

and property but drive into captivity, more horrible than death itself your wives and children.

It is your military rulers who have reduced you to this deplorable condition. It is these tyrants, and their corrupt and cruel satellites gorged with the people's treasure by whom you are thus oppressed and impoverished some of whom have boldly advocated a monarchical government, and would place a European Prince upon the throne of Mexico. We come to obtain reparation for repeated wrongs and injuries, we come to obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future; we come to overthrow the tyrants who have despoiled your liberties but we come to make no war upon the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of free government they may choose to select for themselves.

It is our wish to see you liberated from despots, to drive back the savage Comanches to prevent the renewal of their assaults and to compel them to restore to you from captivity, your long lost wives and children. Your religion your altars and churches, the property of your churches and citizens, the emblems of your faith and its ministers shall be protected and remain inviolate. Hundreds of our army, and hundreds of thousands of our people are members of the Catholic Church. In every State and nearly every city and village of our Union, Catholic Churches exist and the Priests perform their holy functions in peace and security under the sacred guarantee of our constitution.

We come among the people of Mexico as friends and republican brethren, and all who receive us as such shall be protected, whilst all who are seduced into the army of your Dictator, shall be treated as enemies. We shall want from you nothing but food for our army and for this you shall always be paid in cash the full value. It is the settled policy of your tyrants to deceive you in regard to the policy and character of our Government and people.

These tyrants fear the example of our free institution and constantly endeavor to misrepresent our purpose and inspire you with hatred for your republican brethren of the American Union. Give us but the opportunity to undeceive you, and you will soon learn that all the representations of Parades were false and were only made to induce you to consent to the establishment of a despotic Government.

In your struggle for liberty, with the Spanish Monarchy thousands of our countrymen risked their lives & shed their blood in your defence. Our own Commodore the gallant Porter maintained in triumph your flag upon the ocean and our government was the first to acknowledge your independence. With pride and pleasure we enrolled your name on the list of independent Republics and sincerely desired that you might in peace and prosperity enjoy all the blessing of free government.

Success on the part of your tyrants against the army of the Union is impossible, but if they succeed, it would only be to enable them to fill your towns with their soldiers, eating out your substance, and harassing you with still more grievous taxation. Already they have abolished the liberty of the Press, as the first step towards the introduction of that Monarchy, which it is their real purpose to proclaim and establish.

Mexicans, we must treat as enemies and overthrow the tyrants, who whilst they have wronged and insulted us, have deprived you of your liberty but the Mexican people, who remain neutral during the contest, shall be protected against their military despots, by the Republican Army of the Union.

Z. TAYLOR  
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army

**Invention of an Extraordinary Scarf Shawl.**—A scarf shawl has been submitted to the editor of the London Times, the invention of Messrs. Graham & Smith, of Ludgate street, (late Everington & Crasnam.) Four colors are so constructed as to fold into 20 different effects; either colored or can be worn alone, and two together, three, or all four according to the caprice of the wearer. Mr. Robert Kerr, of Paisley, is the enterprising manufacturer who accomplished the weaving in one piece, of this a scientific production of far greater merit than anything which has appeared in the French exposition of manufactures.

**THE SPANISH SCHOONER OF WAR HABANERO,** arrived at New York on Sunday. She brings important despatches for the U. S. Government, and also for the Spanish Minister, relative to Mexican affairs. So says the New York Sun, whose news reporter hailed the vessel.

There is so much good sound sense in the following article, which we take from the Baltimore Sun, that we cannot help transferring it to our columns. We hope it will be read with attention, by a certain would-be panic maker in Danville, who has something to do with the Danville Democrat, as we have no doubt, that should he practice upon its precepts, he would conduct far more to the benefit of the Iron Masters in his neighborhood, than he will by his weekly meaningless anathemas hurled at the head of George M. Dallas, and the Democratic party.

**'Piling Up the Agony'—Brewing The Panic.**—The thermometer at 90 degrees, we should think a very serious admonition to keep cool, politically, as well as physically; yet there are some whose very element is excitement, and who, reckless of the season and the risk of a coup de soleil, seize upon every occasion which presents itself, as a 'god-send,' for the prolongation of an existence which is thus made to resemble that of a 'galvanised corpse.' There are others who, supposing that nothing short of the extreme measures to which they are by habit and hackneyed political association inseparably allied, can impart success to enterprise or even fertility to the soil, walk all their lives through a country blooming like the rose, and see nothing but desolation 'from Dan to Beersheba.' An impregnation of them according to their own writings, would present a miserable mortal with lugubrious aspect dank with tears, arrayed in sackcloth & ashes, mourning over the sins of legislators, the folly of the people and their incapacity for self-government. Or like the witches in Macbeth stalking round a political caldron flinging in the choice ingredients, and brewing a panic according to the measure of their monstrous incantations. This is part of a system that may be excused where it is actually referrible to ignorance, but is unpardonable in those with whom it is a premeditated design to promote the very consequence they predict, and which failing to realize would be fatal disappointment.

We have before us several papers which contain articles denouncing the new tariff bill in good set phrase; others show their hostility alike to the popular interests by foretelling disaster—discharge of hands—reduction of prices—depreciation of wages—breaking of mechanics—crashing of banks—general demoralization, utter ruin and national annihilation. But, having survived the 'utter ruin' of this unfortunate country now come six or eight times, we are beginning to get used to it, and this 'piling up of the agony'—a most expressive phrase for the occasion—has lost something of the state effect that it formerly produced. Admitted to a peep behind the scenes, when the 'managers' have been napping, we have seen something of the ropes and pulleys, the tricks and traps, the preparation of good and tinsel, the snare-trappings and the snare of woe, and all that sort of thing by which the pit is electrified, and the boxes 'greatly moved.' Another portion of the newspaper machinery in reference, besides its own small effort, sets to work and collects a horrible train of lamentations from every possible source, and emerges forth into the midst of the community with almost irresistible effect. These things are doleful in the extreme, and we be to that man who does not join the cry of 'woe.' And thus a panic is made.

Now, let us say to our readers frankly and honestly, yield not your judgment your good common sense, your manly independence to such influences as these. Cast them from you with that energy of mind and indomitable resolution, which is the very jewel of the American character. Look upon these who would urge you to such a course of conduct as would favor eventual disaster, as the enemies of your true interests; let no guise of disinterested friendship beguile you of your property. Trust not that man who while he professes to be actuated by a paramount regard for your interests, is daily suggesting some new phrase of evil and oppression as a necessary result or a justifiable procedure under the measure which he denounces. And be assured that the press which lends itself as a facility for the accomplishment of such ends, is faithless alike to the interests of the merchant, the manufacturer and the producer. Reflect upon the consequences which may flow from such a course in another point of view. Speculation thrives upon the fluctuations of confidence and what is so well adapted to effect this object as the predictions with which a portion of the press is teeming now? Is it for aught we know to the contrary a part of the scheme—and panic the base means to a baser end, if prices can be reduced and the wages of

labor forced down at once, the speculator may come into the market with safety; he may lavishly employ his capital at the expense of those very men, who have been moulded to his purpose by the foolish, wanton or knavish animadversions and vainglorious of the press.

We have already stated our personal objections to the bill as it passed: we believe there is room for modification and amendment, and we contend that it had better have been done at the present session of Congress—better for all parties. There would have been less objection on the part of the ultra opponents of the bill, and consequently it would have had a better opportunity for a fair trial in practical operation. But because we cannot have our views and opinions adopted and fully carried out by Congress, shall we turn and rend ourselves? If our readers are displeased with the bill, can we advise them to avenge upon themselves and their individual interests a real or imaginary wrong? It would be an insult to their common sense, and we therefore urge a different policy. Aye, even though we were assured that the measure was to be as destructive to American interests as its most resolute opponents can possibly hope it will prove, we would stand up manfully against it, strive against its most pernicious effects until it is repealed. As it is, we believe that with the due exercise of American genius, prudence and courage, the bill, should it be in practical effect for a length of time sufficient to test its qualities, will prove its most resolute opponents to be the worst of prophets.

A striking and honorable exception to the practice of which we have been speaking, is exhibited by the N. Y. Tribune, perhaps the most strenuous advocate in the country of the tariff of 1842, as it has been the most earnest and persevering adversary of that of 1846. In some remarks on Thursday upon the subject, the editor, while expressing an honest dissent, discreetly observes of the bill, 'as the law of the land it is henceforth to be obeyed by all. We shall indeed struggle for essential changes in it at the earliest practicable moment.' And that is the true spirit in which to act. He has the following further remarks which we extract as suitable to the subject in connection with our own:

'But let none engaged in any branch of industry say they cannot get on all they have tried. Let economy, skill calculation and Yankee ingenuity be taxed to the utmost before one gives up. Leave Despair to unbecome; let us resolve that we won't fall down if we are absolutely put down. Many branches of manufacturing industry will be unaffected, except sympathetically. Some others have made great improvements and gained much strength since 1842, and can stand blows that would then have paralyzed them. We shall most of us live somehow until our time comes, under this or any tariff. Grass will grow and water run as usual—frugal, sharp-sighted men will acquire property, while indolent, prodigal, bad calculators will lose what falls to them, and live in destitution, as formerly. Manufacturing and mechanical arts will be prosecuted, often with success, and the most of those who are able and willing to work effectively will find work to do as some time.—Let us all try our best to have things move on as favorably as though this great change had not been made. If we are brought to a dead halt, so be it, but let no man be down in the furrow, and say every thing must go to wreck because McKay's bill has passed.'

**THE ENGLISH OFFER OF MEDIATION.**—The statement of Sir ROBERT PEEL, in his great speech of the 13th of June last, that Great Britain had forced her mediation between this country and Mexico, does not appear to be founded on fact. No such offer, we are authorized to say, has yet been made. I Mr. PACKENHAM has received instructions to make this offer; he has not yet presented them, and we are inclined to believe that he has neither received them at all, or else that he has concealed to defer their presentation.

**AMMUNITION.**—The New Orleans Courier of the 17th says, that since the commencement of the war with Mexico there have been prepared and shipped from the arsenal at St. Louis 170 tons of fixed ammunition.

The steamship *Hibernia*, which arrived at Boston on the 3d instant, brings the news that the Oregon Treaty has been ratified by the British Government.

**THE TARIFF.**

The vote in the Senate, ordering the Tariff to a third reading, being a tie, it devolved upon the Vice-President to give the casting vote. Before giving it Mr. Dallas rose and said:

The Senate being equally divided on this important question, I may be indulged in briefly stating the principal reason for the vote I am required by the constitution to give. Excluded from any participation in forming or modifying the bill, I am bound to sanction or condemn it exactly in the shape in which it stands. The responsibility is deeply felt. It belongs, however, to the office assigned to me by my fellow citizens, and will be assumed with frankness, and I hope not unbecomingly firmness. The consequences of my decision, either way, may seriously affect the country. No one can entertain, as to that a profounder solicitude. But after summoning to my aid the best purposes and best lights that I can command, the consequences be they what they may, must be hazarded.

The system for obtaining the revenue necessary to support their government is established, directly or indirectly, by the people of the United States, within the limits, and agreeably to the prescribed forms of the constitution. Whatever is ascertained to be their will on the subject, all should undoubtedly acquiesce in. That there are known and approved modes by which their will is expressed cannot be questioned; and the public officer who reads that will with candor and integrity, may feel assured that he conforms to the institutions of his country when he makes it the guide of his conduct. To my mind ample proof has been furnished that a majority of the people and of the States desire to change to a great extent, in principle if not fundamentally, the system heretofore pursued in assessing the duties on foreign imports. That majority has manifested itself in various ways and is attested by its representatives in the other house of Congress by whom this bill has been approved, and whose votes undeniably indicate the popular sense in the large proportion of eighteen out of the twenty-eight States. In this Senate an analysis of the vote before me discloses that while six States (Ohio Virginia New Hampshire Georgia Michigan and Maine) are equally divided, seven (Louisiana Pennsylvania Delaware Kentucky Massachusetts New Jersey Rhode Island Connecticut Maryland North Carolina and Vermont) are against it, and eleven (Arkansas Missouri Alabama Illinois Indiana South Carolina Mississippi New York Texas Tennessee and Florida) are for the change. Peculiarly situated as I am in my relation to the national Legislature, these impressive facts cannot be overlooked. In a case free from constitutional objection, I could not justifiably counteract by a sort of official veto, the general will.

The struggle to exert without abatement the constitutional power of taxation in such a manner as to protect by high duties on imports many of the productions of our own soil and labor from the competition of other countries, has endured for more than thirty years. During that period a system of high taxation has prevailed with fluctuations of success and failure. It is as vigorously and as exactly insisted upon now as ever, and indeed it would seem, in some instances, as if the longer the advantage of a particular tax was enjoyed, the stronger became the desire for its continuance, and even its augmentation. And yet it ought to be remembered that this exercise of the taxing power by which the great mass of consumers are made to swell the profits of a few branches of industry, was originally intended to be temporary, to be found only so long as its continuance was necessary to the industrial independence and safety of the people. Such was the language, the intonation, the spirit in which it proposed and justified by its earliest and wisest friends. The design was to foster feeble 'infant' manufactures, especially such as were essential to the defence of the country in time of war. In this design the people have persevered until with some, but not weighty exceptions, the saplings have taken deep root, and have become vigorously expanded and powerful, and prepared to share the common lot of human pursuits, and enter with confidence the field of free, fair, and universal competition.

The arrival of this period of time, long promised, has been anxiously looked for by a large and justly respected portion of our fellow citizens, who deemed

themselves peculiar and almost exclusively sufferers by the policy of protection. They have sometimes—perhaps imprudently—endeavored to anticipate it. Their numbers at first entitled to influence only from their patriotism and intelligence have gone on gradually increasing as the system ripened to its fruit, and they now constitute what I am bound by registered facts to regard as a decided majority of the people and of the Union.

It is undoubtedly true that this change of financial arrangement, brought about by public opinion, which everywhere ought to guide and influence statesmen, should, nevertheless, be characterized by moderation, nay, by scrupulous tenderness for those interests of our fellow citizens that are to be affected by it. The legislature which encouraged their investments, their educational training, or their habits, should cease, finally and firmly, if required, but still soothingly and gently, and hence I may be pardoned for expressing a regret that certain provisions which, in their bearing seem to me trenchant and sudden beyond the calls of the occasion, have been allowed to remain as parts of this bill. Were it in my power to except these provisions from the operation of my vote, I would do so; but viewed as a whole, a measure to accommodate a vast and intricate subject to the prevailing sentiment of the American people, to reduce the burdens artificially imposed upon the laboring and productive masses, and to reconcile diminished restriction of trade with increased contributions from it, I cannot resist the impression that the bill is more equal, more tempered, and just than the act of 1842, which it supersedes. That it deals with some pursuits and resources of my native Commonwealth less kindly than we might well expect, does not relieve me from my duty, but only makes its performance personally reluctant and painful.

In aid of these considerations, adequate, perhaps, in themselves to control my vote, there is another which, I am free to confess, nothing but an unforeseen, sheer, and pressing public necessity could ever induce me to forego or forget. In strict concord with the letter and spirit of the constitution, the Vice-President of the United States, now called upon to act, is the direct agent and representative of the whole people. In advance, and dependent upon contingent results, it is perfectly competent to this, his national constituency, to give instructions, and to receive pledges or their execution. On this identical subject of a tariff of duties on imports, whatever may have been the course of local and casual inconsistency, my own honor can admit of no disclaimer of instructions that were formerly announced, and my own good faith stands inviolable to a pledge voluntarily given. If by thus acting it be my misfortune to offend any portion of those who honored me with their suffrages, I have only to say to them, to my whole country, that I prefer the deepest obscurity of private life, with an unwounded conscience, to a glare of official eminence, spotted by a sense of moral delinquency.

**Military Movements.**—Troops for Chihuahua.—Captain Washington, of the U. S. Artillery, as he passed by Vicksburg, on the 10th inst. furnished the editor of the Sentinel a statement of the force which is destined to proceed via San Antonio de Bexar to Chihuahua, and part of which were on their way with him. The force will be constituted as follows:—Light Company 4th Artillery, 112 men, two companies 6th Regiment Infantry 200 men; squad 2d Regiment Dragoons 150 men; two Regiments Illinois Infantry 1554 men, one Regiment Arkansas Horse 777 men, one Battalion Arkansas foot 369, one Regiment Texas horse 777, one Regiment Texas foot 777—total 4705 men. This force constitutes an independent command, which will be under Gen. Butler. It is destined to strike into the Province of Chihuahua, between Santa Fe and Gen. Taylor's position, and it will no doubt intercept the retreat of the forces which will fall back from Gen. Kearney, at Santa Fe. It will take the Santa Fe route to Mexico, and here co-operate with Gen. Taylor, its route is through the most healthy and richest part of Northern Mexico.

**DEMOCRATIC**  
"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"  
**BLOOMSBURG:**  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 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.**  
V. B. PALMER Esq. is authorized to act as Agent for the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, and receive all monies for Subscription and Advertising at his Agency in  
Philadelphia No. 59 Pine-street.  
New York " 160 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.

Collector's Office Blawick, Aug. 1, 1846.  
COL. H. WEBB,  
Dear Sir—The following shows the collections at this office for the present fiscal year. Also the amount Tonnage of Coal for the same period, viz—  
Amount collected in July is \$14558 91  
do per last report 12744 38

Whole amount \$27101 20  
Amount Coal in July 25535 Tons  
do per last report 24690

Whole amount 70215  
Yours Respectfully,  
JOHN McREYNOLDS, Collector.

**WHIG TACTICS.**

Mr. Jernigan, a Whig Senator from Tennessee, was instructed by the Legislature of this State to vote for modifications and reductions of the Tariff act of 1842. His vote insured the passage of McKay's bill in the Senate, by a majority of one even after the resignation of Mr. Hayward. But it would not answer Whig purposes to have the bill pass the Senate without putting upon the Vice-President the responsibility of giving a casting vote. The Whigs were in pressing need of matter to electioneer upon, and they conceived that the peculiar situation of the Tariff bill afforded an opportunity for mischief. If the Vice-President voted against the new Tariff bill, they expected him to be denounced throughout the Union, by all the millions who were favorable to a modification of the act of 1842. In such cases, they confidently expected him to be upbraided as treacherous to his party, and faithless to his constitutional trust. If on the other hand he voted in favor of the new bill, they expected an equally vehement tide of indignation would greet him from Pennsylvania, that it would be the source of dissension among the Democracy, and would be represented as an act of deliberate hostility against certain important interests of his native State. In either case then it was hoped that mischief would result from a casting vote by the Vice-President. To effect the object in view, we find that Mr. Jernigan, clearly instructed as he was and pledged to obey those instructions, after voting for McKay's bill at different stages, walked out of the Senate about the time when the question came up on ordering it to a third reading, leaving the Senate a tie and throwing upon the Vice-President the responsibility of giving the casting vote. Immediately after that object was effected, Mr. Jernigan came back to his seat and carried the bill through by his vote on its final passage. A Senator, under oath, instructed, and pledged to obey instructions, abandons his seat, dodges a vote, in order to help his Whig friends in Pennsylvania to a topic for electioneering! We allude to this fact, not as a subject of complaint, but to exhibit the thorough and unscrupulous partisanship of the Whig leaders in the Senate.

Judge Grier, of Pittsburgh, has been nominated by the President, as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Judge Baldwin, deceased, and confirmed by the Senate.

The Treasurer of Columbia county last week paid into the State Treasury about Eleven thousand dollars, the quota of State Tax of this county.

What has become of the Wilkesbarre Transcript? We have not received any for some weeks. Are you dead friend Sisly?

Cul. Page, has been confirmed by the Senate, as collector at Philadelphia.