

ward Seymour might be as much of a gentleman, as Sir Theodore Phipps.

The very next day two sturdy looking men alighted at the door of the hotel, and, after making sundry enquiries after the pretended baronet, proceeded to arrest Sir Theodore, on his return from a ride, as a notorious forger, lately escaped from a southern penitentiary. He departed that night hand-cuffed, and under the charge of the two police officers.

The career of the *pretense* baronet being thus cut short, even the sisters of Ellen began to look upon Seymour with more lenity, nor was this good feeling at all lessened, when an elderly gentleman appeared on the succeeding morning, who greeted Seymour as his nephew, and whom the keeper of the hotel recognised as the rich Judge Townsend of—county. Before noon it was whispered on his authority, that the apparently penniless lawyer was not only the heir of the new comer, but the possessor of a handsome fortune already. It was confirmed before evening by the intelligence that he had proposed for and been accepted by Ellen.

Well, said Mr. Bowen on that occasion you say you concealed your wealth in order to be loved for yourself alone. All very good, very good, no doubt, especially for a novel; but confoundedly like nonsense, begging your pardon, my friend, in real life. Money is money, and men without it don't cut half such a figure as men with it. But every one to his taste. I owe you a thousand thanks for saving Ellen,—take her—and God bless you both.

Well for my part, said Mrs. Bowen, when *tete a tete* with her husband, 'tis a capital match. You see now what we've gained by coming to Niagara. Its all through me Ellen's got so nicely fixed.

Pshaw! you'd have married her to that rascal of a counterfeiter if he hadn't been found out, and a pretty business you'd have made of it. But people that will travel must expect to get into scrapes.

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The Annual Report of the Commissioner General of the Land Office includes the operations of the Land Office for parts of the years 1839 and 1840. The sales of public lands during the year 1839 amounted to 4,976,382 87, and the net proceeds from this source paid into the United States Treasury, during the same period, were 7,076,447 dollars and 35 cents. The following table shows the number of acres sold and the net receipts, in each of the following States and Territories, in 1839:—

Acres.	Receipts.
Ohio 242,444.77	\$358,380.44
Indiana 618,748.31	905,309.00
Illinois 1,132,876.31	1,460,525.65
Missouri 1,023,065.83	1,562,541.36
Alabama 121,935.81	187,279.97
Mississippi 17,787.23	55,482.81
Louisiana 509,307.14	566,145.22
Michigan 134,984.02	183,261.15
Arkansas 154,858.74	258,181.00
Wisconsin 650,752.82	892,201.09
Iowa 298,152.31	642,522.44
Florida 50,499.62	94,617.12

Grand total. 4,976,382 87 \$7,076,447 35

The sales for the first three quarters of the year 1840, in the same States and Territories, amounted to 1,696,617.42 acres, and the payments into the Treasury, to 2,630,217 dollars and 25 cents. The largest amount of sales for this year was in Missouri, 468,369 acres; the next largest, in Iowa Territory, 372,374 acres.

The expenses of the different Land Offices, in 1839, were 209,739 dollars and 40 cents; in 1840, for the three quarters, 110,595 dollars and 50 cents.

During eight years, from 1838 to 1840, both inclusive, there were sold in the above named States and Territories, 56,842,806 acres, and the receipts therefore, paid into the Treasury, were 72,269,749 dollars and 58 cents. The largest sales were in Illinois, 9,244,500 acres; the next largest, in Indiana 8,622,856 acres; in Michigan and Mississippi, a fraction short of 8,000,000 each.

There was proclaimed for sale at the different Land Offices in 1840, upwards of thirteen millions and a half of acres, and the quantity prepared for market, but not yet proclaimed, will make an aggregate of nearly twenty-three millions and three quarters of acres. It is estimated that the quantity now in preparation for market, and which will be ready during the ensuing eighteen months, together with that already prepared, and that proclaimed, will amount to thirty-one millions and a quarter of acres.

**Important Rumor.**—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that a private letter has been received from an intelligent gentleman in England, from which the annexed is an extract: "There are rumors of war with France. My own opinion is, that we shall have a struggle. The French have never forgiven Waterloo and the occupation of Paris, and never will, until they have again measured strength with ours. I have lived many years in France, and in many parts of it; and I know the feeling of the people well. An alliance between Russia and France is also spoken of. In the event of such a struggle and between such powers—what part will the United States play? I hope it will be on the side of Old Mother England."

No you don't old gentleman? The hope is an absurd one—oil and water will amalgamate before the blue and red coats fight under the same banner.

#### BANKS AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

One of the most interesting documents we have seen lately is a report of Secretary Woodbury to the U. S. Senate on the 12th inst. in compliance with a resolution of that body, and answering certain inquiries in relation to the amount of loss sustained by the government and people of this country during the last ten years, through the instrumentality of Banks. It clearly demonstrates the fact that these institutions by their past and present mode of management are serious and expensive evils, and cost quite as much to the community in one way as their advantages are worthy in any other. Prior to 1837, it appears the loss occasioned by employing banks as places of deposit for public monies was \$900,000, that the loss estimated on the depreciation of bank-paper was \$5,560,000; and that the loss on bank-notes taken and not redeemed was \$80,000. Since 1837 the loss sustained by the Federal government has been \$100,000 by the use of banks as depositories, and \$40,000 on bank notes taken and not redeemed—making as a total six millions and six hundred and twenty thousand dollars. To this add interest computed at \$8,872,000, and we have a grand aggregate of loss of only fifteen millions, four hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars!—Mr. Woodbury remarks that the committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives in their report, 13th April, 1830, estimated the loss sustained through depreciated bank-notes alone, previous to 1837 at thirty-four millions of dollars; the committee is supposed to have taken into consideration the facts, that after August 1814, loans were made to government in irredeemable paper, at a high premium, which were finally discharged by government in specie or its equivalent. One hundred dollars in specie for instance, or its equivalent, was used in 1824 in redeeming a certificate of stock issued in 1814 for \$100, and for which only \$88 had been received by the Government; and that in bank-notes, at a discount then of seven to twelve per cent compared with specie.

A number of tables of calculations are given in the Secretary's report exhibiting the kind and character of the losses sustained prior to 1811, from 1811 to 1830, and from 1830 to 1840, of which the following is a faithful summary.

1. Losses by Bank failures \$108,985,721
2. Losses by suspension of specie payments by Banks, and consequent depreciations on their notes 95,000,000
3. Losses by destruction of Bank notes by accidents 7,121,332
4. Losses by counterfeit Bank notes, beyond losses by coin 4,444,444
5. Losses by fluctuations in Bank currency affecting prices, extravagance in living, sacrifices of property, and by only a part of the other incidents to the breaking system, not computed above, at least 150,000,000

Aggregate computed \$365,451,407

A dead loss of three hundred and sixty five and a half millions, is no joke, to say nothing of that produced by fictitious banks and their notes, and by the defalcations, robberies, frauds, absquatulations, &c. through the agency of Banks—forming on the whole were it possible to make the computation, a sum of most astounding magnitude. Verily the friends of Banks are monstrous hypocrites, if with these staggering statistics before them they can advocate a more intimate connection between the banks and the Federal government.—*Spirit of the Times.*

#### LOCATION OF THE DISEASE.

The money article of the New York Herald uncovers a spot which we think will fix the public eye more and more, from this time forward:

"The small degree of confidence created by the change of Government is already gone. The public begin to discover, that if the banking system had been sound, the action of the Federal Government could not have effected it, and being unsound, it is beyond the power of Government to restore it. The miserable mismanagement and folly exhibited in the array of fancy stocks displayed by the United States Bank, as its assets give the lie completely to the assertion that it was the measures of Federal Executive that produced the revulsion. We have now nearly reached the close of this state of affairs, and the public is beginning to turn in disgust from the miserable humbuggery of those party leaders, that are attempting to restore it."

That the privileged vice of the banking system has been the source of all the public disorders, time will establish beyond all controversy. It has been the labor of the last and present Administrations, to separate the Government from this contagion. If the Government, which is the vital organ of our freedom, could be preserved pure from the taint, the healing power of our institutions would gradually eradicate the disease; but if the banking system draws our political system into its embraces, they will rot together.—*Globe.*

**Virginia Senator.**—Both branches of the Legislature of Virginia have at length agreed to proceed on the 3d March to the election of a Senator of the United States, to succeed Mr. Roane, whose term expires with the present Congress.

#### WASHINGTON.

It is well known that at the close of the revolutionary war when the army, unpaid and wretchedly provided, was almost in a state of mutiny, the royal dignity was tendered to Washington by a committee of officers. The country was in an unsettled state, the confederation almost powerless; war had exhausted the land, and distraction prevailed in the general councils; the army was devoted to its general. The occasion was one which selfish ambition would have sprung to seize. If the Republic owes much to Washington, the great and heroic warrior, for achieving her independence, what is the amount of obligation for which American liberty and human freedom all over the world are indebted to him for his more than heroic conduct at that crisis!—Here is his reply to the proposal which set royalty before his eyes—the letter has been lately brought to light by Mr. SPARKS, in his collection of WASHINGTON'S PAPERS:

"Sir, With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensation than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army, as you have expressed, which I must view with abhorrence, and reprehend with severity. For the present, the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

"I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which, to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable.

"Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate as from yourself, or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature. I am, &c.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

#### ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 5.—Florida War.

This contest has not been barren in incidents of personal daring and courage, which reflect high credit on the actors. The pursuit and destruction of Chikika in the Everglades by private Hall of the 2d Dragoons, to which we before alluded, ought not to be forgotten. But even this achievement is surpassed by a deed of daring performed by an Irish Sergeant in the 3d Artillery, at the late capture of the Indians under Maj. Childs at the *Hanover*. We received the particulars from an authentic source. When the Indians were surprised in their fishing operations by the troops, those who escaped immediate capture or death made off in various directions in their boats. Most of them were taken in the pursuit by the troops. One yawl boat containing 3 warriors, 4 squaws, and 2 children, was chased by Lt. Taylor, two privates, and the Sergeant. When they had got within rifle shot of the Indians their boat got aground. They all jumped out to pull the boat into deep water, and in doing so, got so suddenly beyond their depth, that they were completely immersed—arms and all! The Sergeant was the only one who escaped immersion.—The Indians now fired upon them from their boat, but without effect. The Sergeant returned it and one of the warriors was seen to fall back in the boat. He then threw down his rifle, and armed with a bowie knife, he started alone in pursuit of the Indian boat! He ran, and swam, and waded, as circumstances demanded, till he got his hand on the enemy's boat. A desperate struggle now ensued between the Indian and the Irishman. They were both powerful men, and were not interrupted in their duel, for one of the other two warriors jumped out of the boat and made his escape as soon as the Sergeant approached, and the other was too badly wounded to fight. The squaws remained passive spectators of the battle. It was short and decisive. The Indian had no weapon but his rifle, and that was of no great use at short quarters. His object at first was to beat out his adversary's brains, but finding that impracticable, his next aim was to prevent the enemy from boarding him, in which he succeeded for a short time. But as soon as the white man got a footing in the boat, his bowie knife soon ended the struggle. It passed three times in rapid succession into the breast of the savage! The brave Sergeant having now scalped the Indian, called out to the officer at the top of his voice:—"Liftent will I sculpt the rest of 'em!" meaning the wounded warrior and the squaws. On receiving a negative reply, he paddled up to his admiring comrades with his prize.

**The Science of Ballooning.**—A scientific gentleman of New York insists upon it that he has discovered a means of propelling balloons through the air at almost any required speed and in any direction. He wants Congress to pass a law guaranteeing all the advantages of such an invention for 50 years to any person who will propel and steer a balloon in the air at the rate of not less than ten miles per hour. He says that in 1841 if such an act be passed a revolution will be commenced in modes of travelling such as the world has never yet beheld. No doubt; we fear the revolution will cost some lives.

#### JUDGE P. P. BARNOUR.

Judge BARNOUR, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who retired to his chamber in his usual health, on Wednesday night, was found dead in his bed on the morning of Thursday. He appeared to have died without a struggle. His sudden decease is ascribed to an affection of the heart.

The last rites were paid to the remains of this excellent man to-day, at the Capitol, in the chamber of the Supreme Court.

The service was rendered most impressive by the exalted worth of the deceased—the dignity of the presence—the President, Vice President, Senators, Representatives, and Judges attending—the solemnity of the place, and the simple but eloquent and most appropriate address of the Chaplain who officiated.

There was never a higher or more deserved tribute paid to the dead than that awarded to Judge BARNOUR from the very tribunal in which he himself once sat. It was but the echo of that which Mr. ROANE had just pronounced in the Senate Chamber, and Mr. BANKS in the House, and to which every heart responded that surrounded his bier.

Judge BARNOUR had, from youth to age, been versed to busy scenes of life—the polemics of the bar—the politics of State and National assemblies—the high trust of the judicial station—in all that involves the interests and passions of the world, and yet he passed from it 'unspotted of the world.' In every social and domestic relation, the current of his life ran pure, and diffused happiness on all around him. He was, in his principles, talents, and attainments, his probity and benevolence, a fine exemplar of that character which raised his native State to such deserved distinction among her sisters of the Union.

The considerations, which must make sharper and deeper the first pangs felt in his death by his family, will, in time, be their greatest consolation. He will survive to them in his character and in the history of his country.—*Globe, Feb. 25.*

**War Prospects.**—Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, writing from Washington, remarking upon the bitter correspondence that has lately taken place between Messrs. Fox and Forsyth on the subject of the Caroline, and Mr. McLeod says: "A Queen's messenger arrived recently from Upper Canada, with important despatches from Governor Arthur to Mr. Fox. On these despatches Mr. Fox re-opened the correspondence, and has made new and menacing demands upon our government to interfere and protect McLeod from the legal authorities of Lockport, New York. He has gone over the recent riotous events, and indulged in a strain of acrimony and harshness, which has rekindled a fresh flame in the breast of our Secretary.—There is every reason to believe that the organization of a war army of 40,000 men, regulars and militia, in Canada, is intended to enforce the demand of the British government for the delivery of McLeod, nor is there the slightest hope to think that the disputed territory in Maine will ever be given up by England.

Before the close of the present session, this bitter and inflammable correspondence will be sent to both houses, and I should not be astonished to see a movement made in these bodies that will astound the nation. If a law should be proposed and passed, authorizing the raising of twenty millions to put the nation in a state of defence, both in a military and naval point of view, let no one be astonished or taken by surprise thereat."

We should be astonished, for we begin to think there is scarcely enough courage or patriotism left in Congress to propose (what should have been proposed five years ago) the erection of steam-batteries, steamships, and a copious supply of the Paixhan bomb-guns.—*Spirit of the Times.*

A strong sensation has been excited in Paris, and indeed throughout France, by the appearance of some forged letters, said to have been written by Louis Philippe—some when Duke of Orleans, and some since his accession to the throne. These letters, says the Correspondent of the Signal, have contributed greatly to deepen the dislike entertained towards the citizen King by the Republican or war party in France, because of the favorable terms in which he speaks of England, and the despairing way in which he expresses himself respecting *La Jeune France*, and the Revolution of July, 1830. Louis Philippe denies in the most positive manner the authorship of the letters; but even his own friends are forced to admit, that if not his, the person who has committed fraud on the public and the forgery on him, has imitated in a remarkable manner, not only his hand writing, but his own sentiments and style. The papers containing these letters have all been seized, and the editors and proprietors are to be prosecuted, first for forgery, and secondly for the libels they contained on the Sovereign. The objectionable letters are represented to have been addressed to Prince Talleyrand. They are one hundred and ninety-three in number, and the price given for them was 20,000 francs.

The excitement has measurably subsided at the last accounts. France we may add, in connexion with the above, has increased her army 25,000 men, and has put 22 sail of the line in commission.

An exchange paper says that a lady in stays is like Jonah in the whale's belly—"confined in whale bones."

#### SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of *Alias Venditioni Expositio*, to be directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Richard Fruit, in Jerseytown, on Monday, the 5th of April, 1841, at ten o'clock A. M. the following property, viz:

A certain tract of land, situate in MADISON township, Columbia county, containing

One Hundred and four acres, whereon is erected a



LOG HOUSE

and LOG BARN;

about ninety acres cleared land, fine large MEADOW, and GOOL ORCHARD, adjoining lands of Richard Fruit, John Swisher, John Funston, and others.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Phineas Welliver.

By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Expositio*, to be directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Richard Fruit, in Jerseytown, on Monday, the 5th of April, 1841, at ten o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, and interest in a certain tract of land, situate in Madison township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of William Barber, Jonathan Masteller, John Fruit, and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about

Seventy-five acres cleared; whereon is a large

APPLE ORCHARD.



Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Phineas Welliver.

JOHN FRUIT, Sheriff. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Danville, Feb. 26, 1841.

#### DANCING SCHOOL.

MONSIEUR BERGER,

(FROM PARIS.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bloomsburg, that he proposes forming Classes for Dancing, Walzing, Galloping, and fancy Dances, such as the Gavot, the Hungary, the Cossak, the Cochucha, and many other dances.

Monsieur B. will also teach in private families, and academies if desired.

For terms and particulars apply at C. Doebler's Inn, Bloomsburg, Thursday next Feb. 18.

Feb. 13, 1841.

#### POWDER

For Sale.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received a lot of

ROCK POWDER,

which they offer for sale at wholesale or by the single keg, on very reasonable terms.

RUPERT & BARTON. Bloomsburg Jan. 20, 1840 42

#### HEALTH EMPORIUM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being in ill health and unable to attend to the business offers to sell at private sale his

APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE

situated in the flourishing town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa. It is the only complete establishment of the kind in Bloomsburg, and the subscriber is convinced, from experience, that there is not a more profitable Apothecary shop for many miles around. The "Health Emporium" is appointed agent for most of the best Patent Medicines in Pennsylvania and New York which agencies can be continued.

There is an Ice cellar attached to the store.

Any person purchasing the store will receive any information from the subscriber, with regard to the business that they may require.

Possession will be given at any time between this and spring.

DANIEL S. TOBIAS.

Bloomsburg, Col. co. Jan. 16, 1841. The Pottsville Emporium will publish the above to the amount of two dollars, and charge the "Columbia Democrat."

#### Run Away



FROM the Subscriber, an indentured apprentice named LEWIS MURRAY, aged 19 years. One dollar reward will be given for his return, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account.

HUGH THOMSON, Jr. Epsytown, Feb. 27, 1841

#### LIME

For Sale.

THE Subscriber has on hand several hundred bushels of Lime, and intends keeping a constant supply, which he will sell or exchange for country produce, Lumber or Cattle of any description. He is in want of a quantity of Chestnut rails.

ADAM STROUP, jr. Hemlock township, Jan. 18, 1841.