

meteorology, receive each as much attention from him as if each had been his sole pursuit. The fruits of all these researches are recorded in journals daily written in the field. Materials for maps and drawings are daily collected; a few months of office labor prepares all for publication; and without waiting to see anything published, the impatient gentleman immediately sets off upon new expeditions.

Mathematics are the favorite study of Col. Fremont, botany his favorite recreation; but all the sister sciences come in for a share of his attention, and the languages, both ancient and modern, are not neglected. Greek and Latin came with his school education. French and Spanish have been added; German is in a course of acquisition; and his whole life is divided between field labor and literary studies. His life is a pattern, and his success an encouragement, to all the noble minded young men of America, who, despising a life of sloth and ease, aspire to honorable distinction by their own meritorious exertions. He is married to a daughter of Senator Benton, but looks to his own exertions, not to senatorial influence, for advancement and promotion. His widowed mother lives to see the fame, and to receive the support of a son, left an orphan at 4 years of age, and beginning at 17 to provide for himself, for her, and for a younger brother and sister.

Col. Fremont is light and slender in his person, very youthful in appearance as well as in fact, delicate in his features, and wholly indifferent from what would be looked for in the leader of such extended & adventurous expeditions. Mr. Wilkins, the Secretary of War, could hardly believe his own eyes when, in the fall of 1844; a modest looking youth, almost feminine in the delicacy of his person and features, appeared before him, and reported himself as Lieutenant Fremont, just returned from the expedition to Oregon and North California. To see the leader of such an expedition, in the person of such a stripling, was a surprise from which the honorable Secretary could not recover himself, until after repeated interrogatories.

A. R. C.
Washington, Nov. 29, 1845.

FROM SANTA FE.

Dates from Santa Fe to the 14th of October have been received at St. Louis. General Kearney, when about seventy-seven miles from Santa Fe, met an express from Col. Fremont, giving him the information that the whole of Upper California was in possession of the Americans, and that he was acting for the present as Provisional Governor of the Territory. The whole country was quiet, and the Mexicans had been driven off. Gen. Kearney accordingly, on receiving this information, sent back all his troops, but a picked escort of one hundred, and continued on to his destination. The express had been but thirty one days on the route. Major Fitzpatrick had arrived at St. Louis, on his way to Washington, with dispatches from Com. Stockton, brought by Fremont's express.

From Mexico.—A Skirmish.—A letter from Capt. Calhoun, of the Georgia Volunteers, dated at Monterey, October 12th; and published in the Savannah Republican, states that a skirmish took place between some of the Georgians and a small force of the Mexicans on the 11th of October. A part of the Georgia Regiment, on their way from Camargo to Monterey, had encamped about six miles from the latter place, with a heavy train of wagons and mule-loaded with provisions for the Army. Early after night fall, it was ascertained that a party of Canales' men were in a neighboring rancho. They were attacked by a detachment under Lieut. Horne, of the Sumter Volunteers, and ten prisoners and some of the baggage of Canales taken he had just left the rancho to arrange the assault for the night. One Mexican was killed, and the number wounded is not known. None of the Americans were killed or wounded.

Thirty seven millions of capital are invested in railroads by the people of Massachusetts.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.
VERY LATEST FROM MONTEREY.

We yesterday received a letter from a distinguished officer of the American Army at Monterey, which is three days later than anything we have seen. That portion of it in relation to Bustamante we look upon as rather doubtful, although the old general may have been sent up in the neighborhood of Chihuahua and Sonora to look after Gen. Wool. We make extracts from the letter, which is dated:

MONTEREY, Oct. 29, 1845.

Poor Ridgely is dead. He was buried yesterday and is mourned by the entire Army. Major Lear will not live twenty four hours longer. We have late news from San Luis de Potosi to effect that Santa Anna was there with 12,000 men and no less than 37 general officers. He was recruiting daily, but his intentions were not known. It is rumored that Bustamante has gone north in the direction of Chihuahua, to meet Gen. Wool, and further it is positively asserted that the Indians are killing and laying waste all before them in the latter State. Not a line more in the shape of news. Yours, &c.

Capt. Randolph Ridgely.—Terrible Accident.—Major Dashiell, U. S. Paymaster, who left Monterey two days after us, and overtook us on Camargo, brought intelligence that has cast a gloom over every heart. He states that on the 25th ult., the day after we left, as Capt. Ridgely was riding into town to dine with Lieut. Mackall, his horse slipped on the smooth pavement, and he was thrown with such violence against a rock as to cause a severe fracture of the skull! He lay senseless when Maj. Dashiell left on the following day; and no hope of his recovery was entertained by the surgeons. In parting with this splendid young officer, I little thought that before I reached home it would become my duty to chronicle so painful an event concerning him. The world never produced a braver man or better soldier than Randolph Ridgely. A nobler spirit was never encased in the human form—a kinder heart never beat. I cannot bring myself to feel that the gallant Ridgely has died thus; the thought is too cruel to be entertained. I can well imagine the heart-rending emotions of the comrades who surrounded him. They have seen him emerge unscathed from several battles, where he behaved with almost unparalleled heroism. They all loved him, for he was kind, frank and generous to every one. Hold on, Charley, and let me draw thee fire!

Poor Ridgely!—how many a brave comrade would have drawn upon himself the shaft of death to have averted it from thee. From the American Flag of the 28th ult.

Mexican Rumor.—It was rumored yesterday in Mexican circles, that the troops which were on their way to San Luis Potosi from Saltillo (noticed as a rumor in our last number) have been ordered back to the place by Santa Anna, who has joined them with a large additional force. Eight thousand troops are stated to be on the eve of marching from San Luis Potosi to Tampico. Santa Anna, it is said, will have at Saltillo about 20,000 troops, including regular volunteers and rancheros.

From the American Flag of Nov. 4th. From Monterey.—We have advices from this post as late as the 20th ult. In the politeness of a friend we are indebted for a few items of news. The health of the troops is said to be rather bad at this time, the principal complaints being the diarrhoea and chills and fever. It is supposed that the fruit so readily obtained there increase sickness. * * A gentleman recently returned from Monterey who has had a good opportunity of forming a correct opinion of the future movements of Gen. Taylor, expresses it as his belief that, after garrisoning Saltillo, the main body of the army will take up the line of march for Tampico, where it will be reinforced preparatory to making a descent upon San Luis Potosi, which is generally supposed will be the next battle scene. It seems to be an ascertained fact in Gen. Taylor's camp, (Mexican rumors in this city to the contrary, notwithstanding) that Saltillo is not to be defended—the whole Mexican force being concentrated at San Luis Potosi, which place is being fortified in the strongest possible manner. Gen. Wool had reported himself to Gen. Taylor, as within a short distance of Monterey, and we are informed that a part of his force is to form a junction with Gen. Taylor at Monterey, the remainder moving

on to Chihuahua—the whole force being deemed unnecessary for this service. It is also stated to us that Victoria and all the principal towns in Tamaulipas are to be immediately garrisoned, and we would speculate that it is with the ultimate object of placing all the country on the east or northeast side of the Sierra Madre, under the Government and laws of the United States, to be held as a portion of her territory and as an indemnification for the war. The state of feeling on this subject cannot be misunderstood. Every day it becomes more apparent that this range of mountains is henceforth to be the dividing line between Mexico and the United States. It can no longer be viewed as a vague supposition—such we believe to be the fixed intentions of the American Government—in no other way can she be indemnified for the war.

Major Eaton, the bearer of despatches to General Taylor, who had left Washington before the government had been informed of the battle of Monterey and its results, had reached the camp some days previously to the departure of Mr. Salomon. The purpose of those despatches were believed, or known to be, instructions of advice from the War Department to march on to Tampico, if after a full survey of his position, he felt himself justified in doing so. The battle of Monterey, of course in a great measure rendered these orders null—and the General's movements will necessarily be guided by the despatches of which Major Graham was the bearer, for they were written with a full knowledge of what had transpired at Monterey. This gentleman, Mr. Salomon met between Camargo and Monterey, so that Gen. Taylor's determination has been before this taken. Of the movements of Santa Anna, Ampudia, or the main body of the Mexican army, nothing positive was known at the camp. It was only understood that they have evacuated Saltillo, and were concentrating, it was believed, their whole force at San Luis Potosi. Should nothing in the late despatches induce General Taylor to alter his plan of operations, his determination was to march on to Linares (120 miles from Monterey) en route to Tampico, and in a line north of San Luis Potosi. But whether he did not mean to move with a numerical force less than fifteen or twenty thousand men.

The present active force from the mouth of the Rio Grande to and at Camargo, is estimated at 13,000 men—that in Monterey at 6000—so that it would seem, after leaving the necessary men to garrison the depots and forts along the Rio Grande to Camargo, to occupy Mier, Sereato and Pasaquilla of which our troops now hold military possession besides Monterey and Saltillo, of which possession was about to be taken that a considerable reinforcement would be necessary before—in the opinion of General Taylor—the first advance movement should be made. But it is understood that an express arrived at Monterey from General Wool on the 25th ult. stating that he was within six days' march of Monclova, and had with him fifty days' provisions. From this, his position, it was believed that he was on the way to join Gen. Taylor at Monterey, and had not touched at Chihuahua. His force could not much exceed 3500 men. Notwithstanding the predetermination of General Taylor not to move from Monterey without the strong reinforcement spoken of above, our informant thinks that Gen. Wool's command, and such other force as he may draw off from the present military stations, he may, on hearing that Santa Anna is at San Luis Potosi, dash on there and give him a fight without regard to disparity of numbers in the opposing parties, so great is his confidence in his troops. Whatever enterprise he undertakes we have no fears for the result.

Expected Arrival of Troops.—We understand that 600 of the new mounted rifle regiment are hourly expected hereby the way of the river, and will be immediately embarked for the Rio Grande. This is the Regiment commanded by Col. P. F. Smith, and we learn they are one of the finest bodies of men ever embodied. They have been recruited principally in the mountains of Virginia and Ohio, and not a man among them over thirty five years of age.—N. Orleans Bee, 17th. inst.

A New Invention.—The Cleveland Herald says that a gentleman of that city has invented a machine for drying flour, corn and meal, which is simple and effective. It can be adopted to any mill without alteration of any of its running gear, or taking up more space than is now occupied for its machinery.

For the Sale. 455
Against the Sale 3 465 1/2
Being a majority against the sale of 2950 in a vote of less than 4000!—
The new Constitution of New York contains a provision in relation to the State Canals, which we would be pleased to see incorporated into ours. It is as follows:—
"The Legislature shall not sell lease or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the state—but they shall remain the property of the state and under its management forever."

Our neighbors of the Empire State have well understood themselves, in placing such a restriction upon the Legislature, in their fundamental law. Speculators and expediency politicians cannot meddle with the ownership of the State property; there will be no apprehensions on the part of the people of its alienation for a song, to corporations or combinations of capitalists. It would be a subject of gratification were we equally secure in Pennsylvania; but we can here only depend for the present upon the invaluable safeguard of popular rights the veto; and can only hope that Federalism in its accidental ascendancy in our state will not be entirely reckless and mercenary.

DEMOCRAT.
"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR."
BLOOMSBURG:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1845.
AGENCY.
Y. B. PALMER, Esq. is authorized to act as Agent for the "CONCORDIA DEMOCRAT" and receive all monies for Subscription and Advertising at his Agency in
Philadelphia No. 59 Pine-street,
New York " 160 Nassau-street,
Boston " 18 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 at the County Seat and has a greater circulation in the county than any other paper published within its limits.

AN APPRENTICE.
To the Printing business if 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.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.
It is very probable that the project of selling our State Improvements will come up this winter in the Legislature, and it is therefore, in our judgment, important that the attention of the people should be directed to the subject in time. We know already enough of the character of the next Legislature to feel apprehensive of its action in relation to this question—and we know what tremendous out-door influence, may naturally be expected to array itself in favor of the Sale. Let us be forewarned and forearmed for the encounter with Federalism and Capital—for the easy virtue of the one and the intense selfishness of the other will naturally place them in opposition to the interests of the people.

Two years ago, a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania gave their suffrages in favor of a sale of the main line; and this fact will be strongly urged in favor of the project at the coming session. But, we regard that vote to be of very little weight in the argument. The subject was not then very generally discussed, and consequently was but imperfectly understood. The public attention was taken up with the Presidential and gubernatorial elections, and the Sub Treasury, the Tariff, the Bank, Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay, Shunk and Markle, Texas and Oregon etc. were talked about, and the Sale of the Public Works was not a vote in favor or against the Sale at such a time, is quite unsatisfactory as a test of public sentiment. But again, since 1841 the Public Improvements have been recommending themselves to the tax payers as a reliable source of revenue—it is reasonable therefore to suppose that the result of a vote upon the subject now would be adverse to the sale. In this county, (Columbia,) the vote two years ago was highly gratifying.

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Fankee Ingenuity in England.—Mackintosh, the celebrated Indian Rubber manufacturer, took the contract for raising the Great Britain steamer, after the most skillful English Engineers had abandoned the work. He is likely to succeed.

A Census of Cincinnati was taken last month, by which it appears that city has now 62,690 white inhabitants, and 2,128 colored.

SOUND DOCTRINE.
In the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776; prepared by a convention of which Benjamin Franklin was President; we find it declared,—

"That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty, and keep a Government free."

Similar in sentiment to the foregoing, is a passage in President Jackson's second annual Message. He says—
"Our system fortunately contemplates a recurrence to first principles, differing in this respect from all that have preceded it, and securing it, I trust, equally against the decay and the commotions which have marked the progress of other governments."

How opposed are these sentiments of Sage & Patriot, to the expediency doctrines of modern politicians! We can stand safely and surely upon no ground, except that of principle: all other foundations are treacherous and unsafe. He all admit this, when directly stated, but are we not accustomed to have but a dim perception of its soundness as a guiding sentiment in acute life? How often are we found supporting or opposing a measure, without first testing its merits by the standard of fundamental truth! How often, again, do we consider a measure only with reference to a single effect of partisan desire, without tracing its other consequences, naturally and inevitably mischievous though they be!—Such a mode of political action is entirely vicious and indefensible; it leads us continually into labyrinth of error, and if we make any true advancement, it is accidental.

THE VETO POWER.

We expect this winter that occasions will arise demanding the interposition of the Executive veto, to prevent vicious legislation in this State. Federalism, intoxicated with its accidental success, will be unable to act with moderation or to disguise its true character. We may expect Bank charters, and corporation bills, a clamorous and corrupt attempt to sell the Public Works—along with the ousting of all officers within the reach of the legislative majority. The present indefatigable and able State Treasurer, Mr. Snowden who has done more within the last two years to maintain the State credit, than any other man in Pennsylvania, must be thrust aside to give place to Ex. Gov. Rimer or some other Federalist. The main evil, however, will be found in the character of the legislation attempted. Bills to benefit capitalists and corporations will be created the latter, and to squander State property that should be inalienable will receive encouragement, & will be passed. Our only reliable defence against such legislation, is the Executive Veto—and we trust, that upon every proper occasion, it will be fearlessly exercised! The Veto is a conservative power—it originates nothing, it only prevents or postpones the enactment of a law. Is this dangerous? Fear not it: The veto is for the protection of the people against hasty, or unwise legislation—it postpones a measure and allows the people to sit in judgment upon its merits. We desire the people of Pennsylvania to have an opportunity to pass upon the doings of the Federal legislature of 1847, and however this object may be attained, it will be a subject of congratulation among the Democracy.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

We have laid before our readers during the summer and fall accounts of numerous successes by our arms in the Mexican War. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; the taking of Matamoros, Santa Fe and Monterey, and the entire subjugation of Upper California, constitute a splendid series of events to be crowded into the space of a few months! It is now less than seven months since the first encounter on the Rio Grande, and we have before us a muster roll of just distinguished names, (Taylor, Kearney, Fremont, Worth and others,)—a record of battles won, amid disadvantages, from a foe far outnumbering us,—and the spectacle of an immense extent of territory held firmly and surely by our victorious armies! A great deal has been accomplished in a little time, and yet there are those who complain that the war is not driven on with sufficient vigor!—It has, in sober truth, taking its results, been most efficiently and successfully conducted. We are glad of this. We rejoice to see our country succeed in its enterprises, especially against a power derelict in the performance of its plain duties towards us, & inviting a conflict of arms. How long the war will continue is uncertain. But we are assured that it will cease just whenever Mexico exhibits a disposition for a just and "law observing" peace. Hitherto her attitude has

been bountiful, belligerent and vain. Our Government has now called for additional troops, and the war will be pushed forward with such vigor as will insure we hope its speedy termination. Neither our Government nor our people desire war; and they will gladly agree that it terminate, whenever justice and reason shall visit the councils of the enemy. The fault of its commencement was not with us. The responsibility of its continuance thus far is not ours. Before the outbreak of hostilities we sent a Minister to Mexico, at her invitation, to negotiate a settlement of existing difficulties. He was causelessly and scornfully refused a hearing. Since the war began, the past summer, we sent to her a message of peace. We were met by evasion and insult. For many years just claims of our citizens upon Mexico for wrongs committed, have gone unpaid. Even her tardy acknowledgment of their justice, was insufficient to shame her into the performance of her plain duty to wronged and impoverished men.

This is a just war, so far as we are concerned. Neither in its commencement nor its continuance, have we been rash, unjust, or blood-thirsty. We have acknowledged the claims of Peace, while successfully maintaining our rights, interests and honor by the sword—and upon the enemy rests the responsibility of the continuance as well as the commencement of the war.

COURT WEEK.

The Courts of this county adjourned on Saturday last, November 21st, after a session of five days, all the Judges in attendance. John P. Davis, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. The following were the cases in the Quarter Sessions.

Commonwealth, } Indictment, assault,
vs. } &c. with intent to kill
Daniel Blizzard, } John P. Grove, 17th
November, trial. Verdict, Not guilty. Sentence, one dollar fine, costs and 30 days in the county jail.

Same } Indictment, Larceny
vs. } of an oak plank, 17th
John Renn, } November, trial. Verdict, not guilty.

Same } Indictment, Assault
vs. } and Battery upon Sarah
Thomas Levers, } Merredy, 18th Nov.
Trial. Verdict, not guilty, and Samuel Merredy, the prosecutor, pay the costs.— Costs paid.

Same } Indictment, forcible
vs. } Entry and Detainer.—
H. Costenbader, } 18th November, trial. Verdict, Not guilty, and Adam Miller, the prosecutor, pay the costs.

Same } Indictment, Larceny
vs. } ment for
Supervisors of Bloom township, } removing a road from Valentine Billman's }
where it intersects road from Espey town to Millgrove. 17th November, the Grand Jury returned the above a true bill.

Same } Indictment for Lar-
vs. } ceny. The Grand Ju-
H. Costenbader, } ry found not a true bill in this case.

Same } Indictment, Larceny,
vs. } 20th November, Des-
William Jackson, }endant being arraigned plead guilty. Sentence, one dollar fine, costs, to restore the stolen property, and one week imprisonment in the county jail.

In the Court of Common Pleas a jury trial was had only in the case of Dr. Thomas P. H. vs. Hubbard and Burn. This was an action of Trover and created considerable interest. The Plaintiff recovered a verdict for over twelve hundred dollars but the defendants will remove the case by writ of error to the Supreme Court.

The Court appointed Ex—Alderman John Binn of Philadelphia a general Commissioner to take depositions in all cases pending in this county—and ordered the January term for two weeks.

News have been received of the bombardment and capture of the town of Tlaxcala, by the squadron under the command of Com. Perry, on the 26 ult. this is the first successful determination which has yet been made by the Navy in the Gulf. Lieut. Morris was mortally wounded, and has since died.

A Proper Distinction.—Governor Chittenden chief magistrate of Vermont was of humble birth, and rose by the force of talent to his exalted station. Yet while Governor of the Green Mountain empire, he still continued to keep the same tavern upon the steep hill side that he kept for many years before. One evening a wagoner drove up and accosted him thus: "Governor Chittenden, as chief magistrate of Vermont; I render you all due homage, but as landlord Chittenden, I'll thank you to turn out my horse."