REFORM

# THE DEMOCRAT.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING,—DEC. 3, 1845.

☞Our office will be found opposite Messrs. Bell & Dail's Store, and over Mr. Anthony's Tin Store. Persons will find their way up in the Office, by passing through the passage below.

Congress.—This body met on Monday last.—We shall avail ourselves of all the conveniences afforded us to keep our readers well acquainted with their doings.

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By yesterday Sun, now on our table, we learn that the lower branch of Congress was called to order on Monday morning at twelve o'clock. The election of Speaker was immediately entered into, and Mr. J. W. Davis, of Indiana, the Democratic candidate, was elected on the first ballot, receiving 120 votes. Mr. Vinton of Ohio—the regular Whig candidate—received 72 votes. There were a few votes thrown for other members.

The Senate met at the usual hour, Vice President Dallas in the Chair. The customary resolutions appointing a committee to wait on the President in conjunction with a similar committee from the House of Representatives, to inform him that Congress was organized, and ready to receive any communication he might have to make, was then adopted. We shall endeavor to lay the message before our readers in our next number.

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Silas Wright.—In our columns to-day will be found the proclamation of *Gov. Wright*, of *New York*. In every act done and word uttered by this great man the *Patriot* and the *Statesman* stand conspicuously forth. It is a *model* of proclamations for all who occupy a similar position in this coun-

'l be found sentiments of deep toned pie-
gratitude, and ardent love of country.

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*ast* "the difference now you see"
*ist* tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee."
e are no *Poet*, nor are we aware that we ever
*red*, though we are *alive* to the sweet influence
of, a *poetical* sentiment. Notwithstanding this, we have taken the liberty, as our readers will see, of changing, by a slight alteration of words, the idea conveyed in the *lines above* as *originally* written. If by so doing we have trampled upon any body's rights, or offended any body's taste, we with becoming humility here beg their pardon. We have not done so to try our genius, or to bring ourselves into rivalship with those whose peculiar province it is to "speak in sweet sounding words, or write merry music making lines." Our object is to make such an application of the *material before us* as the facts justify and reason sustains And perhaps when our kind readers have perused our *short hint*, they will agree with us that we have violated no law either of morals, *poetry* or politics.

It is well recollected by all what *gloomy prophecies* were made and *bold denunciations* indulged in by the Federal party *previous* to the election of Mr. Polk. They declared that the very idea (if it could be for a moment entertained) that Mr. Polk stood any chance whatever in the contest, would deaden the energy of the people, dry up the streams of business, and create general and universal distress throughout the land. And when such efforts as *these* failed to frighten those who may have been thought *timid*, or drive the *wavering* from their posts, they tried the influence of *song* over the *thoughtless*, and within an impudence, equalled only by the ridicule with which they covered themselves, they cried out "Hah! Hah!! Hah!!! such a nominee, as James K. Polk of Tennessee." All these various efforts to defeat a fair expression of the popular will, however, signally failed. And though these people said in the bitterness of their hearts they would not have James K. Polk to rule over them, he is now the high and honored head of this great nation. It is hardly worth while to compare their predictions, made *previous* to the *election*, with the *present prosperous conditiou* of the country. *Their false praphecy* and the *virtue* of the *people's decision* are as clear as the noon day's sun. We shall not, at least on this occasion, add an argument to sustain what the right thinking portion of the community deem *already proven* and *settled in our favour*.

The election *being over* however, and the business of the country returning to the prosperous days of Jackson's administration, the federal organs, *afraid that the people might attribute the change to the electton* of *Mr. Polk*, now declare that *so far* his administration has been entirely of a "*negative character*." Verily, *indeed is it so* that *this* administration which was to be so *prolific* of *woe* to the American people, *now* at least does them *o harm*. Well, we are gratified even at *this concession*. We would hope, for their own prosperity, that the light which has directed the footsteps of the Revelation to fallen man of the way of salva-

the Democracy had thrown its rays upon the thorny path's the federalist tread, and that they, looking to such a rough and hard road, would turn and journey with *us*. But though we may hope this of a vast portion of the *people* who *opposed* the election of Mr. Polk, we cannont *reasonably thus* hope with regard to the *federal organs*. No, many of them seemed *joined to their idols*, and nothing but the spirit of a commendable charity induces us to violate the policy of *letting them alone*. Although they admit that nothing, *as yet*, has been done to fulfill *their predictions*, the same angary and destructive spirit that raged so violently *before* the election yet lives. Disappointment has not yet subdued it. They say "*wait until the land has been drenched in blood*," before you speak of the wonders of Mr. Polk's administration. Is it possible they are so illiberal! Will they not allow *us* to speak of the administration as it *now exists*, when *they* were so ungenerous as to denounce it in the boldest terms *a year in advance*! Yes it is even so. And more. They stigmatize as "*fraudulent and foolish*" *our views* of the *effects* of *our own principles*, & attribute every thing done by the government & endorsed by the party to anti-republican feelings and interested motives. They do not even give us the credit of being *honest* in our opinions, for they charge us with "*bold and reckless deception*" and "*fraudulent* and *foolish efforts*." Now, after so many false prophets have arisen and false doctrines been inculcated by the Federal press; now we say *after all this has passed away*, what will the *calm* and *sober judgments* of *reasonable men determine touching this matter*. The *rich* man can find an answer in the *successful investment* and *circulation* of his *means*. The *poor* man can find an answer in *constant employment* and *fair wages*. *All* can find an answer in the manifold and liberal blessings of a liberal government. An answer in the high privileges known to the citizen in the security of his life his property and his name. A convincing answer in the *weight* of their *purses* and the *prosperous state of trade*. The *times*, the TIMES, the TIMES settle the question.

We scarcely know what to say of the reflection cast unpon the Democratic party by the *Chronicle*, in charging that party with aiming to "*drench the land in blood*." This much we will say however that we have *now* in *our ranks*, *as we had in days gone by*, men whose blood has enriched the soil—whose bravery added honor—whose intellect made great the character of the country. Men who instituted a government which has made an impression on the world—men whose *deeds* and *names will live forever*. We profess to be lovers of our country, and are willing to defend her *honor* and her *rights*. The facts do not convict, nor was the *Democratic* party ever charged with *taking sides with Great Britain* on any *question*.

We never heard that a Democrat, either in time of peace or war, raised lights *that glittered blue*." No, that party goes for its "*country right or wrong*." No sympathy, *from abroad* or at home, can draw the Democracy from *their country*.—Their principles bear no affinity to the crumbling thrones of the old world. They may fall and pass away "as the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a wreck behind," and Democracy will only have *more* scope for the exercise of its healthful influence. We would say to the world"—let the blessings of government like the dews of Heaven descend equally on the rich and the poor."—*This* is the Democracy handed to us by our fathers, and *this* we preach.

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## PROCLAMATION.

*By* Silas Wright, *Gov. of the State of N. York.*

A usage, which has the approbation of a quarter of a century, calls upon me, at this period of the year, to name a day to be observed by the People of this State, as a day of Public Thanksgiving.—The uniformity in the time heretofore designated, throughout the period refered to, induces me to name Thursday, the forth of December next as the Thanksgiving day for this State, for the present year.

Life and health are enduring causes for thankfulness to the Father of life and the fountain of health, from all the living.

Free civil institutions based uqon the true principle of popular sovereignty, and extending to every individual equal personal liberty, and to all the largest measure of that liberty, consistent with peace and order and personal security, present a cause for devout thankfulness to the Ruler of Nations, from every people who enjoy these blessings.

The plentiful fruits of the earth, which in our State and country furnish an abundance for the wants of all, call for daily thankfulness, and render it peculiarly appropiate that, annually, as these fruits are yielded, a Christian people should unite in a tribute of thanksgiving to Him, who tempers the seasons, and blesses the earth and makes it fruitful.

In addition to these universal causes of thankfulness, if each individual will sommon up the recollection of the almost innumerable personal and social blessings which the year has brought with it all the people of this State will be willing, with one heart, to set apart one day, for the united expression of their thanks for the many and signal blessings of this year, abundantly bestowed upon them and their country by the Great Author of every temporal and spiritual blessing.

I respectfully recommend the day I have named, to be thus set apart for this grateful service and duty, and that the people of the State suspend their business avocations, and assemble in their usual places of religious worship, that the Temples, which have resounded with suplications for the year, may echo back thanksgivings to Him who has so bountifully responded to our petitions, and so paternally provided for our necessities.

Exercises such as these, entered into with spirit and with the feelings which these considerations should excite, cannot fail to turn the mind to the lively remembrance of the immeasurably greater blessings of the redemption through a Savior, and

non; blessings for which the human heart can never be sufficiently thankful.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed the privy seal of the State. Witness my hand; at
[L. S.] the city of Albany, the fith day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

SILAS WRIGHT.

Horace Moody, Private secretary.

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[*From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.*]

The Late Foreign News.—The New York Herald commenting upon the late Foreign news says:—

The character of the news is of the most startling importance, particularly in a financial and commercial point of view, may even running into political institutions, and the progress of society in Europe A financial panic has begun in England—no doubt in France also—brought about by the strange concurrence, at the same time, of a short harvest—stock speculations—stringent corn laws, and general alarm. The panic begins to prevade all classes—the cottage of Irash peasent, as well as the cabinet of the British premier. Thousands are already ruined by the railway revulsion which began the work of change and revolution—and millions are threatened with starvation by the shortness of the crops. A third of the potato crop is ruined—rotten—but is not a small potato revulsion—it is the beginning of a big potato revolution, that may lead to terrible consequences to the institutions and prosperity of England and France.

This exciting intelligence created a deep sensation yesterday afternoon, and the inquiry was general—how will it affect affairs in this country?—Many persons, may express different opinions—but in our view, the general panic in England will be an advantage to the affairs in this country, both commercially and politically. The United States is the only country from which England or Ireland can procure a fully supply of food. The crops on the continent are also short. If the ports should be opened, as no doubt they will, vast quantities will be exported to prevent famine in England and Ireland. This will bring a large balance of cash to the American agriculturists and corn merchants. The English manufactures, to prevent a political convulsion among the work people, must take a tolerably full supply of cotton—and this political and social neccessity will keep up the price of cotton to a modera e extent. Again, the general panic in railway stocks, added to the dread of famine, will extend to all the other elements of trade—confidence will evaporate—the bullion in the bank will be drawn out—and most probably, for fear of a political convulsion, many capitalists will transfer their persons and their property to the safe, peaceful and plentuous shores of the United States. This will increase the elements of prosperity, now so active and substantial, in this country. The banks in New York have commenced a movement looking upward—and the banks in the country, are rapidly following up the signal. Sooner or later, the great floating masses of bullion now in Europe must come to this country, and the panic in stocks, in food, &c., which has broke out in England, is the beginning of the tide that will float the wealth of the world westward.

Such seems to be the only rational view which can be taken of the effects to be produced on the United States by the present commercial panic in England. In a political point of view, it is equally novel. In the midst of a terrible struggle for food, a panic in the stock market, and a political contest that may end in the downfall of the corn laws and the prostration of the aristocracy, even leading to an internal revolution, what can England do in preventing the United States frow taking the whole of Oregon? or from purchasing of Mexico all California? Now is the favorable moment for our government to push for both, for Oregon and California. England cannot move a step, we have her on the hip, and we can get both, by feeding instead, of fighting her.

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[*From the Pennsylvanian.*]

Letter from Mr. Van Buren. The admirers of this distinguished statesman will be glad to see that he appreciates the good will of the republican party towards himself individually, as well as those measures which it was his fortune to recommend, and which "the sober second thought" of the people will yet carry into effective action. The Democracy of Bradford county have recently been holding a meeting, the proceedings calling forth the following letter; in relation to which the Bradford Reporter says: "Mr. Van Buren's letter to the proceedings of the Democratic meeting recently holden in Bradford has been handed to us, a letter from Maj. Kellogg, chairman of the meeting, requesting its publication. The sentiments so eloquently expressed by Mr. Van Buren in approbation of the resolutions, and in gratitude for the unwavering support of his political principles, and faithful friendship to himself, by the republicans of of Bradford, will be received by them with a corresponding sensibility, and abiding good will.

*Lindenwald, Oct. 25, 1845.*

Dear Sir:—I have had the honer to receive the proceedings of the Democracy of Bradford county, which you have had the goodness to communicate to me by their direction.

The exemplary patriotism by which the other portions of these proceedings are characterized, is in honorable harmony with the well known and long estabished character of the true hearted Democracy of Bradford. I feel that I may well pride myself in receiving at such hands; expressions of approbation of my public conduct and confidence in my political principles, like those they have been pleased to make. Coming from those who like myself, have all their lives supported the same principles, and who still continue to do so with unabated zeal, they are doubly valuable. I beg the Democracy of Bradford to be assured that I so regard them, and that as such proofs of the confidence and esteem of my fellow citizens is for the future the only, so is it a most ample reward for whatever service it may have been in my power to render our common country.

Accept my best thanks for the obliging terms in which you have pleased to communicate the proceedings of the meeting, and believe me to be

Verry respsctfully, and truly
Your friend and obd't serv't
M. VAN BUREN.

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Deplorable Affair.—We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian, that on Tuesday last, at Appomattox court-house, Wm. James McDearmon, deputy sheriff of that county, and a most estimable citizen, was killed by Coleman C. May, attorney at law, (formerly of Stanton,) who has been for some months a resident of Appomattox. May has escaped, and a reward of $100 is offered for his apprehension. The act is alleged to have been deliberate and without provicatlon.—[*Clipper.*

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## FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

By the arrival of the Empresario, Capt. Collins, at New Orleans files of Havana papers to the 12th inst. have been received.

On the 6th inst. the royal mail steamer Medway arrived from Vera Cruz, with $600,000 in specie. Her dates from the city of Mexico are only to the 27th ult.—two days later than we have received direct.

The mail steamer Tweed arrived the same day from Jamaica, with 550 flasks of quicksilver. The same day, too, the French brig of war *La Meocure* arrived from Pensacola

It is stated in the *Faro Industral* that Baron Alleye de Cyprey was a passenger on the Medway. Pensacola accounts had incorrectly mentioned that he took his passage on the Eurydice.

In leaving Vera Cruz, the British steamer met the Spanish frigate Cristina, which left Havana on the 15th ult.

Gen. Canalizo, the ex-Provisional President of Mexico; has taken passage with his son from Havana for Cadiz, in the Spanish ship Thetis. He purposes travelling through the Peninsula.

The Mexican troops stationed at Jalapa, which, according to some estimates, amounted to 4000 men, have been ordered into Cantonments at Paso de Ovejas, a small place half way between Vera Cruz and the former city. The general in command was expected daily in Vera Cruz when the Medway sailed, intending to remain there.

The incident in regard to the sailing of the St. Mary's from Vera Cruz, and the offer to aid from the Montazuma, is mentioned in the Havana papers.

The Mexican Secrtary of the Treasury issued a circular on the 22nd of October, by direction of the President. qualifying gravely and explaining the details of the tariff as promulgated a few weeks ago. The difficulty was occasioned by some important errors in printing the tariff, which was put into circulation in the fourth ult. We note this matter for the benefit of merchants whom it may concern.

The death of an illustrous prelate of the Catholic church, the Archbishop of Gualemale and Bishop of Havana, is announced in the *Diario* of the 10th inst.

We find some speculations in regard to the sugar crop in the *Diario*. The writer is of opinion that the amount of the product of the Island has been exaggerated for purposes of speculation. The writer offers a species of wager that the crop will fall short of 700,000 boxes.

An ordinance is published in the Havana papers, dated the 8th inst., providing for refunding the price of the tickets taken in the royal lottery, *El Empredrado*, the drawing having been postponed, owing to the sale of tickets not having produced a sum adequate for the purposes for which the lottery was projected.

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From the Baltimore Republican & Argus.

State Debt.—*Mr. Speed's Letter.* Editors and financiers in England are observers of passing events in this country, and particularly of those which occur in States largely indebted to British capitalists. The suspension by Maryland, of the payment of interest upon her public debt, gives interest in England to every article published here on the subject of resumption, or enforcing the duty of Maryland to be honest to her creditors. The letters written some time since on these points by our distinguished townsman, J. J. Speed, Esq., were immediately transferred to the columns of the London papers, with expressions of high admiration at their honotable and lofty tone—and we see in the London Morning Post of the 3d inst., that the last letter of Mr. Speed, addressed to a farmer in Baltimore county is republished in that paper, with commendatory comments, and evident confidence in an early resumption of payment by the State. We hope that the anticipations in this respect, both of Mr. Speed and the editors of the Morning Post, may be realized—as we have nothing more at heart, than the re-instatement of Old Maryland in the honorable position which she once occupied. Mr. Speed has exerted his talents and influence to produce this desirable result, and deserves public approbation for his patriotic labors.

We have room only for the following extract from the remarks of the London Morning Post:

"The views of Mr. J. J. Speed, of Baltimore, on the subject of the debt of Maryland, and State liabilities generally, have been repeatedly echoed in the columns of the Morning Post. The hopes of this gentleman, that justice would, eventually, be done to the creditors of his native State, have, been sanguine, even in their darkest days, and, much to his honor, he has labored hard to relieve her from the reproach cast upon her by the unfortunate act of suspension. It must be no less gratifying to him, therefore, than to the stockholders, to learn, at length, that his anxious exertions in their behalf are on the point of being crowned with success. The following letter, from the able pen of Mr. Speed, addressed to a landholder of Baltimore county, as well as the commercial information generally received of late from the city of Baltimore, would appear to leave no doubt that payment of the State dividends of Maryland will be resumed on an early occasion."

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*The Foot Race—The Greatest Feat on Record.* The foot race against time, by Jackson, the "American Deer," came off on Monday the 24th ult., over the Canton Course. He accomplished the 10½ miles, in 57 minutes and 30 seconds, having 2 minutes and 30 seconds to spare. This is, we believe the greatest feat of the kind on record. A large number of persons were presented to witness the interesting and exciting scene. We understand that he was wagered to run, on Thursday next, 11 miles within the hour.—*Clipper.*

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*Trotting Againt Time* Previous to the foot race on Monday, oaer the Canton Course, the grey mare "Queen," belonging to Mr. Edward Woods, of Pennsylvania, was driven in a sulky round the the track, 15 miles, in 54 minutes and 22 1-2 seconds—5 minutes and 37 1-2 seconds within the hour.—*ib.*

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