

the catastrophe. Every thing was done which could be done in these circumstances to avert danger. No one supposed it possible that the rock above would prove so firm, or that it would split suddenly or in a mass.

Only a few of the workmen, of whom there are nearly four hundred employed in the mines, had gone in on Monday morning, when Mr. Clarkson, the superintendent, discovered the ominous appearance, and immediately set some hands to work in propping up the slate. On coming out of the mines about 8 1/2 o'clock, he met Mr. John Hosié, (who is well known on the Croton water works as one of the ablest masons, and who has been in the Hudson and Delaware Canal Co's employment for about a year, preparing himself to take charge of the new mines to be opened below Carbondale,) and told him that he had better wait till he could go with him, and they would examine the mines together.

Mr. Hosié went on, however, into No. 2, intending to join Mr. Clarkson presently, and had proceeded about a mile when instantly the mountain over his head descended with an awful crash of every thing which opposed its progress, and shot down over him, filling up the road with crushed coal and bending him double, leaving not a foot of space between the solid mass above and the crushed coal below. The distance descended was the height of the mine, or from six to eight feet. So great was the pressure of the air that it produced a painful sensation as if some sharp instrument had been thrust into the ears. All was total darkness, every light in the mine being instantly extinguished. Ever and anon the thunder of the falling masses roared through the caverns. After waiting a suitable length of time for the rocks to cease falling, Mr. Hosié began to remove the loose material around him and to creep. He tried one way and it was closed. He then proceeded in the other direction; and after nine hours of incessant toil, creeping through loose coal and slate, and squeezing himself past obstacles, he made his way into the open mine. Here he tried to strike a light, but his matches had become damp and would not ignite. He then felt around him and discovered by the direction of the railway that, instead of making his way out, he had gone further into the mine, and was cut off from a return by the mass which had settled down upon the road. He then betwought him of the air-hole, and attempted to reach it, but that passage had been crushed and closed. Being in the vicinity of the mining operations he found some powder and spreading it on the floor, endeavored with a pick to ignite it, but could not. He found also a can of oil, which he reserved in case of necessity to use for food.

All was total darkness, and the part of the mountain over him was also settling, throwing off huge pieces of slate and exposing him to imminent danger at every step; for but a part of the mass above had come down at once, and the other seemed likely to follow. Sensible of his danger, Mr. Hosié protected himself as well as he could; he wound up his watch, and felt the time by the hands. He also, with a piece of chalk, wrote in different places his name and the hour when he was at certain points. Being in total darkness, however he missed his way, but was enabled through his acquaintance with the mines to set himself right. He first tried to reach No. 1, but after toiling to that road, found that it was also crushed in. His only chance seemed then to proceed at right angles with the main arteries of the mines and pass over to No. 3, and this he labored to do in accordance with his best judgment.

At one time he passed through a narrow entrance into a chamber, and in endeavoring to creep out on the other side, he was caught in a narrow place by the hill above settling down upon him, and remained in this position an hour, expecting to die there. But another settling of the mass crushed out some of the materials around him, and he was enabled to free himself and draw back into the chamber of the mine. In returning, however, to the hole by which he had effected his entrance, he found to his dismay that it was closed; and he was compelled to hunt a new passage and finally to dig his way out with his hands.

Thus, after working for more than thirty-six hours, he at length reached No. 3, where he rested, and then when the hill had partially ceased its working, proceeded toward the mouth of the mines. On his way he met Mr. Bryden, one of the superintendents, who, with his men, was exploring the cavern, with lights, in search of him; and about five o'clock in the morning he emerged to the light of day, having been given up as dead, and been incarcerated in utter darkness beneath a settling mountain for forty-eight hours. Mr. Hosié told the most of these particulars, and the others gleaned from the principal officers of the company to whom they were narrated.

At one time Mr. Hosié saw lights at a distance but they soon vanished. They were the lights of men in No. 3, who were seeking for him. These lights however assured him that he was pursuing the correct course. Mr. Hosié's hands were scratched and cut up by working so as to be completely covered with sores. He never for a moment lost his self-possession, and to this fact, added to his fact and perseverance, is to be ascribed his deliverance.

There were about forty men in the mines when the catastrophe occurred, and the twenty-six who escaped owed their preservation, in a great measure, to Mr. Bryden, one of the superintendents, who conducted them out with great coolness and self-possession, while portions of the

hill, other than those which first fell, were settling down around them. Learning that one poor Irish labourer, who had been struck down by slate, was left, with his leg broken, he went back alone and bro't him out. Sometimes he was compelled to creep and draw the man after him, through crevices which were soon after closed by the settling of the hill. In two hours more the whole had shut down, so that if he had been left his death would have been inevitable. Thanks to Mr. Bryden for his coolness, intrepidity and humanity.

Terrible Retribution—Moblaw—Trial—Condemnation—and Execution of Stephen P. Yoermans.

During the last Indian war in Florida, an extensive band of pirates formed a secret organization for the purpose of robbing and plundering the people of that part of the country. They committed crimes which were charged upon the Indians, and tended much to prolong and embitter the bloody strife. Since the war they have made themselves the scourge and terror of the northern part of Florida, and some of the southern counties of Georgia, by negro stealing, robbing, and other crimes.

A large number of citizens residing near the line of Georgia and Florida, met in November last, and organized an association for the purpose of detecting and punishing these men. Having ascertained that Stephen P. Yoermans was one of the principal members of this piratical gang, they offered a reward of \$500 through the columns of the Floridian, of the 20th November, for his apprehension and delivery to the sheriff of Jefferson county, Florida.

On Saturday night the 27th ult. Yoermans was arrested a few miles below this place, obtained a release under a writ of habeas corpus, was re-arrested and finally delivered up on Thursday last, to the association of citizens who offered the reward in November last.

The scene which followed, we give from the mouth of an eye-witness. The citizens composing the association, to the number of about one hundred and seventy-five, organized at the line of Georgia and Florida, on Thursday morning at ten o'clock. A committee of twelve men, representing a jury, were appointed & sworn to try Yoermans for the offences with which he was charged. Witnesses were sworn, and his own confession taken, all which went to prove that he had been engaged for several years past, with a number of others whom he named, in stealing negroes, both slaves and free, and selling them in other States, and committing other depredations upon property. The trial lasted until nearly night. The evidence having closed, the committee representing a jury returned a verdict of guilty. This was on the Georgia side of the line between the two States. The Sheriff of Glades county, Fla., was present on the Florida side of the line during the early part of the day, but left before the trial closed. A motion was now put to deliver the prisoner into the hands of the constituted authorities of Florida. This was decided in the negative by an almost unanimous vote. A vote was then taken as to what punishment should be inflicted. This was decided to be Death! by a vote of about six to one, and the time of execution was fixed at twelve o'clock the next day. The assemblage now crossed the line into Florida, where the presiding officer pronounced the solemn sentence of death. Yoermans fell when he heard the sentence, as though he had been shot, but soon recovered, and asked the presiding officer to pray for him. He called upon a preacher of the gospel, three or four of whom were present participating in the proceedings, to pray for the prisoner; and strange to say, every man present knelt upon the ground, and joined in a most solemn and impressive prayer to God, that He would grant the wretched criminal that mercy which they themselves were in the act of refusing him.

A guard of twenty-five armed men were placed in charge of the prisoner, and the assemblage then dispersed to meet again on the following day and enact the last scene of this tragedy. Our informant left on Friday morning, and met a large number of persons who were going to witness the execution, which undoubtedly took place according to the sentence. Thus we have given a plain statement of facts which it is painful to record.

We have just learned that Yoermans was hung at the time appointed. He confessed under the gallows that he was both a murderer and robber.

SMALL POX IN BOSTON.

A SCENE.—There is quite a large number of cases of the Small Pox in Boston at the present time. On Friday, Mr. Augustus, a well known Philanthropist, was called upon to visit a tenement in North Margin street, where it was represented there was a scene of much suffering from this dreadful disorder, and which seemed to be shrouded by the neighborhood. Mr. Augustus visited it, and found misery there indeed. The father of a family of three lovely and interesting children, lay dead in one corner of the room, the body being nearly black with this disease, and the mother, who was confined on Tuesday night, was laying with her infant child sick in another part of the room. While the mother was moaning and lamenting the decease of her husband, the children too young to know their loss, cried when she cried, and were still when she ceased to bemoan her unhappy condition.

America could support 930,000,000 of inhabitants, without being so densely populated as Europe now is.

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, Pa. Jan. 30, 1846.

Library Meeting.

A meeting of the members of the Clearfield Library is earnestly desired at the Academy, on Tuesday evening the 10th February. A punctual attendance is requested. All persons having books in their possession are requested to return them at that time.

H. LORAIN Pr't.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democrats of Clearfield county will be held in the court house on Tuesday evening of the approaching February court, for the purpose of appointing a Senatorial and Representative Delegate to the 4th March Convention;—and also to take final action upon the proposition to alter and amend the Delegate system heretofore practiced in this county.

Rejection of Judge Woodward.

All doubts are removed. The Senate hath spoken—and George W. Woodward falls a victim to the arts and base intrigues of political demagogues. Falls! No—he falls still higher in the affections of the people. Never was a man more unrighteously persecuted than Judge Woodward. What has he done that he should be thus treated? Suppose he had been sincere in his course on the naturalization question in the Reform convention—suppose that his inquiries about the propriety of excluding naturalized citizens from the right of suffrage, had been accompanied with a declaration of his solemn conviction that they should be so excluded, must he be always responsible for that opinion, no matter how thoroughly he may be convinced of its erroneousness? Such is not the spirit of Republicanism. No matter what his opinions may have been at that time, now Judge Woodward repudiates in the strongest terms the doctrines he was then accused of supporting. And it is not clear, even, that he was then in favor of adopting any alteration in the naturalization laws. The subject was a fit one for investigation in the Convention. Judge Woodward offered a resolution instructing the appropriate committee to make report on the subject. This opened the question for discussion, and brought out the almost unanimous expression of the Convention that no alteration should be made. Here the matter rested, and Woodward was satisfied, having, as it would appear, gained every thing he desired.

Since the birth of Nativism, he has repeatedly told them in the most positive terms, that he was no part of them,—that he was opposed to their measures from principle and feeling, and that their doctrines were dangerous to our free institutions. Notwithstanding these unqualified declarations, he is still branded as a Native by those who envy his reputation and fear his winning talents.

But Judge Woodward done something more in the Convention besides proposing an inquiry into the naturalization question, which is, perhaps the real cause why he has been followed with such vengeance. It was Woodward who was foremost in limiting the tenure of Judges to ten years; and the oldest Judges then on the bench were to expire first. This brought down upon his head all the influence of this class of men, and it is said that the principal part of the opposition to his nomination, came from them. Thus it seems, that for doing the very thing that was much desired by the people, and has since every where met their approbation, Judge Woodward was rejected by the highest tribunal known in our land. A poor excuse, indeed.

If Judge Woodward now held to the doctrines of Nativism, we would say that he richly deserved all he has received, and as much more as he is likely to receive;—or, if it was certain that he wished to extend the term of probation for foreigners, or diminish their rights, in the manner charged, we would think his reward a just one. But we have no evidence that such was his desire; and the fact that he is so thoroughly democratic upon all other questions of State or National policy, goes far to strengthen the conviction that, upon this question also, he is democratic to the core.

It is evident, to our mind, from the tone of the British Press, in speaking of the President's message, that so far as the people of Great Britain are concerned, and without regard to what may hitherto have been their opinions touching the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States, they would now be willing to take the last offer made them by our Government. Had Mr. Pakenham submitted that proposition to his Government, and his government to its people, we are quite sure the offer would have been accepted and all difficulties settled. This is only our notion—and it may, or it may not be correct. At all events, it shows that there is nothing to be lost in demanding our rights, and talking as if we meant to have them. Therefore Congress should delay no longer in carrying into effect every recommendation of the President on the Oregon question. The resolution giving notice of our intention to terminate the joint occupancy—a law to organize a territorial government and protect our citizens there—and another for building and mounting a line of stockade forts and blockhouses over the route should be passed without a moment's delay. It can do no harm—but if the British government is determined to push matters to extremes, and attempt to filch from us our rights, it may do a great deal of good.

Congress has been doing but little since our last. The question of the contested election of the representative from Florida, has been decided in favor of Mr. Brockenbrough, the democratic candidate, who has been admitted to the seat heretofore occupied by Mr. Cabell, whig. The latter had the certificate from the Governor, but the former was backed by a majority of the votes of the State. The Oregon resolutions are laid on the table in the Senate until the 10th of February, when we may expect that something will either be done, or not be done.

We again thank our representatives for valuable favors—Col. Worrell particularly, for an early copy of the Daily Chronicle, Extra, containing the Foreign news. S. T. Shugert, Esq at Washington, will also accept our thanks for a valuable document on the Tariff question.

COLDEST.—Thursday and Friday nights (22d and 23d inst.) were a little the coldest that our thermometer give any account of. On the first night they varied from 12 to 16 deg. below zero, and on the second from 20 to 25. Since that the weather has been quite soft and spring like, threatening a break up.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Most of the time of both Houses is occupied in transacting business. The present, so far at least, may be emphatically styled a working Legislature. There is much to be done, and a majority of the members appear determined to do it without delay. Col. Bigler's bill making appropriations for the payment of the February interest passed final reading on the 21st instant. The bill to erect the new county of Blair, out of parts of Huntington and Bedford, passed the House the same day by a large majority. Many applications for new counties continue to be made.

Hay is selling at \$24 per ton at Pottsville.

PAINFUL SHIPWRECK.

A letter in the Norfolk Herald, dated Plymouth, N. C. Jan. 14. states that on Tuesday evening, 6th inst. the schooner Comet, of that place, was wrecked on the North Point of Breakers, near Ocracoke, and all on board perished. Besides Capt. Thomas S Chase and the crew, there were two interesting young men, sons of Mr. Stephen Long, of Williamston, who were lost. Captain Chase left a widow and two children in Plymouth, who was in great distress on hearing of her husband's death. During the night of the 13th inst. she got up from her bed, and, it is presumed, in a state of derangement threw herself and two children into the river all of whom were drowned.

Wedding of a White Manto a Negro Lady in New Orleans.—There has been quite a stir recently in New Orleans, in consequence of the marriage of a white man named Buddington, a teller in the Canal Bank, to the negro daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants in that city. Buddington, before he could be married, was obliged to swear to his having negro blood in his veins, and to do this he made an incision in his arm and put some of her blood in the cut. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic clergyman, and the bridegroom has received with his wife a fortune of some 50,000 or 60,000 dollars. The natives serenaded him with such abominable music, that to get rid of their discord he paid them 400 dollars to be used for charitable purposes.

THE LATE JUDGE STORY.

The London Morning Chronicle, after noticing the life, character and eminent legal attainment of this late jurist, announces the following complimentary tribute to his memory from the London bar:

"We rejoice to learn that a committee is forming of members of the Bar and eminent Solicitors in the Law institution, for the purpose of setting on foot a public subscription, in honor of Mr Justice Story.—We believe it is intended to offer to the benches of Lincoln's Inn a marble statue of this eminent Trans-Atlantic Judge, as a tribute of respect due to an accomplished lawyer, whose immortal works are equally estimated in the 'mother country,' and in the American United States.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A very destructive conflagration broke out in Philadelphia on Sunday night, commencing in the large store of Messrs. Lewis & Sterling, No. 57 South Wharves, it raged until a large block of buildings and a great amount of property was consumed. The sufferers are the gentlemen on whose property the fire began—Messrs S. Morris, Wain & Co.; Bessell & Allen; Penrose & Burton; Robert Burton; E. Lincoln & Co.; Peel, S. Evans & Co., and Adam Heinkel. The loss, though very large, is nearly or quite entirely covered by insurance. The United States Gazette says that there is no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary.

THE DISTANCE TO OREGON.

The actual distance to be sailed from New York to the mouth of the Columbia river, by the way of Cape Horn, is estimated at 15,000 miles. A ship canal to Panama to be cut through the Isthmus of Darien, which is only 37 miles, would save more than ten thousand miles, or more than one half the distance, reducing the voyage out and back to less than the time now required to make the passage out. The distance from New York to the mouth of the Columbia river, by land, is about 3,700 miles.

MARRIED.—On the 25th inst. by Samuel C. Thompson, Esq. Mr. THOMAS BROWN to Miss S. HANNAH ENGLAND, all of Morris township.

On — by — Mr. EDWARD PERKS to Miss ISABEL MATLEY, all of Philipsburg, Centre county.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims or demands against the estate of Samuel Harrier, late of Bradford township, deceased, are requested to make known the same to the subscribers without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and settle without any delay.

EDWARD WILLIAMS,
WM. WOOLDRIDGE,
Administrators.

Law Partnership.

BURNSIDE & WEAVER,
WILL practice in Clearfield, and adjoining counties. Office in the east room of the public office.

JAMES BURNSIDE. J. FRED. WEAVER.
Jan. 24, 1846.

Public Vendue.

A Public Vendue of the personal property of Samuel Harrier, late of Bradford township, dec'd. will be held at his farm on Thursday the 12th day of February, 1846, and to continue from day to day until all are sold. The property consists of horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, grain, hay, &c. Sale to commence at ten o'clock of said day, when the terms of credit will be made known by

EDWARD WILLIAMS,
WM. WOOLDRIDGE,
Adm'rs.

Bradford tp. Jan. 24.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims or demands against the estate of Archibald Campbell, sen. dec'd. are requested to make known the same to the subscribers without delay, and also all persons indebted to said estate are required to come forward and make payment immediately.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL,
JOHN SHIREY,
Administrators.

Bradford tp. Jan. 24, 1846.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to creditors, legatees, and all others interested, that the following named accounts have been examined, allowed and passed by the Register of Clearfield county, and remain filed in the Register's office at Clearfield, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of said county, on the 1st Monday of February next, for confirmation and allowance, to wit:

The administration account of Wm. C. Welch, surviving administrator of the estate of James Welch, late of Pike township, deceased—(which account was filed and passed by A. Irvin, Esq., late Register.)

The executor's account of Samuel Patton, surviving executor of the last will and testament of William Cree, late of Beccaria township, deceased.

The Administration account of Wm. F. Irwin, administrator of the Estate of Ulrich Schrader, late of the borough of Clearfield, dec'd.

WM. C. WELCH, Reg'r.
Register's office, Clear-
field, Dec. 22, 1845.

Galer's Vegetable Vermifuge.

IN offering this valuable medicine to the public, I am well aware of the fact, that it is hard to convince at least a part of the community, that a medicine could be equal to that of Fahnsteck for expelling worms. Now, all I ask for the good of humanity is a fair trial according to the directions given, of one or two vials, feeling confident that it will speak for itself wherever it goes. Warranted to be good. Price 25 cents.

Prepared and for sale at the Drug Store of

C. D. WATSON.

Nov. 29.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons interested that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Potter Gobb, late of Jay township, Elk county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having any claims against said estate are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all persons being indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ANN M. GOFF

Jay, Dec. 18, 1845.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

For Feb. T. 1846.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| George J. Kyler, Farmer, Bradford | do |
| Russel McMurray, do Bell | do |
| Joseph McCracken, do Pike | do |
| Jacob Hoover, do Pike | do |
| G. C. Passmore, Blacksmith, Pike | do |
| D. T. Dunlap, Farmer, do | do |
| I. W. Graham, do Goshen | do |
| Josiah Hunter, do Morris | do |
| J. W. Burchfield, Carp'r, Borough | do |
| Moses Thompson, Farmer, Morris | do |
| Wm. Somerville, do Chest | do |
| John Peters, Jr. do Bradford | do |
| Vincent Holt, do do | do |
| Philip Johnson, Sawyer Bell | do |
| Thos. McCracken, Farmer, Ferguson | do |
| Joshua Constock, do Beccaria | do |
| James Curry, do Chest | do |
| Isaac Southard, Carp'r, Borough | do |
| Jacob Robins, Farmer, Beccaria | do |
| G. W. Hoever, do do | do |
| Jacob Flegal, do Goshen | do |
| John Beers, do Bogus | do |
| David Brown, do Lawrence | do |
| L. C. Carden, Distiller, do | do |

NO. 1. MACKEREL for sale by

the subscriber—a splendid article. Also, a few barrels of Herring.

C. KRATZER.

Dec. 26, 1845.

A few copies of **WRIGHT'S JUSTICE & GRAYDON'S FORMS**, new edition, for sale at Philadelphia prices.

J. L. GUTTLE,
Dec. 8th, 1845.