

VARIOUS MATTERS.

AMERICAN STATISTICS.

The Navy is composed of 65 vessels of war, as follows: 11 ships of the line, from 74 to 120 guns, and one raze 54 guns—14 frigates first class 44 guns—2 frigates 2d class 36 guns—21 sloops of war from 10 to 20 guns—12 brigs and schooners from 4 to 10 guns—2 steam ships, and 1 store ship.

The order of precedence and command in a ship is as follows:—1, Captain or Commander, 2, Lieutenants, according to the number or date of their commissions. 3, Masters. 4, Master's mate. 5, Boat-swain. 6, Gunner. 7, Carpenter. 8, Midshipmen.

When the President shall visit a ship of the U. S. Navy, he is to be saluted with 21 guns. Heads of Departments, Governors, of States and Territories, and Foreign Ministers 17 guns.

The Army contains of officers and men 12,577 in all, as follows:—General Staff 57, Medical Department 83, Pay Department 18, Purchasing Department, Corps of Engineers 433, Corps of Topographical Engineers, 36, Ordnance Department 322, Two Regiments of Dragoons 1,493, Four Regiments of Artillery 3,020, eight regiments of Infantry, 7,496. The total number of militia of the United States is about 1,400,000.

Post Office.—There were in 1839 in the U. States 12,780 Post-Offices—Receipts for postage \$4,476,638; expenditures \$4,624,117—Extent of post roads 133,000 miles—annual transportation of the mails 34,496,878 miles.

The Press.—There are in the United States 1555 newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Of these 274 are published in the State of New York, and 71 in the city of New York. 116 are published daily; 14 tri-weekly; 39 semi-weekly; 991 once a week. The remainder are periodicals—semi-monthly, monthly or quarterly.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Our readers will, we are sure, feel gratified with the prospect that is at length opened, of a pacific and amicable termination of the difficulties arising out of the disputed N. E. Boundary Line. We are happy to observe that on Monday, in Congress the negotiation proposed by Great Britain to this government was read by the Secretary of the Senate, at the call of the Maine Senators. The President of the United States, states he had accepted the proposed negotiations from the British Government, or rather that the British had concurred in the negotiations proposed by the United States a year since. The President in his message, also strongly recommended an immediate provision by Congress, for a convention to survey the disputed territory on the part of the United States.

The two propositions concurred in by Great Britain are to the following effect:—First—to explore and survey the disputed territory under a joint commission, and Secondly—to submit the arbitration of any difficulties growing out of a survey and exploration.

The despatches, however, further states that there are many of the details which cannot be concurred in.

The President, in submitting his message, recommends a special survey prior to the joint commission.

All the documents and papers sent by the President to the Senate were, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Sincerely do we trust, that no new difficulty will be started to interfere with such a progress of the negotiations, as will lead to the only "consumation devoutly to be wished."

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

There is no disease that has claimed and received a greater share of attention than Pulmonary Consumption, and with what success, the public is but too well aware; and remedy therefore that may offer but partial advantages in this fatal malady should be received with favor.

We understand an operation was performed upon Mr. John Beitzel, of Kensington, on the 15th of May last, which promises entire success.

The disease was in the right side, a great portion of the lung being occupied by an abscess which communicated with the cavity of the chest—the diagnosis being based upon physical exploration.

The operation was performed by Dr. J. P. Bethell, in the presence of Drs. J. E. Taylor, J. K. Knorr, C. Baker, G. W. Patterson, and T. A. Reilly.

An incision was made about three inches long between the sixth and seventh ribs; a gum elastic tube was introduced into the cavity of the abscess, and the pus drawn off by means of a pump. The orifice was kept open, and the tube applied, until the pus (which amounted to twenty-four ounces) was entirely removed.

The patient immediately after the operation became entirely relieved; his cough subsided, and his respiration became easy.

He is now convalescent, having had no bad symptoms since the operation, and remains under the care of Drs. Bethell and Taylor.—Inquirer.

Extraordinary Murder.—As a young girl, of the canton of Meufchatel, was proceeding to a neighboring village, she was accosted by an old soldier who entered into conversation with her, and they jogged on amicably together. The young girl informed her companion, that she was proceeding to the next village for the purpose of receiving 400 francs for her parents, and that she would sleep in the village. "For my part," said the veteran, "I am a poor devil, and cannot afford to pay for a bed at an inn; but I shall find a bundle of straw somewhere or other; however, let me tell you, my pretty maiden, that it is very imprudent on your part to travel alone with so much money about you. My road lies the same way as yours. Shall I accompany you?" They parted, and it was agreed that the soldier should call in the morning. The following day, as the appointed hour drew near, the young girl began to consider that she had been very imprudent in placing so much confidence in a man she knew nothing of, and expressed her alarm on the subject to the landlady. The latter soon tranquilized her, by saying, "I will hide you in a room, and when the soldier comes, I will tell him that you are gone." This was agreed on, and when the old fellow came, he was informed that the maiden had left. This excited some discontent on his part, but he hastened after her, and inquired of all he met if they had seen a young girl of such a description, and constantly received a negative answer. This made him uneasy, and he returned to the inn, and earnestly, but in vain, inquired for the girl. "She is still here, I am sure," cried he, "for there is her basket." The landlady grew pale. A gentianine, who was present, asked her what had stained her gown with blood. She faintly replied that she had killed two rabbits for dinner. A search was made all over the house, when lo! a corpse was found in the cellar. The wretched woman had assassinated and robbed the poor girl.

Swiss Paper.

PERKINS' PATENT STEAM GUN.

This extraordinary apparatus, which has excited so much attention in Europe and in New York, as we learn, soon be expected in this city. It discharges from 60 to 120 balls per minute; and is likely to make no little noise in the world. It is the production of Mr. A. M. Perkins, who has invented an entirely new method of generating steam, which has been successfully applied to steam-engines, and is at once so simple, safe and economical, as to leave little doubt that the steam gun will ere long rank among the first implements of warfare. It has been found by experiment, that the regenerator is capable of furnishing a constant supply of steam for discharge of balls at the rate of 60 per minute, and that one pound of anthracite coal will generate steam sufficient to discharge four pounds of balls; the steam has often been raised to a pressure of 700 pounds per square inch, but one third of this pressure is sufficient to completely flatten the balls when discharged against an iron target 100 feet distant from the gun, and a pressure of 400 pound per square inch, at the same distance shatters the balls to atoms. It is, no doubt, a curious and extraordinary specimen of human ingenuity, and will attract crowds of observers in this city.

Ingenious device.—The following curious story is of an old lady in Buckinghamshire, (England.) Her husband had died without making his will; in consequence of which neglect, his estate would have passed away from his widow, had she not resorted to some expedient to secure it. She hit upon the following. She concealed the death of her husband and prevailed upon an old cobbler, her neighbor, who was in person somewhat like the deceased, to go to bed at her house, and personate him; in which character it was agreed that he should dedicate a will, leaving the estate to his wife.—An attorney was sent for to draw up the writing. The widow, who, on his arrival appeared in great affliction at the good man's danger, began to ask questions of her pretended husband, calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired. The cobbler groaned aloud, and looking as much like a person about to give up the ghost as possible, feebly answered, "I intend to leave you half my estate, and I think the poor shoemaker who lives opposite is deserving the other half for he has always been a good neighbor." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dared not negative the will, for fear the pretended husband would expose her, and she lost all, as allowed the attorney to record it.

Churches in Philadelphia.—According to Towner's Philadelphia City Guide, for the current year, the following is the number of Churches in this city, as set forth alphabetically in detail:—African 7, Baptist 11, Catholic 5, Congregational 1, Dutch Reformed 2, Episcopal 14, Friends' Meeting Houses 3, German Reformed 1, Independent 1, Jews' Synagogue 1, Lutheran 4, Methodist 15, Moravian 1, Mariners' 3, New Jerusalem 1, Presbyterian 25, Unitarian 1, Universalist 2, Total 100.

State Capitol Gazette.—M. Holbrook, Esq. senior editor of the Democratic Journal, has withdrawn from the establishment. Messrs. Henlock & Bratton, continue the publication.

BE IT REMEMBERED,

That Gen. HARRISON, instead of being "fresh from the ranks of the people," has held office either civil or military for more than 45 years, for which he has received more money than any six horse team could draw in silver dollars.

That he himself says he "was friendly to the Administration of the elder ADAMS;" was thrice commissioned by him, and marched into Cincinnati in 1798, with a black cockade in his hat.

That he resigned his commission as Major General, in the middle of the late war, and was succeeded by GENERAL JACKSON, who won immortal honors and terminated the campaign of 1815, by an unparalleled overthrow of the British forces on the plains of New Orleans.

That his subordinate officers lacked confidence in his military qualifications, declaring the conduct of their chief to be "shrouded in inexplicable mystery," and on one occasion refused to obey his orders to "blow up the fort and abandon their posts on the appearance of the British forces."

That the Senate of the United States refused to grant him a medal in honor of his military services, and actually struck his name from the list of those thus honored, JONATHAN ROBERTS and ABNER LACOCK, Senators from Pennsylvania, voting to have his name stricken out.

That while "Governor of the territory of Indiana" he approved of a law "selling free white men and women into slavery" for the fines and costs of court, if they were too poor to pay the debt.

That he voted for a similar law while a member of the Senate of Ohio in 1820.

That on the 17th of September 1807, he as Governor of Indiana, approved of a law requiring a FREEHOLD ESTATE of fifty acres of land to entitle a citizen to vote for any officers at the general elections.

That when Indiana became a State, he ran for Governor and was "shamefully beaten" by his opponent, Mr. JENNINGS.

That he afterwards removed to Ohio, where he again ran for Governor and was completely distanced, receiving only about 4000 votes, or one-tenth of the more than 40,000 polled.

That he opposed the election of Mr. JEFFERSON.

That he supported the claims of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in opposition to General JACKSON; was appointed Minister to Columbia by Mr. ADAMS and recalled by JACKSON, for unwarranted interference in the affairs of that republic, and since his return has been a county Clerk with a salary of some \$7,000.

That in 1838 he became the candidate of the federal opposition for the Presidency and received 73 electoral votes all told; the democratic candidate MARTIN VAN BUREN, receiving 170 electoral votes, of 97 of a majority over of his federal opponent—a majority exceeding HARRISON'S whole vote by 14 electoral votes.

That the federal whigs, abolitionists, and antimasons, blustered and bragged in 1836 more, if possible, than they are now doing in 1840.

That the "Hero of Tippecanoe," of "log cabins," of "hard cider," of "horn flints," and "coon skins," is in charge of a "thinking committee" whose POLICY will not permit their ward "to make any further declarations of principle for the public eye."

That we the people are "such old 'uns," that we can't be tempted to buy "a pig in a poke," no how the feds and quids can fix it.

CHINA.

The following address, so characteristic of the Chinese, by its ignorance of geography, and its soundness of logic, will amuse our readers:

Opium War Documents.—Part of a "Public Despatch to the Queen of England" from the Chinese Functionary at Canton:

"We find that your country is distant from us about sixty or seventy thousand miles; that your foreign ships come hither arriving the one with the other for our trade and for the simple reason of their strong desire to reap a profit. Now, out of the wealth of our inner land, if we take a part to bestow upon foreigners from afar, it follows, that the immense wealth which the said foreigners amass ought properly speaking to be portion of our own native Chinese people. By what principle of reason, then, should these foreigners send in return a poisonous drug, which involves in destruction those very natives of China? Without meaning to say that the foreigners harbor any such destructive intentions in their hearts, we yet positively assert, that from their inordinate thirst after gain they are perfectly careless about the injuries they inflict upon us; and such being the case, we should like to ask what has become of that conscience which Heaven has implanted in the breasts of all men?"

"Moreover, we have heard that in London, the metropolis where you dwell, also in Scotland, Ireland, and other such places, no opium whatever is produced. It is only in sundry parts of your subject kingdom of Hindostan, such as Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Patna, Malwa, Benares, Malacca, and other places, where the very hills are covered with the opium plant, where the tanks are made for the preparing of the drug.—Month by month and year by year the volume of the poison increases; its undean-

stench ascends upwards, until Heaven, itself grows angry, and the very gods thereat get indignant! You, the Queen of the sad honorable nation, ought immediately to have the plants in these parts plucked up by the very roots. Cause the land there to be used up afresh; sow in its stead the five plants; and if any man dare again to plant in these grounds a single poppy, visit his criminal with the most severe punishment. By a very benevolent system of government such as this will you indeed reap advantage and do away with a source of evil. Heaven must support you, and the gods will crown you with felicity. This will get for yourself the blessings of long life, and from this will proceed the security and stability of your descendants." * * *

"Let your Highness immediately upon the receipt of this communication inform us promptly of the state of matters, and of the measures you are pursuing utterly to put a stop to the opium evil. Please let your reply be speedy. Do not on any account make excuses or procrastinate."

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"



BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1840.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

AND THE

CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana, } Senatorial
Geo. G. LEPPER, of Delaware, }
1 Col. John Thompson 12 Frederick Smith
2 Benjamin Miffin 13 Charles McClure
3 Frederick Stover 14 J. M. Gummel
4 Wm. B. Smith 15 G. M. Hollenback
5 John F. Steinman 16 Leonard Pfoutz
6 John Dowlin 17 John Horton Jr.
7 Henry Myers 18 William Philson
8 Daniel Jacoby 19 John Morrison
9 Jesse Johnson 20 Wendly Frost
10 Jacob Able 21 Benj. Anderson
11 Geo. Christman 22 William Wilkins
12 Wm. Shoener 23 A. K. Wright
13 Henry Dehoff 24 John Findley
14 Henry Logan 25 Stephen Barlow

THE CELEBRATION.

Notwithstanding the opposition that was attempted to be raised from certain quarters, the democratic county celebration in this place on Saturday last, was an immense gathering of the hard fisted yeomanry of the county. It was indeed a cheering sight, to see so many democrats assembled to keep in remembrance the natal day of their beloved country. It augured well for the success of the democratic party, and for the continuance of our liberties.

The Independent Treasury Bill passed on the 30th ult. by a vote of 125 to 107, and on the 4th inst. received the signature of the President, and has become a law of the land.

We have neglected to notice that the Pottsville Emperium, published by our old friend Ingram, came to us some two weeks ago much improved in size and in appearance. A sure evidence of being well supported by a goodly number of paying subscribers.

We have received the first number of the "Rolling Ball," a small new and cheap democratic paper published at Harrisburg, weekly.

What next—the little man complains of being called names. Very sensitive, very. Oh, dear what can the matter be!

Pray, in what respect is General Harrison like hard cider?—Globe.

All we know is, that he runs well.

No; its because he is so much more talked about than admired.—Spirit of the Times.

Isn't it because his friends think he should be kept tight to be of any service, and the people don't want to swallow him, even at that?

Not exactly—but because he lacks the good qualities to make him palatable.

What a long procession we make—as a few whigs said when walking the street about twenty feet apart.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

The subject of a National Foundry, has been agitated for some time past by Congress, and a Committee has been appointed to report upon the subject. That Committee not having yet reported, we publish the following extract from the report of J. Totten, Colonel of the Board of Engineers upon the subject.

"The United States own no cannon foundry. Although possessing some beds, from which iron of approved quality for casting cannon has long been made, the artillery of every description is procured from private foundries. This subject has been so recently before Congress and ably treated, that nothing will be said here other than to state the probable cost of an establishment; and here, again, so much depends upon the location, that only an approximation will be attempted. A report from the War Department made to the Congress, 1st session, Dec. No. 108, estimates the cost of a foundry, to be located at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, at \$212,000. If this estimate is correct, it is known that great care was bestowed in its preparation; it may be assumed that about \$300,000 will be required for a foundry when favorably located for the use of water power. Should steam-power be adopted, the first cost of the establishment would be less, while the annual expenditure would be greater than for water-power.

"As regards a suitable location for a foundry, the great weight and bulk of the raw material used in the manufacture of cannon, and the weight of heavy guns, which are required for use only on the seaboard, would seem to demand that particular attention should be given to the means of transportation both to and from the foundry.

"Total amount required for a foundry, \$300,000."

It will be seen by the above report that preference is given to "Water Power" over Steam, when "favorably located." Now what more "favorable location" can there be, than upon Fishing Creek? A stream that in the time of the lowest water, there is a power equal to an eighty horse steam engine, with an abundance of the raw material for the manufacture of Cannon, immediately in its neighborhood, and that will soon be a water and rail road communication with all parts of the United States, and its location, too, in a fertile and well cultivated country. In addition, it being located in the interior of the State, in case of War, no foreign nation could ever reach it. With these advantages, we confidently predict, that no situation in the United States can be preferable, and we hope, that the Committee, before they make a report, will at least cast an eye upon this neighborhood.

GERMANS.

We take pleasure in publishing the following extract, from the Missouri Argus.—It is a high and deserving compliment, to an intelligent, industrious and worthy people.

Attention to the Germans of St. Charles.—The Germans of St. Charles county have formed a Democratic association the articles of which 160 voters put their names on the spot. Sometime since we published an address to these adopted citizens written with admirable clearness and ability.

Their proceedings show them to be brave men, good citizens, thoughtful and scrupulous, consistent and firm in political principles. No foreigners who come to add themselves to our population are more valuable than the Germans, and we sincerely rejoice to see from the foreign papers, that many thousands will leave the continent of Europe during the coming summer. They are worthy to be free and independent Americans, they know how to be free and in our country will find the freedom that is their birth right as men.

CASUALTIES.

We are sorry to learn that at the Whig celebration in the village of Kingston, an individual named Morris Gilder was very severely wounded by the premature discharge of the cannon—his left hand being torn entirely off, together with the third and fourth fingers of his right hand.

At the Whig celebration at Razorville, an individual by the name of Jacob Myers had three fingers of his right hand blown off, and at a celebration in Blakely, Thomas Brown had also three of the fingers of his right hand torn off. All of the individuals were more or less injured in their faces, eyes and various parts of their bodies, by splinters from the ramrods and the charges in the cannons. Our last accounts represent them all as in a fair way of recovery.

We have not heard of any further accidents and sincerely hope these may be all. We learn that they are all men of families, depending on their daily labor for support.—Fillsbarre Ad.