

# THE NEWS.

## FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Col. Worth and the Brockville Authorities.

The Montreal Herald of Friday, contains a tirade violently explosive against Colonel Worth for his conduct in the recent affair at Brockville. The following details, copied from the Times and advertiser of Ogdensburg, cannot fail to be read with interest:—

On Friday, the 17th instant, the schooner G. S. Weeks, Turner, master, laden with merchandize, from Oswego, consigned to Morristown, Brockville and Ogdensburg, put into the port of Brockville for the purpose of discharging that part of her cargo consigned to the place. The usual papers were sent to the collector, and the deputy gave a permit to unload the merchandize consigned to that place.

Among the deck freight was a six pound cannon, belonging to the State of New York shipped by the commissary General for the Artillery Company of this place, under the command of A. B. James, Esq. On the discovery of the gun, some of the over-loyal subjects of Brockville rallied in considerable force, and manifested a disposition to seize the gun. The captain and crew resisted, and as the weight of the gun was considerable, the captain and his men were enabled to retain the property till Col. Duncan Frazer, Collector of the District, distinguished by a valiant and safe attack upon the Steam boat United States, not long since, came up and joined his aid to the mob by taking possession of the whole property, schooner and all. The gun was given up to the mob, the property marked with the brand of conquest, and the victors paraded the streets in triumphal procession, firing the new gun, &c.

The Steamboat United States carried up the facts of the case to Col. Worth, on Friday evening, and with characteristic promptitude he came to the rescue, arrived at 4 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday. He sent a respectful inquiry to the Collector, asking on what grounds the schooner was detained. The deputy stated in reply, that he could give no answer in the absence of his principal, but several of the authorities of Brockville came off, and Col. Worth was surprised to find that the vessel was detained without any color of irregularity in her papers and without the allegation of any impropriety on the part of the captain.

Col. Worth then discovered that it was a most infamous outrage without plausible pretext of any kind and expressed his opinion freely to the Brockville authorities, and signified his determination to rescue the property. Col. Marshall, an efficient sort of a man, attempted to justify on the ground of the gun, but Col. Worth would listen to no such grounds. The Brockvillians be-

and efforts were made to find some cause of complaint against the vessel. Fixed ammunition was carried on board several times which the captain discovered and threw overboard, showing them that he was a tolerable hand to detect contraband articles. Col. Marshall placed a guard of thirty regulars over the schooner, all that were stationed at the place.

Saturday evening Col. Worth came down to Prescott and made a peremptory demand of Col. Frasier for the release of the schooner and her cargo. The answer was delayed till 10 o'clock on Sunday.

At the hour appointed the collector sent his answer, saying that the vessel and its cargo would be given up, but expressing a doubt whether the gun could be obtained from the mob. Upon the receipt of this note Col. Worth sent another peremptory demand for all the property.

Col. Worth had previously ordered Capt. Turner to make no movement with the vessel till every thing was placed on board in the same state as when taken.

Col. Worth had his vessel ranged along side the schooner, and every thing in readiness, with matches lit, to blow the first spark into a flame, that would be likely to convince the rioters and their officers, that war, of which the redoubtable Canadian Loyalists, have spoken so freely was a game two can play at. In this state of things matters remained for four or five hours, when collision was often momentarily expected. The fort and blockhouse were in the hands of the people who carried on these proceedings. They formed their lines, manned the blockhouse, and had all the arrangements for the engagement made, but they found that Col. Worth did not quail, that he had come prepared to burn powder and exchange metal with them, and they wisely, after long delay, concluded that prudence was the better part of valor, and saved their ammunition for a more fitting occasion.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a steamboat arrived from Kingston with British regulars on board, which the magistrates of Brockville had prudently called to their aid. By this reinforcement Col. Marshall was enabled to arrest David Mair, Jonas Hubbel, and an inkeeper by the name of Powell, who were the ringleaders of the gang, and send them to the guard house.

Col. Worth's patience having by this time become exhausted, he notified them that he would wait no longer for the peaceable delivery of the property, and when they found that there was an end to all hopes of further delay or intimidation, they made the most marked haste to reshipe the cannon and release the prize.

In addition to this violence there was the most gross insolence of language used towards the officers which Colonel Worth sent on shore on his first arrival, and many other things too disagreeable to mention.

It may be proper to say that Col. Worth expresses the opinion that the civil magistrates of Brockville acted in good faith, and with commendable zeal, in their efforts to restore order, and procure the restoration of the property.

From the N. Y. Evening Star of June 1.

## RIOT IN PARIS.

The favorite and fortunate steam ship Great Western, Capt. Hoskin, came through the Narrows about midnight having made the passage in a day sooner than was expected. She would have arrived yesterday at noon, but for two days of head winds. The passage has been delightful.

The difficulties in France have, as we had anticipated, assumed a serious aspect and blood has been shed by the government in suppressing an insurrection in the streets of Paris.

**Insurrection in Paris.**—On Sunday the 12th of May, at three in the afternoon, some 2 or 400 men attired in the usual workmen's dress of frocks (blue smocks) and caps, collected in the Rue St. Dennis, and followed by a crowd presented themselves at the gun shop of Lepage brothers. After breaking down the doors and masonry with their hatchets, they took 150 spotting pieces, and armed with these they proceeded. After passing down the Rue St. Dennis, the favorite focus of all previous insurrections, and reached the quays, they divided. One portion went to the post on the Quai aux Fleurs, adjoining the Palais de Justice, and firing on the Sentinels, killed a young man and wounded the sergeant in command, when the rest being young conscripts surrendered. They then attacked the Palais de Justice where they were repulsed by the municipal guard and lost several killed. The military post of the Place du Chatelet, and the Hotel de Ville, defended by national guards were surprised by the other two parties, and taken possession of. A party then proceeded to the Prefecture of Police, where they found the gates shut. They then returned to the Hotel de Ville, and turned over the omnibusses they met with, erecting them into barricades. A letter says:

Another party returned to the Point Neuf perfectly at leisure and at their ease, as I saw at the revolution, and subsequently on the fifth of June, 1832.

Several dead bodies were brought to the Morgue, and among them two women—one elegantly dressed, and the other of the working or lower orders.

These events took little time. But soon the troops were able to assemble, and by 4 o'clock several bodies of municipal guards

Greve, before the Hotel de Ville. A detachment of horse municipal, issuing from the Rue des Arcis, first received the fire of the insurgents. The detachment lost the two first horsemen by the discharge, and immediately turned round to rally somewhat further back. Other detachments, however, arrived. Firing continued and at length the insurgents abandoned the Place and the Quai, and retired in the direction of the Rue St. Avoise.

Such was the situation of affairs at 5 o'clock. The three disarmed posts were shut. The municipal guard occupied the Hotel de Ville and the quays between the Point au Change and Port and Bless. Great emotion was of course produced. The recall was beaten by the drummers of the national guards, whilst the insurgents, about 400, marched in a long file towards the Boulevards. Up to the hour we write, the movement is concentrated between the Place du Chatelet and the Hotel de Ville.

**Seven o'clock.**—Nothing has taken place in the Boulevards. The insurrection is this moment concentrated in the lower parts of the Rues St. Dennis, Montmore, and St. Martin. Barriades are formed, one in the Rue St. Dennis, near the church of St. Leu; the other at the corner of the Tiquionne and Montorgueil. This last was attacked about half-past six by the grenadiers of the third legion of the National Guard, aided by a detachment of the line. The officer commanding the post of the Palace of Justice and two soldiers were killed.

M. Sedoux, of the 3d Legion, was killed in the attack of the barriade. Marshal Gerard has taken command of the troops of the garrison.

At eight o'clock the insurgents received reinforcements and made a demonstration upon that part of the Louvre by the Rue Coq St. Honore, and the Rue Croix des petits Champs, but were deterred from an attack by finding the gates shut, and the troops within ready to receive them. At the Rue Hauteville they shot a National Guard—a painter by profession.

The whole garrison of regular troops at Paris, and all the National Guards were by this time in motion. A strong body was sent to protect the castle of Vincennes.

Six or eight regiments of the garrison were it is said, at that moment, under orders to be transferred to the departments—intimations having been given that they had been successfully tampered with by the disorganizers, whose intention to create an *eneute* had long been anticipated. It is not believed the insurgents had depots of arms, as was rumored, but the uniformity of the dress they wore, gave the appear-

ance of preparation. No rallying cry was heard from them, but only savage yells.

When the attack was made, most of the inhabitants of the capital were either at the races on the Champs de Mars, or at their evening repast.

Two of the mounted municipal guards in proceeding to the rescue of the Hotel de Ville, were shot down near that building.

The National Guards and two regiments of the line assembled on the Place du Carrousel, (at the Thuilleries Palace,) at 5 o'clock, P. M. The gates of all the gardens in front, and also the Court of the Louvre, were instantly closed. There seemed at this time much hesitancy in the National Guard to respond to the *rappel*. In the crowd near the Font Neuf, a man and woman held aloft two busts of Napoleon, and cried vive l'Empereur, and vive Napoleon. In Rue St. Dennis, though not over a hundred insurgents were present, they tore up the pavements with amazing speed, and threw chairs, furniture, &c. from the houses with an agility which showed that they were no inexperienced hands at barricade making, murmuring as they worked, "A bas Louis Philippe." In the caberets, (drinking shops,) they were seen talking very cozily with soldiers of the line.

At 9 P. M. Marshal Gerard took command of the National Guards and regiments of the line that bivouacked on the Place du Carrousel. The insurgents could not maintain their ground against such an overwhelming force as now advanced against them. After loosing about forty men they fled towards the Cloire St. Mary, Thermopole of French insurrection. Here they were again defeated.

At 4 P. M. the insurgents, says a letter, had advanced as far as the Palace Royal, but "were repulsed, and are now dispersed. The Place du Carrousel is covered with troops ranged in order of battle, with cannon, &c., but it is to be hoped they will have nothing to do."

Up to Wednesday morning, the 15th, a Telegraphic despatch by Calais announces that order was perfectly restored. The rumors of insurrections at Lyons and elsewhere were unfounded.

## FROM FLORIDA.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the arrival at the seat of Government of Major General MACOMB, who has succeeded in pacifying the Indians of Florida, and has made such an arrangement with them as will effectually put a stop to the further effusion of blood in that Territory. The country to be occupied provisionally by the Indians is situated beyond all former settlements, and the cordon of posts established across the peninsula from New Smirna to Tampa Bay will be furnished with a sufficient number of troops to ensure the faithful observance of the terms dictated by Gen. Macomb, both by the whites

Late despatches received from Fort Gibson announce that Gen. ARBUCKLE and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gen. ARMSTRONG, had, in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, made an arrangement for the future permanent establishment of the Seminoles, perfectly satisfactory to Miccoopy and other chiefs, and that the Seminoles now in the West were about to remove there.—*Globe*.

**More Indian Murders.**—A slip of the Mobile Commercial Register, received by the express mail, states that the following note was indorsed on the way bill from Columbus, Georgia, under date of May 15th, by the postmaster of the latter place.

"The steamer Siren arrived this evening from Appalachicola, brings information of a horrible massacre committed by a party of Indians on Friday night last, on the Appalachicola river, about fifty miles below the junction of the Cattohoochie and Flint.—Seven or eight individuals of both sexes were murdered, and their bodies burned. The Siren stopped at the spot on Sunday, and the crew and passengers interred the remains of the murdered."

The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 11th ult. says, in a postscript: "Last evening after our form was nearly made up, we received the Brandon Sentinel, containing the following highly important intelligence."

**Destruction of the Real Estate Bank at Decatur.**—As our paper was going to press, we were informed by a person direct from Decatur, Miss., that the Real Estate Bank at that place, was set fire to by a mob, and burned, together with all the books and papers. Nothing saved. He also stated that much excitement prevailed; and it was feared that if the mob was not quelled, they would wreak their vengeance upon the persons and property of the directory.

**Raising Potatoes.**—It is said that if a potatoe be planted in the bottom of a barrel and as it germinates, it be repeatedly covered with earth, every shoot will send forth roots and produce fruit. If this be the case and the experiment is worth trying, let some of our gardeners plant a row or two, and as they grow up follow them with boards, making a long box, which fill up in the case of the barrel. Let some one try it and every one who succeeds may send us a bushel next fall for the hint.

Charles Downing, the present delegate from the territory of Florida, and a good sub-treasury democrat, has been re-elected to the next Congress by a large majority.

## FEDERAL LEADERS.

Bryant gives these gentlemen a portrait of their character as follows:

"They have no more virtue now than they had in former years, and it is well known that from the earliest days of Federalism to the present time, they have changed their name as often almost as the American climate changes its weather. One might as well attempt to follow the balls and the dice of an expert juggler, as to keep pace with these rapid transitions. With what astonishment the more unsophisticated of the sect must wake up of a morning and find themselves addressed by a name totally different from that with which they went to sleep. To-night they go to bed as federalists, and to-morrow get up and rub their eyes, and come down stairs National Republican, or American System men, or Conservatives, or Whigs, or Democratic Whigs. Yet this frequent shifting has not met with very signal success. Perhaps it has never occurred to these men that they were acting under a very great mistake.

## TRICKS TO ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

Since the committee of investigation in the house of representatives has succeeded in developing some of the numerous, foul and astounding frauds of Mr. Stevens' late board of canal commissioners on the public improvements, that distinguished patriot and persecuted man, has set several other investigations in progress against the present canal commissioners and their officers, to divert public attention from his own misdeeds, and if possible to escape the universal execration of all honest men. He got a few of the contractors on the two branches of the Susquehanna, who had shared the plunder of the state with him and his minions, and who had been amongst the most active of that band of knaves that hired and paid the Stonebreakers and Peg Beaty's for false swearing by the "Missionary Fund," to send in a petition to the two houses, asking for inquiry. These petitions have been referred to committees who are in progress. In the senate committee Stevens attends as council and advisor of the contractors, asking questions of the witnesses, answers them—writes them down—and makes his tools swear as he pleases. By this shallow trick he hopes to escape, but he cannot.—His frauds are rife every where—they "smell to Heaven," and however he may twist and turn, justice, stern and impartial justice, will reach him at last, and reach him soon. *Keystone*.

## MOLLY PITCHER.

At the commencement of the battle of Monmouth, this intrepid woman contributed her aid by carrying water from a spring to the battery, where her husband was employed as cannonier to loading and firing a gun. At length he was shot dead in her presence, just as she was leaving the spring whereupon she flew to the spot, where she found her husband lifeless, and at that moment heard an officer who rode up order off the gun, for the want of a man sufficiently dauntless to fill his place. Indignant at this order, and stung by the remark, she promptly opposed it—demanded the post of her slain husband to avenge his death; flew to the gun, and to the admiration and astonishment of all who saw her, assumed and ably discharged the duties of the vacated post of cannonier to the end of the battle. For this sterling demonstration of genuine spirit, Washington gave her a lieutenant's commission on the spot, which Congress afterwards ratified, and granted her a sword and epaulette, and half pay as a lieutenant for life. She wore the epaulette, received the pay, and was called "Captain Molly" ever afterwards.—*N. B. Times*.

There is a manufactory of pins at Derby in Connecticut, which it is said, takes the shine off from all the pewter button manufactories in that state, and will make a new chapter for the clock pedlers. Hitherto John Bull has had nearly a monopoly of the pin business; and his patient subjects were content to make pin heads for sixpence per diem and go supperless to bed. This Derby manufactory saves more than nine tenths of the labor and makes better pins—inasmuch as the heads are formed out of the same wire with the pin, and therefore cannot come off. Instead of seeing a stalwart John Bull moving the wire with his clumsy fingers, we have a curious machine by which the pins are manufactured by one process from the wire faster than one person can count them.—*Boston Times*.

**A Tit Bit for a Gourmand.**—A correspondent whose veracity is beyond a question, informs us that on Wednesday morning he purchased at a provision store in the lower part of the city, some Bologna sausages. On cutting open one of them it presented rather a peculiar appearance—and on further examination there were discovered among the conglomerated mass of which it was composed, two rat's teeth fastened together, a portion of a rat's ear, two claws of a small animal, apparently a kitten, and a piece of the skin of the same quadruped with the hair on.—*Bost. Jour.*

The Lewistown Telegraph states that no less than 600 persons have crossed at Lewistown from Canada to the United States, with a view of taking up their residence in that county.

## THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

## BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1839.

## THE CORNER STONE,

Of the ORANGEVILLE UNION CHURCH will be laid on Sunday, the 9th of June next, with appropriate ceremonies, Orangeville, May 18, 1839.

The Canal Commissioners have declared the contracts entered into by the old board of Commissioners, for making 18 sections on the Tunkhannock line of the North Branch Canal, as null and void, in consequence of their having been abandoned, and then privately re-let without any public notice as the law requires. It appears that an extensive and profitable business was driven by the old Commissioners and their favorites, by way of re-letting. The advance upon these 18 sections alone over the first letting, amounted to about \$100,000.—These contractors were particular friends of Thaddy Stevens and his gang, and of course his *small fry* must cry persecution, persecution, because these men were not allowed to feather their nests to the tune of this 100,000 dollars extra, for services rendered during the last fall political campaign. Now if the destruction of such fraudulent contracts be persecution, then indeed are these men persecuted; but we hope all such will receive the same fate, whether made by *Suprintendant* or *Supervisor*.—The system of frauds practiced by the officers of the late administration, is beginning now to develop itself, and the people must not be surprised to hear of frauds every way worthy of the party who could unblushingly sustain fraudulent election returns.

We learn that Mr. Krownover is now as busy in denying having made a contract for the re-building of the canal bridges, as he was a few weeks since in circulating the story. If the story is "wholly untrue," why not come out under his signature, and deny it like a man, and not attempt in this "sly and insidious manner," to put the lie into other people's mouths. If the story is not true, he certainly can do it with perfect safety. He owes it to himself, to the democratic party, and particularly to the Canal Commissioners, to give the truth to the public. If he cannot, with truth deny having made the contract, he ought, at least, to publicly exonerate the Canal Commissioners from having any knowledge of, or connection with, his illegal attempt to give the contract into the hands of a few individuals, as some of the parties to this transaction have endeavored to make the public believe that they were parties to it. No one has ever believed this slander upon the Commissioners; it was supposed, and we think truly too, to have been uttered for the purpose of covering up their own iniquitous conduct in this transaction. Come, come, let us have the whole story at once; we are tired of hearing a thousand different versions. Your memory is too short to give it verbally. Give it to us in black and white. We want very much to be put right in this matter.

On Monday, May 27, Mr. COLT reported a bill to the House of Representatives incorporating the Bloomsburg rail-road and iron company. What can this mean?—Can our Whig neighbor inform us? Has it any thing to do with his opposition to the removal question being agitated? We should like to know.

The Senate have unanimously confirmed the nomination of Alexander M'Calmont, Esq. of Venango county, to be president judge of the 18th judicial district.

Mr. Stevens has announced himself a candidate for re-election to the "Hopkins House."

Flour is selling at Pittsburg, for \$5 a barrel, and dull at that.

**Encampment.**—An encampment of several thousand of the United States Troops is to be made at Trenton. The object of the encampment is to repair some defects existing in the army in brigade and regimental evolutions. General Scott is to take the command.