

hurry scurry—the misery of thin soup; and the mystery eating the cat-alouge; when our acquaintance seeing a gentleman helping his neighbor to wine, thought that the rules of the Temperance House might as well be broken in his own case also, and accordingly seizing the bottle, he divided it between himself and companion.

‘Water! another bottle,’ said the amused sufferer opposite.

‘What number, sir?’ said the garçon.

‘No. 60’—and a second bottle of *Pinot* replaced the first; but time, ‘No. 60’ was careful not to let go out of his reach, a selfishness which the Sucker, evidently couldn’t stand.

‘Water!’ cried he very promptly.

‘Sir!’ said the waiter, just as promptly.

‘Another bottle of that yet?’

‘What number, sir?’

‘No. 60!’ by thunder!

‘We just naturally beg to stop here—our fourth page of copy’ (extreme limit) had been reached. But we rather predicate that if that second bottle came, it was not charged to ‘No. 60,’ and we reckon moreover, that if ever that Sucker came to St. Louis again, however he may admire a *just hotel*, he will direct his search any where rather than to the *Planters*.—*St. Louis Reveille*.

DEMOCRAT.

“TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR”

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846.

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 Agencies in Philadelphia No. 59 Pine-street. New York " 160 Nassau-street. Boston " 15 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.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, jr.

DEMOCRATIC TICKETS.

- FOR CONGRESS, OWEN D. LEIB.
- FOR ASSEMBLY, STEWART PEARCE.
- FOR SHERIFF, BENJAMIN HAYMAN.
- FOR COMMISSIONER, PETER KLINE.
- FOR AUDITOR, JAMES McCORMICK.
- FOR CORONER, CORNELIUS CLECKNER.

AN APPRENTICE.

To the Printing business is wanted at this Office. An active boy 15 or 16 years of age will receive good encouragement.

DUTY ON RAIL ROAD IRON.

The Danville Democrat of August 7th 1846 contained an editorial article under the above heading, charging upon Mr. Dickinson of New York an attempt to permit rail-road iron to be imported free of duty; and deannounced it, ‘an additional stab at our infant Rail Road iron manufacturers.’ The plain meaning of the article was that a deliberate attempt had been made by Mr. Dickinson to establish free trade in rail-road iron; and that the fact exhibited another instance of the amazing and outrageous wickedness of locofocoism!—The fact however that Mr. Dickinson’s motion was in the shape of an amendment to a bill introduced by Mr. Evans of Maine; the fact that Mr. Evans had introduced and supported a bill to remit duties on rail-road iron imported; the fact that every Whig in the Senate, but one, voted in favor of that bill, and that Mr. Dickinson and most of the other Democratic Senators voted against it; and the fact that Mr. Dickinson’s amendment was obviously offered to embarrass the bill on its passage;—were quite unnoticed! These facts were matters of little concern, when some prejudice was to be raised by selecting a single fact from the proceedings of the Senate, and by perverting it and omit-

ting to mention the accompanying facts that qualified and explained it—it could be made to subserve political purposes!

In our paper of August 22d we exposed the deception of our neighbor’s article and that too in the most fair and unexceptionable manner. We copied his article entire into our columns, and underneath, gave the proceedings and votes in the Senate, upon the subject; that his article and the published facts appeared in contrast, both presented at one view, to the eye of the reader.

This exposition of ours appears to have been sufficiently galling to call forth an editorial rejoinder in the Danville Democrat of August 28th and (in connection with a similar article to ours in a neighboring print.) a furious article from a correspondent of the same paper under the date of Sept. 4th. These articles we now propose to notice.

The editor charges upon us, that in quoting from the proceedings of the Senate, we ‘carefully excluded the votes on Mr. Dickinson’s amendment.’ We did no such thing! The yeas and nays are not given in the published proceedings and consequently we could not ‘exclude’ them, in making our quotations.

The correspondent seems to think that Mr. Evans’s bill was ‘eminently wise and just,’ and Mr. Evans himself, ‘an honorable Senator, generally acknowledged among all honest and sensible men, to be one of the best and most intelligent friends of the protective policy.’ We are quite willing that Mr. Evans should wear all his laurels, and that they should be un fading. We are willing moreover, that our neighbor and his correspondents should eulogize him to their hearts content, and mourn over his retirement from the Senate to the walks of private life. But, upon this particular subject of Rail Road Iron duties, perhaps he merits no great degree of commendation.

We say, and the journals of Congress prove it, that ever since 1842, at every session, George Evans, Whig Senator from Maine, has been engaged in efforts to procure rail road iron to be imported free of duty or to remit duties on importations already made. Sometimes the bill has been special, and sometimes general,—sometimes it has been for particular companies, and sometimes for all importing states and companies sometimes it has applied to future importations, and sometimes to past.

On the 21st of February 1844, Mr. Evans reported from the committee on Finance to the Senate, a bill, entitled, an act providing for the remission of duty on rail road iron. The following were its provisions.

1st. That whenever any rail road iron ready for use should be imported within five years thereafter by any state or incorporated company, and should be actually laid down within three years from the date of its importation, it should be DUTY FREE, upon the mere payment of fees and expenses.

2d. That in case of all rail-road iron imported subsequent to 14 July 1832, that had been or should be, laid down within three years after its importation, the duties paid thereon should be REFUNDED out of the Treasury of the United States; and if the duties were unpaid, all bonds given for their payment should be cancelled and discharged.

This was Mr. Evans’s bill, and it defines his position, for the last five years, upon the subject of rail-road iron importations. But, upon the 28th. of May 1844, he submitted amendments to the foregoing bill, for striking out ‘five’ years in the first section, and inserting ‘two’ years &c. &c. These amendments were offered, he said ‘with a view of rendering the bill more acceptable to those he expected would oppose it.’ He obviously, was in favor of the bill as it stood; but he agreed to some slight amendments, in order to gain additional support. (We will continue this subject in our next number.)

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Congressional Conference of Columbia Luzerne and Wyoming, met at Wilkesbarre, on Friday, the 18th inst. and unanimously placed in nomination, for Congress Doct. Owen D. Leib, of this county.

After which the following proposition to regulate the representation in future Conference meetings was introduced and adopted.

Inasmuch as it is not only demanded by justice and equality—cardinal principles in the Democratic creed—but sanctioned by numerous popular precedents in Republican government, that all representation where the rights and interests of several constituencies are involved, should be proportionate to the number of the persons represented.

It is therefore proposed and recommended by this Congressional Conference, that in all Conferences hereafter to be held in this Congressional District for the nomination

of Democratic candidates for Congress, the representation of the respective counties thereof, shall be as follows: The vote for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, at the Presidential election next preceding the Conference, shall be taken as the basis of representation, and each county shall be entitled to one conferee for each and every fourteen hundred (say 1400) votes given for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, and one conferee for every fraction of that number, exceeding seven hundred votes. Provided, that each county shall be entitled to at least one conferee.

“The wish is father to the thought!”

In conversation, an active Whig, a few days since, said, that he expected that the Democracy of this county would divide at the coming election, and that they would be split up in future. This is obviously the expectation of the Whig leaders—those veterans of a hundred defeats; who have borne the banner of Federalism aloft with consistent and unflinching zeal; and have watched with interest, every circumstance, that would in the slightest degree, promise them success. That there may be a division among the Democracy is their ardent desire, and to produce it, no labor would be too arduous and no intrigue too involved, to be undertaken. Hitherto their efforts and their intrigues have, in the main, been unsuccessful. In their turn, Antislavery Bankism, Nativism, Whiggery and Tariffism, have been presented in their most alluring and deceptive forms, to the steadfast Democracy of ‘the Star of the North,’ in vain. But now a star of hope hath arisen upon the darkness of Federalism, and its despondency gives place to joy. It imagines that it discovers divided counsels, disordered ranks, and permanent causes of dissension, in the Democratic party; and it welcomes these evidences of mischief with a feverish and exulting glee!—But, it is doomed to another disappointment, or we are much mistaken in our estimate of passing events. A single month will show, that Democrats devoted to principle, can overlook temporary objections and causes of complaint, and with a sagacity that looks to the future as well as the present, unite in supporting the usage and the candidates of the party, against the assaults and the intrigues of the opposition.

The conductor of a certain Whig newspaper, is putting forth his skill in ribbering; and if the people are not satisfied it will certainly be their fault and not his.

1. He says, that the war with Mexico, this year, will cost over a hundred millions of dollars!

2. He says, that ‘the Government expenses are a hundred millions.’ He means we suppose, that if the expenses of the war &c. are added to the Government expenses proper, the sum will be a hundred millions. But making the calculation assume this corrected shape, will not make it true. The amount is far overstated. If we recollect aright, the whole amount of appropriations for the current year, was about \$51,000,000; and in another article, in the same number of his paper, the editor states the ‘annual expenditure’ at that sum. Opposition Representatives, at the late session put the expenditure for the year ending June 1847, at about fifty millions, including the war expenses.

3. He says, we have a tariff that will not yield over eight millions of revenue. Now if this is true, of course but few foreign goods will be imported. What becomes then of this cry that the country will be flooded with foreign goods? But the calculation is intentionally or stupidly false. Eight millions! why such an amount was never thought of by any man of brains in Congress or out of it, as the production of the act of 1846. Mr. Niles, one of the bitterest opponents of the new law, estimated the amount at nineteen millions, and that too without any increase in importations. His friends estimated the net product at from 24 to 28 millions.

4. He speaks of the new act, as ‘reducing the prices of the agricultural productions of the country.’ Upon this point we have information, and stupidity itself cannot remain mistified or ignorant. Wheat has gone up within a few months, in Philadelphia 12 to 20 cents; Corn 10 cents and Rye 7 to 8 cents per bushel; Corn in New York 15 to 17 cents per bushel and Flour 75 cents per barrel &c. &c. &c.

DELEGATES.

The Luzerne county Democratic Convention, which met on the 15th inst. elected Andrew Beaumont as Senatorial, and James W. Goff and H. B. Wright as Representatives, Delegates to the next fourth of March Convention. The choice of Senatorial Delegate is still subject to the action of Columbia county.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the *Cambrils*, which arrived at Boston Sept. 17th, we have important commercial news from Europe. We quote from the dispatches to the *Ledger*. Flour still continued to advance. The Liverpool grain market had an animated appearance, and prices had advanced considerably.

CORN TRADE.—The London Wheat Market has been rather fluctuating since last reports. Prices during the week ending August 24, advanced 4s. per quarter, and at market a further rise took place, but in consequence of the high pretensions of sellers, the transactions of extensive buyers were reduced.

Foreign free wheat had rather a restricted sale, but prices continued to advance, as did flour, which was in good demand, particularly fresh bread American, in good sweet state, the price paid being about 28s. per barrel, duty paid, the weather having changed for the better, permitting agriculturists to secure outstanding crops, the grain trade has been influenced thereby, and sellers have manifested a solicitude to continue operations at the enhanced rates. Business was dull at Mark Lane on the 24th ult., but as holders seemed disinclined to realize, previous prices were pretty well sustained; on the 31st ult. wheat declined 2s per quarter below rates current on that day se’night. Little business was transacted in wheat in bond, although there was inquiry therefor, and the market was languid. Previous prices were maintained.

Liverpool Grain Market.—In last report of this market, trade had an animated appearance, and prices had advanced considerably; on the 21st ult. wheat was in fair demand at an advance of 2d to 3d per bushel of 70 lbs.

At the opening of business some large parcels of Western canal flour changed hands a 25s. and 9d. per bbl. Indian corn was held at 27s. a 30s. per 480 lbs. On the 25th ult. the improved state of the weather had a depressing effect on the corn trade. The sale of wheat was confined to a retail demand, and prices were the same as those of that day se’night. Indian corn realized an advance of 2s per quarter, but barrel flour did not maintain the increased prices of the 21st and 28th ult. The limited business transacted was at reduced rates from the market of the 25th. The tone of trade was much livelier, and a good business was transacted in wheat without; however, any rise in price. A large business was done in Indian corn and an advance of 10d. per quarter was obtained. A steady sale for barrel flour and the decline submitted to yesterday was fully recovered. On the 1st inst. there was a fair demand for wheat, and former prices were paid. Flour was in active demand, at an advance of 6d per barrel.

One merchantile firm in Limerick has sent out for a dozen cargoes of Indian corn.

On the sales of last week, good western canal flour commanded 26s. per barrel. The demand for Indian corn being good prices were 2s per 480 pounds higher.

The American provision market was in a buoyant state.

THE COTTON MARKET from Aug 28th to Sept. 3d.—The demand for cotton since the 23th has been very animated, and sales large. Speculators and importers have taken large lots about 40 advance in prices since Friday; the advance full 3d. on all qualities sold. The accounts brought by the *Hibernia* as to the coming crops being very late, no doubt occasioned the present altered state of affairs. The market to-day has been extremely firm, the sales are estimated at 8000 bale American 4d. to 5d. The imports during the week are at 25,000 bales.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE CAMBRILA.

At Havre, the cotton market maintained its position, but no advance was obtained. The sales were for consumption and moderate.

Rice was sought after, and all in first hands sold.

Flour was in demand—1300 bbls, to arrive from New York, had been sold at 32 a 33 francs.

The packet ship *Thomas P. Cope* ar-

rived at Liverpool on the 28th ult, from Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL.—A good business has been done in turpentine, at 9s. a 9s- 3d. American beef and pork were in good demand. No change in tobacco.

The grain crops have been gathered in on the British Islands, and the general impression is that wheat will be an average yield. Oats the same. Potatoes owing to disease, are every where a failure.

IRELAND.

Hostility continues among the Irish people towards Indian corn, but increasing intelligence is gradually removing the prejudice. Turnips are in a sound state and will compensate for the loss of the more popular esculent.

FRANCE.

Considerable discussion has taken place in the French journals in relation to the recent alterations in the American tariff.

The Constitutionnel thinks the tariff still to high, and enforces on the American Government the necessity of establishing docks and entrepôts.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.—The time is at hand.—The relaxation of those restrictive principles which have been carried to so great an extent throughout the civilized world, in their application to commercial persons, is already tending the development of true wealth of nations—an ample soil and an industrious people. And under this influence it is sufficiently apparent that the United States, from the great advantages of circumstance and position, must be ever in the ascendant. Her true wealth is favorably contrasting with the mere representatives of it among the people of other nations; her real resources may be safely put in competition with all the artificial elements of life, as they exist in any other country on the face of the globe. Every one of the unfailing tributaries of national prosperity is included within the present boundaries of our domain; and nothing can be added, but promise in the accession greatly to augment the general opulence of the land.

Our commerce, under the influence of an enlightened and liberal policy on the part of Europe, will rapidly exhibit such an increase of exportation, as cannot fail to depict the most cheering auspices for the future. And we have every reason to believe, that there will be gradually added to our foreign trade every species of produce peculiar to our soil. A contemporary aptly, and as the facts by the late arrivals from Europe have shown, justly remarks, that ‘the prospect of a comparatively unrestricted trade with Europe, under the new tariff law, has already contributed to give such impetus to the grain markets, as to raise the price of the breadstuffs grown throughout the West some fifteen or twenty per cent.’

The following table, given by the *New York Express*, shows the comparative exportation in 1845 and 1846, thus far, of what may be called, in view of its great and sudden increase, almost a new article of export—rye:

	1845	1846
January	None	18,392 bushels
February	do	28,222 do
March	do	89,457 do
April	do	68,934 do
May	do	42,038 do
June	do	63,367 do
July	do	75,767 do
August	do	41,299 do
September	do	— do
October	do	423,726 do
November	20,169	— do
December	19,748	— do
		39,817 bushels.

Nearly all this amount, says the *Express*, has been shipped exclusively to Holland; and more than 50,000 bushels are already engaged to be exported to the same country during the month of September. The increased shipment of other breadstuffs, flour, wheat, and corn, are, according to the same authority, in a similar proportion, and at advanced prices.

Our own city also begins to feel the glow and healthful excitement of that policy, which is destined to unfold many of the hidden blessings and privileges of national intercourse, and our many returns for a few days past, afford remarkable and cheering indications of the rising importance of Baltimore, as

an Atlantic commercial mart. Within forty eight hours, we have recorded the arrival of between twenty and thirty ships, besides a number of barges and brigs, and the schooners of the coasting, and small craft of the bay trade. In a few days these white winged messengers will go forth again upon the broad deep, bearing to the mul-titudes of other lands the luxuriant produce of our own diversified with such articles of our domestic ingenuity and skill as are acceptable abroad; and thus the reciprocity of intercourse, elicits under the genial blessing of peace, and fosters into practical effect, all the varied elements of national greatness and prosperity.—And in this development, it needs no oracle to declare, that the manifold advantages are to us and ours—the nation and the people of this great republic.—*Baltimore Sun*.

“SINGLE IDEAS.”

The Whigs are almost as fond of advocating single ideas as their brethren the Nativists. They are afflicted with periodical paroxysms in favor of a solitary doctrine—making it the Aaron’s rod to swallow up all others. The youngest man can recollect how they fought through another against the removal of the Deposits—how they contested in another against the Independent Treasury—and how, in 1840, they ‘went it blind’ for a military candidate, who had no principles for the public eye. Just now, they are nothing but the ‘Tariff,’ and we must do them the justice to say, that they are fighting this issue in at least two sections of the Union—reserving to themselves, their old policy of fast and loose, throughout the Southern States. This policy has always failed, save in the single instances of the election of General Harrison; and their success then is really to be attributed to the fact that they professed to have no principles at all. The Tariff, however, just now, like all the other issues we have named, is the mere screen to a brood of other schemes, which are none the less favorite notions of the Whigs because they dare not be vowed and which, in case of Whig success, are none the less sure of being carried into effect, because they are repugnant to the people.

PAIN OR DISTRESS OF ANY KIND, whether of gout, rheumatism, headache, toothache, or any other kind of achia in all cases caused by impure humors of the blood, which nothing save vegetable purging (purifying) can remove, because by no other means can impurity be driven from the body.

Wright’s Indian Vegetable Pills have no superior, if indeed they have an equal, in removing every description of pain; because they carry off, by the stomach and bowels, all morbid and corrupt humors, (the cause of disease) in so easy and natural a manner, that the body is actually restored to health as if by magic. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken once in twenty-four hours, on going to bed, will in a short time not only drive pain or distress of every kind from the system, and restore the body to a state of sound health, but the blood and other fluids will be so completely purified that new life and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Caution.—It should be remembered that Mr. Edward Cole, of Philadelphia; Mr. John Dixon, of Easton, Pa., and Messrs. Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia are not agents of ours, and as they purchase no Wright’s Indian Vegetable Pills at our office we cannot guarantee as genuine any medicine they may have for sale. Agent for Bloomsburg, George Weaver. For other Agents see advertisements in another column.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Bloomsburg, on the morning of the 19th inst. Doct. JOHN S. VASTINE, aged 20.

He is gone. And who can refrain from shedding a tear over the grave, that clasps in its cold embrace, one so youthful and so promising. In just one week more, Dr. Vastine would have told his score of years, but alas! the grim messenger of Death came, and summoned him into the presence of his Maker.

Having chosen the Medical Profession, he pursued his studies, with assiduity seldom equalled by one so young & last spring, he graduated with honor, at the Jefferson Medical school of Philadelphia. On account of his youth, his friends advised him to defer for a season, permanently locating himself for the practice of his profession, and he had been spending the summer with his brother-in-law in this place, intending shortly to leave, for the field of his labors. Thus, in the full glow of ardor, and with a fair prospect of usefulness before him, only one month ago, was