

The Female Horse Thief.—The Baltimore Gazette gives the following account of the female horse thief recently apprehended in that city, and sentenced a few days since to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The only name the Amazon will acknowledge is George Wilson, and her fierce and untractable spirit will probably set at naught all efforts to render her submissive to the discipline of the prison:

This female is certainly a very extraordinary individual, and her personal adventures, if she could be induced to relate them, would doubtless form a volume of uncommon interest. But she is silent in almost every particular in relation to herself. A few things mentioned to her fellow prisoners have been repeated, and they only create a desire to know more of her character and history. At a very early age, say thirteen or fourteen, she assumed male attire, which she has worn with but one or two brief intermissions, for nine or ten years, undiscovered. She entered very young as a sailor before the mast, and has crossed the ocean in that capacity eight or nine times. For stealing, she was some time since confined in the New York state prison for two years—fifteen months of which time were passed in solitary confinement. While there, she steadily refused to work, and every effort of punishment or persuasion failed to have the least effect upon her. The solitary confinement was resorted to for the purpose of breaking her determined spirit, but it was in vain. Lashings on the bare back, a regimen of bread and water for weeks at a time, and various other punishments were resorted to, but she remained unmoved in her determination not to work, and was only relieved at times from this severe treatment by direction of the physician, who frequently found nature yielding to severity, until the term of her imprisonment expired.

In our state prison, she is equally incorrigible. No punishment which has yet been inflicted, or kind persuasion that has been offered, can move her from her fixed resolution not to work when imprisoned. Under the severest punishment, she shows not the slightest sign of anger or emotion; and will strip to receive the lash with as much unconcern as though she were going to bed—nor does she cringe under the stroke. Her determined perseverance is a source of much pain to the keeper, who cannot allow of any insubordination, and has therefore to inflict such punishments as the regulations of the institution demand in cases where prisoners to refuse to work.

In stature she is somewhere about five feet eight inches, and as muscular as a pugilist. Her face looks like the face of a man. It does not show any thing like a wicked spirit; but is settled, stern, and thoughtful—never relaxing into a smile. She, of course, knows nothing of woman's work. She can handle a needle with no further dexterity than will enable her to sew a button on her pantaloons. She openly avows her determination to steal whenever she cannot find suitable employment in which to obtain a living. A year or two since she was in Baltimore, and being closely pursued by the minions of the law, changed her clothing for female attire, and remained for a few days on the Point, until she could safely venture out again.

Take her all in all, she is a singular and hardened creature, utterly setting at naught all the regulations of law, and following the bent of her warped disposition, regardless of the smiles or frowns of the whole world. She is an English woman by birth and has intimated her intention of having her life written out and published when she returns to her native country.

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.—There is scarcely anything, says the Knickerbocker, which tends more to the improvement of a town, than a fair and liberal support offered to Mechanics of every description. Population is necessary to the prosperity of any country—and the population being of an honest and industrious character, renders prosperity more certain, uniform, and unvarying. Scarcely any place has risen to much importance, even if possessed of the best commercial advantages, without due regard to the encouragement of the mechanic arts. For though the importation of merchandise forms the leading feature of such a place, the various arts of Mechanics are put invariably into requisition, and are indispensable to render the progress of commercial operations safe. To an inland town, mechanics are equally important as elsewhere. They constitute a large and highly respectable portion of society in counties, but in towns and villages they are almost a leading constituent part of their growth and population.

Davy Crockett's last.—The colonel was present at a splendid route once given by General Green, at Washington, and was induced to dance, or rather attempt to dance, in a quadrille. The figure was intricate and the colonel got off of the trial. Turning to his partner—a laughing, fun-loving girl—he apologized for his error, and remarked, with characteristic drollery of expression, that he wasn't much equated in dancing, although he could stand up to the plain work mighty perpendicular; but, continued he, "when you come to put in the scientific licks, I squat."

A young two year old heifer of the Durham breed, fed chiefly on milk, was killed near Trenton a few days ago, and weighed 750 pounds.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Our express ship from the Savannah Georgian contains three letters from Fort Jupiter, under date of February 13th and 12th. The first states that "on the representation of an Indian negro, a flag of truce had passed between General Jesup and the Indians. The following extract states the assault:

On our getting 28 miles southwest of this, we came near the Indians, (say 200.) They were just going to fire;—a black man begged to go with a flag, saying he knew the Indians would give up. We halted,—a flag was sent,—out came 40. A council or parley was held with Tus-ke-gee, and a sub-chief. The General required them to come in, &c. They talked as usual,—pleaded to suspend hostilities, &c. The General told them at last, he would like to write to the president that his red people were before him, and if they came so near to his camp that he could say so in truth, he would try to get him to allow them to stop in the country, south 28. They said they would go into the hammocks and consult. They did so, and in twenty minutes closed with the terms. They are now to come and encamp 4 miles off with all their people in ten days, (Feb. 20th.)

In another passage we find the following: "Poor creatures, it would be humane to put them in another country; at least, so one would think, for verily there is not an acre of ground between this and Fort Taylor worth two blades of grass. You may rest assured these Indians are not to be whipped in one fight or two fights, nay nor in a dozen, they will never put themselves in a situation to be caught."

VERY IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA

By the Cincinnati, Capt. —, arrived yesterday from Garey's Ferry via Jacksonville, we have received the Courier of that place, from the home journal of which we make the subjoined extracts, confirming the Indian murders at Ocean Pond, but augmenting the number. It will be seen that Mr. Gillett's whole family fell victims to the ferocity of these savages.

In the Cincinnati came passengers five Shawnee warriors on their way to Washington. They are D. McNair, George Williams, J. Daugherty, Black Hook, and George Thomas.

JACKSONVILLE, March 21.

SAD INTELLIGENCE FROM THE INTERIOR.—E. E. Mertz, late a captain in Col. Mill's regiment, brings the following account of the murder of a whole family at the Ocean Pond in Columbia county, about six miles from this, and forty north of Newnansville.

On Friday last, just before sunset, a woman of the name of Rollinson appeared at the Falling Creek settlement on the Suwanee, in great consternation and terror, and said she had seen George A. Gillett killed by an Indian; that she had fled from Ocean Pond, leaving her own child asleep in the house. From Mr. John Pierce, his brother-in-law, Captain M. learned that Gillett's family, wife and four children, and five blacks, a woman and four children, were also all murdered.

Gillett was a cousin of Captain M; and had been a brave antagonist of the savages during the war, until his lamented death. He was a brave man, says Captain M. The Indians, he does not doubt, are scattered over the whole interior. He thinks they are the fugitive Creeks, and that they will depopulate the country, unless the volunteers be again very soon mustered into service. Captain M. thinks though he had pursued this murdering party in vain, with a few neighbours, on worn-out horses, that a single company of well appointed and well supported volunteers rangers, might not only protect the scattered inhabitants of Columbia county, but give a good account of the murderous savages.

MARCH 22.—Steamer John Stoney on her way to Black Creek.—News of the Indian murders confirmed beyond doubt! When shall we again enjoy the comforts of conscious safety!

TROUBLE WITH THE OSAGES

The St. Louis Republican gives an interesting account of a recent difficulty with the Osage Indians.

It appears that a small band of the Osages, 15 or 20 in number, in a state bordering on starvation, came into the settlements in Hates county, No. about 15 miles above the Harmony mission, and applied to one of the settlers, a Mr. Dodge, to buy corn. Dodge ordered them away, the Indians pleaded their extreme hunger and insisted on the purchase, but Dodge warned them, that unless they departed forthwith, the whites would whip them. During the night they killed a number of hogs, &c on the following day, fifteen of the settlers went armed to the Indian camp. As the settlers approached the Indians commenced loading their guns. They were ordered to desist from loading, but the order was disregarded. The whites thereupon fired upon them, and the firing was kept up on both sides until night, when the whites returned home with their wounded, leaving the Indians in possession of the battle-ground. Two of the whites were wounded; the loss of the Indians was unknown. At the time of the encounter the agent of the Indians was on his way to St. Louis in company with one of the principal chiefs of the nation and several braves! On hearing the intelligence he returned instantly to his people with a determination to prevent if possible the further prosecution of hostilities. He also

wrote to Major Kearney for a detachment of troops to prevent the Indians from coming into the white settlements and the whites from going out and attacking the Indians.

SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION—RAIL ROAD BRIDGE DESTROYED

Yesterday, about 2 P. M., and directly after the locomotive, with a train of passenger cars from Columbia had passed the rail road bridge over Valley creek, near Downingtown, and about 33 miles from Philadelphia, that extensive structure (being we believe five spans) was discovered to be on fire; and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that in a few minutes the building was wrapped in one sheet of fire, which could not be stayed by any exertions of the individuals present, and the whole wood work of the bridge was destroyed. The locomotive with the train of passenger cars from Harrisburg, and having the mail, had not reached the bridge when the fire was discovered; consequently the mail was detained until a late hour before reaching the city.—U. S. Gaz.

COURTSHIP.

In a section of our country, where the good people are more remarkable for their honesty and simplicity than for their polished manners, a lad who had arrived at an age when most boys take it into their heads that a wife is indispensably necessary to their happiness, felt, or believed he felt, no matter which, a flame for one of his fair neighbors. Possessing an uncommon share of bashfulness, he could not venture to solicit her heart and hand in person, but prevailed on an elderly brother, who accordingly made a visit, and after yawning a considerable time, turning his back, fearing she might witness his confusion, addresses her: "Could a body get you to have him?" Expecting this question, she modestly replies: "Well I reckon so." He observed, "It isn't me that wants you, it's brother Jacky."

Payment of Debts.—I.—, a country actor, was notorious for his disregard of the laws of *neum and tum*; even when in comparatively opulent circumstances, he never paid any thing without the intervention of John Doe and Richard Roe. A friend once endeavoured to persuade him of the folly as well as the injustice of this. "Sir," said I., with Johnsonian gravity, "whether a man owe any thing or not, is a matter of opinion. no man can possibly be a judge in his own cause; therefore, no sensible man should pay any thing without taking the opinion of twelve indifferent persons upon the merits of the case."

We were yesterday shown a counterfeit \$10 bill purporting to be on the Fulton Bank of New York, and which had been received from the West. The forgery is however not difficult to detect, as no such plate had ever been made use of by the Fulton Bank. The note is also shorter than the original, and has no representation of a steam boat, which the true bills all have. This counterfeit is dated Jan. 9th, 1837.

The dead body of a boy was found, on Tuesday last, floating in the river Susquehanna, opposite Wm. R. Jones' ferry, about 7 miles below Sunbury, in Augusta township, Northumberland county, Pa. A Coroner's inquest was held on it by Coroner Isely, the Jury declared it a case of death by accidental drowning.—The boy was about 10 or 12 years old, of fair complexion, had on a blue round-about, brown vest with one pocket, Beaverteen pantaloons and Jefferson boots nearly worn out.

It will be gratifying to the relatives of the deceased to know that the corpse was decently interred on the burial-ground of Pet. Snyder, near the place where it was found.—The Papers on the Susquehanna will please insert this notice.—Advocate.

VENANGO COUNTY.

The Venango democrat says,—"In no event will Venango county give less than 1000 majority for David R. Porter. He is well known here, and federal abuse and misrepresentation will only render his true character more familiar with the people and increase his vote. It is very probable that his majority will exceed 1300."

ANTI-MASONRY.

The Chambersburg Repository (an opposition paper) has the following significant remarks: "A few of Gov. Ritner's printers, are invoking the spirit of Anti-masonry to secure his re-election; and consequently their own offices. This is displaying more zeal than prudence. If his excellency cannot be sustained on better grounds than that hubbub excitement, his chance for re-election is forlorn indeed."

The Legislature of Ohio adjourned on the 19th ult. The bill passed at the previous session prohibiting the issuing of small bills was repealed, and an effort on the part of the democratic members, to make stockholders individually liable under it, was defeated. The banks immediately commenced throwing out their federal currency. This shows conclusively who are the shill plaster party in the state of Ohio.—Lewis-ton Repub.

The House of Representatives of Ohio, have passed, by a vote of 58 to 6, the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

A Sign.—Some of the opposition editor are particular fond of watching straws to see which way the wind blows, though not always very successful in their atmospheric observation. We have now a sign for them, however, which is more weighty than a straw and is a strong indication of a sinking ship. James Tod, Esq. our Anti-masonic Attorney General, has resigned that office, which is said to be worth about \$4,000 a year, and has accepted a Judgeship the salary of which is \$2,000! There's reason in all things. The Attorney Generalship is depended on the will of the Governor, and when Ritner goes out, the Attorney goes out likewise; but the Judgeship rests upon no such contingency. An election does not defeat that. Mr. Tod, therefore, has done wisely, and the rest of the Ritnerites may draw an inference from the fact as to what will be the result with anti-masonry in October next. Coming events cast their shadows before. Men do not give up to two thousand a year without satisfying and imperative reasons for such a course, and it is but fair to conclude that Governor Ritner's office-holders seeing that his defeat at the next election is inevitable, are glad to house themselves as well as they can before the storm bursts upon them.—Pennysonian.

The Miners Journal, Philadelphia Inquirer, and other federal papers, are attempting to cheer up their friends by stating that the Harrisburg Chronicle, the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, and the Miltonian, which they say were all Wolf papers, are now in favor of Ritner. We do not know but these papers did support Wolf at the last election but we do know, that the Harrisburg Chronicle has since that time passed into other hands and that its course has never been democratic since, but that with both the other papers; it has ever since 1835, been devoted to the service of federalism, the United States Bank, Harrison and Ritner and perseveringly opposed to the democratic party, and its measures. They have been considered as much Ritner papers as the Telegraph and Gettysburg Star. If this is all the encouragement and consolation they can give their friends, they must be in a sad situation indeed.—Keystone.

FEDERAL LIES NAILED!

David R. Porter, not a Lawyer.

We observe that several papers, in noticing the nomination of David R. Porter say that he is a lawyer. This is a mistake. General Porter, as a necessary part of a good education, has doubtless read the elementary works on law, and especially constitutional law, with which we know him to be familiar, but he never was admitted to the bar, and therefore is not a lawyer.

He is a farmer; and one of whom Pennsylvania may be justly proud; among the very first in the State. He has done much to improve the breed of stock, for which he is entitled to and will receive the thanks of every man in the section of country in which he lives. We have been informed that he has within a few years raised and sold some of the finest and most valuable horses ever raised in the state, two of which brought him one thousand dollars each.

It is also asserted that Gen. Porter is a royal arch-mason. This is not true. He has never taken any but the three first degrees in masonry, and has not visited a lodge during the last ten or fifteen years. His connexion with freemasons is not as close or as intimate as Governor Ritner's. There is a wanton disregard of truth and propriety in these reckless charges that all honorable men must heartily condemn.—Keystone.

How to make a Federal.—Take a little Locooco brimstone, an ounce of Antimasonic horror, twenty yards of Masonic Cable-tow, about a grain of Whig arsenic, and a slight sprinkling of Biddle prussic acid—shake them well—and you have a Federal of the real Chameleone breed. If you want him more rank, throw in a little Webb murder.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, April 5, 1838.

The House again took up the bill for the relief of Common Schools, on second reading. To this, an amendment was offered by Mr. Dimmock, (of Sus.) granting aid to Colleges and Academies.

Mr. Chamberlain, (of Cambria) moved to strike out the part relative to Colleges, but it was negatived—Yeas 36, Nays 58.

The amendments was then agreed to—Yeas 64, Nays 11.

Mr. Garretton then moved to insert Females Seminaries, to receive the same aid from the State as the Academies.

Mr. Johnston and Mr. Dillingham supported it with ability, Mr. Stevens opposed it, because he found it would embarrass the bill, but it was agreed to, with only 14 in the negative.

Mr. Garretton then moved again, in a modification shape, the School of Arts—but after some debate, it was again negatived—Yeas 36, Nays 48.

Assent and subscription to doctrinal creeds, often pass for faith and conversion.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR: GEN. DAVID R. PORTER. (OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.)

The following is the committee of Correspondence appointed by the Democratic State Convention for Columbia county:

V. Best,	William Hiler,
Wm. Colt,	E. O. Jackson,
John Rhodes,	S. F. Headley,
B. S. Woolverton,	George Kelchner,
Isaiah Blue,	John Knorr,
John Cooper,	Isaiah Salmon,
Jas. McMahon,	Daniel Fowler,
Hugh McWilliams,	Samuel Cressy,
George Smith,	Stuart B. M. Yants,
Nicholas Gouger,	Henry Peit,
Cornelius Clackner,	Peter Yohe,
Robert M' Cay,	John Keller, jr.
Wm. S. Davis,	Peter Kline,
John Bisel,	Stephen Baldy,
Jeremiah Welliver,	John P. Davis,
Richard Fruit,	Michael Fornwald,
Jacob Swisher,	Sebastian Hower,
C. Thomas,	John Yeager,
E. G. Rickets,	George D. DePay,
Joseph Lemon,	Jacob Sultz,
John Batten,	George Kaufman,
John McHenry,	Robert Moore,
Abraham Young,	Daniel Snyder,
Samuel Roan,	Bernard Rupert,
Isaac Kline,	Daniel Gross,
Iram Derr,	John Robison,
John Lazarus,	Wm. A. Petrikin,
John Dietrich,	Adam Michael,
Daniel Preler,	Wm. Mann,
Elias M'Henry,	John Shuman.

The members of the above committee are requested to meet at the house of John Rhodes, in Danville, on Monday the 16th day of April (being the first day of Court) at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of organizing, &c. April 6th, 1838.

PORTER AND DEMOCRACY. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

The Democratic citizens of the county of Columbia, friendly to the election of Gen. DAVID R. PORTER, the farmer of Huntingdon county, who has been unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania, are requested to assemble in general county meeting on

Monday April 16th, 1838,

after the adjournment of the morning session of the Court, in the Court House in Danville, for the purpose of adopting early and effective arrangements to secure his election:

JOHN RHODES
WM. COLT.
JOHN COOPER,
ISAIAH BLUE,
B. S. WOLVERTON,
V. BEST,
IRAM DERR,
DANIEL SNYDER,
DANIEL GROSS,
JOHN ROBISON,
WM. H. PETRIKIN.

Members of the committee of Correspondence for Columbia county, appointed by the Democratic State Convention. April 6th, 1838.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, as publishers of the "Columbia Democrat" was mutually dissolved on the 17th instant, and all debts due the office for subscription, advertising, &c. are payable to John S. Ingram, who purchased the entire interest of Mr. Mills in the establishment.

JOHN S. INGRAM.

FRANKLIN S. MILLS.

N. B. Payments to either of the hands in the office will be a sufficient discharge to delinquents.

Bloomsburg, March 24, 1838.

NUMBER 321.

The above number will close our connexion with this paper, and all the accounts will be placed in proper hands to enforce speedy collection.—Those who neglect settlement will pay \$2 50 and costs, as we must pursue this course in accordance with our terms, and to answer our immediate necessities. Will our patrons, who are delinquent, oblige us by prompt settlement, and thus continue the reciprocal friendship manifested on both sides. Come, gentlemen "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and we want our wages.

The absence of the Editor again this week, must render as an excuse for all errors which may occur in this number.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

NORTHAMPTON DISTRICT.
J. Miller, P. E.
Sunbury—H G Dill, J W Haughwout.
Hollidaysburg—J Bowen.
Williamsburg—William Butler, G D. Chenoweth.
Lewistown—J Merriken.