

not, recovering the use of speech, he burst out with:

"And I have been capable of suspecting, of accusing you of a crime!"

"Do not say any thing more about that," M. le Baron. "The blow did reach my heart, I must confess; but the wound is healed."

"It will ever be in my remembrance," replied the baron; "and since you will not be recompensed in the manner which is so pleasing and exciting to officious zeal, I shall not rest until you have received the justice which is due to your heroism and the many valuable services which you have performed."

A few months after, Joseph received the star of honor from the hands of his colonel, who well knew how to appreciate him, and was soon promoted to the lieutenantancy of the firemen, whom he commanded many years, exciting their warmest affection and adding to their reputation by inspiring them with a noble desire to imitate his example.

Foreign.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Boston on Sunday.

By the arrival we have London papers of the 30th, Liverpool of the 4th, and Paris, Dublin and Havre dates of the 1st instant.

The overland Mail brings intelligence that a treaty had been concluded between the United States and the Celestial Empire, based upon the same principle as dictated that between England and China, in which America will enjoy all the advantages which Great Britain secured.

It is said the British Ministry intend to attack the Irish Repeal movement again.

Mr. Everett the American Minister, is said to have solicited his recall?

The Queen of England, returning to Scotland, was expected to arrive in London on the 3d.

Van Amburg's elephant, last week at Canterbury, being annoyed by a trumpeter in the orchestra, suddenly caught him with his trunk and lifted him up in the air, and then let him fall in the audience. The musician was not hurt.

The Queen of Spain is dying.

The King of France would leave Treport for England, 5th inst.

REPUDIATION DENOUNCED BY THE BRITISH COURT.—It is very commonly rumored in the city; that it is the intention of government to exclude from the Court and from the Ministerial ties parties, all the foreign Ministers or Charges d'Affaires, whose governments have not faithfully fulfilled their engagements with their creditors in this country. Such a proceeding would place the United States representative in a very embarrassing and unenviable position.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE NEAR SUNDERLAND.—Accounts from Sunderland give account of an explosion in a coal pit at Haswell colliery, about ten miles from Sunderland, which has the destruction of ninety-six human beings! It is said that at the time of the accident there were a hundred persons in the pit, and that only three or four have been saved.

The report is confirmed that Bohemia will join the German Customs Union, by way of experiment, for five years.

IRELAND.—O'Connell, whose movements were recorded with a degree of interest not inferior to those of royalty, has left the Irish metropolis for his mountain home.

The great Repeal Banquet to O'Connell and the other state prisoners, took place on the 20th ult., in the Music-Hall, Dublin, a large square building, surrounded with galleries, which were appropriated to the use of the ladies, of whom there were nearly a thousand present. Covers were laid for 960 and nearly that number of gentlemen were present. Mr. Smith-O'Brien filled the chair.

SPAIN.—A letter from Bayonne of the 22d ult. in the Morning Post, announces that a movement on a grand scale had been intended by the Carlists of Navarre; money and munitions of war, along with a large number of printed proclamations, having been for some time past in readiness.

SWEDEN.—Popular disturbances have been occasioned by the rejection of the measure of reform recently discussed in the Diet; and there were riots on the 25th of August. The method of their suppression was curious. The police hired a number of assistants, miners, day labourers and others, all of them tall & powerful men, who mingled with the crowds, and who not only inflicted summary punishment for every attempt to create disturbance, but also arrested the most conspicuous among the rioters. Among the prisoners; fifty six in number, were two opera-dancers.

TIERS' HISTORY.

The leading journals of the French capital furnish some curious particulars of the sort of association entered into for the publication of Mr. Thiers' 'Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire.' A partnership fund amounting to 525,000 francs (£21,900 sterling) was, it seems, provided for the payment of the copyright and expenses, and the society provisionally formed some years ago, was to receive a regular working organization, when the author should have completed his manuscript. The society now, by public act, declares that 'M. Thiers' work being in a very advanced state, the members consider it for their interest at once to begin the publication.' The author has, it is said, already received 320,000 francs on account of his work—which was to be paid at the rate of 40,000 francs for each of the first nine volumes, the tenth and concluding volume entitled him to 140,000 francs. M. Thiers receives then, for copyright 500,000 francs—no less a sum in English money than £20,000.

The present possessions of France in Africa cost her from two to three millions sterling a year, and require an army of 100,000 men. This is surely 'paying too dear for a whistle.'

A poor woman of Altona, has recently come into possession of a fortune of £1,500,000, by the death of his brother who died lately at Demerara.

ARRIVAL OF THE

GREAT WESTERN.

The lucky steamship, the Great Western arrived at New York about 11 o'clock, on Saturday night Oct. 25, having left Liverpool on the 12th. There seems to be very little news.

The King of the French arrived at Wind sor.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

Portsmouth, Tuesday.

So soon as daylight broke this morning a steamer with French colors hoisted, was seen at anchor at Spithead, and three others were reported a long distance off under steam. The steamer at anchor weighed anchor and proceeded to join those in the offing. At six a. m. the Admiralty flag was hoisted on board the Victory, which was saluted immediately by all ships in commission at Spithead and St. Helen's. A salute of 19 guns was also fired in honor of the arrival of the French Ambassador, the Count St. Aulaire. As the haze cleared off the ship at Spithead appeared dressed out in their gayest flags, and in the most conspicuous position were placed the French flags. The French squadron were now seen approaching St. Helen's, going at a slow rate, viz: the Gomer, with the French standard at the main, an English ensign at the fore, and a French Ensign at the mizen. The Caiman the Fulon, and the Elan steamers were attended by the beautiful yacht brig the Riene Amelia, each dressed out similar to the Gomer, with the exception of the French standard. As the French squadron approached the five frigates stationed at St. Helen's they all hoisted French ensigns at the main, manned their yards, and saluted respectively as the Gomer passed; these salutes were returned by the Caiman and Fulon and Elan, and the Riene Amelia. Last Yarrowburgh's yacht, the Kestral, and several others of the Royal Yacht Club vessels, also saluted, and were gallantly decorated with colors. The flag of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley was shifted into the Queen, and the French Royal standard appeared flying at the main top gallant mast head of the St. Vincent (both these three deekers and three brig at anchor fired salutes as his Majesty passed through Spithead the French steamers only going at a quarter speed allowed the numerous yachts, and French yacht to keep company. They entered the harbour in the same line of sailing, the Gomer taking the lead. When at the mouth of the harbour the King's battery fired a Royal salute from the twenty four pounder; and the platform battery also fired a salute, which the Fulon and Riene Amelia again returned. On shore the town was all commotion.

At an early hour, at seven, the Grenadier companies of the 59th and 76th Regiments, accompanied by the band of the former regiment, and commanded by Major Hoven den, appeared on the parade and were inspected by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Henry Parker; they then proceeded to Gosport, where they were joined by a company of the 17th Regiment, composing a guard of honor of nearly 300 men. The marine, and a portion of other troops, likewise, went over to Gosport, to do duty at the Railway and Victualling Yard. At twenty minutes past nine, the French steamer came into the harbor, and on entering, Louis Philippe was plainly distinguishable from the numerous officers in splendid uniform by whom he was attended at the after part of the quarter-deck of the Gomer. Thousands of persons crowded the King's bastion, the lines facing the sea, the platform battery, and Victoria pier, to witness his approach; and the long, loud and vociferous cheering, with which the people greeted the French King, was courteously acknowledged by his Majesty repeatedly bearing his head, and bowing to the assembled multitude. The Victory was dressed in colors, and had the Admiralty flag at the main, and French at the foot.

The Port Admiral, being unable, from the

state of his health, to go afloat, the duty of waiting on his Majesty therefore devolved on Admiral H. Parker, C. B.

FRANCE.

The King, prior to his departure from Eu, for Treport and England, issued an ordonnance dated Eu, Oct. 4, granting a pardon to fifty political prisoners, mostly belonging to the Republican party,—including several who have been condemned to imprisonment or transportation for various periods of from six or twenty years.

The French opposition papers attribute this act as fear, and are quite furious about the King's visit to England. The Monitor of Tuesday, publishes a list of the political prisoners who have been set at liberty in consequence of the amnesty granted by the King, by the royal ordonnance issued from the Chateau d'Eu on the 4th instant. The total number of persons liberated is fifty. Of these M. Dupuy and two others were implicated in the attempt made by Queenisset on the life of the King; Bouffé; and six others, in Prince Louis Napoleon's descent on Boulogne. The principal political prisoners now remaining in the state prisons of France are Prince Louis Napoleon, who convives at Ham, and M. Blanqui, who were implicated in the affair of the 12th and 13th of April, 1839.

FRIGHTFUL INUNDATION IN SWEDEN.

Letters from Stockholm of the 24th ult. represent nearly all the Swedish provinces to have suffered severely from inundation, but in the greatest degree the country bordering on the river Roeyo, which rose thirteen feet in less than an hour rushing in torrents upon the large village of Konradslout and its environs, which were submerged; sweeping away all the houses and factories, and 22 windmills, and in fact leaving nothing but a mass of ruins. About 500 persons are said to have perished, and the loss of property is estimated at 800,000 rix dollars, \$1,200,000 francs. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers have been opened at Stockholm, at the head of which stands the names of the King and Queen, with considerable contributions annexed.

MILLERISM AT ITS CLIMAX.

The 22d of October being generally received the followers of Father Miller and Brother Himes, as that on which the world was to be destroyed, the excitement accordingly reached its climax at the time designated. For several days before it had been rising in intensity. Parents deserted their families—people closed their stores, gave away their goods, threw their valuables into the streets, and were guilty of every species of wildness and insanity that could well be imagined—so much so, indeed, that in some cases, the aid of the police had to be invoked to preserve the peace. On Monday, the great body of those deluded people went forth into the open country, to be prepared for the change which was to come upon them. To hills on the western side of the Schuylkill were selected by many, and a number of encampments or bivouacs were to be seen within the range of a few miles, where the utmost excitement was exhibited. The night, however, was cold and wet—the watchers generally without food or shelter, and as the natural consequence of such exposure, the following day found great numbers overcome by indisposition. The old people and the infants particularly, suffered severely, & it is more than likely that the result of this insane proceeding will be the death of many. The credulous having thus failed once more, the Millerites are returning slowly and feebly to their accustomed avocations—such of them, at least, whose heads have not been completely turned; but it is to be presumed, as a matter of course, that the announcement will soon be made that a mistake has again been committed as to the day, and that the old routine is to be repeated. While so much of credulous ignorance is exhibited, there will be no lack of cunning rogues to take advantage of it, for no doubt can exist that it has been turned to profit already. The supply, in this matter, as in others, is in proportion to the demand, and if people are eager to be imposed on the impostor will not be wanting.—*New London Advocate.*

A CURIOSITY.

We were shown the other day a handful of peas, in the pod, one or two pods of which appeared quite dry and suitable to plant, which were raised from peas picked in July from vines which had grown and borne a large quantity of this delicious vegetable between that date and the middle of the preceding April. This second crop was quite thrifty, and a boarding house in this city was several times supplied from it with peas for the table. We doubt whether a spot of land can be found which will exhibit a like degree of fecundity. The seed was a mixture of the common and marrowfat pea.—*New London Advocate.*

RAILROAD IRON.

The manufacture of railroad iron is successfully carried on at the Mount Saroga works, near Cumberland, Md. The Company have two large smelting furnaces in blast, connected with a large rolling mill, have eight or nine puddling furnaces in full operation, with which they are making railroad and other iron at a rapid rate.

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1844.

Remember the Printer.

WHEAT, CORN, RYE, BUCK WHEAT, OATS or WOOD, will be received for debts due us for subscription.

Also, a few bushels of POTATOES, if delivered soon.

From those who have promised Lumber, inch and inch and a quarter pine boards will be received if delivered soon.

THE WEATHER.

The weather throughout the fall, thus far with two exceptions has been very fine for the gathering of the fall crops. On the 20th of September, we had a snow storm, which fairly covered the ground with a white mantle, and on Wednesday last, we had a continued snow throughout the day, although it melted as fast as it fell, leaving no traces behind except cold weather.

For several weeks, our paper has been almost exclusively devoted to political matter, which has rendered it, not as interesting to the miscellaneous reader as we could have wished, the election, being now over, we shall have more time, and more space in our columns to devote to them, and we shall endeavor hereafter to make amends for the past, and make our paper as interesting, to say the least, as those of our neighbors.

THE ELECTION.

As the election in this State and Ohio took place, yesterday, (Friday) and that of New York, is to be held on Tuesday, we hope to be able to give the results of them in our next.

THE GRAND DESIGN.

A correspondent at Alton, says the New Bedford Bulletin, after stating that the recent murder of Joe Smith had been followed by a dispensation of his followers, gives the following interesting items:—Mrs. Joe Smith, it is said, has lost all confidence, (if she ever had any) in the Mormon faith. She will soon retire to some secure situation, undoubtedly the richest lady in the West. Joe had been amassing money for several years past, for the purpose of eventually going to Jerusalem, intending to issue a proclamation calling in the Jews, over whom he was to be head all the return of Christ upon the earth—which event he believed would take place forty five years from 1844.

With reference to this expedition he was crowned 'King of Israel' in 1844, by the Council of Fifty, denominated the 'Ancient of days.' The fifty were all sworn to secrecy. I had the fact from one who assisted at the coronation—divulged since Joe's death. This was the Prophet's grand design; and had it been generally known, would, perhaps, have saved our State from the disgrace and infamy of perpetrating so foul a murder. This fact affords a key to certain movements of the Prophet, which are otherwise wholly inexplicable.

Great Advantages of Steam and Rail Roads.—In 1773, the first stage coaches were established between Philadelphia and New York, going through in two days, with a fare of four dollars for each passenger, the distance is accomplished in five or six hours, and at the same fare!

The inauguration of Governor of Ohio, in December next, will present a novel scene. The robes of office will be transferred from son to sire—from Democrat to Whig—acting Governor Bartley (the son) will give place to Governor Burley elect (the father.)

FIRE IN PROVIDENCE.

It will be seen that there has been a most destructive fire in Providence. The Theatre, and some other buildings are swept away; but what is of much greater consequence, the elegant painting and machinery used by Dr. Lardner in his lectures, valued at \$15,000, and Russell's Planetarium, worth quiet as much, were burnt.

The New York Express states that the report of charges having been brought against the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and their reference to a committee, is entirely false.

From the Daily Keystone Extra of Tuesday,

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION!

EXPLOSION OF THE LUCY WALKER: GO TO SKILED & WOUNDED!

The Louisville Morning Courier of the 24th inst. furnishes us with the following account of a most heart-rending catastrophe:

It is with feeling the most acute & painful that we record the following fearful disaster, and the loss of so many valuable lives. The steamboat Lucy Walker, Capt. Vann, left this place for New Orleans yesterday, crowded with passengers. When about four or five miles below New Albany and just before sunset, some part of her machinery got out of order, and the engine was stopped in order to repair it. While engaged in making the necessary repairs, the water in the boilers got too low; and about five minutes after the engine had ceased working, her three boilers exploded with tremendous violence, and horrible and terrific effect.

The explosion was upwards, and that part of the boat above the boilers was blown into thousands of pieces. The U. S. Snag-boat Gopher, Capt. L. B. Dunham, was about two hundred yards distant at the time of the explosion. Capt. Dunham was immediately on the spot, rescuing those in the water, and with his crew rendering all the aid in his power. To him we are indebted for most of our particulars. He informs us that the Lucy Walker was in the middle of the river, and such was the force of the explosion, that parts of the boilers and the boat were thrown on shore. Just after the explosion, the air was filled with human beings—fragments of human beings—men were blown up fifty yards, & fell with such a force as to go entirely through the deck of the boat. Another was cut entirely in two by a piece of the boiler. We have heard of many such heartrending and sickening incidents.

Before Capt. Dunham reached the place where the Lucy Walker was, he saw a number of persons who had been thrown into the river, down. He however saved the lives of a large number of persons by throwing them boards and ropes, and pulling them on his boat with hooks. Immediately after the explosion, the ladies cabin took fire, and before it had been consumed, she sunk in twelve or fifteen feet water. Thus is presented the remarkable circumstance of boat exploding, burning & sinking, all in the space of a few minutes. The screams and exclamations of the females, and those who were not killed, is represented as distressing and awful. We believe none of the females on board were injured—some however, may have been drowned. The books of the boat were destroyed, and of course it will be impossible ever to ascertain the names of or the number of those killed.

There were at least fifty or sixty persons killed or maimed, and fifteen or twenty wounded, some dangerously. Capt. Dunham left the wounded at New Albany, all of whom were kindly and well cared for by the hospitable and humane citizens of that town. Captain Dunham deserves the thanks of the community for his humane & vigorous exertions to save the lives of, and his kindness and attention to the sufferers. He stripped his boat of every blanket, sheet, and every thing else necessary for their comfort.

Mr. John Hixon and Mr. Henry Bebee, passengers on the Lucy Walker, deserve notice for their coolness and their efficient exertions in saving the lives of drowned persons.

COUNTERFEIT SOVEREIGNS.

The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from London, exposing a new and highly dangerous counterfeit sovereign, so closely resembling coinage at the British Mint that even the die-sinker himself was deceived by it. It is composed of copper and gold, half and half, gilt but on cutting open the edge the redness of the copper becomes visible. The dots on the field 'Or' in that quarter of the shield containing the single lion, are more distinct, being crossed or further assunder than in the real coin. The counterfeit is believed to be made for circulation in the United States.

The Van Buren (Ark) Intelligencer, of October 6th, says:

'We learn from a gentleman just from Texas, that the inhabitants of the northeastern portion of Texas are suffering greatly for want of provisions, and that the water in that region has almost totally failed. Large numbers of emigrants are returning through this place, to Missouri, that went out last winter and spring.'

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1844

STATES	Electors	Time of holding Elections.
	1844	
Ohio	23	November 1
Pennsylvania	26	1
Maine	9	4
New Hampshire	6	4
Connecticut	6	4
Virginia	17	4
Georgia	10	4
Mississippi	4	4
Kentucky	12	4
Indiana	12	4
Illinois	9	4
Missouri	7	4
Michigan	5	4
Arkansas	3	4
North Carolina	14	4
New York	36	5
Tennessee	6	5
Louisiana	13	5
New Jersey	7	5 6
Rhode Island	4	6
Massachusetts	12	11
Maryland	8	12
Alabama	8	11
Vermont	6	11
Delaware	3	12
South Carolina	9	1*

*By the Legislature. The States in *italic* voted for Van Buren in 1840.

Kickapoo Copper.—The Galena Gazette says: It reports concerning the late discovery of copper ore above Prairie du Chien, referred to in our last, he not exaggerated, that section of country will soon excite the attention of great numbers of mining adventurers. The specimen of the ore left at this office has excited much attention, and is pronounced superior to any thing of the kind heretofore seen by most of those who have examined it. The remark is pretty general that there must be more of such mineral in the vicinity. The country is represented as being broken, abounding in high hills and clear springs of water.

MORMONISM ABROAD.

Mormonism has made considerable progress in Scotland. At a meeting of the faithful in Glasgow last month, some five hundred were present, all in morning for the prophet, Joe Smith. The Scotch Mormons Conference embraces eighteen churches.

EARTHQUAKE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

On Tuesday morning last a very perceptible shock of an earthquake was experienced in the town of Alden, Albion, Alexander, Attica, Batavia, Bethany, Darien and Elba.

A gentleman from Albion states that about 8 o'clock in the morning, while he was at breakfast, something seemed to strike the side of the house, jarring it all over, rattling the dishes on the table. The sound then passed on with a deep rumbling noise like a car passing over a railroad. At the west end of the town, a large brick house was cracked through in the centre, and some of the stones in the abutments of the canal fell out.

Mr. Pollett, assistant postmaster at Batavia, says the shock was felt there at 7 minutes past 8, and lasted about two seconds.

A gentleman from Elba estimates the duration of the shock in that place at half a minute, and describes it as hard enough to jar open several doors. It came apparently from the southwest and passed to the northeast.

THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

This office at Washington, where letters are opened and read, (the owners of which cannot be found,) that cannot be rewarded according to address, is full of curious interest. A writer in the Baltimore Sun says the amount of money found in such letters is very great. The sum received during the quarter ending the 30th of September last, is \$1470; but how much of this amount is counterfeit is not yet ascertained. In every case where money, good or bad, (or other valuables) is found in letters, it is carefully re-enclosed and sent to the Post Master of the place whence it was transmitted, with direction to that officer to use every effort in finding the writer of the letter, to whom he should deliver it, and obtain a receipt. In this way, about nine-tenths of the amount reverts annually to the owners. If the owner cannot be found within forty days, it is again returned to the Department, where it remains subject to the order of the owner at any subsequent period.

EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

A trial in the Supreme Court, New York, has just closed, in which Allison B. Ideson was charged with the ruin of a young girl of 14, who was placed as an inmate in his family, and who was entitled to his protection. The jury in this case, although charged by the court that they could bring in for loss of services, marked their sense of the transaction by returning a sealed verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$2500.