

ment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 25.—And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive at the Treasury, and at such other points as he may designate, payments in advance for public lands, the payments so made, in all cases, to be evidenced by the receipt of the said Treasurer of the United States; which receipts so given shall be receivable for public lands, at any public or private sale of lands, in the same manner as the currency authorized by law to be received in payment for the public lands: Provided however, That the receipts given by the Treasurer of the United States, pursuant to the authority conferred in this section, shall not be negotiable or transferable, by delivery, or assignment, or in any other manner whatsoever, but shall, in all cases, be presented in payments for lands by or for the person to whom the receipt was given, as shown upon its face.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That for the purchase of sites, and for the construction of the offices of the receivers-general of public money, by this act to be directed to be erected at Charleston, South Carolina, and at St. Louis, Missouri, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby required to adopt plans for the said offices, and the vaults and safes connected therewith, and to cause the same to be constructed and prepared for use with as little delay as shall be consistent with the public interest, and the convenient location and security of the buildings to be erected: Provided however, That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall find upon inquiry and examination, that suitable rooms for the use of the receiver-general at Charleston can be obtained in the custom-house now owned by the United States at that place, and that secure vaults, and safes can be constructed in that building for the safekeeping of the public money, then he shall cause such rooms to be prepared and fitted up, and such vaults and safes to be constructed in the custom-house at Charleston, and no independent office shall be there erected.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That for the payment of the expenses authorized by this act, other than those herein before provided for, a sufficient sum of money be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, July 4th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

COL. JOHNSON vs. TECUMSEH.

Colonel Johnson, in a late speech, gave some account of the battle of the Thames. In his speech occurs the following passage:

"My brother James, and a braver and better man never lived, charged through the British, with one half of the battalion, while I, with the other half undertook to rouse up the Indians in the swamp. They were not hard to rouse up, for Tecumseh, a man transcendently superior to Proctor, in point of real bravery, as 'Hyperion to a Satyr,' had determined to make that his best and most conclusive battle ground.—We met them and fought them; and when they learned that Proctor's British regulars had been demolished by my brother James, they began to retire. At this moment my body had been perforated by five bullets and my horse could only be kept on his legs by the greatest exertion of my bridle hand. In endeavoring to make him leap over a log in the swamp, he fell and died, with two more balls in his carcass than were in my own. A tall, good looking Indian approached me with his tomahawk ready for a throw. My horse lay in a position that did not permit me to be exactly dismounted. I pulled out a loaded pistol from my holsters, and shot him. They say it was Tecumseh I shot. I care not, and I know not; I would have shot the best Indian that ever breathed, under such circumstances, without inquiring his name, or asking the ages of his children."

The "Erie Observer" of the 28th ultimo states, that at a late Democratic meeting in Mercer county, TWENTY-TWO persons acted as Vice Presidents, ALL of whom served in the late war under General Harrison! To know such things, is to know that Harrison has not been what he should have been, and it is not very creditable to him as a military commander, when the very men who fought his battles for him, do not advocate his election—so numerous as they are? Such manifestations from his soldiers are worth more than a million of patched up certificates.—*Balt. Republican.*

A fact for Booblers.—Of 1034 persons who have been admitted into the Massachusetts Insane Hospital, 558 were never married; and of the remainder, 103 were widows or widowers. There have been scarcely any cases under the age of 20.

From the New York Morning Herald. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

We have this morning received the following letter, with the Tallahassee post mark of July 7th.

CAMP RAINES, (one mile from battle ground on Suwanna river,) Middle Florida, July 4, 1840.

Dear Sir—I hasten to lay before you the particulars of our late fight on the Suwannee. At about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, (yesterday,) the two columns, composed of the 1st and 6th Infantry commanded by Major Dearborn, when within a few miles of Fort Fanning, were fired upon from ambush by a party of Indians, supposed to number 300 warriors. The first fire, with the usual yell of the savages, as you may suppose, caused great confusion in the ranks for a short time.

Singular as it may appear, but fifteen men fell dead of our command; a number however were wounded, many dangerously. A majority of the men being recruits, and this their first taste of gunpowder, showed signs of fear, and began to break.—By the active exertions, however, of their brave and gallant officers, they were immediately rallied. The column was formed, and a deadly fire poured into the hammock and among the Indians, who showed themselves boldly and in great numbers.—They returned into the hammock, and stood their ground fighting bravely. At this crisis, Major Dearborn, with his usual foresight, detached a body of one hundred men, under the command of Captain Gardiner, with orders to take the Indians in the rear.

This manœuvre was performed promptly and with great success. A simultaneous charge was made into the hammock, on all sides. The Indians were completely routed. The majority of them being surrounded without the slightest possibility of escape, threw down their arms, and were taken prisoners.

So far, forty-one dead Indians have been found and we have no doubt but as many more will be found during the day. The prisoners amount to 53. Among these we have the celebrated chief Wild Cat, who is slightly wounded. Our loss is 30 killed, 45 wounded; several officers have been wounded, four only are considered in danger. I am happy to say that none are killed.

Notwithstanding the victory our camp wears a gloomy appearance. Detachments arriving hourly with the dead and wounded that could not be brought in until the surgeon had this place made more comfortable. The wounded are receiving every attention.

As the express is about starting for Tallahassee, I must now close. No official report having as yet been made by the army, I can only say for the present, must withhold my name.

FLORIDA WAR—LAST ATTACK OF THE INDIANS.

A gentleman, a resident of this city, just arrived from Florida, has furnished us with the following account of a bold attack of the Indians on a steambot.

The steambot Irwinton, Captain Brown, from Apalachicola, bound to Columbus, when below the town of Irwinton, and above the military post, was fired into from the shore by Indians. The Irwinton had fifteen passengers, three of whom were ladies—Mr. Brooks and family, Mr. Hamilton, wife and child, (for New York,) Judge Spang, Mr. Metchner, of Georgia, and others. Captain Brown, having perceived several smokes on the shore, suspected Indians were in the neighborhood, and advised his passengers to retire to the cabin.—They had only done so, when a volley was fired, killing the cabin boy, named John Gill, of Pittsburg. The Indians fired from both shores. Some of the bullets passed through the cabin, and the passengers threw themselves upon the floor, and escaped the shots. The pilots also cast themselves upon deck, and were unhurt. The captain was at this time below crowding the fires. An alarm was now given that the boat was crowded with the Indians, and we are all lost.

Alongside of the boat was a loaded barge which she was towing up, on which they first got, and then entered the steamer. Eleven of these scoundrels came off in a canoe, three of whom in jumping to the barge, capsized the canoe with the other eight, who were passed floating down.—Two of the Indians who got on board the Irwinton, were killed by the engineer and mate, who knocked them down with wrenches, and threw them into the wheel, where they were torn to pieces. The third, who appeared to be the leader, and who suppressed his men were with him, entered the cabin, calling loudly to the others to follow him. Most of the passengers had hid themselves, and the Indian posted himself at the head of the table, apparently waiting a moment for reinforcement. Mr. P. Hendricks seized a chair, as the only weapon of defence at hand, when the chief threw a chair at him across the table. Mr. Metchner, of Randolph county, Georgia, a stout man of about fifty years of age, then clasped the Indian in his arms from behind, and endeavored to force him out of the cabin, but was not able. At this time the mate came in and stabbed him in the abdomen, and threw him also in the wheel, assisting and encouraging the pilots during the whole affair.—*N. O. Bulletin, July 3.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the British Queen.

The Steamer British Queen, Captain Roberts, arrived at New York on Saturday morning, having made the passage in sixteen days and a half. She brings London papers to July 1st, inclusive of the day of her sailing.

On the 23d of June, Mr. Fitzroy Colley, moved leave to bring in a bill to abolish the punishment of death except in case of murder and high treason. He prefaced the motion with a long and eloquent statement of the arguments for the measure.

Attempt to assassinate the Queen.—On the afternoon of Wednesday the 10th of June as the Queen and Prince Albert were taking their evening ride, near Buckingham Palace, a young man named Edward Oxford, formerly a postboy to a beerhouse, fired a pistol into the carriage in which they were sitting. They left the palace at six o'clock, it appears from the account in the London papers, in an open phaeton, with outriders, for the purpose of taking an airing in Hyde Park, which has of late been their usual custom. The party proceeded in the direction of Constitution Hill, and having entered the road leading to it and Hyde Park Corner, continued their course. On the arrival of the phaeton about one hundred and fifty yards up the road, the report of fire arms was heard to proceed from the right hand side, near the palace of the Green Park, exactly opposite to the back of the mansion of Lady Gordon.

The Prince, who, it would seem had heard the whistling of the ball, turned his head in the direction from whence the report came; and her majesty at the same instant rose up in her carriage, but Prince Albert as suddenly pulled her down by his side. The man then drew from behind him a second pistol, which he discharged after the carriage, which proceeding at the ordinary pace, had by that time passed him a little. The reports of both pistols were very loud, and at the discharge of the second several of the female spectators screamed loudly. Several persons rushed towards the perpetrator of the outrage, and he was immediately seized.

On Monday the 22d June, Edward Oxford was put upon his trial at the central criminal court, when the indictment was read to him, and he pleaded not guilty.—The trial was set down for the 9th of July. Addresses congratulating the Queen and her consort on her escape from assassination have been presented by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by the Bank of England and other public institutions, by several of the nobility and most of the towns of the kingdom.

Attempts are made in the public prints to turn the attack upon the life of the Queen to political account. O'Connell, in a letter addressed to the people of Ireland, says, "agent of greater villains than himself."—One London print states: "In looking at the statements which are now before the public respecting this diabolical affair, we are bound to say, that they tell tremendously against that portion of rabid Tories whom we might fittingly denominate 'Hauoverians.'" A correspondent of another writes: "from a quarter likely to be well informed, I learn that further evidence has been obtained of a Secret Society and that some most interesting disclosures have been made concerning it with Hauever. This is terrible but I have no reason to doubt its truth."

FRANCE. The Prince de Joinville left Paris on Tuesday week for Toulon, and will embark for St. Helena, for the purpose of bringing to France Napoleon's remains early July.

CHOLERA IN MISSISSIPPI.

Deadly fatality among the Slaves.—The following story, says the St. Louis Peisan, is no sketch of fancy—we have responsible authority for its truth: "A few weeks ago an extensive cotton planter in Mississippi, who owned about one hundred and fifty negroes, found the cholera had suddenly broken out among them, and raged most furiously—carrying off some ten or fifteen daily. The news travelled speedily amongst his neighbors, and no one had the temerity to go near the 'infected district,' for fear of the contagion! Every day a long line of rough board coffins was carried into the fields and deposited in the earth, while the citizens expressed the deepest sympathy for their unfortunate neighbor. At length they were nearly all gone, and the ruined planter sold his land and started for Texas, to commence the world anew. After several days had elapsed, however, several gentlemen, suspecting that all was not tight, caused a number of the coffins to be unearthed, and found that they contained nothing.—Deus! the bit of a negro was in any of them! A few weeks afterwards accounts were received from Texas, stating that the 'unfortunate gentleman' had purchased a splendid plantation there, and with the whole of his 150 negroes, was driving the cotton business at a great rate! The gentleman's creditors looked black at each other, and neighbors laughed heartily at the joke.

Judge Story recently pronounced a decision in Portland, setting aside a speculative purchase of eastern land, on the ground of a mistake of its value, by the purchaser.—This opinion is highly important, as affecting a great many contracts.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"



BLOOMSBURG:

SEVENTH, AUGUST 1, 1840.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

AND THE

CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Table listing electoral tickets for various states, including names of candidates for Senatorial and Elector positions.

We are requested by several gentlemen, to give notice, that a meeting will be held at the house of Enoch Howell, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 15th of August, inst. at two o'clock, P. M. of all persons favorable to the interest of the middle and upper townships, to consult upon and adopt such measures as shall conduce to their benefit.

WE are authorized to announce DANIEL SNYDER, as a candidate for ASSEMBLY at the approaching election.

HON. DAVID PETRIKIN.

How true it is that when a man is once in the road to folly, he will generally run always find those who are willing to follow, or at least urge him on. Thus it is with the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. Within a few months, he has procured the publication, in papers, in different sections of the country, of articles puffing him as one of the greatest and best men in the country, wants few other papers having copied these laudatory articles, the poor fellow really began to believe that he was the magnus apollo of the world, and that it was the bounden duty of every democratic celebration to toast him. Being under this impression, his blood ran up above fever heat, upon learning that he was neither toasted here or at Berwick, at the democratic celebration on the 4th of July. Feeling indignant that his splendid talents, transcendent abilities, and especially his unvaried exertions in turning out all Postmasters in the district, who did not vote for him, or sustain his satellites, and in procuring the appointment in their stead, in some instance, of uncompromising federalists, should not have been remembered with gratitude, by his immediate constituents, he procured to be published in the Danville Intelligencer, the following article accompanied by about a column of laudatory matter that had before been published in other papers.

SUPPRESSION OF TOASTS.

"The toasts given at the late Democratic celebration at Bloomsburg, were first published at that place, with the exception of such as the Private chose to suppress.—The following sentiments, we are assured, by one who heard them read, are nearly if not quite, verbatim copies of two that have been withheld from publication:

By Mr. S. Mears: The Hon. David Petrikin, by his firm and independent conduct in Congress, in behalf of Democratic principles, has shown to the democracy that their confidence is not misplaced.

By Isaac C. Johnson: The Hon. David Petrikin; the decisive and manly course pursued by him in Congress, deserves the approbation of the democracy of Pennsylvania; particularly in the New Jersey case.

Many of the Democrats of this county will wish to know why the Private kept back, and still refuses to publish, the above toasts.

In this article we are accused of suppressing the toast, mentioned, which we pronounce an absolute falsehood, whether it pro-

ceeded from Valentine Best, Hon. David Petrikin or his son Billy. No such toasts ever came into our hands, nor were we aware that any such ever existed until within a few days past. Their history, as we learn from others is this. The celebration having nearly closed and no toast having been offered for the renowned Doctor, his son Wm. H. Petrikin, began to grow fitzy, and applied to several persons to write and hand in toasts for his father. But failing in this, he set himself to work, and from his prolific pen, produced two, which, after considerable coaxing and teasing of different persons, two gentlemen very reluctantly consented to receive them. But one however was read. A single individual only attempted to cheer it, and he was hushed down, while not a glass was touched. How the young Doctor's ranting; and the old Doctor's "hobby" became among the missing, is more than we can tell; but we presume that, like several others, it must have been lost in the confusion of handling so many toasts as the reader must have had in his hands at the time. We again repeat, that for ourselves, we suppressed no toasts, nor do we believe that the reader of this done so designedly, they were lost by accident. Thus much for the Doctors toasts. If under these circumstances they can increase his popularity at home or abroad, he is welcome to the benefits arising from it. All modest men would say—hands off—deliver me from such praise. O shame, where is thy blush. In this case it is lost in the multiplicity of iniquity.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

On the first page of to-days paper we find this important measure at length and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the attentive perusal and calm deliberation of every one of our readers. In the language of the Magician. "We ask them one and all, read the bill, weigh well in your minds its several provisions, examine and scrutinize it in all its tendencies, immediate and remote; and, having done all this, if you do not find the conviction irresistibly forced upon you, that the President in recommending this great measure has been "most sinned against than sinning" we will freely confess, that you have more light than we possess. Spare the little brief time from your daily avocations, that is required to read this bill, and a word for it, if your mind be not completely fettered and warped by party prejudice you will discover that it is not the "raw head and bloody bones," which whiggy has assiduously labored to represent it.—Whilst the federal presses have waged an unceasing warfare against the bill, as fraught with destruction to the country, it is indeed a remarkable fact, one which speaks volumes against their candour and fairness, that not one out of fifty have DARED give the law a place in their columns, although they weekly appropriate ten times the space to every species of invective and misrepresentation. The Democrats are content to let every man see and read for himself, trusting to his intelligence and discrimination to detect error where it exists, and yield applause when applause is due.

The Berwick Conservator insinuates, (for we are inclined to think he would be unwilling to vouch for its correctness) that the pretended extract which he published from Mr. Tappan's speech is genuine and asks, why we do not publish Mr. Tappan's letter to a "locofoco editor at Pittsburg, in which he acknowledges the extract to be correct." We answer because we have neither seen nor heard of any such letter, nor do we believe that any such was ever written. If the Editor of the Conservator has one in his possession of that import, he would be subscribing the cause which he espouses by publishing it, and we will pledge ourselves to republish it after him. In our article we pronounced it a forgery upon the authority of Mr. Tappan himself. Now if Mr. Tappan has acknowledged his correctness, it certainly places him in a very ridiculous situation, and we think Mr. Conservator, that, if you have proof in your possession, of its correctness, that you are in duty bound to publish it, to clear your skirts of having published a forgery. Come, come, let us have the letter. We seek for truth.

An attempt was lately made to assassinate Queen Victoria, while riding in an open carriage, by a boy. Two pistols were fired, but she escaped from both. It created considerable excitement, some of the papers attempting to turn it to political account.