

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

#### A BLOODY BATTLE.

**Two Thousand Men Killed.**—Buenos Ayres papers to May 11th, received via Boston, bring us the particulars of a bloody battle which took place on the 31st of March, at a place called Page Largo, between the army of Corrientes (one of the Provinces of the Republic of Rio de la Plata) and the troops of Entre Rios (another of said Provinces,) which the Corrientians, in connection with the Oriental Republic (of which Monte Video is the capital) were attempting to revolutionise. It will be recollect that not many months since, Gen. Fructuoso Rivera, or Frutos, as he is familiarly called raised an insurrection in the Oriental Republic, and in succeeding in ousting Gen. Oribe from the Presidential chair, which Rivera of course immediately ascended, adopting such forms of procedure as would best save appearances. Oribe, with a number of his friends, escaped to Buenos Ayres, and awakened in that capital so much interest in his own behalf and in opposition to Rivera, that the latter determined on revenge, and accordingly issued a declaration of war against the United Provinces. In this he was encouraged by the French authorities at Monte Video, who were in hopes the movement would result in the downfall of Rosas (Governor of Buenos Ayres, and therefore ex-officio conductor of the foreign operations of the United Provinces.) This hope was strengthened when, soon after, means were found to gain the co-operation of the province of Corrientes, through the influence of its Governor, Gen. Astrada. So here were The Oriental Republic and the Province of Corrientes, encouraged by the French authorities at Montevideo, about to make war upon the United Provinces. And for convenience sake they directed their first operations against the Province of Enter Rios. The rest is sufficiently told in the annexed extracts:

**BUENOS AYRES, May 4.**—The official details of the battle of Pago Largo, are published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, in a despatch from Gen. Pascual Echagüe to H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated head quarters Curuzucutia, 5th ult. It states that the army of Corrientes, in more than five thousand men, including four hundred and fifty infantry and artillery, with three four pounders, occupied advantageous positions. The right wing of the army of Entre Rios was commanded by General Justo José Urquiza, the centre by Gen. Servando Gomez, and the left under the immediate orders of the Commander-in-chief General Pascual Echagüe. The Entre Rios cavalry charged that of Corrientes with such impetuosity, that the latter was speedily thrown into disorder, and cut down in all directions, whilst the infantry of Entre Rios, consisting of three hundred and sixty men, with two two-pounders, killed or took prisoners all the infantry of their opponents, and captured the three pieces of cannon above mentioned. The reserve of the Entre Rios army took no part in the action, its assistance not being necessary. The Corrientians left on the field of battle 1,960 men killed, including 84 officers, as also General Baron de Astrada, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Corrientes and Commander-in-chief of its army, 450 prisoners, 500 muskets, 1500 lances, 360 carbines, nearly equal number of swords, six wagons of ammunition, more than 4,000 horses, a standard, the baggage, correspondence, &c. fell into the hands of the victors.

The despatch concludes as follows:

"Our loss in this glorious victory over the rebel army consists of five officers killed eight wounded, fifty soldiers killed and ninety-six wounded."

**BUENOS AYRES, May 11.**—The Legislature of Corrientes has reversed all the enactments made under the Baron de Astrada administration, both as regards the alliance with Don Fructuoso Rivera [President of Banda Oriental Republic] and concession to the French; and declared the firm determination of their constituents to stand by their countrymen in the struggle for national independence. It now appears in the most unquestionable manner that not only the Legislature and the people, but even a great portion of the army were opposed to the proceedings of the late Governor, and that measures were in progress for removing him from the command, when he precipitated the action which had such a decisive issue. Amongst the officers killed, there were many pledged to promote the contemplated change, and amongst them Colonel Rojas. It is stated that the new Governor of Corrientes will be Col. Jose Antonio Romero, with Dr. Theodore Gauvin for his Minister. Such an election it appears would meet the approbation of the other Governments of the Confederation.

**Dreadful Death.**—The Standard, published at Hollidaysburg, in this state, notices the distressing death of John Green, which occurred at Hatfield's Rolling Mills, in the vicinity of Alexandria, last Monday. He had on an over shirt made of coarse linen, which he wore while at work, when in the act of reaching a pair of tongs across the couplings of the rollers, the shirt caught and he was dragged head foremost through the space between them, they not being more than six inches apart. The velocity of the wheel at the time was 60 or 65 revolutions in a minute, and those around could scarcely breathe until the body was thrown out a mangled corpse.

*Chambersburg Telegraph.*

#### CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

M. Buisson, a physician at Paris, in a recent publication, gives the following account of his experience of hydrophobia and his mode of cure:—"M. Buisson had been called to visit a woman, who for three days was said to be suffering under this disease. She had the usual symptoms—constriction of the throat, inability to swallow, abundant secretion of saliva, and foaming at the mouth. Her neighbors said she had been bitten by a mad dog about forty days before. At her own urgent entreaties, she was bled and died a few hours after, as we expected. M. Buisson, who had his hands covered with blood, inadvertently cleaned them with a towel which had been used to wipe the mouth of the patient. He then had an ulceration upon one of his fingers, yet thought it sufficient to wash off the saliva that adhered with a little water. The ninth day after, being in his cabriolet, he was suddenly seized with a pain in his throat, and one still greater in his eyes. The saliva was constantly pouring into his mouth; the impression of a current of air, or the sight of brilliant bodies gave him a painful sensation. His body appeared to him so light that he felt as though he could leap to a prodigious height. He experienced, he said, a wish to run and bite—not men, but animals and inanimate bodies. Finally he drank with difficulty, and the sight of water was still more distressing to him than the pain in his throat. These symptoms recurred every five minutes, and it appeared to him as though the pain commenced in his affected finger and extended then up to the shoulder. From the whole of the symptoms he judged himself affected with hydrophobia, and resolved to terminate his life by stoning himself in a bath. Having entered one for this purpose, he caused the heat to be raised to 107° 36' Fahrenheit, when he was equally surprised and delighted to find himself free of all complaint.—He left the bathing room well, dined heartily, and drank more than usual. Since that time he says, he has treated more than eighty persons bitten, in four of whom the symptoms had declared themselves, and in no case has he failed, but in that of one child seven years old who died in the bath. The mode of treatment he recommends is, that the person bit should take a certain number of vapor baths (commonly called Russian,) and should induce every night a violent perspiration by wrapping himself in flannel & covering himself with a feather bed: the perspiration is favored by drinking freely of a warm decoction of sarsaparilla. He declares he is so convinced of the efficacy of this mode of treatment, that he will suffer himself to be inoculated with the disease. As a proof of the utility of copious and continued respiration, he relates the following anecdote.—A relative of the musician *François* was bitten by a mad dog at the same time with many other persons, who all died of hydrophobia. For his part, feeling the first symptoms of the disease, he took to dancing night and day, saying that he wished to die gaily. He recovered. M. Buisson also cites the old stories of dancing being a remedy for the bite of a tarantula, and draws attention to the fact that the animals in whom the madness is more frequently found to develop itself spontaneously are dogs, wolves and foxes, which never perspire. This latter is a very extraordinary fact, horses and cows have been frequently bitten by mad dogs, and in a very few cases have any of the symptoms of hydrophobia been manifested.

**Fortunes of an Emigrant.**—Among the passengers who left New York, for England, in the Great Western, we perceive the name of Mr. Francis Hall, one of the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser.—The history of that gentleman's career is an admirable exemplification of the reward which sterling merit and persevering industry are sure to obtain in this country. He came to America when a boy of 15 years of age, a steerage passenger, and obtained employment as a cabin-boy of the Advertiser. From that situation, he was promoted to the office of "packer." Next he became a clerk, and afterwards a part proprietor in the establishment. Now he is one of the principal owners of that lucrative concern, and has amassed an independent fortune. The exile who came to America a poor boy, in the steerage of a packet ship, returns to his native land in the luxurious cabin of a steam ship, with honors and wealth acquired by his own industry.

**Fortune's Frolic.**—The Buffalo Republican gives some late instances in that city.

An inmate of the county poor-house, by the name of Bartow, has become suddenly rich, by the decision of the Court of Chancery giving him a title to some of the best property on Main street, lying between the Mansion House and the Little Buffalo Creek. Another instance of Fortune's vagaries, is the fact, that an indigent young man, a journeyman cabinet maker, who died three years ago, was buried at the expense of a distant relative, in this city. A letter has been received, within a day or two, enquiring whether he left a will, as a legacy has been left him, or his heirs, a fortune of \$100,000.

The Natchez Free Trader, of a late date, states that a free negro by the name of Henry Miles, was recently shot in the back, by a Mrs. Spruell, an old white woman, with whom he lived.

#### POLITICAL.

##### PENNSYLVANIA INCORPORATIONS.

From a report made to the house of representatives, at its late session, by the secretary of the commonwealth, we learn that the amount of banking capital authorized in the state, is \$57,450,000, of which \$35,000,000, or more than ONE HALF, is held by the United States Bank. Whilst the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania abided by the old German rule of restraining corporations, we citizens west of Market street, Philadelphia, never felt the fluctuations in the currency, so frequent for the last few years. Our banking capital then, was about \$2,000,000, which was amply sufficient for all useful purposes; and had no such increase been made in its amount, as took place during the notorious winter of 1826, our institutions would have been paying specie during the period of "the suspension," in lieu of issuing the "skin plasters" of irresponsible and illegal corporations. But we were doomed to have a fair specimen of federal misrule, and dearly have we already paid for it. That the next 27 years of the "chartered monopoly" may not produce greater evils, it ought to be the cardinal principle of democracy to prevent. That portion of the body politic have the power to do so, and we mistake them very much if they do not exercise it.

From this report, we also glean that the number of banking institutions is 51—of loan companies 3, with a capital of \$1,500,000—that the savings institutions number 13, with an aggregate capital of \$650,000, which may be considered fortunate, for they are unquestionably the most mischievous institutions chartered by the commonwealth, as they are at present conducted. However benevolent they were at their inception, that character has departed from them, and for the very base ideal of grasping, avaricious, vicious shaving, one has only to point to a "savings" institution, and it is found in "its might"—of coal companies 22, with a capital of \$6,525,000—of rail-road companies and rail-road and coal companies, 63, with a capital of \$35,674,500—of canal navigation companies 30, with a capital of \$15,351,000—and of manufacturing companies 16, with a capital of \$1,742,000. The most of this latter class of charters, never went into active operation, as they principally arose from the speculating mania so prevalent during the late war, and were for the purpose mainly of making woolen and cotton goods, which people have since found out, can be made quite as well and profitably, by "individual enterprise."

The aggregate number of these incorporated companies are 288, and their whole capital amounts to the enormous sum of \$79,000,000. Well may the well-wisher of free institutions pause, and enquire what will be the effect of all this binding together of wealth, upon the institutions of "the land of the free"—the country which had among her sages a Washington, a Jefferson, and a Franklin?—*Reporter.*

From the Pennsylvania Reporter.

##### THE BUCKSHOT WAR.

The testimony of Supreme Court Judge Houston, one of the highest officers in the state, which we annex, extracted from the report of the committee to "inquire into the causes of the disturbances at Harrisburg, in December last," exposes in all the vividness of naked truth, the fact (so much insisted on by the democrats) of a contemplated outrage such as has no parallel in the history of any nation having pretensions to the name of free. The honorable judge ought to have exposed the name of the scoundrel of the propositions, so that he might have been held up a branded mark for the fiery scorn of honest men. The concoctions of the "propositions," exhibit all the malice of a Cataline, without the saving all the malice of a traitor whose execrated memory lives, immortalized by the eloquence of the Roman orator.

CHARLES HUSTON, sworn.

I came to Harrisburg before Christmas in company with Judge Burnside; I representing that party which it is said I belong to, and he representing his party, for the purpose of endeavoring to settle the dispute at the seat of government; I never was consulted by letter or otherwise about the meeting or organization of the legislature, I received a letter from a man who was not an officer of the government or ever was to my knowledge, with the exception of being in the legislature a few years ago; he resides in Huntingdon county; the question related to the new constitution, and the electing and swearing in of the governor; I think I counted them, and they contained fifteen propositions requesting my opinion if I did not think it improper to give it; one of the questions was, if objections were made to the election of the governor, who would be governor, and how long the dispute could be made to continue, and whether objections could not be made by one county after another and thus be made to last the whole three years, I think this was sub-divided into seven different shapes; there were other questions in relation to the new constitution which I cannot now remember; one question was what condition Pennsylvania would be in during the contest, whether she would be under the old or new constitution; I wrote to him that a portion of his questions were such as I was very sorry any person for whom I have had any respect, or wished to have any respect should put them; and that

no person who had any regard for law or order ever should put any such questions. His other question related to matters that might arise under the new constitution, and I therefore declined answering them; I understood his letter to mean a teasing opposition to the inauguration of Governor Porter and the proclamation made of the new constitution; I received the letter before the meeting of the legislature; after I arose from my bed I took it and threw it into the fire; I decline giving the name of the author of the letter; I believe he is a whig or anti-slavery in politics; had no intimation of any human being whatever, until I saw it in the newspapers, of any disturbance at the seat of government intended at the opening of the legislature; there was nothing in the letter, according to my recollection, which led me to believe there would be any disorder or disturbance at the meeting of the legislature; I thought it contemplated a protracted contest before committees of that body.

CHARLES HUSTON.  
Sworn and subscribed, June 17th, A. D. 1839, before me,

JAMES R. SNOWDEN, chairman.

##### THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"



BLOOMSBURG 8

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1839.

##### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

AND THE

CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

##### Democratic COUNTY MEETING.

In compliance with the request of a number of Democratic citizens, the DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE of Columbia County, recommend the holding of a

##### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING

at the house of Daniel Gross, in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, the 10th of August next, for the purpose of making arrangements for the fall election, and to take into consideration the situation of the party, and adopt such measures as shall conduce to its best interest, and that of the County generally.

MICHAEL FORNWALT.

IRAM DERR.

Democratic Standing Committee of Columbia Co.

July 17, 1839.

We this week place at our head the name of Martin Van Buren, for President, and that of Richard M. Johnson, for Vice President, subject to the ratification of the National Convention.

Martin Van Buren has gained more friends by his official acts, than any other President has ever done during the first two years of his administration. The inveterate opposition which beset him at the outset, has, in a measure, been dissipated, and we have no hesitation in expressing our firm belief, that he is now the favorite candidate of a large majority of the American people, and that he will be re-elected by an overwhelming vote over his opponent, let him be whom he may.

In consequence of a report having been prematurely circulated, that Col. Johnson would not consent to be a candidate for re-election, several distinguished individuals have been mentioned to succeed him, any of whom, were they to obtain the regular nomination, would receive our support; but, as Col. Johnson has, in a letter which we published some few weeks since, declared his willingness to be a candidate, we think it but due to him, as a firm, consistent, unwavering democrat and statesman, that he should again receive the nomination of the party. We therefore go for it with the utmost cheerfulness.

The recommendation by the President, of the Independent or Sub-Treasury, we consider one of the best acts of his administration, believing that the stock jobbers have no claims to the use of the people's money to speculate out of their hard earnings; but that all are entitled to equal privileges. As the principles of the Sub-Treasury scheme are opposed to exclusive privileges, we also place it at our head, and shall hereafter, as we have heretofore done, give it our cordial support.

##### COL. PAXTON OUTDONE. DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.

A stalk of oats has been left at this office grown upon the farm of Mr. Philip Reese, of Greenwood, and two raised upon the farm of Mr. Wm. J. Ikeler, of Mount Pleasant, each measuring 6 feet 8 inches in length, and one of them 1½ inches in circumference. Also two heads of oats, one from this town, measuring 18 inches, and one from Huntington, measuring 19½ inches in length, containing 308 grains.

But here comes the Beater of all Beasts, Mr. Charles Leker, of Bloom township, raised upon his farm, this season, 70 stalks of wheat, of seed. Every stalk having upon it a fair sized head. Giving the heads an average of 40 kernels, which is a low estimate, and you will have a yield of 2800 from one seed. This must have been truly democratic ground, and let him beat it who can.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has advertised for a loan of two millions and fifty-four thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum, to be appropriated to repairing and constructing the state improvements.

The Editor of the Berwick Sentinel says he is friendly to the removal. A queer way of showing friendship, to oppose every man in favor of the measure, and every movement to effect it. This reminds us of the man who told his son that in justice, he was entitled to a particular favor, but if he attempted to gain it, he would flog him.

The Berwick Sentinel does not publish the notice of the democratic standing committee for the county meeting. What's the matter? Does he chime in with the proposition of his correspondent, to break down the usages of the democratic party? Let us know.

A writer in the Berwick Sentinel, recommends the breaking down of the good old democratic usage, "regular nominations." What is the matter in the "exclusive camp?" Are they afraid that the democracy of the county will, this fall, take the management of their affairs into their own hands, and no longer suffer themselves to be governed by dictators?—One would suppose so from this movement. It won't do, the people will rule. Trickery and deception may answer the purpose for a while; but the people are sure to detect them, and retribution will assuredly follow.

"It should be a question of locality, and not of political preferment," says the Berwick Sentinel. This is another trick to ward off the trial of the question of removal, and throw discord into their ranks. Oh, my lad, you are there are you? Well, well, this would be doing the thing up in style. Give the Danville interest the Representative and all the county officers, and the removal party may petition for their rights until they are grey. This is showing a friendship for the removal with a vengeance.

The Berwick Sentinel challenges proof of its opposition to the removal. What better proof is wanting than the contents of that paper. An open foe is less to be dreaded than a covert enemy. You are either for us or against us, for you cannot "serve two masters" at the same time.—If you are favorable to the removal, show your flag and advocate a speedy termination of the burthens imposed upon a large majority of the people of the county. They will then have some faith in your sincerity. Until then—Mum.

##### DROWNED.

On Sunday afternoon last, in the canal near Espytown, a son of Mr. Solomon Koch, aged 3 years,

The Improvement Bill has received the signature of the Governor, and become a law.

It is reported that several cases of yellow fever have occurred in Philadelphia, all of which have proved fatal.

Flour at Cincinnati is selling at \$4 12 cents per barrel; wheat 75 cents, and corn 60 cents.

Through the politeness of E. O. Jackson, Esq., we have received the Election Law, and the Law regulating county officers, passed by the Legislature at its last session. We will hereafter make some extracts from them.