

casions I believe. What made it more interesting, was his broken German accent.

'My friends,' said he, 'we have had merry times together and I am not going to do a tyou now when there is work to do my muddler told me when I was about to come to America—Now, my son, you are going to a free country, and you must love that country, and, if necessary, die for it, I trust I shall be ever ready to obey her injunction. Most of you are natives of this free land, but I trust there is not one among you whose heart beats in the cause of this country stronger or truer than mine.'

'I was out the other day to F... where I found Mrs. F. lying on a bed of sickness, not able to sit up. Her son is in the regiment, and I expected to hear her make some inquiries about Robert's safety. She raised her head from the pillow on which it was lying, and observed: 'All I pray for is, to know, if there has been a battle, that Bob was in it.' One more anecdote. It is said when the Tennessee regiment got within such a distance of the fortress that their fire could be made effectual they were told to fire and fall—then to charge—on—on. Let the brave follow me, exclaimed Col. Campbell. The whole regiment responded to the call, and when they got within fifty yards of the breast-works, one impudently of the charge became too hot for the enemy, so they put spurs to Rezinna and fled.'

A British Officer on the Mexican War.—The following letter, copied from the Montreal Gazette, is understood to be from the pen of an experienced military commander in the British service:

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.—Sir: If the American press, which exults in the privilege, rather than dignified, of making if possible, its own government appear contemptible, has succeeded in bewildering the Mexicans, by its crude and ridiculous conjectures on the designs of the war authorities, as completely as it has bewildered its own countrymen, the service done the 'state' has been most patriotic.

Instead, however, of being involved in a daily changing vortex of puerile perplexities, as it has pleased these papers to represent, the government, having a feeble foe to deal with, commenced hostilities upon a well digested plan of operation, and has pursued them with undeviating regularity; nor was there but one possibility that could cause a deviation. In the catalogue of contingencies, there was a possibility that some party in Mexico might receive General Taylor with open arms, as an instrument for elevating it to supreme power. The enthusiastic Mr. Bancroft, of the Navy department, may have given it very little credit and the result has proved that it was worthy of none at all.

The original design has therefore gone steadily forward, which was simply a succession of invasion, or attacks on the flank of Mexico, each of which cut off her territory, at a certain parallel, and paralyze her authority to the North of it. For the West flank, or coast the fleet stationed in the Pacific was quite sufficient—and Col. Stevenson's regiments, which has gone round to garrison the posts to be maintained, is a stronger force than the Mexicans ever had at their place of destination.

It is singular that anything should appear in print so supremely silly as the idea of Gen. Wool and Gen. Kearney marching to the city of Mexico, the journey being some two thousand miles with all their supplies to be brought that distance in waggon, through an enemy's country; and insufferably silly are the continued reports of large bodies of Mexican troops either in California, or the Northern departments, or 'shortly expected,' for it is well known that Capt. Fremont, of the U. S. topographical engineers, has explored, and continues to explore the country through to the Pacific, in every direction, with a detachment of fifty dragoons, which have thus far been sufficient to resist all the 'armies' to be found there.

The first movement (not in order of time, but geographically,) is that of Gen. Kearney, who with 2,700 men, has proceeded west from Missouri to Santa Fe, 600 miles south of American boundary at 42 degrees. His command will maintain possession of this very liberal slice of California, a part may be pushed

forward to the Pacific (1200 miles,) and he may open to the South a communication with Gen. Wool, but the March to Mexico must be laid aside, as one of those Munchausenian fantasies for which letter writers are becoming celebrated.

Gen. Wool, with 5,000 men, is proceeding from San Antonio de Bexar, due West 500 miles, to Chihuahua, which is 300 miles south of Santa Fe, and 500 north of Monterey, and spreading his forces westerly, through the departments of Chihuahua, and Sonora, he will occupy all the commanding positions to the Gulf of California (500 miles,) and thus cut off another slice from which the authorities of Mexico must withdraw.

Gen. Taylor has, as we know, reached Monterey, with orders to take Saltillo, which appears to be on the table land, the head of the pass, or 'Canada,' leading down to Monterey, in the low land. Saltillo and the pass, when taken and garrisoned by the volunteers, will protect the low lands to Matamoros and the gulf from invasions of the Mexicans, and thus enable the general to proceed south, with the regular troops, to San Luis Potosi, 400 miles. The long talk of march from Saltillo to Mexico will turn out another campaign of the 'letter writers,' for where no portion of the population are favorable to the invaders, and all supplies must be brought from the rear [that is 800 miles from Camargo,] it would require 30,000 men to keep communications open, and conduct wagon trains, to say nothing of the fighting part. People who buy their beef on the market don't calculate how many wagons it would take to draw the provision of 10,000 men, and provender for their horses, 1,000 mules.

Gen. Patterson is ordered upon Tampico, a place of no strength; but if remembered rightly, there is but ten feet water on the bar, and, consequently, no vessel of war, except schooners, can get in. The city is 400 miles south of Matamoros, and being accessible to small craft and steamboats, supplies for an American army, operating in the rear, could be placed there with great economy, dispatch and facility. San Luis Potosi lies about 200 miles west of Tampico, 400 miles south of Monterey, and 250 miles north of the city of Mexico. The ease with which men and supplies can be thrown on this point will probably make it the pivot of American operation in Mexico proper, during the winter, should hostilities continue.

The last movement in the plan will be the capture of San Juan de Ulloa and Vera Cruz; for the 'naval heroes' must have their share of glory. The possession of neither Tampico nor Vera Cruz was desirable in summer, for the climate of the low or hot country of Mexico, in this region, [tierras calientas,] has the reputation of being, at this season, deadly to strangers. The castle is spoken of as amazingly strong, which is a good policy, for otherwise there would be but little glory in its reduction, but as the Americans can bring an immense weight of metal to bear against it, I do not think the exploit will amount to much, after all. San Juan de Ulloa was built a long, long time ago, when engineers were not quite so scientific as at present, and when attacks from artillery of modern calibre were little dreamed of in that quarter.

If there be not masonry not exceeding six feet thick exposed to shot, and parapets of four feet and a half—and if there be not bomb proofs that have rubble enough to support their own weight, slight as it is, without having bomb shells falling on them, I am mistaken. During the latter days of Spain's in America, all the public works were tending to decay and ruin; and as the fighting of the Mexicans has been among themselves, they have had no cause for keeping up a castle out at sea. The French certainly made short work of it, nor have I much faith in the reported repairs.—A new water battery is mentioned, which, if it exists at all, is probably an exterior work—a mere platform, from which the gunners would be driven at the opening of a cannonade.

I have thus described five distinct attacks on the 'flank' of the Mexican dominions; which, if successful, will confine Mexico to the table land, and give

the Americans all the rest, with open free communication to their own country, along the whole line, for supplies and reinforcements.

Vera Cruz is about 300 miles from the city of Mexico, and apparently, through the route of San Luis Potosi, has peculiar advantages; those who would level in the hills of Montezuma, had better march, as the shortest cut by the main direct road, passing Jalapa.

I have set down distances in miles, on a rough calculation, merely as a guide to your readers, though they may be longer to those who have to march them, but they are sufficiently accurate to show that the whole eastern side of the Mexican possessions, from the 42d degree of latitude, and Santa Fe to Vera Cruz, a line of 2,500 miles, is now covered by American troops or ships of war, and though so immensely long, all pretty safe in its rear, and resting upon supplies. If the American Government has not, to gratify their newspapers, brought the war to maturity with the hasty expedition of a ninety day note or a shipment of flour, it has, in a short time established a grand base of operations (in extent) than has ever been seen in modern warfare.

Those observations are not intended to foretell or prophesy anything going forward; but simply to explain what it appears originally was, and what continues to be, the 'programme' of the war.

The Distance between Saltillo and the City of Mexico.—The following are the distances from Saltillo to the city of Mexico, which General Taylor's army will have to march over in case he intends to proceed to that city:

From Saltillo, (12000 souls), to	Miles.	Pop.
Aguaveva	18	small.
La Encarnacion	30	do
Naca	12	do
Buenaventura	12	do
St. Salvador	9	do
El Salado	12	do
Lana Blanca	12	do
Loma Prieta	15	do
La Punta	12	do
Venegas	20	do
Mines of Catorce	12	do
Guadalupe (a hacienda)	32	do
Charcas (town and mines)	30	5,000
El Vanado	18	small.
Hedionda	12	do
Bocan	21	do
San Luis Potosi (city)	26	50,000
Jora (village)	38	small.
San Felipe (town)	60	do
Guanajuato (city)	60	70,000
Irapuato (city)	37	21,000
Salamanca (town)	15	15,000
Zelaya (town)	27	10,000
Queretaro (city)	30	40,000
San Juan del Rio	30	small
Arroyo S. ro. (hacienda)	36	do
Pala (town)	24	do
Huehuetoca (village)	30	do
Mexico (city and capital)	33	150,000

Don't take a Newspaper.—In a trial at Detroit for murder last week, about fifty jurors were summoned before a panel could be obtained for the trial. Some few had conscientious scruples, may have expressed opinion on the subject, and one being challenged, said he did not know whether he had 'former in opinion or not, but that he did not take any newspaper.' He was excused immediately.

The Crop of Indian Corn.—It is estimated that the crop of Indian corn in the West, for 1846, will be more than 500,000,000 bushels, and that the wheat crop will exceed 140,000,000 bushels, which would produce upwards of 28,000,000 barrels of flour.

Cheap Postage.—It is said that the amount of deficiency which the Postmaster General will require from the Treasury will be but \$500,000. If this be so, the cheap postage system works well, and will soon pay its own expense.

Toast given at a castle show-dinner.—Old Bachelors, fit only for vinegar making; they never see a little mother without looking sour.

Children.—The number of children born in the United States in a year is about 450,000. It is calculated that only one half live to be 21 years old.

DEMOCRACY

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

AGENCY.
Y. 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 " 160 Nassau-street.
Boston " 16 State-street.
Baltimore S. E. cor. Ball 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 in the County Seat and has a greater circulation in the county than any other paper published within its limits.

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

The Printer is much in want of a few bushels of WHEAT, CORN & BUCK WHEAT, of those who owe him upon subscription. He would also like a few bushels of POTATOES.

CATTAWISSA BRIDGE.
We learn, with great pleasure that the new Bridge over the Susquehanna river at Cattawissa, was so far completed last Wednesday, as that teams of any description, could pass it. Messrs Frick, Hartman and Co., the contractors deserve great credit for their energy and perseverance in rebuilding this Bridge in so short a time having it ready to cross some weeks previous to the time specified by their contract, as there is no bridge in this section of the state more required for the public accommodation, it being the nearest and best route for Columbia, north of the River, and fully existing, and there as in Ireland, the poor have been reduced to the sad extremity of existing without the potato.

Next Monday, the courts of this county commence their November Term in Danville. We shall be there, and if some of those who are indebted to us would slyly hand us some cash, we will pledge ourselves not to be offended, nor even hesitate to receive it. Will any one try? We shall see.

NEW YORK ELECTION.
Young, the Whig candidate for Governor is elected by about 10,000 majority, and Gardner the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is elected by about the same majority. The Whigs have elected 23 members of Congress, the Democrats 7, and Anti-Renters 1. The Whigs have also a majority of the House of Representatives. The Anti Rent party went for Young and Gardner, which secured their election.

Meeting of Congress.—The period for the assembling of Congress at Washington is approaching. The assembled wisdom of the nation will meet on the 7th of December. It will be a short session, adjourning on the 4th of March.

The New Tariff and the Election in New York.—The question has been asked whether the new tariff has contributed to the result of the New York election and to what extent. The Journal of Commerce answers it as follows:
Of the members of the New York delegation who voted for the new tariff, only two were candidates for re-election, viz: Maclay of this city and Wood of Albany. The former is re-elected by a handsome majority, notwithstanding he was opposed by a volunteer candidate of his own party, and the latter, Mr. Wood, is defeated in a district (Albany) which is inherently Whig and almost always gives a Whig majority, and where also he had to contend with the torrent of Anti-Rentism. We learn from the Albany Argus that although he was put in nomination scarcely a week before the election, he has a majority in that city of 123; while for Governor there is a Whig majority of 258; for Senator, 490, for Sheriff, 110; for Clerk, 650. This does not look like being left at home in consequence of his free trade principles.

Of the New York members who voted against the new tariff bill, eight were again candidates; and of these, three have been superseded by free trade men, viz: Seaman in the 21 district Miller in the 31, and Campbell in the 6th. Four of the remaining five are Whigs and three of them reside in strong Whig districts. The eighth (a Democrat) has been left at home, and a Whig substituted in his place.

A market that is of no Value.—The exports of cheese to Great Britain last week were a million of pounds. The home market made the price at 2 1/2 cents, the English market makes it seven and a half cents or 200 per cent. advance.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Britannia's News.—The Britannia arrived at Boston on Friday, with news which is important politically and commercially. Cotton has advanced full three-eighths of a penny per pound on an average. Indian Corn, best quality, has advanced two shillings per quart; Flour one shilling per barrel. The price of grain is rapidly rising in all the European ports, the best proof of scarcity.

The marriage of the Queen of Spain has taken place, and France and Spain have formed an alliance similar to that which has for sometime past existed between France and Great Britain.

Several parts of Ireland have been the scene of famine riots. The state of Ireland is the principal topic on which the quidnuncs are now exercising their pens and their tongues. The greatness of the calamity which has overtaken that country is to be read in the efforts which are being made to meet it. The Government seems to be exerting itself to mitigate the sufferings of the poor, by furnishing them employment in erecting public works, and by calling on the magistrates and others to provide work for them. It is reported that at Cork the Government will immediately commence the erection of large coal stores, wharves, &c. capable of containing 20,000 to 30,000 tons of coal, and that they also intend to construct foundries &c. for repairing and fitting out her Majesty's steamships. Surveys also are about to be made of the harbor of Cork, with reference to the establishment of a naval depot, and other improvements for the accommodation of large class steamships are contemplated. There is also some complaint, however that these public works are not prosecuted with more vigor, and much suffering has been occasioned by the delay.

Ireland is not the only portion of the Queen's realms invaded by famine. In the Highlands of Scotland immediate destitution exists, and there as in Ireland, the poor have been reduced to the sad extremity of existing without the potato.

The fear of famine has overtaken the *canals* of Paris and riots have been the consequence. The mob entered some baker's shops stopped some carriages and attempted to form barricades; but the military were in attendance, and quiet was eventually restored.

More Copper.—The steamer Detroit entered Detroit from the South of Lake Superior, on the 30th ult. She had on board another large copper rock weighing between two and three tons, taken out from the Baltimore company's mine and destined for the east.

Robbing a Dandy.—The holding of a dandy were lately robbed of a pair of stays, a smelling bottle, two pairs of official eye brows, and a white surcoat in a pocket of which there were three love letters, written to himself, in his own hand writing.

Oranges, figs, bananas, grapes, citrons, pears, peaches, and a variety of other delightful fruits, abound in Monterey, the city just taken by our soldiers in one of the most brilliant sieges that history records.

The Mexicans, it is said, catch a runaway soldier by throwing a lasso.—*Exchange Paper.*

Very similar to the manner in which old bachelors are taken. They are caught with a lasso!

Strange Robbery.—The Rev. Mr. Niles of Lowell, in crossing over the ferry at East Boston, had his pocket picked of six manuscript sermons, not one of which had been preached. The thief can read the sermons. They will no doubt impart consolation to him under his disappointment.

Girls Wanted.—The Portland Argus says that an agent has been into the county of Franklin, Maine, 'drumming up' girls to go to work in the Lowell factories. This agent has \$1 a head for every girl that he sends on. There seems to be great distress in the factories at present, a distress created by operatives engaged to perform a distress for girls—from female power—and not from failure of business.

The Largest Load on Record.—The canal boat Buffalo, Capt. Millner, arrived in this city on Friday morning, with the enormous amount of 41,000 bushels of wheat, destined for Chappell & Co. of this city, being the largest load, and paying the greatest amount of toll, of any one load since the opening of the Erie Canal.—*Rich. Adv.*

The Natives have one representative duly elected to the next Congress.

The body of Col. Cross, says the Baltimore Patriot, has arrived at Baltimore and will be removed, for interment, to Washington city.

Col. Cross was the first victim of the Mexican war. It was not his good fortune to be in battle. His high spirit led him to underestimate the danger of trusting himself beyond the American encampment, and some Mexican bandit, who probably knew his rank, availed himself of the opportunity to slake, at once, his appetite for plunder and revenge. The army has suffered no further loss. It is universally agreed that Col. Cross had no superior in his department in the service. Mr. Colhoun, who must be allowed to be a most capital judge did not hesitate to pronounce him a man of extraordinary power. In his private relations he was worthy of all honor and imitation. His death was a calamity to his wife, children and friends, which the gratitude and sympathy of his country can but partially alleviate.

In our efforts to benefit our families, we frequently go the wrong way to work. A case in point is cited in the *Charleston News*. A gentleman fifty years ago gave his daughter at her birth a diamond ring costing \$1500, which she has still in her possession and which will remain in the family. A gentleman at the same time gave his daughter \$1500, which was invested for her use at 7 per cent. compound interest, and as no part of the amount was used, the sum at this day has accumulated to \$44,185 50! while the lady's diamond ring remains at its original value.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 15 1846.
Sir: In reply to your letter of the 12th inst. I have the honor to inform you that it is not contemplated to make any further call on the Executive of your State for any volunteer or militia force, with a view to the existing war with Mexico. A sufficient amount of force for the prosecution of that war has, it is believed, been already called into service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. L. MERRY, Secretary of War.

Mr. Willard Saulsbury, Georgetown, Sussex county, Del.

Practical Evangelism.—At Adol, on Tuesday evening Rev. J. N. Mars a colored gentleman & preacher of the Wesleyan order was united in marriage by Rev. Mr. Town of Salem to Miss Elizabeth Holt of Salem, whose skin of unblushing whiteness contrasts most strangely with the ebony color of the bridegroom, Mr. Mars formerly preached at Salem, and was succeeded by Mr. Town who was sent for to tie the variegated knot. Mars we understand, has buried two wives and is about 50 years of age and the new bride 35. The parties are regarded as highly respectable.—*Durra Patriot.*

Bilious Fever generally begins with yawning, stretching, pain in the bones, languor, giddiness a swelling about the region of the stomach, bilious vomiting, and other unpleasant symptoms.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best medicines in the world for the cure of Fevers, because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause of every malady incident to man.

In all cases of fever, from four to eight of said Indian Vegetable Pills should be taken every night, or if the symptoms are violent, eight and morning. This plan, if properly carried out, will, in a short time, subdue the most violent attack of fever; at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified, that fevers, as well as every other disease, will be driven from the body, and health and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

The popularity of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS has proved a strong bait to unprincipled men, who instigated by the hope of gain, attempt to pilfer off a spurious article on the unsuspecting. To defeat the wicked designs of such men, we have prepared new labels, and the Signature of Wm. Wright will be found WRITTEN WITH THE PEN on the top label of each box. None other is genuine and to counterfeit this is forgery.

Remember, the only original and genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have the WRITTEN SIGNATURE WM. WRIGHT on the top label of each box. Offices devoted exclusively to the Sale of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, Wholesale and Retail, No. 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; No. 288 Green-wick Street, New York; and No. 198 Ties-mont Street, Boston. Agent for Bloomsburg, George Weaver. For other Agents see advertisements in another column.

MARRIED.—On the 12th inst., by Rev. D. S. Tobias, Mr. LEST D. YOUNG, of Jersey Shore, to Miss ELIZABETH SNYDER, of Washington.

TWO APPRENTICES.
To the CARPENTERING BUSINESS are wanted immediately. Two active lads 16 or 17 years old will receive good encouragement upon application to
CHARLES KRAMM,
Bloomsburg November 14