

FOREIGN.

The steamer Great Western, Captain Hoakins, which left Liverpool on the 16th July, arrived at New York about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning last, making the trip in about 13 1/2 days. She brought Bristol and Liverpool papers to the 16th and London to the 15th ult.

The Death of Duke of Orleans.—The Prince Royal of France is dead. The intelligence reached London on the 12th June by a pigeon express from Paris. The official account states that on the morning of 9th at half past ten, the Duke of Orleans went to Neuilly, to take leave of the royal family, intending to set off the next morning for the camp of St. Omer. A short distance from Neuilly the horse ran away.

At this moment the duke, to avoid the danger, leaped from the carriage; but unfortunately his spurs, or, as some say, his sword, caught his travelling cloak. This accident caused him to fall, and the Prince received some contusions on the temple and the wrist. A cerebral congestion was occasioned by the shock, and was succeeded by a suffusion on the brain.

Having fainted in the road, his Royal Highness was removed to the nearest house occupied by a grocer, and assistance speedily arrived from the Tuileries.

At half past four, after having received the succours of religion, the prince breathed his last, surrounded by the king, queen, and royal family.

The death of the Duke was subsequently discovered to have been produced by a fracture of the spine.

The accident may prove of immense consequence to the peace of Europe, because France has thus been deprived of an heir apparent to the throne, Louis Philippe of a son, it is highly improbable that the king of the French will live to witness the arrival of his infant grandson at majority, and a regency in France would be an occurrence portentous of the most eventful civil commotions amongst such an excitable people.

The late Duke of Orleans was born at Palermo on the 2d of September, 1810, showing him to have just reached the age of 32 at his death. His mother, Marie Amelie, the present Queen of the French, is daughter of Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies, and whom Louis Philippe espoused at the time he was wandering abroad as plain Duke of Orleans. The departed duke was one of a family of seven children, to whom Marie Amelie has been ever warmly attached. The Duke de Nemours, Louis Philippe's second son, was born at Paris on the 25th of October, 1814.

The Duke married, on the 30th January 1837, a princess of the house of Mecklenburg-Schwern. By this lady, his royal highness has left two sons, the Count of Paris, born August 24, 1838, and the Duke of Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1840.

A duel took place on the morning of the 15th July, in the neighbourhood of Osterly Park, between the Hon. Craven(?) Berkeley, M. D. and captain Boldeo, M. P. Two shots were exchanged—of course without effect.

The House of Commons are about passing a bill to protect Her Majesty from being frightened to death by crazy men, and hump-back boys, and rusty and wont-off pistols. Offenders to be chastised summarily.

A Comical Run on the Bank of England is thus described. In the House of Commons Mr. Hume stated that he had that day made a run upon the Bank of England with a real half sovereign—as a matter of favor had got ten shilling in silver. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, without pausing to ask Mr. Hume what he intended to do with so much cash, quieted the fears of the House by stating that the Mint was hard at work upon silver coin—and that if the honorable members were in a few days to venture a whole sovereign, it was possible he might get change enough to last him the rest of his life.

Tall Walking—Skipper, the celebrated Norwich veteran pedestrian, had nearly accomplished the arduous task of walking fifty miles a day for twenty successive days.

Glasgow papers tells of some operative weavers who returned to Paisley from the United States, and who but a short time had left their country for America.

An invention has been recently brought forward which is calculated to have a vast beneficial effect in filtering, and so purifying all the water for domestic and other purposes to the kingdom. A machine only five feet square has been made to filter the enormous quantity of two millions five hundred thousand gallons every twenty-four hours; and that, too, so thoroughly and effectually that water charged with mud, animalculae, and decomposed vegetable matter, has been produced as bright and pure, and sweet as it originally issued from the spring.

The dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society was held at Bristol on the 13th fr. Everett, the American Ambassador, attended; and the Mayor, in an appropriate speech, proposed his health. Mr Everett made a very happy reply.

A female child, sporting two heads, but other respect perfect, is now exhibiting Chapel street, New road, London.

The Election in France.—The results of the election in France, so far as they are known, appear to be favourable to the government party, which, if it has not added new members to its supporters' will be

enabled to muster at least nearly the same majority as in the last Chamber.

There is nothing new from Spain or Portugal.

Great Fire in St. Petersburg. On the 9th of May a dreadful fire destroyed the old salt works of No-ro-Uolsky, in the government of Perm, the property of the Stroganoff family. The conflagration spread to the extent of 2 1/2 versts, and lasted three days. Besides the salt works, with its immense provisions of all kinds of fuel made for them, from 4,000 to 6,000 inhabited houses connected with the manufactory, a large church, and numerous products of nature, have become the prey of the flames.

From Algiers.—Dates to the 30th June state that the column of Meadean has a second time destroyed the fortifications of fort Boghez. All the surrounding tribes have submitted. It returns with one cannon and some deserters from the regulars of Berkani.

THE MORMON EXPOSURE.

The promised disclosures of General Bennett, recently expelled from Joe Smith's community of Saints, has appeared in the Sangamo Journal of the 8th inst. We have not yet received the number, but we learn from the New York Advertiser, who has been more favored, that Bennett has published a column and a half in which he makes Joe appear as pretty a specimen of the rogue, rascal swindler, profligate and vagabond as need be seen of a summer's day. He charges the great Mormon leader, especially, with the grossest licentiousness, to which 'hundreds of single and married females' have fallen victims, and which was not restrained from assailing even the daughter of Sidney Rigdon, but unsuccessfully, and he promises still further revelations of the most atrocious character. All this must be very edifying to the Saint, but as Bennett must have known these facts sometime ago, it would have been more to this credit to have told them before.

More Mormon Disclosures.—Gen. Bennett having exposed the 'Holy Joe' and his practices with the women, has in turn been exposed himself by the prophet, and; if the latter is to be credited, the General is as great a Lothario among the ladies as the Holy Joe is represented to be. The latter says that Bennett was excommunicated because he was guilty of adultery; that he had a wife and three children living in Ohio when he came among the Saints, but notwithstanding the fidelity that he owed to his wife, he began to pay his addresses to another woman, and, having disgraced one female, he made the attempt upon others, and by the same plausible tale overcame them also. He also attempted to teach that promiscuous intercourse between the sexes was a doctrine believed in by the Latter Day Saints, and that there was no harm in it. Joe, however, detected the General in these practices and pecked him off from the community, to preserve the virtue of the Saints from the contamination of such immoral principles. An affidavit also accompanies this exposure, which the prophet says was made previously to Bennett's statement, in which the General admits that he was never taught anything by Smith contrary to the strictest principles of the Gospel, or of virtue, or of the laws as given by Joe, does not reflect much honor upon his character. Previously to joining the Mormons, he had connected himself with a Methodist Church and became a local preacher—afterwards forsook them joined another sect, forsook that, and was also expelled from a masonic lodge for bad conduct. When Smith communicated to Bennett the fact that he knew he had a former wife, and that the separation was caused by Bennett's bad treatment of her, the General attempted to commit suicide by taken poison, without, however succeeding in his design. If these two respectable individuals continue their exposures, the public will probably do them the justice to believe that neither of them is much better than he ought to be.—*Ledger.*

The Florida murders still continue. On the 7th ult, a party of about 50 Indians came upon the plantation of Captain Robinson, near the Sandy Ford on the Suwanee river. Captain Robinson's three sons and a hired man were ploughing and were shot dead. Capt. R. fled toward the house, but found another party of Indians in the yard. His wife and daughter were butchered and consumed with the house. He rallied the neighbors, but too late. This is the fifth or sixth massacre within a year in the same neighborhood by the same band.

The export of flour last year from the United States to foreign countries was 1,897,501 barrels—a larger amount than has been exported for many years. It is stated in the New York Express as a singular fact, that a very large portion of the hard bread that supplies the shipping of England, and employed in India, is made in New York. The manufacture here is so good and the flour so much lower than in England, that it is shipped to London in bond, from which it is taken for the shipping, thus avoiding the heavy British duties. Formerly, the hard bread biscuit was made round, it is now made square, so as to make much better stowage, which in long voyages is important.

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

"The Removal Bill was taken up late on Tuesday evening in the Senate, and defeated by a decided majority."

So says the Danville Democrat, but by what authority or for what reason, they alone can tell, as so far from the bill being defeated by a large majority, it was not even acted upon at all. It is true that an attempt was made, on the last day of the session to get the bill up, but it was opposed by Senator Headley, and the Danville party, and by the power of a resolution which was smuggled through the senate some days previous to effect this very case, requiring two thirds to take up any local bill, the attempt was defeated. Thus much for the Danville Democrat's statement. It is in character, however, with the whole course the past winter, of those opposed to removal. Misrepresentation was their grand weapon, knowing that truth was death to their hopes. Their ingenuity was strained to the utmost to invent statements as ridiculous and absurd as they were untrue, to prevent the passage of the removal bill, in all of which Senator Headley chimed in with singular harmony and fellow feeling. The tunes were changed however; to suit the occasion. When opposing removal, the upper portion of the county was thinly populated, a large proportion of the land hilly, mountainous, broken and uncultivated, consequently the population never would and never could increase to any extent—that the largest proportion of the population was now and always would be in and around Danville—a majority of the county was opposed to removal, and to cap the climax of their misrepresentations; had it been known that Daniel Snyder would have agitated the removal question he never would have been elected in the county, as no member of the Legislature ever had been or ever would be elected as an avowed removal man, and even went so far as to defy the election of a man in favor of the question. When advocating the division, which we assert was done both by the Berwick and Danville people, the new county would be the finest in the state,—rich in minerals, in agriculture, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, and would eventually be a very populous county.—Thus changing their position as often as was calculated to advance the interest of the division, or opposition to removal. But notwithstanding all their misrepresentations and falsehoods, the bill would have passed the Senate "by a large majority" had Senator Headley fulfilled the pledges given by him, both before and after his election, & during the pendency of the bill before the house of Representatives—that is, called it up, and asked the senate to give it the sanction of law, and to him, and to him only, are the people of the county indebted for the defeat of a bill leaving it to themselves to settle this long vexed question.

The Election this fall in Columbia county will be one of exciting interest to the citizens of the county, at least to that portion of them who are opposed to a division of the county and in favor of a removal, as the Danville & Berwick party have already declared that, that would be the question in the county, and that they could and would elect a man in favor of division. As they have thus flung down the glove of defiance, those opposed to division should not be slow to take it up, and do battle manfully. Their cause is just, and as there is a large majority of the county opposed to division—all that is, therefore, wanting, is union and harmony to make their victory sure. Let this, then be the test question, support no man for the Legislature, under any circumstances who will not unreservedly pledge himself to oppose a division of the county and advocate the removal. It is time that the friends of removal should wake up, and assert their rights manfully at the ballot boxes.

FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"By the way, a portion of the proceedings referred to above, are well-timed and appropriate. Not so with all. The toasts making an unwarrantable attack upon one of the representatives from this district—for the gratification of disappointed ambition—written by a knave and offered by fools—are ill-timed and out of place. We confess we cannot comprehend the motives which induced them to blend a series of personal invective with the hilarity of a nation's jubilee. And if they find pleasure in such conduct, we can only say that we envy not their feelings. Perhaps they may derive their gratification from the couplet, which says—

"Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise."

Berwick Sent.

Mr. Webb;

Being present at the Orangeville celebration, and having responded, with a hearty good will, to the toast referring to the course of our Senator, S. F. Headley, since his election to that important station, I cannot permit the above article to go to the world, without some small notice. Had it not carried upon its face however; evidence of having been written by the Honorable S. F. Headley himself, I do not think that I would have considered it even worthy of attention, (as with the nominal editors of the Berwick Sentinel I have nothing to do,) much less of an answer, through a respectable journal; but as he has thought proper to denounce a large number of his constituents as "knaves & fools" for expressing their disapprobation of his treachery and duplicity, his betraying of confidence reposed in him, his breach of pledges solemnly given before and after his election, for personal pecuniary benefit, it is not only right but proper, that his baseness, in annihilating a whole community, for no other crime than publicly expressing their utter detestation of the character of a man who can thus trifle with the interest of his constituents intrusted to him under the conviction, that a sense of honor, at least, would have compelled him to have made some show of willingness to have fulfilled one, if not more, of the many promises made to secure his election, should be made known to the community. What is the toast which has induced the publication of the above denunciation of some hundred and fifty of as respectable and worthy citizens as the county of Columbia can produce, and to say the least, upon a par for intelligence with either of the some half a dozen editors of the Sentinel, not excepting senator Headley himself? Why, sir it is as follows:—

"S. F. Headley—The Representative who betrays the confidence of his constituents for personal benefit, should be discarded by all honorable men."

Has he done what the toast insinuates? for it makes no assertion. If so, it is not knavery to tell him of it, nor does it constitute a man a fool to know its truth. That he has not forfeited pledges given before and since his election, and that too, in a point, which deeply affected a large majority of his constituents, residing in Columbia county, he dare not deny over his signature. He may do so in private conversation, but if he is innocent let him come boldly before his constituents and deny it, as an honorable man ought to do, and not sneak behind an anonymous paragraph denouncing as "knaves and fools" all who have strong reasons for not only believing, but for dreading the effects of his treachery. He may say that there has been no specific charges publicly made against him, therefore, he has nothing definite to deny or refute.—That he may not have even this hook to hang upon in future, I will place some charges upon this sheet; which if true, and I believe them to be, who will say, that the writer of the above toast, and "those who offered it" are "knaves and fools" for doing so? I then charge Senator Headley with having before his election, for the purpose of securing delegates from removal townships in his favor, pledged himself that should he be elected, to advocate the removal question in this county, as a Senator, as he had always been a removal man, and was one still, and that by so pledging himself, he received the votes of several delegates in the County Convention.

That after his nomination, he pledged himself to several individuals, to secure their vote and influence, that he would advocate the removal.

That during the pendency of the bill in the house of Representatives, leaving the settlement of the removal question to be decided by a vote of the people of the county, he pledged himself to carry it through the senate provided it should pass the house.

That after its passage through the house, he refused to fulfill said pledge, but done every thing he could to prevent its passage in the senate.

That he has betrayed his constituents by introducing, advocating, and urging the passage of a bill erecting a new county out of parts of Luzerne and Columbia, contrary to the expressed voice of a large majority of the inhabitants residing within the limits of the proposed new county, as well as of the county of Columbia generally, which project was advocated by him, more to advance his own personal pecuniary interest than the public good.

These charges, I believe can be sustained, if he thinks not, then let him deny them, and the issue will be fairly before the public and he or I will soon be truly branded with the epithet of "knave or fool"—for if I have made these charges without being able to sustain them, I shall certainly deserve the title, but on the contrary, should I establish their truth, he must submit to be branded with the character of a political "knave," at least, if not of "fool."

Perhaps it may be said that I use strong language toward Senator Headley. Be it so, I am only handing back, however, with a rough hand, it is true, some of the essence of the above, quoted article from the Sentinel, and if the medicine administered, should stir up the bile on the stomachs of those whose happiness consists in "ignorance being bliss," it will teach them "'tis folly to be wise" to that extent as to induce them to believe that all men are "knaves and fools" but themselves. *A Voter.*

"A man avowing his determination to agitate the removal question never can be elected in Columbia county" exclaimed an agent of the "Danville junto" while opposing the removal during the late session of the Legislature. Can this be true, when the names of two thirds of all the taxable inhabitants of the county can be obtained to petitions for a removal? Can it be possible that the Danville junto can dupe and deceive the friends of the removal, and prevent them from uniting on a candidate who will carry out their favorite measure? We cannot nor will not believe it until we see the question fairly tried in the county. That the Danville junto will make it a question this fall, there cannot be any doubt, in fact they have already declared their determination to elect a man opposed to a removal and in favor of a division, and it behooves the friends of removal also to take a stand and go to work with a united force, and show them that they will not be cajoled and duped into the support of any man who will advocate a division, or oppose the removal.

Tremendous Riot—Conflagration and loss of Life in Philadelphia.—On Monday last, the city of Philadelphia was a scene of almost unexampled excitement and Riot.—It was the day appointed for a grand temperance negro procession and festival. The procession was formed at the Hall in Bedford street, about 8 o'clock in the morning, a very great crowd having previously gathered, composed of boys, men and woman, both whites and blacks, to look on the procession. The boys began to shout after the procession, which soon became restless and a fight ensued. Brick bats and other missiles flew in every direction. Broken heads and bloody noses soon became abundant. The procession, after a hard fought contest, gave way and fled in every direction. The fight, however, continued through out the day in various parts of the city.—The military were called out, and several arrests were made. Several men, both black and white were severely injured, and some lives lost. At half past nine in the evening the new Smith's Building being erected for a public Hall, by the rich negro lumberman, Stephen Smith, was discovered to be on fire. It was soon burnt to the ground. At half past ten; the bells again rang for fire. It proved to be the colored Presbyterian Church, in St. Mary street, which was likewise destroyed. Both of which were set on fire by the mob. By this time the negroes had entirely disappeared, not one being to be seen in the streets, and the city became entirely quiet by midnight.

The riot was again commenced on Tuesday morning, by several Irishmen in the vicinity of Walnut street wharf, on the Schuylkill, rushing on a couple of blacks who accidentally made their appearance.—This was a signal for a general gathering, and the mob paraded the streets, chasing and beating every negro who came in their way. The military were again called out,