

between this country and Great Britain—it is yet a mooted point and we should not be surprised if it occasion another and more sanguinary struggle. How long are American vessels to be searched by the war ships of another nation? And what is the difference between searching them for *seamen*, and searching them for *slaves*? We learn with pleasure that our government has lately sent out more vessels to assist in protecting our merchantmen against these annoyances on the part of our old enemy on the coast of Africa, but here again resistance opens another field for a national contest. While on the subject of slavery, how much has Great Britain intermeddled with the domestic affairs of the South? Only think of the machinery that has been set in motion by that hypocritical government to deluge with blood the fensides and the fair fields of our Southern brethren, by instilling notions of independence into a vast body of slaves, and indirectly filling them with feelings that might well terminate in the massacre of millions! Look at the famous "World's Convention," at which Prince Albert himself presided, and the resolutions emanating from it, all inimical to the political health, the very existence of the South—does not all this afford food for serious reflection?

Again what is the English war with China, ostensibly to compel the Chinese to permit themselves to be poisoned with a good grace, but a mere blockade of the ports of that empire in order to secure a monopoly of trade, and thus oust us entirely out of the advantages which this shrewdness, industry, and enterprise of our merchants were fast accumulating? Is this to be put up with without a word of comment. Are we thus to have our "nose put out of joint" by the English, without a struggle, merely because England dares resort to means to extend her foreign trade, of which we should be ashamed, and which no honest man can justify?

In sober truth Britain appears anxious to "pile up the agony," in asserting her overweening greatness, and has taken particular pains (for which we thank her, for it insures our unanimity,) to give nearly every one of our bodies politic cause of complaint by touting each upon some sore and sensitive spot. North, East, South and West, all have come in for their share of insult, and while a war, we regret to say, it would find us somewhat unprepared in physical appliances, still it would find among us a moral armament, that nothing could daunt or discourage, that erected upon the proudest basis, would result, we feel convinced, in the public exhibition of a series of national triumphs over a malignant & powerful enemy, the most brilliant of which history in her ample volumes would ever have occasion to record.—*Spirit of the Times.*

From the Savannah Republican.
INDIANS KILLED BY GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS.

We are happy to lay before our readers the following interesting letter from a correspondent. We concur fully in opinion with the writer that an army of 50,000 men will be required to rid Florida of the enemy, unless indeed they have already surrendered voluntarily. The theatre of war embraces a territory 47,000 square miles. Three or four thousand men is a mere handful for such a service.

TRADERS' HILL, (Geo.) Jan. 19, 1841.
Gentlemen:—As every incident having even a remote or collateral influence in bringing to a speedy and successful issue this most unpropitious Florida contest, must be regarded with interest, I take pleasure in communicating to you the following intelligence:

On or about the 12th inst. while Capt. Jernigan of the Georgia troops, with a small detachment of his company were scouting between Fort Moniac and Taylor, ten or fifteen miles south of the Okefanoke, they discovered a small Indian camp fire on the border of a swamp which appeared to have been very recently left by the Indians. On further examination their trail was found leading into the swamp. Capt. J. leaving their horses in charge of a few men, entered with from six to ten men on the trail. The party in pursuit travelled through mud and water; from two to three feet deep a great part of the distance until they had penetrated three or four miles, when suddenly an Indian warrior sprang up within a few paces of the Captain and leading men and levelled his rifle at one of the foremost—happily his rifle missed fire! Not so with the more fortunate volunteer, the crack of whose rifle a moment after told the tale for this Indian. At this juncture a large muscular savage showed himself in hostile attitude near at hand, when he and Captain Jernigan levelled their rifles at each other. Here again the dexterity of the white man was destined to prevail against the savage. Jernigan fired and the Indian fell mortally wounded, but still attempting to rise: the Captain mounted him with his knife and soon ended the struggle. Still a third Indian (believed to be the last of the party) was now seen, fired on, wounded, but effected his escape.

The two scalps with two rifles and pouches, a few dollars in silver (found in one of the pouches), and a handsome Bowie knife, were brought in as trophies.

They were also armed with bows and arrows and were well supplied with ammunition. It is here thought that they were spies, sent up to ascertain what opening existed for another Indian adventure.

Should the wounded Indian survive to reach his people South, he will no doubt bear upon his own person conclusive evidence of the subject of his mission.

The Post Office Report.—We have been promising ourself day after day for weeks to squeeze into our paper the able report of George Plitt, Esq. the foreign agent of the Department to the Postmaster General, but at length discovering that we cannot spare the space, we give the following brief abstract, of its details. He recommends the entire abolition of the franking privilege, and exhibits statistics to prove that franked letters and papers are not only carried without charge, but at an annual expense of \$150,000 to the department. He recommends letters and newspapers to be charged by weight, and postage paid in advance—for the former by two rates of postage—for letters weighing not more than half an ounce, under 500 miles 5 cents, and over 500 miles 10 cents, with double these rates for every additional half ounce—the latter he very judiciously proposes should be free when sent to offices within the county in which they are published. We don't like the idea of newspapers going by weight since it is next impossible to mail them dry and their dampness from the press will make the postage on them seriously onerous. Mr. P. also recommends that editors should pay postage on their exchange papers. This we consider scandalous, and how one who has himself been at the head of a newspaper could venture to thus suggest an additional tax upon the most unprofitable of pursuits, we cannot imagine. He concludes by recommending special agents in each of the larger States, and proposes mailguards on every important mail route. On the whole the report is a good one, or rather an interesting one, and if with certain emendations is followed out by the department, the reform will insure correctness, regularity and despatch in the transmission and delivery of the mails.—*Spirit of the Times.*

CERTAIN CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

A friend informed us the other day that he accidentally discovered an infallible remedy for rheumatism. He has been for a long time severely afflicted with this disease in his back. At times it was so painful that he could scarcely sit down or rise up. He has had his back frequently rubbed with spirits of turpentine, without receiving much advantage from it. A few mornings since, the servant who was rubbing him, held his hand too near the fire, the turpentine was ignited, when feeling that his hand was quite warm enough, he clapped it to the back to resume the rubbing—the flames was communicated to the turpentine there, and the patient soon enveloped in "blaze." He sprang to his feet with more activity and hopped about with more ease for a few moments than he had done for years. He at length succeeded in extinguishing the flames—his back was severely blistered, but he assures us he felt nothing of the rheumatism since, and he thinks he is entirely cured. This remedy is as efficacious and not quite so violent as the blowing up of corns with gunpowder after drilling a hole to their base.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

It appears that the number of members belonging to the Wesleyan body of Methodists are now as follows. Under the care of the British and Irish Conferences 428,729—namely in Great Britain, 323,178; in Ireland, 24,047; in foreign stations, 78,504; under the care of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada (in 1840) 16,384; under the care of the American Conferences in 1838, the date of the last returns, 629,341; total number of members, 1,137,424. The number of preachers—regular and supernumerary, was in Great Britain 1,078; in Ireland (including 25 missionaries) 159; in the foreign stations (including assistant missionaries) 315; in Upper Canada 127; in the American connexion, 3,322; total number of ministers, 5,031. Grand total of members and ministers throughout the world, 1,142,465.

Catholic Statistics.—The Catholic Almanac contains some valuable statistics, respecting the Catholic population in the U. States is 1,300,000. The number of clergymen is 545, of which 436 are in the ministry, and 100 otherwise employed. The number of churches and chapels is 512; churches building 27; other stations 394.—There are 17 ecclesiastical institutions, with 144 clerical students. The female religious institutions number 31, and the female academies 49. There are in the female academies 2,782 pupils. The literary institutions for young men number 24, and the young men in them 1,593. The number of Catholic Bishops in the United States is 47. During 1840, the accessions to the priestly office have been 85.—*Mercantile Journal.*

The True Spirit.—Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster were invited guests at the table of President Van Buren on Wednesday last. This is the true sort of courtesy, and puts down better than a volume of words, the vituperative charges of the enemies of our noble chief magistrate. The New York Tatler, an able neutral contemporary alluding to it says: we are free to accord to Martin Van Buren the no small credit of being a perfect gentleman in his manners and in his intercourse with political friend and foe. A statesman of eminent talent, whatever may be said by a large party, of the errors of his politics, there are none in his personal conduct, moral or conventional.—*Spirit of the Times.*

DEMOCRAT.
"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"
BLOOMSBURG:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.
A democratic meeting will be held at the house of ROBERT HAGENBUCH, near McDowell's Mills, on Monday evening the 14th inst., to consult upon matters interesting to the friends of equal rights. Democrats generally are invited to attend.

Messrs. Headly and Snyder have our thanks for several interesting public documents.

We have been highly pleased with the course of our State Senator, MR. HEADLY. His active business habits—his constant application to the duties of his station—and the prompt and energetic manner in which he has defended the rights of the people against the attacks of the dominant party in the Senate is winning for him golden opinions from all quarters. Even our whig neighbor, in the overflowing of his goodness, condescends to notice him favorably, because he favored the resolution instructing in favor of the distribution of the public lands. This was not a party question in either house, nor is it so out. Members of both parties voting for and against it.—With regard to ourselves, we are frank to say, that we are decidedly opposed to Mr. Clay's distribution bill; but as it is a mere matter of policy, not of principle, we condemn no man, whether friends or foe, for differing with us upon the subject.

The attempt, therefore, of our neighbor, to create a prejudice against our talented Senator, by his praise of this one act, will fall harmless to the ground. We would advise our friend Headly hereafter, not to merit any praise from that quarter, if he wishes to retain the good will of his constituents, as such praise will certainly render questionable the correctness of the act.

Our friend, MR. SNYDER, has been more fortunate in his course, so far—not having received the "feint of damning praise" from the erudite editor of the Register, in one single instance, but has often been greeted with his maledictions for his truly democratic course in the house. We can assure our neighbor, that Mr. Snyder will duly appreciate the insinuations in his paper, and will no doubt apply to him to enlighten his understanding upon the various subjects of legislation, and particular with regard to the Sub Treasury, and the operations of the Land Bill.

Sometime since the press was loud in praise of the Union Canal Company, when they announced their determination to enlarge their canal to the size of the Pennsylvania and Tide Water Canals, and we exceedingly regret that they have recently changed their views; and have directed the Locks that they are now erecting to be only 15 by 90, while those on the Pennsylvania and Tide Water Canal are 17 by 90. Experience proves that our produce can be transported at much less cost upon a canal of large size, than it can upon canals of less size, so that the enlargement now contemplated, is no enlargement at all, as boats must be built expressly, as now, to navigate that canal. The effect will be that Philadelphia will loose the entire trade of the Susquehanna. If the Union Canal should be enlarged to the size of the Pennsylvania and Tide Water Canals, she may contend upon more equal terms with Baltimore. We feel a pride in the welfare of our metropolis, yet, if the merchants of that city will stand still and permit that company to trifle with the entire trade of the city, we are content, as our Baltimore neighbors appear very anxious to have us call to see them, and there is a disposition abroad now to do so. The President of the Union Canal Company has most certainly had too much experience to approve of the plan now adopted. If he does, all we can say is, that we are disappointed, as any company adopting their improvements upon any thing short of enlarged views, are behind the age we live in.

Virginia Resumption.—The Virginia Banks resumed specie payments on the first of February—same day with those of Maryland.

Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, introduced into the house some days since, a bill preventing the inter-marriage of blacks with whites. This bill has passed the house of representatives by a small majority. A few of the whigs, breaking the shackles of abolition and amalgamationism, and voting for it. It is not, expected, however to pass the senate, as there is too much abolition in that body, to allow it. This act of Mr. Wright, was a damper on the whigs proper, to go for it, was a breach of their articles of alliance with the abolitionists, and to oppose it, they knew would be unpopular. To get rid of it, they have attempted to turn it into ridicule. But all would not do so far as regards the house, but we fear there is too much taste, and not enough of smell, in the Senate to permit it to pass that body.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

There is now no longer any doubt of the re-nomination of Governor Porter at the 4th of March Convention, and of the certainty of his election in October next. It is true we have some in our own party, who are endeavoring to create dissensions among us to advance the interest of a federal candidate, but they are weak, and can muster hardly a corporal's guard. The chuckling of the whigs therefore, that the Democrats will be devided upon a candidate, will end in their mortification and defeat.

Dr. Petrikin, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has obtained leave of absence for a few weeks to attend to a libel suit against some unlucky editor in his neighborhood.

The above we clip from the New York New Era. Is it possible that Dr. Petrikin gave the above as an excuse for absenting himself from his seat for more than four weeks, when he knew that his suit against us was not to be tried at present, as it was only brought to the January term? We can hardly believe it. But it may be so.—Strange things happen now days.

WAR IN FLORIDA.

It appears from all accounts that this inter-midable war is about being brought to a close. The troops are pursuing the Indians into their fastnesses, and capturing and slaying them by the dozens. A large number have come in and give themselves up to be transported west, mainly through the influence of some of their friends who have heretofore moved west of the Mississippi.

The St. Augustine papers of the 22d ult., contains intelligence of the most gratifying character from the afflicted territory. The war has indeed been carried into the "enemy's camp" and he has been fearfully routed in his strong holds. The news of that date says:

"The schooner Frances, Captin Cooper, arrived this morning, bringing the glorious news of additional success in the capture and destruction of the enemy South.—On the 8th, Col. Harney captured and killed in the Everglades, 12 Indians. On the tenth, at Indian River, the command under Major Childs, Lieutenants Taylor, Steptoe Van Vleit, and Dr. Simmons, captured 24 Indians and negroes, killing 4. On the 11th, on the St. Johns, Lieuts. Taylor and Van Vleit captured five Indians, killing one. Col. Harney had to return for additional force, and is again in pursuit of the enemy.

The news from the South is truly cheering. The Indians were coming in at the different posts, and the Florida papers are expressing themselves highly rejoiced at the decisive steps taken by the officers of the army, who appear determined to end the contest."

CONGRESS.

We have but little news from Congress, as owing chiefly to the conduct of the opposition, little or no business has been done. The palpable motive for their conduct cannot be mistaken. They are determined to have an extra session of Congress, which very naturally accounts for their opposition to every measure advanced by the present administration. The principal subject in the House, for several days past, has been the Treasury Note Bill, and in the Senate, the land pre-emption bill. The last has passed the Senate by a large majority.

Specie in New York.—The Express says:—"Specie is so abundant here, that some of the brokers who have held out to Mexican dollars and other description of silver, in hopes of getting a premium, have been compelled to deposit it in bank and to draw against it."

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At a meeting held at the School house in the town of Cattawissa on Wednesday evening the 3d of Feb. inst. for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, STEPHEN BALDY was called to the chair, and Joseph Yetter appointed Secretary, after which a Constitution was adopted, which was signed by sixteen members. Whereupon the following officers were elected for the time being viz: for President Jesse Yocom and for Secretary Joseph Yetter.

It was further Resolved—That Stephen Baldy, Jesse Yocom and Joseph Yetter be Delegates to represent this Society in the Temperance Convention to be held on the 10th inst at Danville.

Resolved—That the proceedings be signed by the officers and published in all the papers in the county friendly to the cause of Temperance.

STEPHEN BALDY, President,
Joseph Yetter, Secretary.

Why does not the Reporter and State Capitol Gazette, place the name of the Columbia county delegate to the 4th of March Convention, in their list? Is it an inadvertent omission? We hope so.

Saddle on the right horse.—For some weeks past the whig press have been circulating an article from Galignani's (Paris) Messenger, said to have been written by Gen. Cass, our minister to France, which denied the existence of any corruption at the polls during the late Presidential Election, by the whigs. It turns out, however, to have been written by Mr. Walsh, a Bank Whig, who is now a resident of Paris.—So much for this boasted evidence of their innocence.

By the late foreign news we learn that the troubles in Egypt are nearly settled.—Another conspiracy against the life of Louis Philippe, had just been discovered. The person to whose lot it had fallen to kill the king, hung himself in despair.

At a meeting of the whig members of Congress, a few days since, an extra session of Congress was determined on. They did not think it necessary to consult General Harrison. He must obey the bidding of his committee.

Alexander Barrow, whig, has been elected United States Senator, from Louisiana, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Wm. C. Rives has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Virginia.

The State loan of 800,000 dollars, to pay the interest on the State debt, falling due on the first of February, has, we learn, been taken in Philadelphia.

Appointments by the Governor.—Edward B. HURLEY, Wm. F. PACKER and HUGH KEYS, to be Canal Commissioners for the ensuing year.

JAMES CAMERON, Esq.

The Harrisburg Chronicle, it will be remembered, after the late election, charged Mr. Cameron with having been instrumental, if not immediately accessory in molesting the publisher of the Examiner while at the polls. Mr. C. brought suit against the Editor of the Chronicle. It has however been compromised, the Editor making the following apology, which we take from the record. After copying the libellous article, he says:—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

On the 30th day of October 1840, we published the foregoing article in an "Extra Chronicle" against James Cameron Esq. We did so on erroneous information, communicated to us from Lancaster, Mr. Cameron felt himself bound to prosecute us for Libel in consequence of that publication in the Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County; with an understanding that we might prove the facts, and we in consequence have since made enquiry into the facts alleged against Mr. Cameron in the article mentioned and fully satisfied ourselves that they were misrepresented to us and are unfounded, and that injustice was done to Mr. Cameron.—We think it right further to state that on being better informed we made a proposition to Mr. Cameron to compromise the case on payment of costs by us, and he in a spirit that negatives the oft repeated charge against him of being a vindictive man, agreed to our proposition. The prosecution is therefore ended and we make this statement as well to show that injustice was done to Mr. Cameron as that we shall never persevere in doing injustice towards any Citizen knowingly or willingly.

A man named Reilly, an infidel, who has been preaching dangerous doctrine throughout the country, has been sentenced by Judge Hepburn, Cumberland county, to one year's imprisonment.