

VARIOUS MATTERS.

ARREST OF MAIL ROBBERS.

A series of extensive robberies of the Great Western Mail having been known to have been committed for some weeks, active exertions were made by the agents of the Post Office Department, which finally led to the detection of the depredators, at Uniontown in this State. The following particulars of the arrest we copy from the Washington (Pa.) Reporter:

"Suspicions having been excited against several persons in Uniontown, a warrant was procured by Dr. Kennedy, from Judge Ewing, on the night of Wednesday, with which he proceeded to this place in the Mail Stage, arriving here on Thursday morning. The warrant was here put into the hands of Constable Hays, who arrested William Corman, the driver of the mail between this and Uniontown. Corman was asleep on a bench in the bar-room of Mrs. Sweitzer's hotel when arrested, and betrayed great alarm. On being taken before Justice Blaine, he voluntarily gave a statement of facts, which go to implicate, with himself, Dr. Braddee an arrant scoundrel of long standing, together with two men named William Strayer and Prunel, a Clerk in Dr. Braddee's office, all of Uniontown.

We learn the following facts, as to the manner in which these repeated robberies have been effected, from the confession of Corman. On reaching the Post Office in Uniontown, where the coaches are usually changed, all the mails were discharged except the Eastern Mail above referred to; this was retained in the coach, per arrangement, until driven into the yard, where the accomplices of the driver received it, and conveyed it to the office of Dr. Braddee, when, on being rifled of their contents, the bags were thrown into a privy appurtenant to the premises.

This was done on the nights of the 15th, 19th, 23d and 29th of November, and on the 5th, 12th, and 18th of December. Corman voluntarily divulged the foregoing facts and alleged that he had been the victim of Braddee and his confederates, that he had resisted their opportunities to embark in the robbery for a period of 18 months, during which time he had been alternately plied with promises and threats, until his better genius yielded and he fell a victim to the tempters.

Dr. Kennedy left on Thursday afternoon, with the prisoner in charge, for Uniontown, where he will undergo a more thorough examination previous to his commitment.

From the Globe.

Florida—A Touching Scene.—We have just read an account of the cruel murder, by a party of Indians, of Mrs. Montgomery, wife of Lieut. Montgomery, of the Army. Contrary to instructions from the War Department, and in opposition to positive orders issued by the commanding general, forbidding any escort being sent from post to post, under thirty men, a wagon was despatched from Fort Micanopy to Fort Wachaboota with only eleven mounted infantry under command of Lieutenants Sherwood and Hopson; as the morning was fine, Mrs. Montgomery rode out with them. About an hour after their departure, some of the horses returned to Fort Micanopy without their riders, and shortly after two soldiers rode up and announced that the party had been attacked, Mrs. Montgomery and Lieut. Sherwood and several soldiers killed. The garrison immediately sallied out, and within three miles of the fort found the bleeding corpse of Mrs. Montgomery, with a soldier still breathing, living by her, with just strength to say to her agonized husband, who threw himself on the ground by his wife's bleeding body—"Lieutenant, I fought for your wife as long as I could." Lieut. Sherwood was well mounted, and might, it is reported, have escaped, but would not abandon his fair charge. This barbarous act, it is believed, was committed by a band of the cruel and blood-thirsty Mikasuckies.

The frontier posts in Florida are not fit places for the residence of ladies. The same reason which renders it improper for them to be on board ships of war, might be urged against their being allowed to accompany their husbands to these posts of danger. Officers ought to be left to act free in moments of emergency, without the uneasiness of having to protect helpless women and children.

This unfortunate lady had been only three weeks in Florida, and but lately married.

Talent.—We copy the following from the "Lady's Amaranth."

"Homer was a beggar—Plautus turned a mill—Terence was a slave—Bacchus died in gaol—Tasso was often distressed for five shillings—Cervantes died of hunger—Milton ended his life in obscurity—Bacon lived a life of meanness—Spencer died of want—Dryden lived in poverty and died in distress—Otway died of hunger—Lee in the streets—Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield was sold for a trifle to save him from prison—Fielding lies in the burying ground of an English Factory—Savage died in prison—Chatterton destroyed himself—and John Keats died of a broken heart.

Two Bad.—Two negroes were taken out of the jail of Dauphin Co. N. H. a few days ago, by a gang of armed men, and deliberately shot at night, by torchlight. The negroes were charged with a cruel murder, and doubts were entertained of the security of the jail!

THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We are indebted to a friend at Washington for the following interesting report: **ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF THE SIXTH CENSUS.**

States & Territories.	White persons.	Free colored.	All other persons.
Maine,	500,433	1,359	
New Hampshire,	288,951	529	1
Massachusetts,	729,932	8,534	
Connecticut,	361,858	8,111	64
Rhode Island,	405,593	3,230	5
Vermont,	291,130	718	
New York,	2,382,571	50,261	3
New Jersey,	359,724	20,970	658
Pennsylvania,*	1,610,115	50,571	31
Delaware,	55,581	16,925	2,613
Maryland,†			
Virginia,	753,812	48,425	447,207
North Carolina,	484,172	22,752	246,186
South Carolina,	259,002	8,279	327,158
Georgia,‡	363,303	2,342	253,508
Alabama,§	288,947	1,833	188,664
Mississippi,	178,967	1,367	195,765
Louisiana,	112,149	22,197	114,202
Tennessee,¶	929,492	5,407	188,168
Kentucky,**			
Ohio,	1,498,593	17,192	
Indiana,	676,296	7,018	
Illinois,	423,330	3,120	184
Missouri,††	277,357	1,433	48,491
Arkansas,‡‡			
Michigan,	211,001	703	1
Florida,§§	8,147	521	5,334
Wisconsin,	30,506	178	8
Iowa,	42,864	153	18
District of Columbia,	39,657	8,361	4,693

*Complete, with the exceptions of parts of Union, Luzerne, and whole of Bradford Counties. [Bradford, since received, has 32,769 inhabitants.]

†The returns Nos. 8 and 9—aggregate and recapitulation returns of the Marshal—have not been received. [The population of Maryland, since ascertained, is 467,567.]

‡Not complete. Nine counties not received.

§Not complete.

||Incomplete. The western district of Louisiana returns have not yet been received.

¶A part of Monroe county not received.

**The returns Nos. 8 and 9—aggregate and recapitulation returns of the Marshal—not received, and only part of No. 4—the return by enumeration by Assistants to the Marshal.

††There are seven counties not included.

‡‡The returns have not been received.

§§Incomplete. Two districts not included.

[The various censuses of Virginia stand as follows:—in 1790, 748,308; 1800, 880,200; 1810, 974,622; 1820, 1,056,379; 1830, 1,211,406; 1840; 1,331,444.

New York has increased since the last census, from 1,515,609 to 2,432,835. Pennsylvania from 1,314,922 to more than 1,600,717. Ohio from 937,903 to 1,515,785. Indiana from 343,031 to 683,314. Illinois from 157,455 to 426,634, &c.]

The Buckeye Blacksmith.—This individual was a candidate for the office of door-keeper of the Ohio House of Representatives at the present session, but was not elected. The following anecdote, which originated during his attempts to attain the post, is related of him, and as it is published in the Toledo Blade, a federal paper, and is marked by that peculiar refinement of expression which characterized many of his electioneering efforts we see no reason to doubt its genuineness:

"There is a story here (in Columbus) about the celebrated Baer, the Buckeye blacksmith. He was a candidate for the Sergeant at Arms of the lower House. For some reason, no doubt a good one, he was not elected. During the progress of the caucusing, it appears that a Mr. Birney, of Springfield, a tailor by trade, was a candidate for the same office. One of Birney's friends, proposed to Baer, that his friends should give their influence to Birney, and that Baer should be assistant door-keeper. 'What,' said Baer, 'a man who revolutionized two States—travelled with Clay and Southard—been the confidential friend of Daniel Webster—been toasted from Boston to New Orleans, and basked in the smiles of the Empire and Keystone States—sung three hundred whig songs, and made four hundred whig speeches, to be second to a d-d tailor! I reckon not by G-d. No never.

Movements in Canada, &c.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser says:—The movements in relation to the organization of the Canadian Militia—the augmentation of the Regular force in the vicinity of the "disputed territory"—the frequent meetings, which we are informed are held in the Upper Province in reference to the imprisonment of McLeod—the threats made at these meetings, that if he is condemned, they will cross over and release him—the evident ill temper evinced in the last letter of Mr. Fox—we are led to apprehend a possible, and indeed a probable rupture in this quarter this winter immediately following the trial of McLeod, if that trial results in his conviction. From the fact that the Niagara Chronicle indirectly counselled a descent on Lockport, and from the known bad temper existing across the Lake, we have every reason to apprehend a brush in the contingency mentioned. If the descent is made, or attempted, the mischief will have been applied to materials nearly in a state of spontaneous ignition.

So look sharp for a squall, in these parts if Mr. McLeod is found guilty.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

The Governor's recommendation to the Legislature, to make provision for an earlier publication of public acts of Assembly, meets with approbation in all quarters.

The arguments for such provision are, indeed, unanswerable. The cost of publishing them in newspapers, is the only objection that can be urged; but it is scarcely of any weight, when compared with the manifest and manifold advantages. Among a democratic people—who make the laws of the community by their agents, and therefore make themselves in legal contemplation—such objection ought not to be made, and ought at any rate not to be listened to with patience. The people, ignorant for a long time of the laws, which in theory they make themselves! The citizens bound to obey laws, of which they are wholly ignorant from necessity! The citizens subject to laws, affecting property and personal liberty—imposing penalties, changing remedies for wrongs, and for the enforcement of rights—not to know what the laws are, or not to have an opportunity of knowing them, when yet they are fully binding! The thing is not only absurd, but it is plain injustice.

There is no better rule, than that every one, under the jurisdiction of the courts, must know the laws of the country. No one can be permitted to plead ignorance of them, otherwise the courts must be occupied not so much, in determining the rights of citizens, as in ascertaining through juries, the fact how much they know of the laws about to be administered.

We trust the Legislature will appreciate the importance of the Governor's recommendation on the subject, and make an early provision conformable to it.

Florida.—The following is a letter from Judge MARVIN to the editors of the Tallahassee Floridian, giving some additional particulars of the recent expedition of Col. Harney: Dec. 31.

News had arrived at Key West before my leaving there that Col. Harney, of the U. S. A. about the 15th inst., had a reconnoitre with the Indians in the interior of the everglades. With a force of about ninety men he entered the everglades in canoes, guided by John a negro, who was captured by the Indians in 1835, from his master, Dr. Crews, and who escaped and came into the camp at Cape Florida a few months since. The negro conducted the Colonel through the everglades to the Indian town, and he surrounded it and fired upon them, killing one or two Indians, and taking thirty-eight prisoners. In the assault the chief of the band, Chai-kika, was pursued several miles by one of the dragoons, and overtaken and shot. Among the prisoners taken were ten warriors, nine of whom were hung; the life of the tenth being saved for a future guide. The rest of the prisoners were women and children, and were all spared and taken to the post at Cape Florida.

This band of Indians is known as the Spanish band, and the same who murdered Mr. Cooley's family and several others at Cape Florida, and Captain Walton of the Light-ship, and Dr. Crews. They are the same Indians, too, who surprised Col. Harney a year since, at Caloosahatchie, under Macomb's treaty of peace; and the same who recently burned and destroyed the settlement on Indian Key, killing men, woman, and children, and mutilating their bodies on the most barbarous manner. This band of Indians, with this same Chai-kika at their head, have been the terror of the South for years, and have probably drank as much white blood as any in the Territory.

The Colonel re-captured thirteen or fourteen of Col's rifles, taken from him at Caloosahatchie by the Indians, and about two thousand dollars worth of goods carried off by the Indians from Indian Key.

This affair of Col. Harney's will do more to strike terror into the Indians, and to bring about a real peace than any thing that has occurred for a long time. The everglades is no longer the refuge to the Indian. His own fastnesses are penetrated by the white man.

Col. Harney is about again to penetrate the everglades, in pursuit of Sam Jones—he now having a guide to conduct him to his town. He is to be joined by several officers in the Navy, and a company of marines, who are now upon the coast. Energy like this will soon end the war, and with less loss of life than temporizing measures.

Burning of the Caroline.—MEETING IN BUFFALO.—The evening of the 29th of December, the anniversary of the destruction of the "Caroline" by the Canadians, was commemorated by a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Buffalo, at which DR. STAGO assisted by four Vice Presidents, presided. Speeches were made and resolutions passed declaring that "the Caroline outrage" is "yet to be atoned for," and that the Buffalonians will continue to celebrate the day "until the blood of the murdered Durfee, and his fellow citizens be reclaimed"—that the act was a "National insult," requiring national interference—that the Hon. Mr. Fillmore receive a copy of the resolutions, with the thanks of the meeting for having offered a resolution in Congress calling for information in relation to the outrage. The meeting then adjourned till the 29th of December.

Queen Victoria wears jewels on her head worth \$500,000—while thousands of her subjects are suffering for bread.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Cochran, Kingsbury, Snyder, Brooke and Maclay.

On Pensions and Gratuities.—Messrs. Strohm, Plumer, Smith, Headley and Miller.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Pearson, Williams, Fleming, Reed and Headley.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Case, Miller, Hays, Brooke and Barclay.

On Banks.—Messrs. Spackman, Fleming, Mathers, Patterson and Sullivan.

On Education.—Messrs. Ewing, Huddleson, Smith, Gibbons and Mathers.

On Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Stewart, Brown, Mathers and Coplan.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Strohm, Case, Sterret, Spackman and Ewing.

On Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Ewing, Killinger, Heister, Brower and Pegoly.

To Compare Bills.—Messrs. Coplan, Headley, Plumer, Crispin and Patterson.

On Election Districts.—Messrs. Maclay, Sterret, Cochran, Kingsbury and Brower.

On Corporations.—Messrs. Barclay, Brown, Gibbons, Huddleson and Pearson.

On Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Williams, Barclay, Fleming, Sullivan, and Gibbons.

On Finance.—Messrs. Reed, Smith, Brown, Cochran and Williams.

On Private Claims for Damages.—Messrs. Sullivan, Maclay, Plumer, Smith and Crispin.

On Library.—Messrs. Spackman, Williams and Reed.

On Public Building.—Messrs. Brocke, Hays, Snyder, Heister and Killinger.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives:—

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Flenniken, Kerr, Myer, Wright, Darsie, McCully Barr.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Law, Johnston, of Armstrong, Snyder, Brodhead of Northampton, Flenniken, Barr, Miles Dunlap, Lusk.

Pensions and Gratuities.—Messrs. Middlewarth, Wilkinson, Funk, Myer, Vanhorn, Garretson, Keiffer.

Claims.—Messrs. Coory, Anderson, Andrews, Smyser, Croustill, Smith, Weaver.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Spott, Zimmerman, Steele, Musser, Haas, Titus, Courtwright.

Education.—Messrs. Gratz, Foller, Church, Faus, McCully, Eyre, Bell.

Library.—Messrs. Skinner, Pierce, McCurdy.

Banks.—Messrs. Hinchman, Cox, Fuller, Painter, Pearson, Higgons, Lusk.

Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Broadhead of Northampton, Penniman, Miles, Christman, Pierce, Letherman, Keiffot.

Bridges, State and Turnpike Roads.—Messrs. Funk, Kutz, M'Clure, Johnston of Westmoreland, Eyre, Bard, Brumer.

Corporations.—Messrs. Cox, Bousall, Smith, Snyder, Clark, Brodhead of Pike, Faus.

Local Appropriations.—Messrs. Anderson, McKinney, Montgomery, Moore, Kennedy, Trach, Livingston.

Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Hill, Pennell, Ebeugh, Holeman, Brauer, Pollock, Fenton.

Accounts.—Messrs. Clark, Bousall, Rush, Waklee, Snevily, Kennedy, Hanna.

Vice and Immortality.—Messrs. Steel, Fogel, Apple, Von Nedea, Hanna, Flick, Montgomery.

Militia.—Messrs. Washabaugh, Fogel, Douglas, Foreman, Futhy, Gelton, Boal.

Election Districts.—Messrs. Darsie, Middlewarth, Flannery, Leidy, Titus, Pomroy, Bean.

Lands.—Messrs. Kerr, Gamble, Gills, Hinchman, Scott, Pennell, Cummins.

Compare Bills.—Messrs. Skinner, Bell, Fenton, Livingston, May.

Inland Navigation.—Messrs. Johnston of Armstrong, Church, Gratz, Wright, Higgins, Steele, Banks, Andrews, Gamble, Horton, Dilworth, Gills.

Senators in Delaware.—The Delaware Legislature have elected the Hon. Thomas Clayton and the Hon. Richard H. Bayard, both friends of General Harrison, to represent that State in the Senate of the Union.

From Canada.—The Quebec Gazette of the 4th inst. says that His Excellency, the Governor General, has, most emphatically, declared that he will not remove any of the troops recently sent, by his orders, to the Madawaska territory.

Flood in the Connecticut.—The recent freshet caused a greater rise in the Connecticut river than has been witnessed since 1801. At Hartford it was twenty-six feet above low water mark, and inundated upwards of seventy of the principle ware houses, besides a large number of dwellings. Several of the latter were swept away.

Erasing an Endorsement is Forgery.—The Supreme Court of Ohio decided, recently, that an endorsement on a note purporting that a partial payment had been made, and which endorsement was written by the maker in the presence, with the concurrence, and by the direction of the payee, is a receipt, the alteration or erasure of which, by the payee, will be forgery.

Baltimore Ocean.

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1842.

The Rev. Mr. Lightner, of Muncy, will preach in St. Pauls Church in this place on Sunday the 31st Jan. the 4th Sunday after Epiphany; both Morning and evening.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday last the bill from the house, providing for the sale of the stock or to negotiate a loan, having been amended by the Senate, striking out so much as related to the sale of the bank stock, it was taken up, and on the motion to concur in the amendment the yeas were 46—nays, 47—so it was not agreed to and sent again to the Senate, which body refusing to recede from its amendment, the bill came back again, and the amendment concurred in yeas 47, nays 46, so that the Governor is only authorized to negotiate a loan. A large number of remonstrances were presented against any change in the law in relation to small notes, and many petitions for the repeal of the law giving the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company to change its route in the district of Kensington, and one of a peculiar character combining these several requests,—for reform in printing, for reduction of the Governor's salary, with that of other officers, and also for the construction of a plain mansion for the use of the Executive—this came from Butler county.

On the same day the Senate took up the nomination of Anson V. Parsons, Esq. by the Governor, to be President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the 12th judicial district, vacated during the recess by the resignation of Judge Porter, which was confirmed by a unanimous vote. The resolution on the subject of the distribution of the public lands were again taken up, and a long discussion had on them. After several Senators had been indulged in speaking up on every subject in the world they were passed finally and sent to the House, yeas 19, nays, 12.

On Tuesday both houses met in joint ballot, to elect a State Treasurer. The vote was as follows:

John Gilmore	73
S. L. Carpenter	16
John Miller	23
David W. Mahan	5
Asa Dimock	3
Andrew Miller	3
H. W. Beeson	4
John Nelson	3

Mr. Gilmore, (Whig.) was declared elected.

SMALL BILLS.

The whig papers throughout the State, are very coolly discussing the question of the issue of small bills, as if they had nothing to do, but to pass the law, and the people would swallow the bitter pill, without a single complaint on their part. In this they will be mistaken. The people have felt, and now feel, the injuries arising from the circulation of small bills, too seriously, to passively submit to the State being again flooded with them. It would in fact be but another name for a continuance of the suspension, &c; the bankites so understand it. To effect their object the banks are diligently engaged in getting up petitions for a repeal of the small bill law, and throwing them into our State Legislature. But we believe there is too much virtue in that body, to commit this suicidal act. But as money is power, and there is no knowing what revolution it may effect in the minds of some members, we would advise the getting up of remonstrances in every part of the state, that the legislature may know what the real feelings of the people are upon the subject.

Amalgamation.—The "Whig" House of Representatives of Indiana, have passed a resolution favorable to a repeal of the law prohibiting the intermarrying of whites and blacks. This shows how the current runs in Indiana, now that our opponents have obtained the ascendancy.

Freshets in Jersey.—We learn that four of the bridges over the Passaic river, have been swept away. The bridge at Weazel near Fatterson, the Acquacknock, Belleville and old Newark Bridges. The rail-road bridge stands firm. Pine Brook bridge at Caldwell and the bridge at Boundbrook, have also been destroyed, besides mill-dams and numerous small bridges.