of 1841; and that of 1845 double that of 1843, and four times as large as that of 1841. Who can doubt after such an exhibit, that Pennsylvania has the ability to cancel every dollar of her indebtedness.

SCHOOLS IN VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Virginia, at its late session, passed two school bills—one to amend the present primary school system, and adding a fund to be received from the General Government of from \$50,000 to \$80,000; the other establishing a system of district free schools. The latter is to be submitted to the voters at the polls, in 1847 upon a demand of one-third of the qualified voters, and to be adopted upon a vote of two-thirds.

The editor of the Blaineville 'Citizen' is calling attention to a School Convention recently held in Indiana county, indulging in the following judicious and well-timed remarks in relation to the infamous practice entertained by some School Directors, of employing teachers as they would hand up on a canal at the lowest price without any regard to their qualifications. The editor is right and we trust his remarks will exercise weight, not only in one township but in Columbia county & every county of the State where they may apply with any force.

The custom which obtains in many districts of employing the Teacher who will agree to teach for the least remuneration irrespective of his qualifications is ridiculous in the extreme. It is manifest that the great desideratum is that the professor of teaching should be placed on the same footing with the other professions and those who make it a business should receive a fair reward for their labor. No man should be permitted to take charge of a school who has not received a good education and who is not otherwise qualified to become an instructor of youth. It is all important that public opinion should take a proper direction in reference to our public schools, and we believe that if conventions were convened in every district similar to the one recently held in New Derry much feeling good would flow from their deliberations.

EVILS OF INTOXICATION.

A young man, one bitter cold night last week, returning intoxicated to his home in Waterborough, Maine, went up to a huge snow drift in his way, and, supposing it to be his own proper bed, undressed himself and plunged in! His brother happening, fortunately, to come along soon after, saw his clothes, and was induced thereby to search for him. He drew him out nearly dead. A little while longer and he would have perished. As it was, his life is considerably endangered.

SPRING ELECTION.

Bloom. Constable—Joseph Brown B. F. Hartman. Judge—Hugh Thompson. Assessor—Daniel Lee. Beaver. Justice—Christin Shuman. Constable—John Shuman. Judge—Danie Davis. Assessor—Daniel Singly. Brief creek. Constable—Jacob Gretan. Judge—David Shaffer. Assessor—Wm. Lanning.

Centre. Justice—William Hatcher. Constable—George V. Swan. Assessor—Isaiah Salmon. Assessor—Elwood Hughes. Cattawissa.

Derry. Constable—John F. Butler. Judge—David Deer. Assessor—James Lake.

Fishing creek. Justice—A. W. Kline. Constable—Jer. Sutes. Judge—Samuel Yost. Assessor—Thomas J. Hutchinson. Franklin. Constable—John Low. Judge—Joseph Yetter. Assessor—Aaron Lamberston.

Greenwood. Constable—Peter Girou. Judge—William Shoemaker. Assessor—John Robins.

Hemlock. Constable—Daniel Newshar. Judge—Eli Thornton. Assessor—James L. Nevins.

Jackson. Constable—Tho. W. Young. Judge—Jacob Langer. Assessor—S. C. Strong Esq.

Liberty. Justice—John Hendrickson. Constable—Henry Slack. Assessor—Jos Carr.

Limestone. Justice—John Shearer. Constable—John Marshall. Judge—Dan Polimer. Assessor—Joseph Rank.

Main. Constable—Rodolph Shuman. Judge—Abraham Klace jr. Assessor—Henry Miller jr.

Madison. Constable—John Shuman. Judge—Wm. Headershot. Assessor—J. J. Carnahan.

Mahoning. Constable—John F. Thompson. Judge—A. W. Frick. Assessor—Christian Lauback.

Millon. Justice—Samuel Creasy. Constable—John Keller jr. Judge—Daniel Ranbald. Assessor—W. N. Brown.

Montour. Constable—Conrad Cashner. Judge—J. R. Kishel. Assessor—John Reber jr.

Orange. Constable—John Snyder. Judge—Isaac Welsh. Assessor—Jesse Coleman.

Roaring creek. Constable—Charles Mensch. Judge—Peter K. Hatben. Assessor—Osburn Williams.

Sugarloaf. Constable—William A. Parraman. Judge—John H. Davis. Assessor—William Roberson.

Walley. Constable—Caleb Appleman. Judge—David Maxwell. Assessor—A. J. Curtis.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The last advices from Vera Cruz are to the 23d ult, and indicate a quiet state of political affairs, but the existence of an undercurrent of treachery against the Republic, to change the Republic to a monarchy! Santa Anna is said to be in favor of the movement, not because he wants it to succeed, but under the belief that the whole people will rise in favor of his revolt, and firmly establish his power.

A private writer says, 'it can never succeed. The old revolutionary spirit yet burns in the hearts of the people, and those who drove out the Spaniards and overthrew Buichida, are not likely again soon to submit to the monarchial yoke. In fact, the people of this city very freely talk of asking the protecting presence of the arms and stripes. At present the country, though apparently quiet is really in an unsettled condition. Every man is dissatisfied—no man feels secure. The government of Perdes is confessedly temporary, and falls to earth the slightest confidence.'

Mr. Stidell was still at Jalapa, awaiting a supposed, instructions from our government.

FRAUD AND SUICIDE.

The Comptroller of New York has made a report, in compliance with an order of the Legislature, of the abuses of the management of the canals of that State. The report exhibits astounding facts, perpetrated by Sanford A. Cooper, the agent and Reynolds, his clerk—False returns of disbursements, &c. backed by the grossest perjury, deceived the Empire State of thousands. Reynolds, in the horrors of a guilty conscience, has destroyed himself.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

We learn from Washington, that Commodore Crane, one of our most gallant Naval officers, committed suicide on Wednesday last. He was chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.

The body of Miss Jane Canbingham, a most beautiful young lady, seventeen years of age, was found lately on the prairie, back of Chicago. She was to have been married next day, but went in the afternoon to visit her sister to her bridesmaid, & in returning, was overtaken by a snow storm and frozen to death.

Green peas and sprouts had been common for two weeks at New Orleans, on the 18th inst, 'cow numbers' were just coming in.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Important Movement.—A late arrival from the bay of Aransas brings intelligence of important movements of the army of occupation. The Piragone says:

The main body of Gen. Taylor's army had marched towards Brazos St. Jago, and the last regiment, with Gen. Taylor and his staff, was to leave on the 12th inst. There were rumors that a large force of Mexicans had been concentrated to oppose the advance of Gen Taylor's force, and these produced considerable excitement. The United States troops were in the highest spirits in expectation of a conflict with the enemy. The following orders have been issued by the General.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OCCUPATION.

Corpus Christi, March 8, 1846.

As the army is about marching to the frontier on a delicate service, the Commanding General wishes it distinctly understood, that no person not properly attached to it, will be permitted to accompany the troops, or establish themselves in their vicinity, either on the route or on the Rio Grande, on any pretence whatever. It may save many individuals needless expense and annoyance to be informed that rigid measures will be taken to enforce this regulation, which is deemed necessary for the interests of the public service. By direction of the General.

W. W. Bliss Ass't Adjt. Gen.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Corpus Christi, Texas, March 8, 1846.

Orders, No 30.—The Army of Occupation being about to take position on the left bank of the Rio Grande, under the orders of the Executive of the United States, the General commanding deems it proper to express his hope that the movement will prove beneficial to all concerned, and that nothing may be wanting on his part to insure so desirable a result, he strictly enjoins upon his command, the most scrupulous regard for the right of all persons who may be found in the peaceable pursuit of their respective avocations, residing on both banks of the Rio Grande. No person under any pretence whatever, will interfere in any manner with the civil rights and religious privileges of the people, but will pay the utmost respect to both. Whatever may be required for the use of the army will be purchased by the proper departments at the highest market price. The General commanding is happy to say that he has entire confidence in the patriotism and discipline of the army under his command, and feels assured that his orders, as above expressed, will be strictly observed.

Z. Taylor, Brig General.

U. S. Army, commanding.

The proclamation above has been published in the Spanish language, and issued to the inhabitants of the Rio Grande.

The steamer Cincinnati, and almost every thing else, is said to be chartered for the use of the army.

The squadron of transports are to leave on the 10th inst, under convoy of the U. S. cutter Wauhatch, Capt. Foster, and the steamer Monmouth.

Gen. Wejerts said to have returned to Matamoros on the 2d inst. The Mexican troops this side of the Rio Grande—if any—are said to be under the command of Garcia, Canales and Berengero. It was reported in Galveston that Gen. Taylor had made a requisition for more troops, but the report was doubted.

Corpus Christi was liberally abandoned. The fugitives of the army are leaving for the Eastern coast as possible. The respect as strictly enjoined for the rights of private property, will meet with universal approbation.

The New York and Erie Railroad bill passed the Senate on Saturday morning last by a vote of 22 to 8. Several amendments were made to the bill, which will require that it shall be sent back to the House. One of those amendments provides that the company shall pay \$10,000 per annum to the State for the privilege of locating the road in Pennsylvania.

CARPET WEAVING.

M. Bigelow, an ingenious American artisan, has invented a power loom for weaving grain carpets, which is already in use by the Lowell Company, who have set fifty looms in motion, and expended nearly \$100,000 in this branch of manufacture. The carpets produced are of the finest quality. M. Bigelow has also completed a machine for the manufacture of Brussels carpeting, which has every prospect of success. He has also invented a machine for the manufacture of the Marselles quilt, a species of work seldom attempted in this country. It is said that he has received an offer of £50,000 from England for the patent.