

Democratic Banner.

BY MOORE & HEMPHILL.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 11, 1849.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I, NO. 49.—WHOLE NO. 1124.

TERMS

The "DEMOCRATIC BANNER" is published weekly, at \$2 per annum—or \$1 50 if paid in advance. No paper can be discontinued (unless at the option of the editors) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements, &c., at the usual rates.

FOREIGN NEWS. LATE FROM EUROPE.

Bonaparte elected President of France—Flight of the Pope from Rome—Ravages of the Cholera—Agitation in Italy—Austria and Prussia, &c.

The steamship Europa arrived at New York at 5 o'clock, Sunday Dec. 31, and left Liverpool on the 15th.

The steamer America arrived out in 12 days and the Acadia in about 13 days.—The Washington arrived at Southampton on the 5th of December, having left the United States on the 20th of November. The Hermann sailed on the 12th for New York.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday 10 P. M. Up to this date tranquility continues. Louis Napoleon has been elected President. The election returns show a majority in favor of Prince Louis similar in proportion to those already announced. Prince Louis proposes to raise General Cavaignac to the rank of Marshal of France.

A partial amnesty is still spoken of as likely to be presented to the Chamber, either by Gen. Cavaignac, or the Ministry of Prince Louis. It is understood that it will not include the prisoners of Vincennes.

The intention of promoting the election of Mr. Dufaure to the Presidency of the Chamber is revived, and will probably be carried into effect.

A great number of members of the Assembly have to day left their cards at the Hotel of Prince Louis.

The proclamation of the President will probably be made about the 20th inst. A well informed Paris paper says: "So far as we can judge from the incomplete returns that arrive to us from the Departments, the suffrages were divided in the following portions:

Louis Napoleon, 66 per cent; Cavaignac, 21 per cent; Ledru Rollin, 6 per cent; Raspail, 4 per cent; and Lamartine, 3 per cent. It is calculated that the Commissioners who have been appointed to examine the votes, will have concluded their labors on Monday next, and that the National Assembly will on Wednesday proclaim the President of the Republic; we shall then, it is hoped, feel really assured of a period of tranquillity & repose."

The latest news from France confirm Louis Napoleon's increasing popularity & Cavaignac's downfall. The returns from the Provinces are even more decisive, as we anticipated, than the suffrages of the Parisians. In Paris the absolute majority of the Prince over all his competitors was nearly 20,000, and in the Bellevue suburbs he had a majority of 20,233, and an absolute majority of 16,411 votes, out of the 36,000 votes polled for all the candidates. At Bordeaux 10,000 voted for Prince Louis, whilst only 6,000 voted for General Cavaignac. Judging from all the reports which have reached us, the Prince will have an immense majority. The Cavaignac votes have mostly been procured by Government influence. Already, lists of the new Ministry are circulated, some of which place Marshal Oudinot among the number.

PRUSSIA.

In Prussia a mighty change has come over both the people and the Court. The King has promulgated a constitution of the most liberal character, embracing all the guarantees for religious liberty.

The King has issued a decree dissolving the assembly, but the chambers are convoked to meet in Berlin on the 26th of February. A modification of the Brandenburg ministry has taken place, but the King seems to be now resolute to enforce obedience to the laws. The Prince of Prussia has proceeded to Osnabruck, and everything tends to prove that a very good understanding has grown up between the Austrian and Prussian Courts. Foreign journals may soon be transmitted to Berlin free of duty, the stamp on newspapers having been removed.

There were alarming riots at Memel on the 4th inst. The town was completely in the hands of the populace for four or five hours, during which time great excesses were committed.

The Frankfort Parliament has made but little progress towards German unity since our last. Various schemes are propounded with a view to compass this object.

AUSTRIA.

The military executions for political offences still continue. An ex-Lieutenant of the Austrian army, named Leszczynski, has been sentenced by a court martial to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress for having taken part in the late insurrection. Another individual, named Urban, has also been condemned to twelve years hard work in chains for a similar offence. It has been remarked that the young Emperor always appears in public in military uniform, and also when he gives audiences to deputations. The cholera is raging fearfully at Presburg.

The Emperor, by a decree dated on the 20 day of December, has abdicated the

throne in favor of his nephew, the father of Frances Joseph, now the new Emperor having joined in the act of renunciation.—The new ministry, by their President, in a speech declared their course of policy. The address of the Emperor contains pledges to maintain the liberty of the empire.

There is but slender accounts from Hungary and the seat of war. A battle is said to have taken place at Presburg.

ITALY.

The revolution in the city of Rome has terminated in the flight of the Pope from his dominions, and the head of the Roman Catholic Church, one of the most popular and patriotic princes that ever ascended the Papal throne, is now an exile and a wanderer. After the scenes described in our last, the Pope remained a prisoner in his palace in the Quirinal, protected from personal danger by the direct intervention of M. De Harcourt, the French Ambassador. The Pope, in fleeing from Rome, took refuge at Naples, and was under the protection of the King. Rome continued tranquil. The Pope refused to go to France. He has signed a protest declaring all the late acts null and void.

There is a ministerial crisis at Turin, owing to the contest between the peace and the war parties.

RUSSIA.

The army of the Emperor now amounts to 500,000 men on the frontier, & makes it evident that he is watching the progress of events in Europe. The army is kept in a high state of discipline, ready to act whenever an emergency occurs. Such a force cannot fail to have its influence in restoring the Pope to his throne.

The report of the death of Ibrahim Pacha has been confirmed. Alia Pacha succeeds him in the Vice Royalty.

SPAIN.

We have continued reports of the Guerrilla warfare carried on by Cabrera without any apparent result. He seems to hover about the towns on the north east provinces, harassing the inhabitants by forced imposts or plunder, & the Queen's troops seem quite powerless to put a stop to such a mischievous state of things. On the 2d inst., Cabrera was at Cabella, a small town between Genoa and Barcelona, at the head of 800 men.

PORTUGAL.

This country, which during so many years, was the scene of strife, whilst all Europe was tranquil, is now perfectly quiet, whilst the continent has been convulsed from one end to the other.

Further intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope confirms the news of the termination of the war, and of the complete dispersion of the insurgent Boers.

NAPLES.

The king has prorogued the Chambers to the 1st February. He had remonstrated against Tuscany sending a Minister to Sicily, and great coolness existed between England & Naples on this account.

IRELAND.

Profound tranquillity continues. The evictions, voluntary and involuntary, together with the past emigration, continues upon an extensive scale. The Lord Lieutenant returned last week to Dublin, and seems to be addressing his intentions to the expurgation of all useless sinecures, many offices in the Coast Guard service, the Post Office, & Board of Public Works, having been abolished or transferred to London. There was even a rumor of the transfer of the business of the Irish Court of Chancery to the English metropolis, but we altogether discredit this.

Duffy is now the only remaining prisoner in Newgate. His trial commenced on Thursday.

The agitation in favor of restoring the Irish Parliament makes no progress.

The applications made by Lord Fitzgerald for support seem in many cases to be repulsed in unequivocal terms.

Lord Clarendon was warmly received on his return to the Vice Regal Lodge. The usual addresses of confidence have been voted, coupled with the declaration that, now that peace is happily restored, it is desirable to promote an inquiry into the causes which have stimulated the late discontent, and recommending a removal of the many grievances under which the country labors. The reply of his Excellency to the deputation and memorial respecting the late alleged jury packing is temperate, eloquent, and ratiocinative.—It disclaims, in the most emphatic manner, any studied design on the part of the government of excluding Roman Catholics as such from serving as jurors, and pledging himself that on future occasions the Attorney General shall not go beyond those legitimate grounds of action which are absolutely necessary to be manifested for the impartial administration of justice. His Excellency declines to make any alteration in the law as it stands. We need not point out what frightful misery would ensue if the just principle laid down by his Lordship were disregarded.

THE ISTHMIUS.—The consul of New Granada, at New York, states that there was, at last accounts, no large number of passengers waiting for vessels at Panama, that the means of transportation were abundant, & at this season the winds fair,

The Cholera.

The Mobile Register of the 23d ult., has the following article:

The Cholera in New Orleans.—The New Orleans papers are reluctant to confess the existence of the Asiatic Cholera in their city and the extent of its ravages. Some of them contend that the disease prevalent is one endemic in that city, resulting from local causes. They all admit, however, that a destructive pestilence, rapid in its career, and nearly always fatal, is existing; but, for prudential motives, they conceal the extent of its devastations. From private accounts we have received, we are convinced that the papers give no adequate idea of the amount of sickness or the number of deaths which have occurred.

By letters received yesterday, and from passengers by the mail boat, we learn that the disease prevailing in New Orleans is, beyond all doubt, the Asiatic or spasmodic cholera, and that it is raging with terrible severity. A gentleman, who arrived yesterday, informs us that in the twenty-four hours which terminated at 12 o'clock on Wednesday there were, according to the sextons' reports, one hundred and seven deaths from cholera. Many of these were old and respectable citizens. This statement is substantiated by other informants.

One gentleman informs us, that since Monday morning more than 15,000 persons had left New Orleans, flying from the pestilence. A universal panic is said to prevail in the city. The hospital reports, we are told, embrace only about one-fourth the number of persons who die in the city.

These statements should be taken with many grains of allowance. Such reports are apt to be greatly exaggerated, and we suppose they are in the present instance. But we are satisfied that the pestilence in New Orleans is far more destructive than is stated in the papers. From the Delta, we give below extracts from its article, which will show the condition of things as reported in the journals:

"The alarm in regard to the disease which has shown itself in our city for some days past, was somewhat revived yesterday by not a few authentic reports of sudden deaths, accompanied with symptoms of Asiatic Cholera. The number of deaths by this disease at the Charity Hospital for twenty-four hours preceding 12 o'clock yesterday, was upwards of thirty. Several experienced physicians can see no essential distinction between this disease and the cholera of 1832. Others (and we believe they constitute a majority of the faculty) think that it is 'native and to the manner born'—generated by the remarkably unseasonable weather—warm, damp, and murky—which has prevailed in our city for some time, and by the fœtid and filthy condition of our streets and lots."

From the Baltimore American—(By Telegraph.)

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.

The papers of to day state that yesterday there were one hundred new cases of cholera in this city. This is a fearful stride in the progress of this disease.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.

No new cases resembling cholera in this city have been reported since my last despatch. The well authenticated rumors of the prevalence of the cholera as an epidemic in New Orleans has had quite a disastrous effect on the mercantile community here. All business is nearly prostrated.

The Cholera raging in New Orleans—Frightful mortality on board the Western Steamers—Crews dying—Boats deserted.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20—11 a. m.

The accounts received here of the ravages of the cholera at New Orleans, and on board of the boats bound up, are well calculated to create the utmost consternation among our citizens.

The steamer Peytona, from New Orleans, arrived here a few minutes ago.—The captain reports that the cholera was raging to an alarming extent in New Orleans when he left on the 21st. Fourteen deck passengers died with the cholera on board the Peytona, while coming up the Mississippi.

The captain of the Peytona further states, that the steamer St. Cloud was lying at Vicksburg, unable to proceed any further on account of the fearful ravages of the cholera on board the boat while on the passage up. The captain, the mate, the clerk, and one of the pilots of the St. Cloud, had all died with the cholera.—The remainder of the crew deserted at Vicksburg.

The Peytona passed the steamer South America coming up, full of passengers, and only a small crew on board—scarcely enough to work the boat.

The sad reality—Steamboats unable to land freight at New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) Dec. 20—4 p. m.

All the passengers on board the steamer Bay State, left the boat this morning, and returned to Cincinnati. Reports from New Orleans have reached here, stating that the boats there are unable to discharge their freight, as no one will pay the charges and receive it.

Another large copper vein has been discovered in the hills, connected with the Mica Bay station of the Quebec Mining Co, and the indications are quite promising.

Murder of the O'Neil Family in Overton County.

One of the most extraordinary cases of murder was tried in our Supreme Court a few days since that has ever been brought under legal investigation. Paisey A. Troxdale, Nicholas Stephens, and Wm. E. Upton, were indicted and convicted in Overton county, (Tennessee,) for the murder of the O'Neil family, consisting of the father and mother and five children, embracing the whole family except Paisey A. Troxdale, who was a daughter of old O'Neil.—The three defendants were all found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court, a new trial was granted mainly upon the ground that one of the jurors had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the parties before he was chosen as a juror.

It appears from the record that the murder was committed in Overton county, about the 1st of September, 1846. The defendants were implicated solely upon circumstantial evidence. Edward O'Neil, the head of the family, was a man of violence, and addicted to intemperance. He was living in the mountains with his wife and six children—they were poor people, and no suspicion exists as to the murder having been committed for money. The proof shows that Paisey A. Troxdale was living with her father at the time; that she was a girl of easy virtue, and that the family did not live in the utmost harmony; but no very serious animosity is shown to have existed between the daughter and her father, and none whatever between her and the other members of the family. It seems that the defendants, Stephens and Upton, were on the premises, in company with Paisey, in an out-house on the night of Friday, and nothing is shown to have occurred afterwards, throwing light upon the transaction, until Sunday morning, when it was discovered that the house in which O'Neil lived was burned down. When this discovery was made, the fire was still burning, and upon examination the bodies of O'Neil and his wife and their five children, were found piled upon each other under the floor, the body of the youngest child, about two years old, being at the bottom and that of the father on the top.—The head and legs of the old man were burned off—the other bodies were much burnt—the skulls of the children were broken and mashed, as if with an axe. In the yard an axe was found with blood and hair upon it. Paisey was present when the house was discovered to be burnt, and in conversation with some of the witnesses she told where her father and mother and brothers and sisters were, and that they lay in the hole. Her account was found to be correct. Several articles of clothing and other chattels were found in an out-house, having been apparently removed from the dwelling before it was burnt.

These are some of the leading facts in the case. Such a murder seldom occurs. A father and mother, with five children, are murdered in cold blood, deposited in a hole under the floor, and fire set to the building. A daughter is charged and convicted of this horrible crime, aided by Stephens and Upton. The Supreme Court have granted a new trial, and we hope that more light may be thrown upon the horrid transaction. Judge Furley delivered the opinion of the Court in the case, and we seldom heard so eloquent an opinion delivered in our court.—Nashville Union.

ROBERT BLUM.

This victim of the unsparing and exterminating policy of the Emperor of Austria, so faithfully and so bloodily carried out by Prince Windischgratz, was a Saxon, a bookseller of Leipzig—a self made, strong minded and courageous man. When living, he gave his mind and soul and his energies to the cause of German liberty, and for that cause he died a tragic death.

Whilst under arrest, Blum sent a protest against the proceedings in his case to the military authorities, which precipitated his fate very probably. It was sent at four o'clock in the afternoon; at six he was tried, and shot at half past seven.—This was despatchful enough, we suppose, even for the impatience of Imperial vengeance. A member of the Frankfort Assembly, a representative of the German people, is thus summarily disposed of by the instruments of despotic power! One hour and a half only is allowed for arraignment, trial, condemnation, and execution! What ferocious precipitation! What a thirsting for patriot blood! But this haste was the result of calculation and of cold-blooded vindictiveness. There was no necessity for it; there was not even a pretext. Vienna had surrendered, opposition had ceased, and the patriot cause at the capital was prostrated. There could be no danger, therefore, in a little delay; but had there been any, the Frankfort Assembly would have interfered on behalf of one of its members. It did interfere, but too late for anything but to be informed that Blum had been already executed. It then, without delay, passed a decree, almost unanimously, in which it protests, "before all Germany, against the arrest and execution of the deputy, Robert Blum, which took place in contempt of the law of the Empire on the 30th of September, and summons the Ministry of the Empire to take the most energetic measures to cause those persons

to be tried and punished who took part, directly or indirectly, in his arrest and execution."

But what will the Emperor care for this protest, whilst he commands an army of two hundred thousand men, ready to trample the liberties of their country under foot at his bidding? and when he has perhaps, besides, assurances of unlimited support from the Czar in the crusade that is to be carried on against the liberties of Germany? Certainly he will care but little; and yet, should the old heroic German spirit be fairly roused, he may find it not altogether safe to involve himself in so serious a controversy with the confederation, although he may have for his ally the Emperor of all the Russias.—Wash. Globe.

THE GOLD REGION—ITS DANGERS AND DISCOMFORTS.—The Fall River Monitor publishes some extracts from a letter from Richard M. Sherman, formerly a resident in that town, from which we take the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, 9th mo. 24th.

Two weeks ago I attended the funeral of a young man of my acquaintance named Richardson, who died of a fever taken up the Sacramento River, at or near the gold mining regions. He lingered about three weeks. I watched with him twice, and the night before he died, he called the name of his sister and brother, who, I learn, live in Boston, as does his mother. He was about 25 years of age, was really a kind and obliging young man, and was lamented by all who knew him.

10th mo., 8th. There have been many machines invented for the purpose of washing the gold dust from the dirt and sand, but the most general, and they say the best way is, to wash it out with a common tin pan. The mode of washing it out is this: take a quantity of the soil selected from spots appearing to contain much of the "dust," and put it into the pan; the pan is then filled (or nearly so) with water, when, by the motion of the pan, or action of the hand in the water, the dirt becomes saturated; the gold dust then, being so very heavy, settles to the bottom, and the water with the dirt is poured off, leaving the dust with a little sand at the bottom. The gold dust is washed out in this way with so much facility that, as yet, very little quicksilver has been used, though several quicksilver mines have been discovered within sixty miles of this place, one of which has been worked, yielding 80 to 90 pounds per day.—To give you some idea of the quantity of "dust" produced, people are daily arriving from the gold region with from 10 to 100 pounds of the gold dust, worth here \$192 per pound, or say from \$1920 to \$19,200, and some trading concerns have brought down \$25,000 worth at once. I yesterday weighed out and paid away \$18,000 worth in transacting the business of myself and partner.

The writer speaks of the treachery of the Spaniards and Mexicans, and, in contrasting their character with the character of the people of New England, pays a high compliment to the latter, and says that we, who are educated under the influence of New England institutions, know but little of, and are illly prepared for the evils to which they are exposed in that "land of gold."

THE WALNUT STREET TRAGEDY.

Maria Klaster, the unfortunate cause of the dreadful tragedy heretofore noticed, has so far recovered as to be enabled to give an account of all she saw at the time of the occurrence. She states that on Friday, about 11 o'clock, Geiger came to the apartment where Marks and herself were sitting, and after he had locked the door, he turned to her and asked her, "Maria, are you married to this man?" She replied that she was not, but would be in a few days. Geiger then handed to Marks a duck and said to him, "defend your woman." With that he seized her and stabbed her twice when she fell on the floor. Geiger and Marks then attacked each other with their weapons, she fainted, and has no recollection of anything which happened afterwards, and did not even know of their death until Monday. The wounded woman, though in a very precarious situation, is likely to recover under the skillful treatment of the surgeons at the hospital.—N. Y. Express.

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED.—The Quebec Gazette, of Dec. 20th, learns by telegraph from Brockville, that Jonathan Cole, wife, three children, brother-in-law and servant, started on Sunday afternoon, the 17th, for Yonge Mills, from Mattland, in a boat. While ascending Yonge creek the boat was upset, and they were all drowned. The sailboat & one body (that of Mrs. Cole) is all that has been found as yet.

Boy Drowned.—Last night, a number of colored boys were skating upon the Back Bay, so called, in the vicinity of the Providence railroad, when one of their number, named Alfred H. Thompson, 16 years of age, broke through. Two other boys, in attempting to assist Thompson out also broke through, but were rescued. Thompson was drowned.—Boston Traveller.

Price of a Wife's Life.—The Supreme Court at East Cambridge, Mass., sentenced a Barner Guiding for two years to the House of correction, for killing his wife while she was in a state of intoxication.—The Boston papers announce the sentence without surprise or comment.