

DEMOCRAT
 "TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"
BLOOMSBURG:
 SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1846
 DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR
 CANAL COMMISSIONER,
 WILLIAM B. FOSTER, jr.

Removal.
 The Office of the "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT" has been removed into the new Brick Building, South side of Main-street, a few doors below Market.

AGENCY.
 F. B. PALMER, Esq. is authorized to act as Agent for the "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT," and receipt all monies for Subscription and Advertising at his Agencies in
 Philadelphia No. 59 Pine-street.
 New York "180 Nassau-street."
 Boston "16 State-street."
 Baltimore S. E. cor. Balt. and Calvert-sts.
 Merchants-Mechanics and Tradesmen may find it to their advantage to advertise in this paper, as it is the only one published at the County Seat and has a greater circulation in the county than any other paper published within its limits.

4th OF JULY AT ORANGEVILLE.
 By the proceedings of a meeting that we published last week, it will be seen that arrangements are making for a splendid celebration on the 4th of July at Orangeville. From the fact of 'mine host' Mr. Brewer, and the abilities of the committee of Arrangements, and from the known talents of the Speaker of the day, C. R. Buckalew Esq., who is to address the assembly, upon the subject of the Extension of the Union, we are warranted in anticipating a large collection of people, and a rich treat both to the body and mind.

The Committee of Invitation to the Orangeville celebration have requested us to give a general invitation to all, to join in celebrating in a becoming manner, the natal day of the Independence of their beloved country. "Ho!" For Orangeville.

There appears to be no truth in the rumor that Great Britain had offered to mediate between the United States and Mexico. It is said that Mr. Pakenham has received no such directions.

We seldom remember of hearing, in so short a period, of so many heavy wind and hail storms in succession in the month of June, as have occurred the present month. We scarcely take up a paper but it contains an account of a "tremendous hail storm," or a "violent tornado." On Friday of last week, a severe gust of wind passed over this place, blowing down several fruit and other trees, doing, however, but little other damage. On Saturday, we again had a heavy wind accompanied with hail. In Green wood, it was very severe, tearing down trees, and unroofing several buildings. Up the North Branch we learn that considerable damage was also done by the wind and hail, and in Chilisqueque, several fields of grain were entirely destroyed. A gentleman who came from Pousville on Saturday informs us that the fields on Big Mountain were covered with hail.

THE OREGON TREATY.
 The Senate has confirmed the Oregon Treaty, but its precise condition will not be made known until it has been ratified by the British government. On this there can be no doubt, as it is said to be precisely conformable to the propositions made by it. The yeas and nays in its confirmation by the U. S. Senate were:
 Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Ashby, Bagby, Barrow, Betrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, J. Quit, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Green, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Md., Johnson La., Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pender, Pennington, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Spaight, Turley, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee—41.
 Nays—Messrs. Allen, A. C. Atchison, Atkinson, Brown, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hanegran, James Semple, Sargeant, Westcott—14.
 Absent—Jarnagin—1

Suicide in Salem.—On Sunday night, John B. Knight, Esq. of Salem, Mass. formerly Deputy Collector at that port committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was without family having lost many of his near relatives. He was reputed to be worth some \$15,000 or 20,000. The cause of the act is said to be a melancholy produced by the loss of connections above referred to.

4th of July.
 Pursuant to notice given, a meeting of the citizens of Orangeville was held at the house of Richard Brewer, on the evening of the 12th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the manner of celebrating the 4th of July 1846.

The meeting being called to order, the following persons were appointed to preside over the deliberations of the meeting. *Isaiah Conner* President, *E. G. Ricketts* and *Alfred Howell* Vice Presidents, *R. R. Carpenter* and *D. W. Montgomery* Secretaries

Resolved—That R. R. Carpenter and Alfred Howell be a committee to provide an Oration for the day.

Resolved—That Benjamin Jones, Silas Stackhouse and Dr. G. W. Lott be a committee of invitation.

Resolved—That John Covanhoven Esq., Richard Brewer A. B. Stewart Henry Miller Jacob Carey and Samuel Betz be the committee of arrangements.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Columbia Democrat.

Signed by the officers.

By the following article it will be seen that Mr. Ralston has again been successful in blowing in another Anthracite Furnace and that even the Danville Democrat is compelled to acknowledge, that there are others besides the 'Iron King' who are capable of starting Furnaces, and of managing them after they are started. A wonderful concession on its part truly.

Another Anthracite Furnace Down in We understand that the large furnace, lately erected by our friend SAMUEL R. WOOD, Esq. at Red Point, on the North Branch Canal, three miles below this place, was successfully blown in by Mr. JAMES RALSTON, on the 11th inst. and we are happy to say is doing well in all respects.

This Furnace is of 14 feet bosh, and it is expected will produce from 100 to 120 tons of Pig Iron per week. The Steam Engine and Blowing Cylinder are differently arranged from those of any other in this country, and we hear perform admirably, giving a blast of from five to six pounds pressure, as tested by a mercury gauge.

As Mr. Wood has availed himself of all the modern improvements in the building of Anthracite Furnaces, many of our readers will no doubt be gratified with a particular description of this establishment. We intend visiting it soon, and will be enabled at an early day to lay it before them. In the meantime we congratulate the worthy proprietor on his signal success.
Danville Democrat.

THE ARMY IN MEXICO.
 The army of the United States in Mexico appears now to be about 11,000 strong, as the following estimates will show: U. S. regulars, 3500, Louisiana volunteers 4500; Texas, 750; Alabama 750; Kentucky 750; Missouri, 750—total 11,000. With this army General Taylor will be able to accomplish his purpose of taking Monterey and holding possession of all the northern part of Mexico. He has already made the first movement by despatching Col. Wilson with 800 troops to take the town of Rinconero. After taking possession of the small town, and securing his rear, he will take up his march for the interior. The enemy if it is expected, will make another stand at Monterey, if at all, though the last accounts represent that the government had sent orders for the remnant of the army to retreat to Tampico, with a view to the defence of Vera Cruz. The next news will probably be the advance of Gen. Taylor into the interior.

THE OREGON TREATY.
 The Washington Union, speaking of the treaty just ratified by the U. S. Senate, says:—

If rumor states the stipulations of the treaty correctly, they provide that its basis shall be the 49th parallel of latitude from the Rocky Mountains to the straits of Fuca—England to retain possession of Vancouver's island, and to enjoy the navigation of the Columbia river until the expiration of the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, which has some seventeen years to run.

Assuming this to be true, or very nearly so, it is manifest that the treaty settles our long-voiced controversy upon terms far more advantageous to us than have ever before been offered by England.

It is well known, indeed, that Great Britain has claimed, steadfastly and from the first as her boundary line the channel of the Columbia river from its mouth up to the parallel of 49 degrees, and that she has more than once proclaimed the impossibility of receding from that basis of negotiation. The county between the Columbia river and that parallel which the present treaty is said to stipulate, has not yet been carefully surveyed or measured. But no doubt, we believe, is entertained that at least two large States may be formed out of it. However this may be the treaty, as rumor

describes it, gives us about three degrees of southeast on the Pacific, with the eventual exclusive navigation of the chief river on the western slope of our continent. The treaty allows the common navigation of this river, not to British subjects generally, but to the Hudson Bay Company; and this, it is rumored, for a limited period. But all these topics may be discussed much more to the purpose, when the articles of the treaty shall have been fully made known to the country.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

At the last accounts still remained at Matamoros, and Gen. Taylor was only waiting for reinforcements to proceed to Monterey, where it was supposed that Gen. Arista was encamped with all his forces.

Col. Watson has marched from Matamoros with 800 men, under orders from Gen. Taylor to take possession of Rinconero, which is situated about 60 miles above on the Rio Grande. It contains about 1000 inhabitants.

Arista sent a message to General Taylor ordering him to leave Matamoros, under the penalty of being whipped. To this Gen. Taylor sent a reply expressing his willingness to meet him.

In the New Orleans Tropic of the 15th inst. we find the following:—
IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.

A letter was received in town yesterday, which stated that Gen. Arista had sent proposals to Gen. Taylor for an armistice, and that he had established his head quarters at Monterey, with 15,000 men. Taylor is said to have sent back an answer that he would meet Gen. Arista at Monterey.

We have no doubt of the truth of this rumor. The steamer New York was expected at New Orleans with Galveston papers to the 11th. News was anxiously expected from Col. Wilson's expedition to Rinconero, as it is stated that Canales and all his force, consisting of from 1200 to 1400 cavalry, are concentrating there, and will no doubt show fight. Colonel Wilson's command amounts to 800.

The Santa Fe Expedition.—The St. Louis New Era of the 19th says: "The steamer Radnor will start today for Fort Leavenworth, with about 150 tons of provisions and military stores for the troops going on the Santa Fe expedition. She has also on board a large number of wagons, which were manufactured in this city, and which are to be used as baggage wagons; nearly all the shops in the city have been engaged in manufacturing. A large portion of the two hundred ordered will be built on the Ohio."

When General Taylor was a young man says the Louisville Journal, he and an elder brother, William, long since dead, swam from the Kentucky shore across the Ohio river to the Indiana shore, and back again without resting. The feat was performed in the month of March, when the river was swollen and chill. It greatly surpassed the famous one of swimming the Hellespont, which is about a mile across, and of delightful temperature. The Taylors were not accompanied by a boat, as Byron was when he swam the Hellespont, which makes all the difference in the world. One winter General Taylor was stationed at Prairie du Chien, he used to walk every morning from his lodgings to the barracks without a great coat, when the thermometer was forty degrees below zero.

The Question Settled.—The birth-place of Gen. Taylor has been a subject of some doubt. Virginia and Kentucky have disputed for the honor of his birth; and in Virginia three counties have claimed him—Caroline, Amherst, and Orange. The Washington Union understands, from the best authority, that the county of Orange, in Virginia, is entitled to the distinction. The brother of General Taylor, attached to the army, and General Taylor's daughter who is married to Jefferson Davis, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Mississippi, are in Washington.

The family of Capt. Page, United States Army, who was severely wounded in the battles with the Mexican forces are residents of New Castle, Delaware, and immediately on learning the critical situation of the Captain, Mrs. Page started for the South.

Several meetings have recently been held in London for the purpose of raising a universal feeling against capital punishment.

Cassius M. Clay has enlisted in one of the volunteer companies of Kentucky, and embarked at Louisville some days since for Texas.

OREGON QUESTION SETTLED.

The Oregon Question has now been settled by treaty on the basis of the 49th parallel, and thus again has the people been deprived of a territory the title to which is clear and unquestionable. The following article, from the Harrisburg Union, gives our views so correctly that we transfer them to our columns:—

We have always held that the title of the United States to all of Oregon was as clear as the title of any farmer of Pennsylvania to the land he cultivates; and in holding these views, we but expressed the united sentiments of our people, whether Democrats or Whigs, Natives or Abolitionists.—Pennsylvania, during the campaign of 1844, went for all Oregon—and Texas, with all her imperfections on her head—with war or peace as an accompaniment, as might suit the taste of the parties objecting.

We well remember the enthusiasm that prevailed in the Baltimore Convention, when it was Resolved, That our title to the whole of the territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; and that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power.

All know the ardent feelings of the people on the subject; and when President POLK responded to this resolution in his inaugural address, that response was every where greeted in the most enthusiastic manner. The House of Representatives, embodying the public sentiment of the country, adopted bold and manly resolutions with a unanimity heretofore unparalleled; and it was not until the question came up in the Senate of the United States that American statesmen were to be found ready to question the title of their country to the whole of Oregon. To this taltering on the part of the Senate may we attribute the loss, if it is lost, of a large valuable territory. Oh! that we had a law like that of ancient Rome, for carrying an appeal from the Senate on all questions of territory, to the Tribunal of the People. Then we would have full confidence that all was not yet lost.

We have the consolation to know, that Pennsylvania stands now, as she always stood, for 54 40, not abating one jot or tittle. Her people are for all of Oregon and her Representatives and Senators stand ready to carry out their will. We feel proud to say that the compromise policy received no sanction from Pennsylvania Senators. They were uncompromising advocates of 54 40.

Col. Joseph Colley. [Whig] has been elected by the Legislature of New Hampshire, to serve out the expired term of Judge Woodbury in the United States Senate.

New Mode of Settling Crim. Cases.—A man in Will County, Illinois recently ran away with another's wife. The injured man pursued the guilty woman & her paramour to Galena & overtook them, when he settled the matter with the depolar of his wife by taking his note for \$400. The husband then returned to Will county and got a divorce held in July. If he can collect the money on the note he holds, he will have made a good bargain.

Wyoming Coal Trade.—The season is pretty much advanced, says the Wilkesbarre Advocate, and owing to the lateness of the opening of navigation, and its occasional interruption since, and the scarcity of boats, but little has been done in the coal business. Unless there should yet be a supply of boats, and other favorable circumstances occur, we fear our coal trade will be greatly short of what was anticipated.

Singular Union.—A marriage extraordinary was celebrated in the church of St. Martin, (Atakapas) on the 23d ult. The groom was 91 years of age, and the bride in white robe and white veil, was 101 years old. Both without serious infirmities, knelt down and made their first communion. A marriage promise had existed between them for sixty five years.

The editor of the New Haven Democrat has been presented with an egg which measures eight inches in circumference the long way, and six and a half the other, and weighs but half an ounce short of a quarter of a pound.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PLEASANT.
FROM GALVESTON AND RIO GRANDE.

The steamship Galveston, Capt. Wright, was towed up to town yesterday morning, by the towboat Star. By her we have received Galveston papers to the 10th inst. and our correspondence from the army.

Volunteers have at last begun to pour into Galveston freely.

Movements of the Enemy.—A traveller from Tampico met a Government carrier between that place and Vera Cruz about ten days ago, hunting for the Mexican army, for whom he bore orders, he said to retreat to Tampico. This would seem to indicate that the Government consider the day as definitely lost in this quarter, or were unable to stand another battle, and were collecting its fragments for the defence of Vera Cruz.

The port of Tampico was not blockaded, he states, as vessels were entering and departing, though an American ship of war—the St. Mary's—was in sight. Mr. Schaezell and the other Americans, who were so rudely drove from Matamoros by Anpudia, had reached Tampico in safety, though shaken in health by their forced journey of three hundred miles. They took ship on the 23d ult. for this place, where they may be hourly expected.

In order that the friends abroad need not be apprehensive as to the troops stationed here suffering for the absolute necessities of life, we will inform them that of all things necessary to sustain so large a body, there is a sufficiency and to spare; besides scarcely any of the delicacies which our Southern cities present but what can be obtained here in abundance. Eggs, milk, poultry, fresh beef, and a variety of vegetables are constantly huckstered round by the Mexicans among our troops, and though the rates they impose upon us are rather exorbitant, they are cheerfully paid, as an inducement for them to continue their supplies. Coffee and eating houses, under the supervision of Americans are becoming numerous throughout the city; and taking all things together—barring the flies—Matamoros is not a bad place to live in.

Gen. Ampudia.—We are compelled to cut down somewhat an article upon this Mexican brave.

An amusing story is told by a Ranchero's wife of the haste and trepidation in which he crossed the river on the afternoon of the 9th of May—a day likely to be remembered in his calendar. The good woman says that Ampudia came to her house soon after the firing commenced, at full speed and a lone, and begged her husband like a bound to cross him over the river before those shouting devils, the Americans, could overtake him. The husband complied and ferried the poor, crestfallen, terror stricken hero across; but he had no sooner landed and placed the broad river between himself and his pursuers, then he became the haughty, supercilious Gen. Ampudia again, and ordered his preserver to play lachry and groom to himself and horse. * * *

He is notorious in this city for his meanness in pecuniary matters, especially in swindling the people from whom he hired the furniture of his house, since his last arrival and for his cold blooded cruelty to our Consul, Mr. Schaezell, a man near 70 years of age, whom he ordered to leave the place, under a guard for the interior, in such haste as to compel the old man to go on foot, and sleep the first night in the open air, in a severe winter. He is also remembered as the first from the field of battle, who as an apology for his own cowardice, swore that the entire Mexican army was destroyed. One of the many rumors about is that Ampudia has charged Arista with treachery—with having sold the army to the Americans. A hard bargain, indeed, to Arista, for his only pay was cannon balls and cold steel. Ampudia says further, that he would have won the day had he had the command. The lying braggart—the man who ran at the first volley, when second in command, to talk of what he would have done as chief.

Arista's retreat will doubtless continue to the mountains. After losing the

day with five to one at the Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, it is not likely that he will make another stand on the plains. Gen. Taylor takes the field with so overwhelming a force, and so admirably equipped in that terrible arm, the light artillery, that it would be madness in the enemy to fight again where defeat would be certain and retreat impossible. Monterey is the first position of any neutral strength, and it also commands the entrance of the mountain pass to Siltilla. It is there in all probability, that Arista will make his great effort, which the importance of the object, in wounded pride, and the advantages of the ground, will all conspire to make a brilliant but a bloody day in the history of this war.

We understand that Canales is at Olmitos Rancho, five leagues on this side of Rinconero, levying contributions upon the people, and plundering them of all their mules and other moveable property. He has closed the road, and intercepts all communication from this direction, treating all those who are suspected of coming from this place with the greatest harshness.

AWFUL CALAMITY AT QUEBEC

From the Quebec Mercury of June 13th.
 It has again pleased the Almighty to afflict our already chastened city. Last night at 11 o'clock a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, Lewis street, formerly the Riding School.

At the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his chemical diorama, (from the information we have been able to glean) a complete lamp was overturned from some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames. The house had been densely crowded, but some had fortunately left before the accident. A rush was at once made for the staircase leading from the boxes by those who, in the moment of excitement, forgot the other passage of egress. In an incredible short space of time, the whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame. The newly erected platform covering the pit and communicating at each end with the stage and boxes favored the progress of the flames. The staircase communicated with the boxes. It had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it one foot was interposed between the hopeless crowd and eternity, and on that space we with five or six others stood on the fierce flames around us and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate us. As far back as we could see there was a sea of heads and of writhing bodies and outstretched arms. Noise there was none and though but few means of escape was presented to the doomed yet at the extreme end faces could be seen calm and resigned, of persons who as the funeral pall of smoke gradually enshrouded them appeared to drop into eternal sleep.

By our side was one brother striving to extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue.

The agonizing expression of the faces before us can never be effaced from our memory. The flames at the time were above and around us, but human aid was of no avail. In five minutes from the time of which we make mention the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previously been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of calcined bones.

Up to this hour, forty six bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Most of them have been recognized. A greater loss of life than in the two dreadful conflagrations of last summer. S. d. waiting pervades the city. Scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter or the hanging shroud do not betoken a sudden bereavement.

Fathers, sisters, and children of both sexes, indulge in the deepest lamentations over the calamity, which has fallen upon many of those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.

A Good Bill.—In the Connecticut Legislature a bill for the punishment of those who attempt to improperly influence votes of persons in their employ, passed the House by a large majority. The penalty is a fine of from \$50 to \$100.

The quota of volunteers required from Ohio is complete, and several companies in addition have rendered their services if needed.

The Canal & Exchange Banks of Lockport, N. Y. are very lame, and their bills are at a discount in New York of 50 cents on the dollar.