



LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR
BLOOMSBURG.
SATURDAY MORN., AUG. 11, 1849.

Democratic Candidate
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. GAMBLE,
OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

The State of Europe.

The forcible occupation of Rome by the French, constitutes a point in the great drama of European affairs, at which we can pause to take a retrospect of the past. About sixteen months have elapsed since the tornado of Revolution began its march over the opposite Continent. It triumphed suddenly, and in appearance, completely in France. Belgium and Holland were saved from it by the prompt yielding of their monarchs. In England it exerted its strength in vain against the bulwark raised by the love of the middle classes for religion and commercial prosperity. In Spain the iron hand of military chiefdom stayed its violence. Its distant howls alone reached the Russian autocrat, and his neighbors to the North. In the central regions of Europe, in Italy, Germany, and Hungary, it still rages with more or less fury.

As some of our readers may not have paid much attention to the details of these events, a short summary of the facts explaining the position of the parties, may not be unacceptable.

Europe may be now divided into four prominent groups. England, holding herself aloof from the contest raging around her, is quietly devoting her attention to the arts of peace. By a repeal of the restrictions on the entry of foreign ships into her ports, she hopes to extend her commerce.

The contest of the Pope for the regal power attached to his episcopal office, forms the political centre around which the second group may be arranged. The Romans, not long ago, proclaimed a Republic, and their ecclesiastical ruler fled for protection to the King of Naples. That monarch, in concert with the other great Roman Catholic powers, France, Austria and Spain, resolved on reinstating Pius IX. by force of arms. The court of Portugal, though Romanist, has had the wisdom to remain neutral. The King of Sardinia, after his defeat by the Austrians, against whom he had declared war in order to free his brother Italian of Lombardy and Venice, from their foreign yoke, abdicated his crown, and his successor has been forced to remain idle, and no doubt, severely favors the designs of the Pope. The King of Naples had also a direct interest in his restoration, for he was at war with his own subjects in Sicily, and feared the aid and encouragement the Roman Republic, if established, might give them. The minor sovereigns of Italy are mere instruments of Austria, as they have been expelled from their petty principalities, and look to her for a restoration. The French President, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, suspected of a design to create himself Emperor, and therefore anxious to gain the support of the Catholic clergy, and the friendship of Austria, has also taken part with the Pope against the Roman Republic.

Troops of France, Austria, Naples and Spain, have invaded the Roman territory, and the Republic is now at an end. It remains to be seen what arrangements will be made to regulate the relations of the Pope to his subjects.

The third group is composed of the German States. Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, seem quiet spectators of events, which however, most interest them, as the sovereigns of the two former countries hold territory subject to the German Empire, and the King of Prussia, who is about to assume the imperial crown of united Germany, is a member of the Swiss Confederacy, in right of his sovereignty over one of its Cantons. In Germany itself, an attempt was made by its Parliament to unite all its various kingdoms and principalities into one great Empire. The plan proposed, displeased a large majority of the Sovereigns, and they refused to recognize the Parliament and withdraw their deputies. The remainder divided itself into two portions, one of which still claimed to act for the German nation, while the other proclaimed a Republic in Southern Germany. The former seems to have died a natural death, and the Republic has been defeated and driven away. Meanwhile the King of Prussia, in concert with other German monarchs, has proposed a Constitution for the Empire, which seems likely to receive the support of a large majority of both princes and people. By it the King of Prussia is to be named hereditary Emperor of Germany, but many of the rights of the minor Sovereigns are to be left untouched. The New State will be rather a Confederacy than a united Monarchy. To this plan, however, it is said the two leading Catholic States, Bavaria and Austria, refuse to assent, as they are unwilling to become subordinate to a Protestant Sovereign, to be merged in North Germany, and surrender the right each claims for its sovereignty to aspire to the imperial dignity, which was formerly elective.

In the North of Germany, Denmark possesses the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The inhabitants, being principally Germans, wish to be united to the German Empire. The King of Russia swears their revolt, and this has led to a war between him and the Danish King, who, it is said, will, if pushed to extremities, be aided by Sweden and Prussia. This petty dispute is about to be arranged. It has attracted some notice in America, because of the proceedings of our Government to prevent the arming, in our ports, of the Steamer "United States" purchased by the Germans, to act as a war steamer against the Danes.

The fourth, and most interesting group, centres around Hungary. The Emperor of Austria is King of Hungary; but Hungary is independent of Aus-

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Our readers will learn with regret the intelligence of the brutal attack upon Mr. Madison, of Marion county. We understand the cause to have been this: Mr. Madison and Dr. R. M. Byrne were riding together past the plantation of Barleson, and witnessed some inhuman treatment of the field hands by himself and his overseer, Meadows.—The brutes had caused a woman to be torn in pieces by their dogs. Barleson and Meadows were afterwards indicted for his cruelty by the Grand Jury of their county, and seem to have resolved upon revenge. They accordingly waylaid Mr. Madison, near Orange Springs, as he was riding home, attended by a servant, killed him to the ground with a club, stabbed him in several places, and left him for dead. The servant escaped, and procured assistance. Mr. Madison afterwards revived sufficiently to make a deposition before a magistrate, but relapsed into insensibility, and is not expected to live. His skull was fractured in three places, from one of which the brain protruded. By yesterday's mail, we learn that Barleson has been seen in a hammock in that neighborhood, which has since been carefully guarded.

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We regret to say, that at a place and on an occasion, so solemn and sacred, as the tented grove—consecrated to the worship of Almighty God—there were congregated some disorderly persons, who were guilty of improper conduct. We however rejoice to know, that the violators of Law—either of the land or for the Government of the Meeting—were rigidly punished. Several had to pay their fines, and one customer was consigned to the keeping of Sheriff Hayman, for an assault upon one of the Ministers.

Throughout the duration of the meeting, the managers strove to preserve order, and after affectionately cautioning offenders against violating the rules, were prompt to meet out to them the penalties of the violated law in such cases made and provided, and for which they deserve the thanks of every friend of civil and religious liberty in this entire community.

James Buchanan.

This great and excellent man, the pride and boast of the democracy of Pennsylvania, and the honor and ornament of the world, now in the retirement of private life, recently made a visit to the Bedford Springs, where he was offered and declined a public dinner, by the never courteous democracy of Bedford county, has just returned to the pleasant shade of his own peaceful home at WILKESBARRE. We both admire the man and respect his worth. May his repose be pleasant as it most necessarily be, until the country will again call into her service the commanding talents and towering genius of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

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Col. E. W. HURRICK, the able editor of this sterling Democratic Journal, has retired from the establishment, and intends shortly to assume the conduct of the Lutheran Observer, and the management of the Book printing concern in Baltimore. Mr. Hurrick is one of our very best efforts in the State, and most efficient democrats, and we part from him with deep regret. Capt. Geo. SANDERSON, late Editor of the American Volunteer, and democratic Post-master at Carlisle, is his successor, and as he possesses both the talent and experience to do justice to the Intelligencer, we wish him every success.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Something Strange.

Mr. Editor:—

The fast is over, and the people may now reasonably expect the pestilence to cease its ravages. A whole nation whose dominions extend from Atlantic to Pacific, from Lake to Gulf—the terror of whose arms is feared by the most powerful—a nation that acknowledges no superior, and yields to no earthly strength—whose influence for good has been felt almost from the rising to the setting of the sun, and whose example is being imitated far and wide; such a nation, assembled in groups, has been seen "clothed in sackcloth and ashes." Its citizens have deeply felt their sinfulness and unworthiness before their Heavenly Father. With the Publican of old, they have smitten their breasts and with one united voice they have said, "O! Lord have mercy on us sinners." They have prayed: "O! Almighty Sovereign of the universe, who called the mountains into existence, who commanded and they stood fast, in thee and in thee only do we put our trust. Spare, O! spare us from the pestilence that stalketh abroad at midnight and that wasteth at noonday."

No doubt their prayers have ascended as sweet incense before the Lord, and why may we not look for them to be answered. Nay, is it not our duty firmly to believe they will be? "Wherever two or three are gathered together in my name" says Christ, "there will I be to grant their requests." But here were not only two or three, but a whole nation, millions of human beings prostrated in the dust of humility, earnestly begging the same blessing.

But is it not a little strange that all this should be done just to get rid of the Cholera, and that too, at a time when there is a far worse disease among us. Why it is only a few months since the first case of cholera occurred in the United States; but the disease to which I refer, has for centuries cursed our nation and the world. The former only deprives its victims of a few years of toil and trouble in the world; but the latter ruins their reputation, strips them of their wealth, beggars their wives and children and after laying their bodies in an ignominious grave, sends their souls to everlasting punishment. The victims of the one amount only to a few hundred, but those of the other, have, for the last twenty years, been thirty thousand annually.

But no fast is instituted for the purpose of soliciting divine interposition against such a curse. No day is recommended by the President, "as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer." No business on the Public Works is stopped. No nation is clothed in sackcloth, and no national prayer is offered up in behalf of the poor drunkard. But on the contrary, when some philanthropic spirits endeavored to devise means by which they might rescue him from his deplorable condition, the great mass of the people with one voice proclaimed against them, "Masonry," "political hobby," are names by which they were wont to stigmatize their praiseworthy designs. Among their most strenuous opposers too, were found some of "Stos's warriors." I say these things, Mr. Editor, appear strange to

A SON OF TEMPERANCE.

(From the Savannah Georgian, Extra, July 35.)

From Florida—Further Indian Outbreaks.

By passengers on the Florida boat arrived this morning, 10 o'clock, we learn that a further outbreak of the Indian was made at Charlott's Harbor, on the Gulf coast, nearly simultaneous with that on Indian river—so near that the expresses from East and West met at Tampa.

The Indians, some fifteen or twenty in number, came in at the trading store at the mouth of Pease Creek, at the head of Charlott's Harbor, and inquired for Mr. Kennedy, the principal in the establishment.—He being absent they killed the clerk and another man, and wounded several others, among them women—plundered the store, set fire to it, and burned it to the ground.—They then despoiled with their plunder, and drove off with them a number of cattle.

No suspicions of hostility were entertained by the inhabitants, who were, of course, entirely unprepared for an attack, or for defence. An express was sent to Tampa, and the officer in command immediately despatched one of the two companies at that post to give protection to those of the settlers in the neighborhood of the depredations. There was not a sufficient available force to pursue the Indians into their recesses.

The greatest alarm and confusion prevails

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A Fine Letter.

The following handsome letter was written by Col. Samuel Black in reply to an invitation from the citizens of Bedford, Pa. to partake of a public dinner, while he should stay in that place. It is certainly a fine and spirited specimen of epistolary composition.—

Bedford Springs, July 20, 1849.

Gentlemen:—I respectfully decline your warm hearted and generous invitation.

In denying myself this deep pleasure and high honor, I am subjecting myself to no common self denial. To associate with you in the usual intercourse of life, is an exceeding pleasure. Need I undertake to measure, with words, the large recompense of delight, it would be mine to enjoy, in this contribution of signal hospitality?

In leaving "the comforts and endearments of home," I was but one of many thousands whom Pennsylvania dedicated to the service of our country. I trust we are all contented with the reward of approbation every where bestowed. Next to the patriotism which carries a soldier to the field, the approval of the good, the virtuous and the true, is the high impulse of action. He is less than a man in his best elements of ornament, who does not appreciate, gratefully, such kindness as yours.

Fidelity to the principle, and firm attachment to truth, for its own sake, distinguish the Democracy of Bedford County. To them the unity and union of the party, now so well established in Pennsylvania, should be a rejoicing exultation. No compromise with expediency embarrasses the free and fearless proclamation of our faith. The resolutions of the Pittsburg Convention commend themselves to every lover of bold and radical truth. Progress on to that perfect equality for which the longings of the true hearted have sighed, for ages more onward "like a giant refreshed with sleep." Monopolies special privileges "and every several sorrow" of unsound legislation count already the number of their days. The wrongs under which the earth and the earth's children have groaned, until groaning became chronic, wilder like willed winds upon a goody farm.

The first struggle after the disaster of last year is approaching. Our hearts and energies must go together in the contest. Our candidate, Mr. Gamble, is a man to whom all can gather with an unflinching good will. The voice of victory is already heard in the harmony with which, from every portion of the State, the union of the Democracy is proclaimed by the people.

Past differences have perished, and we are one. On the 2d Tuesday of October the time will give it proof.

Graciously, and always truly,
SAMUEL W. BLACK.

To May, S. H. Tate, A. J. Sansom, Dr. S. D. Scott, H. Duff, and others.

Sullivan County.

A correspondent of the Muncy Luminary gives the following account of affairs in Sullivan county upon the subject of removal. He says:—

It is well known that a bill passed the last session of the Legislature, appointing Commissioners to review and relocate the Seat of Justice of Sullivan county. The 3d Section of said bill provides as follows:—

"If the said Commissioners shall deem it expedient to change the location of the Seat of Justice of said county of Sullivan, they are hereby required to appraise the damages that he alleged to have been sustained by S. Myler and his assigns in consequence of said removal and the amount or amounts so found due, if any, to be certified by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Sullivan county, who shall enter the same of record, with all the rights, remedies and effects of a Judgment against the said county of Sullivan."

Under this act, the Commissioners, Messrs. Jessup, Broadhead and Irish, met at Millstown, on the 20th of June, received the oath, and proceeded to view the county and hear the arguments in favor of or against the different proposed locations.—Michael Meyler, then filed a claim for damages, viz.—\$13,729 64, and made oath to the same, but did not give any of the items. The agents for the people asked for a Bill of Items that they might know how this enormous sum was made up. Mr. Myler plead out of time, &c., that he could not do it then.—Therefore, the Commissioners adjourned to meet at Wilkes-Barre on the 24th of July, at which time and place they met, and this bill was laid before the people, with intimations from a certain quarter that the law forced its allowance.

The party favorable to removal, petitioned for an adjournment, in order to give time and opportunity to rebut and examine the said claim, which was strongly opposed by the anti-removal party, viz.: Mr. Meyler and the Ex-Hon. John Richter Jones. The adjournment was however granted to the 2nd of October, to meet at Cambria on the Tanipike near Columbus.

Iron Manufacture in Kentucky and Ohio.

There are, according to Hunt's Merchant Magazine, thirty-three iron furnaces in Ohio and Kentucky, that is to say twenty-two in Ohio and eleven in Kentucky, which yield an aggregate of 56,000 tons of pig metal, each year. There are also a number in Tennessee and Illinois, which yield a considerable amount of metal.

Much the largest portion of the Ohio and Kentucky metal, is disposed of at the Cincinnati market, and it is very seldom that the supply is more than adequate to the demand. The amount consumed in Cincinnati alone, is estimated 22,000 tons, for which \$260,000 or thereabouts is annually paid.

John A. Gamble.

The nomination of this gentleman as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is well received by the Democracy of this State. The entire press has endorsed his nomination by merited tributes to his capacity, integrity and worth. The nominations are, that in the coming contest, the Democracy will rally to his support with a zeal which cannot but redeem the State. His capability for the duties of the office are unquestioned, and taxpayers in his election will have a guarantee that the important branch of the State Revenue, the public works, so capable of mismanagement, will be carefully guarded from the abuse so liable to creep in. We predict for him an old fashioned Democratic majority.—Prod. Rep.