St. John, N. B., Sept. 5. The steamer Niagara, Capt. Lang, arrived at Halifax this morning at 6 o'clock, bringing 113 passensengers and Paris intelligence of the 23d, London of the 24th, and Liverpool of the 25th ult., her day

of sailing. The steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool early on

Monday morning, 20th ult. COMMERCIAL SUMMARY .- In overy department of trade there has been a steady bussiness going forward, and the commercial advices generally by this steamer are essentially the same as those brought

by the Caledonia. The price of cotton is still advancing, and large sales are daily effected.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue of a satisfactory character. All branches of

trade appear to be fully employed.

In Manchester there is a lively domand for every variety of cotton goods, and the accounts from India will doubtless give a further impetus to the trade, under the influence of favorable weather for harvest operations, and the increasing probability that the crops will generally be secured in good order, and that the harvest will be considerable above the average for several years past. The grain trade has continued dull and prices have a downward ten-

Official accounts have been received from various sections of England and Ireland, which leave no room to doubt but that the potato disease is beginmischief. In cured provisions there has been but a very moderate amount of business transacted, and values most description of has slightly receded. Metals continue to meet an improving demand, and prices are tending unwards

The official record shows a continued increase of mortality, arising from the general prevalence of cholera in the London districe, embracing a population of about two millions two hundred souls. The deaths from all diseases have risen the last week from 1900 to 2230, whilst the deaths from cholera have been succesively 926, 823, 1230. At Liverpool on Thursday the medical officers reported an increase in the mortality of the borough, the deaths for the last week being from all causes 843 against 412 in the previous week. Manchester has suffered in the south of Ireland, but Scotland exhibits a very

parts of Europe the disorder has abated.

The political news from England is dovoid of the least interest, and the same may be said of the French does not admire the eloquence and heroism of Nos-and other continental news. There is nothing of surn in his extremity, surrounded on every descripsufficient interest to warrant its being reported by telegraph.

FRANCE.—There is a complete lull in French politics.

At the first meeting of the peace congress, on Wednesday, in the great hall of St. Cecilleon, Chanssee de Antem, about 1500 persons were pres-France and the English union jack. Mr. Cobden and his party were received with becoming applause, and the American gentlemen were saluted with enthusiastic cheers. Names of parties who gave in their adhesios to the principles of the congress were read, and then M. Victor Hugo read his spechamidst immense applause. It is described as an exquisite piece of composition, replete with the most benevo-

It is understood that the French government have expressly forbidden speakers from making any allusion to passing politics. The French funds continue steady.

HUNGARY.-The intelligence from the seat of war in Hungary are of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points, and the cause which they have so courageously upheld against fearful odds, has fallen past redemption.— The precise details of the circumstances which led forced to lay down their arms and submit unconditionally to the Russian forces, there is no reason whatever to doubt. The operations of the Hungarians under Bem, just preceding the termination the struggle, are alone given in an intelligible form, and would seem, from the account before us, to have had an imporant influence in bringing about the submission of the Hungarians.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times. under date of August 18th, says an official report of the 8th from Col. Dossner, who is at Hermanstadt, gives the particulars of what has taken place in the south-west of Transylvania since the 4th, on which date Gen. Luders was at Galfalds. After Bem's defeat on the 31st at Schasburg he proceeded towards Medgyer, which he reached on the 3d with a force of 8000 and 17 guns. Having been joined at this place by an artillery force from Clausenbug, consisting of 4000, 800 horses and 12 guns, he proceeded towards Hermanstadt. Gen. Hassford, who had been left with 6 battalions, 8 guns and 350 Cossacks to protect Hermanstadt, had gone to Reissmarkt and Muhlenback, where he gained the victory mentioned yestesday over insurgent Gen. Stein. All this having-been made known to Gen. Luders by his scouts, he foresaw Bem would full upon Hassford, and probably drive him into Wallachia, and driven from his possession, and after a murderous battle in the streets of Hermanstadt, in which he had many killed and wounded, had been obliged to retreat to Salmacs. On the 6th at 10 A. M., Gen. Luder's army stood before Hermanstadt, 6 battalions of the enemy, 500 horse and 18 guns occupying the neighboring heights. A considerable reserve had been left in the city; the remainder of the army had gone in pursuit of Hassford. A buttle ensued, ich ended in the complete rout of the Magyars. The Russian cavalry put such of the fugitive as attempted to resist to the sword. The enemy, who lost 1200 prisoners and 14 guns in this battle, has 600 killed and 500 wounded. The troops which had followed Hossford made the bast of their way after their routed comrades. The Russians including the loss suffered by Hassford on the 5th, had 364 killed and wounded.

The battles of Schenburg and Hermanstadt produced a most dispiriting effect upon the insurgents; many threw away their arms and sought refuge in the woods, while others came over to the victors .-The Vienna accounts by the way of Warsaw, of August 16th, state that the Hungarian diet having surrendered its powers to Gorgey, dissolved itself. A meeting including Kossuth, Gorgey and Bem, subsequently took place at or near Arab, at which is was determined at once to put an end to the war as both sanguinary and useless. Gorgey addressing he council, protested that he had no hopes for the cause of Hungary. That all resistance was in vain, and that nothing but utter ruin would attend the prolongation of the struggle. Gorgey's reasoning induced a large number of the Hungarian generals to side with him and to insist on surrendering. Not only Gorgey's corps but also part of the besiegeing army, of Semaspec, numbering in all from 30,000 to 40,000, withstood Gorgey, and the war party headed by Kossuth, Bem, and the leading members of the Hungarian parliament, had nothing left but to hasten to Orshova.

It stated that they have already entered upon Turkish territory, and it is also stated that M. Kossuth carried with him the insignia of the Hungarian empire, including the state jewels. Gorgey sur-rendered to Prince Paskiewitsch under the one condition if condition it may be called, that the prince should intercede with the Austrian emperor for himself, his troops and his country. It is asserted that to the St. Lor Gorgey's desperate resolution was prompted by plains, says: mutinous spirit of the Hussars. A Vienna letter in the Dutshe Reform states the number of troops that surrendered with Gorgey to have been 27,000 men, with 80 guns. -It-was thought that Gen. Klapka, would now be induced to surrender Comorn, es-

a Vienna letter of the 17th inst. in the Kolmer Zeitung, it appears that M. Kossuth intended to hold out to the last. He has published a proclamation announcing a translation of his government from Arab to Orshova, where he is now protected by the lungarian army from the Bacsk.

The Russian papers publish the following letter from Prince Paskiewitach to his majesty the Czar of all the Russians:—
'Hungary lies at the feet of your imperial majes-

ty. The government of the insurgents have transmitted their power to Gorgey, and Gorgey, with the chief army of the insurgents, make an unconditional surrender to the Russian army. His example will be followed by the other insurgent corps. The officers whom he sent to capitulate offered to proceed towith or without Austrian commissioners to the corps induced them to surreneer. I have the fortune to inform your imperial majesty that Gorgey's only condition of his surrender was to be allowed to lay down his arms to the majesty's arms. I have made arrangements for the insurgents to be disarmed by Gen. Rudiger's corps. Respecting the extradition of the prisoners I am in communication with the Austrian army. As for Gorgey, I keep him at your imperial majesty's disposal."

It was rumored that the Emperor of Russia had set a price of 6000 rubles of Kossuth's head, dead or alive. It is asserted by some of the ardent friends of Hungary that Gorgey has proved himself a traitor, and has yielded to the the golden arguments of the Russians. Kossuth's wife and family it is said have fallen into the hands of the imperial troops.

ITALY .- Accounts from rurin state that the chamber of deputies will grant the indemnity of seventyfive millions of livers demanded by the government ing to show itself to considerable extent in of Austria. The Emperor of Austria has extended withered and blackened stalks; but the tubers to the end of September the amnesty hitherto offerhave as yet been affected only in a slight degree, and at present no apprehension is felt of extensive serters from the Austrian army. The Austrian government, in return for the services rendered by it to the pope and to the dukes of Parma and Modenn, has required that the navigation of the Po shall be rendered free. The government of Parma and Modena have consented to the demand of the Austrian government, and it is not doubted that the pope will withdraw his opposition.

> MORE LIGHT UPON THE EXTRAORDINA RY CAPITULATION OF BEM.

[The statements embodied in the following letters rom Kos-vrn, in the London Times, dated Vienna, August 16th, go far to Enlighten us as to the antecedent circumstances which led to what yet we 664 previous week; deaths from cholera 572 against cannot but look upon as the inexplicably sudden defeat and disaster which have befallen the cause of a trifle more than last week, but not so much as Hungary. A series of letters, written by Kossuru, Leeds. There has been a good deal of mortality had come to light. They evidently were intended to be kept in the Magyar camp, and by what means decided improvement. In Paris it has reappeared, they were published, we are not informed, nor is it but not yet to an alarming degree. In Holland, and material to our present purpose, which is to show, especially in Amsterdam, following the course of that it was in a great measure owing to the want of water, the mortality has been very severe. In other union among the Hungarians themselves, that the terrible catastrophs already recorded in our columns, came upon and crushed them to the earth. But who tion! The letters alluded to are addressed to Gen.

Kissuth's lecttrs will not be published, but I am enabled to give you some few extracts from them, which are of the highest interest, as they not only throw a considerable light upon the reported dissensions in the enemy's camp, but give a statement of ent, the celebrated Victor Hogo in the chair. The flags of all nations adorned the hall. The stars and stripes of the United States occupied a conspicution of 800,000 florins in notes and 30 and 15 ous position, floating side with the tri-colors of kreutzers (1s. 61.) from Kossuth, but the latter was only able to send him 125,000 floring in addition to the sum which he had forwarded him from Szolnak on the 9th of the same month. Kossuth points out to the Polish chief the difficulties of his position, it being utterly impossible to fabricate any notes for the moment, as it requires 14 days to put up the presses which had been taken to pieces at Debree-

"I do all that a human being can," says Kossuth, Thut as I am not the Creator, I cannot make some. thing out of nothing. For a whole year no receipts, emply coffers when I took possession of them, and war! At the present moment I have the following roops to support: In Transylvania, 10,000; Upper Hungary and Comorn, 45,000; Vetter south army 39.000% Theiss army, 20,000; Peterwardein. 8,000; Kazintzy, 8000; Gros-wardein, Arad, Szegedin, &c., 10,000; in all, 173,000 men, Add to these 18 reserve squadrons of Hussars, 7 infantry battalions to this unfortunate and unexpected result, cannot in formation, 20,000 sick, 60,000 Landstorn, and our be ascertained from any accounts within our reach; prisoners, the powder mills, foundry, gun, bayonet, but of the main facts, that the Hungarians have been and subre factory, and the whole civil administra- this military department, has made requisition upon

fortnight." Bem is ardently prayed, if Hungary is to be saved, daily occurence. to come at once with his army from Tran-ylvania. to take the command of all the armies which were then under Messaros, with Demonism, as the letters is of ago.

of his staff. A passage in one of the letters is of The following is the letest intelligence from the We tentions in regard to the Danubian principalities:- army, en route to El Paso, across the prairies. "Two emigrants, Bolesko and Bolink; have offered to raise a Wallachian legion. Should you (Bem) make an inroad into Wallachin, (which I should wish,") let this legion form the advanced guard, as it might spread the report that we came as friends and deliverers. In the proclimation it is a point of consequence to state that we come as friends to the Turks and Wallachians, to free them from the Russian voke.

The Furks pursue an equivocal policy. "Il faut then take possession of Hermanstadt, nothing remained to be done but to pursue Bem with all speed. Before, however, Luders could overtake him, he learned that Hasslord had actually been attacked and driven from his possession, and after a murderous that he is very unwell. The last letter of this most interesting correspondence is of the 26th of July .-It is from a Hungarian major, anouncing the ill success of the Magyars in Wallachia, which he attributes to the behavior of a certain M. Asczlau, whose name I have never béfore met with.

The foregoing (adds the writer) will serve to show discord reigns in the camp, and to add to the dilemma, in which the insurgents are. Haynau, and Paskiewitsch are, just where Kossuth and Bem should, ac-

THE CUBA HUNT BROKEN UP .- The United States District Attorney has broken up the Cuba expedi-

tion from this port.

He has in United States possession the propeller Florida, which are in possession of the United States Marines, or United States Deputy Marshals and

their posses.

One of the leaders of the expedition was arrested last night, but gave bail.

Processes are out against other adventures, and United States officers on the look out. It is ascertained that \$150,000 have been but at the disposal of these adventurers in New York

The Act of Congress under which this is done. is the Act which put the Army and Navy at the disposal of the President to execute the laws: -and it is shown that the laws have been violated by affidavit before the United States District Attorney. One of the principal men connected with the expedition from this port, now under arrest, has assured us this morning, that he has abandoned the en-

terprise, and that it may be regarded as now at an The President was officially consulted this morning, in regard to the Cuba expedition, and manifested a disposition to preserve neutrality of the Government at all hazards. At the same time he said, he wished to go no further than this. The honor of the Government, more than the punishment of persons, was what he desired.

United States Marines are on board the Steamer Orleans. A TERRIBLE SCENE.-A letter form Fort Larima

merated in any catalogue. The graves, that I saw, a new hat to an evening ride. had been dug up by the wolves, the bodies dragged to the surface, and the limbs and fragments scattered pecially as the city of Raab was on the 15th inst, all aroud. From this place west, the sickness did eccupied by the imperialists, who have likewise denote follow the trains, so far as herd from.

spatched a corps to the valley of the Wang. From APOLOGIES FOR GENERAL TAYLOR'S EL-QUENCE.

> The Albany Atles thus notices the apologies put forth in the Republic for General Taylor's attempts at speech making. The late tour of the President, evidently planned with political purposes, has turned out a failure. If the General would preserve his popularity, he must be caroful how he abandons that species of enchantment which distance lends to the view. Personal intercourse with the people dissipates the illusion which the victories of Mexico spread over their minds. The people see him, hear him talk, reflect that the Americans were never beut en in any conflict with the Mexicans under any leader; and they say to themselves, "Why, any of our generals would have won the battle of Buena Vista with such troops as he had." Intercourse with the people is certainly depriving him of the prestige of his victories.

From the Albany Atlas. When the chivalrous Hull broke the spell of England's supremacy of the ocean, by the capture of the Guerriere, on his return to port he was complimented by the the citizens of Boston with a public din ner. The cloth being removed, after a few preliminary toasts, came that to the honor of the captain "Our gallant guest-who has secured himself name and a praise among his countrymen, and added terror to the courtesy of his country's flag."-The toast was drank with enthusiasm, and then all

was quiet. A friend sitting next to the gallant captain said, "Sir, we are waiting for your speech" "A speech!" said the chivalrous but modest Hull, "I can't make one; I don't know how," A gentleman on the opposite side of the table exclaimed, audibly, "Sir, you are in for a speech; don't you see the president waiting for your response to the toast?" ble tar rose up and said: "Mr. President, the gentlemen round me say that you and the other gentlemen are waiting for me to make a speech. never made one in my life; I can't do it, sir, I don't know how, sir. By \_\_\_\_\_\_, I'd rather fight the but-tle over again than try it!"

The Washington Republic gives this anecdote as an apology for General Taylor's lume efforts at speech-making. It is well enough as far as it goes, but it will not serve in the case. If, after his blunt avowal that he was no orator, Hull had gone on a our through the country, proving lit by his absurd and silly speeches, i.e would have made people almost forget his gallant services, in the folly of his ridiculous conduct. President Taylor has made some scores of addresses to the people on crops and cholory, with broken doses of politics, which sounded as if he had been taught a lesson before starting, and had forgotten it on his way.

This tour, commenced without invitation, and with no motive but a political one, and that made cruel and selfish by the existence of an epedemic which the excitement of Presidential parade tended to increase, is not calculated to elevate its hero in the estimation of the people. For ourselves, we can imagine nothing more ridiculous than the spec-tacle of a chief magistrate riding through the country, his squat form bedecked with wreathes and gold-lace, like a prize ox, his bowels in disorder, his head hardly less confused, receiving the kisses of his leputy postmasters' wives and daughters, and show ng by his crude and undigested fragments of speech es and the frequent prostration of health, that even this is too much for his mental and bodily constitu-

## LATE FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the Steamship Yacht at New Or eans from Gaviveston whence she sailed on the 29th iltimo, the papers of that city contain several items of intelligence, which are worth recording.

In reference to the reported gold placers in Tex. , the Bonham (Fanning county) Advertiser, of the

20th olt., savs: Two of the most respectable citizens of that place and just returned from the reputed gold region westalls composed of sand, gravel, and slate. Observing Indians about, and being in small force, they made but a hasty examination and returned, bringng a small quantity of the sand with them. This has been sifted, and the product is small vellow part cles of metal, which are malleable and resist the action of acids. They also brought specimens of metalic substances. Other parties brought in sam-

ples of crude lead of surpassing richness We take the following from the Austin Democrat

We learn that Gen. Brooke, in chief command of tion to keep going, and you will, Lieutenant Gen- the Governor for three companies of mounted men. eral, confess that the whole is no trifle. And the The proper order have been issued to John S. Ford, bank note presses have been at st. nd still for a whole John J Grumbles and Henry Smock to enrol volunteers for this service. They will be mustered into Kossuth also complains bitterly of the want of the service at Austin at as early a day as possible .harmony among the commanders in the south, and particularly in Bann, who refuses to acknowledge gent. The Southwestern frontier is said to be com-Veter as his commander, alleging that he (Bem) had pletely overrun with bands of Indians. It has be-

In reference to the crops, it appears that late news from the country announces a more favorable turn then under Messaros, with Dembinsky as the chief for the planters than was anticipated a few weeks

> find it in the San Antonio Texan, of the 16th ult: Mr. J. T. Peacock arrived in town yesterday, direct from Presidio del Norte, in seventeen days, with a wagon. He left the army on the 7th at the Rio Pecos. The armyhad crossell, and the balance of the train would cross in a day or two. The oftigers and men were all in fine health and spirits .-Letters state that the army would arive at El Paso

rom the 10th to the 20th September.

The army has left a good road for all those who may wish to take that route. Mr. Peacock found no difficulty in traveling with his wagon from the Presidio to San Antonio.

The San Antonio Texan, of the 15th inst. learns rom a gentleman from the Psesidio del Norte, that Capt. Veatch and his party, together with some other Americans, were in the State of Chihuahua. t was understood at the Presidio that the Chihual hus authorities had engaged 'their services to repel ndian invasions.

A correspond at of the Western, Texan, writing from El Paso, July 3, gives a glowing description of the beautiful position of that point, and dwells forcibly on the natural advantages.

THE EFFECTS OF CHOLERA UPON THE BRANDY MARKET .- By reference to the Custom bills of entry for the month of July last, it will be found that the increased quantity of foreign brandy, upon which the duty has been paid, amounts to the large quantity of 26,000 galons, or nearly 1000 gallons per diem be-Sea Gull. (of a very waitike look.) the Orleans, and | youd the average of former years. This extraordinary increase is traced to the substitution, by a large number of the public brandy diluted with water with their meals, in the place of malt liquors. The French growers have already taken advantage of the incress and simultaneously raised their prices ten francs per hectolitre, or about 5d per gallon English .- London Paper.

A TALL IDEA OF EXTENSION .- "From present appearances, I think there will be a general war in Europe; and as soon as the nations have thrashed each other all round, it will then be the duty of "Uncle Sam" to take hold, lick the whole, and annex them, Cuba included, to this country. The seat of government can then be one of the Sandwich Islands, or if one is not big enough, "fill out," as was done in your Cove, and unite two or more. There and other important national questions,"-Daily Transcript. |- |

OF Many of the Taylor papers east are denouning the cabinet as both silly and corrupt, and prophecying its speedy dissolution.
We should like to know how Gen. Taylor is to get rid of it, for when put to vote in council, they

will vote him down!-Ohio Statesman. A FRW THINGS TO AVOID .- A bottle of wine at a public dinner. A short cut when you are in a hurry. Walking between two umbrellas on a rainy

to the St. Louis Republcan, of the graves on the day. "Just another glass before you go." "Scores have been passed which have no identity of a quarrel between a man and his wife. Bowing to church without a shilling. Being the mediator placed over their remains, and have not been enti- to a lady from the top of a cab. And lastly, taking

Da. FRANKLIN used to say that rich widows were the only piece of second-hand goods that said at prime

cost.

Erie Weekly Ohverver.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE, OF LYCOMING COUNTY. We see by notices in the other papers in this place. that J. H. W. Hawkins, one of the original Washingto-

Court House, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday venings, 18, 19, and 20th of September. Notice has been given that Mr. II. would lecture this and to-morrow evenings, but we learn by telegraph that to cannot be here until the time named above.

GLNERAL TAYLOR'S SPEECH AT ERIE.-The Washington Republic and New York Herald, have published a speech said to have been delivered by the President at Erie, Pa. It is known that no speech was made, nor any formal reception-the President was taken immedintely to his room, too ill to see any on.

A gentleman from Eric, has related to us how this speech cume in print, and the facility with which speeches are made for the old General.

A traveling correspondent of the Washington Republic who was not present it seems, but anticipated what as to take place, enquired of our informant who he knew was present, "how the speech went off." He was told that there was no speech made, to which he immediatemailed a letter all written out for publication."-Buffalo Republic.

THE THEATRE. -The Theatre at the Reed House is nightly visited by large and fashionable audiances, notwithstanding it is now drawing towards the close of the fourth week of the season. This is sufficient evidence that the efforts of the Manager, Mr. Powell, are appreciated. Most of our play-going citizens have been highly pleased with the deliniations of Mr. and Mrs. Powell in the higher walks of Tragedy and genteel Comedy. Miss Bensel, also, and Mr. Brown; have each sustained their parts well. Miss B. as Desdimonia, and Mr. B. as Ingo, in Othelo, were capital hits. The other night, in "A Glance at New York," Mr. Brown was Muse, and Mr. Morris, as Dutchy, the house fairly came down with applause. In fact, we doubt, whether the two characters were ever played better. Mr. Tyler, too, as the genteel friend of the superlitively green and unsophisticated Dutchy, made a decidedly favorable impression. For to night's performance, see bill of the day.

TAYLOR "REBUKES! AGAIN!

The Fredonia Censor, true to its whig instict, is dissosed to quibble. Not long since it announced, with a lourish of trumpets that would have done honor to the veretable Chapman, that E. W. M'Gaughey had been elected to Congress in a whig district in Indiana, and claimed that by such an election the Democratic Senate had been "rebuked," because that body had declined o confirm his nomination by the President as Governor of Oregon. Upon this, we enquired of the Censor, if the Senato was "rebuked" by such an election, who was rebuked" by the election W. J. Brown in the same State, the first victim of Gen. Taylor's broken pledges! We asked the Censor, too, who was "rebuked" by the election of Stanton, late Post Master at Maysville, but removed by Gen. Taylor because he was a Democrat, in ward of that county, and report the existence of a tchig district over Maj. John P. Gaines, an original hining sands in the beds of rivulets issuing from Taylor man. We, also, wanted to know to whom the various congressional electors since the 4th of March had been a "rebuke?" To the two particular cases stated the Censor replies not a word, but seizes upon our allusion to general results to say that "where the whigs have lost at the South, it was because they were charged with abolitionism, and at the North, because they were charrock, of every conceivably color, impregnated with ged with being opposed to abolitionism." Now, this is down right quibbling, besides it falsifies well known facts. The only whig elected in Virginia, was elected over another whig, on account of his ultra southern notions. In Kentucky not a solitary emancipationist was elected to the Convention to amend the Constitution, yet there not appear a little strange that if the whig party in Kentucky had placed itself where the Censor endeavors to make its readers believe it has, that these six members did not share the same fate as the emancipationists did! We think so, besides we know, on the authority of the Louisville Courier, a rabid Taylor paper, that the whig invested Perczel with the supreme command in the come exceedingly dangerous to travel the roads in members elect from that state, and the candidates who south. Gorgey's disobedience is also alluded to, and that region, and inurder and depredation are of almost were defeated, were pledged gainst extending the proviso members elect from that state, and the candidates who over our new territories. But it is useless to argue this question-every body knows, and no one better than the Editor of the Censor, that no party in the South is in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and that to excuse the loss of Congressmen on the ground that they are, is both ridiculous and silly. So, too, at the North, and particularly in Indiana. There almost the entire free soil vote was thrown in opposition to Wright, the Demodratic candidate for Governor. In the Fort Wayne district, the whigs and free soilers uniteed on Killgore, against Harlin, but in vain. So, too, in the districts lately represented by Dunn, whig, and Catheart and Robinson, Democrats. In the first, Lane, whig, was supported and received the united vote of the whigs and the other two districts it was the same. The only district the Democrats united with the free soilers was in that the country papers will soon make themselves heard, and in spite of all opposition be freed from the tax fraudulently imposed upon their local circulations, a few papers are taking a stand to have newspaper postage abolished altogether. In Great Britain and Brazil papers altondy circulate free of postage, and that is clearly the only uniform system that can be adopted having in it a shadow of instice. But a little reflection will satisfy age. no better success. But the Censor says, it "sees no rebuke" in all this. There are none so blind as those that won't see-of this class, we are afraid, is our friend of Happy, thrice happy Censor! Its political sea is all un-

> Sleep on, the thunders of the people on the first of December, may wake you, but we doubt it. American in Duness .- The Harrisburgh Union states. that Mr. J. M. Beck, well known in that place as an intelligent member of the typographical profession, translator, engraver and universal genius, at the latest advices was confined in the fortress of Rostatt, in Germany. After visiting his friends, Mr. B. was about returning to this country, when the revolution in France broke out.-The excitement in Germany immediatly followed, and he remained, and has since taken an active part in the struggle for liberty, now in progress throughout Europe. They have agreed to release him, upon condition that he will take leave for the United States never to return.

rufiled-no storms, to its self-blinded vision, await the

administration of the "Second Washington." The only

"rebukes" it dreams of, is to its opponents-the only

A DESPERATE LOVER .- The Lancaster papers inform us that a young lady who was returning, in company the Representatives from Novia Scotia and Japan with a gentleman friend, from the Camp Meeting near can meet and discuss the merits of Free Soil, add Kelsey's Spring, in that county, last Thursday evening, was violently assaulted and beaten by a young man whose addresses she had recently rejected. She was soriously injured, though not dangerously. The perpetrator of the outrage has been arrested. The young lady deals in that article at all, but it never regailed its readmay consider herself fortunate in having escaped a matrimonial alliance with such a lover. He would have made a nice husband, indeed!

> "DISSOLUTION" IN INDIANA .- The Democratic official majority in Indiana, on the Governor's ticket, is only 9,502, with two Democratic precincts to hear from. Indiana has indeed done her full share of the good work.

Somebody very pertinently says dull stupid people have an extensive abhorronce of mimicy and wit. The cause is obvious; they are afraid of being made the butts afraid of being quizzed, and cannot tolerate the slightest ioke at their own expense.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

We have on our table a circular from the "Boston cheap Postage. We do so with pleasure. It is a question upon which all should be heard, and no one partic-

ury. We set it down as a principle which should not be departed from, that the postoffice department should support itself. It was established to accommodate the public, and those who use it, should be willing to contribute nians of Baltimore, will lecture on Temperance at the to its support as often as they avail themselves of it, and no more. If the postage on letters is reduced to a scale which will not pay the expense of labor in the offices, (and it is enormous and the worst paid in the government,) and the cost of transportation, the deficit would have to come from the public treasury, and thus from the packets of the people! Under the present judirect way of taxation, the farmer in the interior of Pounsylvania pays much more, in proportion to his property, into the public treasury than the merchant in New York or receive a letter from his son in the far west, or he may not. There are thousands who never use it, while the merchants and business men of our cities and villages,

do so daily-not to carry on friendly correspondence, but their business-to put money in their purses. Now, they should pay for the support of this Department just in proportion as they use it, and it can be done in no other way than by making the receipts for letters cover the expense of the labor in preparing them for, and their transportation after they are so prepared. There is no kind of insly replied, "By G-d I am sorry for that, for I have just tice or equity, or even common sense, in calling upon the capacity," but to appease a particular locality, or reward whole people to pay for the support of a Department mercantile and commercial transactions-transactions may be asked what rate of postage on letters we think this? would pay the expense of labor and transportation. We answer, a uniform rate of five cents on a halfounce, paid governed by other than the vilest political motives to

better plan than pro-payment.

est country postoffice, how much is it worth to bring the on, New York, &c., a weekly is made up from the mat- his colleague fells him. ter which has already appeared in the daily, and with these |, Of the rest of the ticket we have only to say that papers which cost little more than the paper, the whole vest is flooded, to the almost entire starvation of western papers not connected with dailies. If an entire free ostage, or the uniform cent postage is adopted, the western pross will be stopped; just as surely as Keel-boating bard, 2526; Talbot, Free Soil, 495. The same towns is stopped by Steam-boating on the Ohio. How is it pos- last year gave Hamlin, Whig, 2306; Dana, Dom., 287 sible for a western publisher, who works off his paper on Frossenden, Free Soil, 728. a hand press to compete with an eastern publisher, who works off his on a steam press. It cannot be. And moreover, our western publishers are alone—they have | 1104; Fressenden, 228. not the privilege of exchanging matter to save tion. We would say then, if Congress wishes to prevent the east from monopolising the business of publication, they will not adopt a regulation, making postage on

newspapers "Uniform" as the Boston association terms Uniformity. These are our views-that they will please the "Boston Cheap Postage Association" we do not expect. Perhaps the gentlemen who forwarded us their circular, thought we could not see through its thin disguise-that the cool effrontery with which they call upon us, country publishers, to cut our own throats for the benefit of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia merchants and publishers, would prevent our noticing the cat in the meal tub. They are mistaken however-and we can assure them that the Congressmen who hereafter votes to make newspaper postage uniform, or the postoffice a burden to the people, had better prepare to hang his political harp upon the willow, for his doom is scaled.

We cannot better close this article than by copying the

annexed, which we find in the last Fredonia Censor. It is from the Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Lagle, a paper we do not exchange with: "FREE NEWSPAPERS .- Since it begins to be apparent shadow of justice. But a little reflection will satisfy every body that a free system never can be carried into ef- should be surrendered back to Mexico, as a consideration feet in this country unles the government is willing to of the nonpayment of the twelve millions due under the allow the Pastoflice Department to be-taxed at least transport Gandlanne "—M. Schryng. Either world be the Censor. Gen. Taylor is the first President who will allow the rastonice Department to be taxed at least twenty millions per annum to pay the expenses. The address his first message to a Congress politically opposed to him, yet the Censor "sees" no "rebuke" in it! Happy thrice happy Censor! He political see it all unclear the control of the contr and besides, the venders of quack medicines, the owners of mammoth clothing stores, and large city establishments of all kinds, would get up newspapers of their own to circulate their advertisements at the expense of the government, and tax the Postoflice Department at least election it is aware has taken place is in-Rhode Island! ton millions per annum in addition, for they also would send tons to all parts of the Union. This they are now doing to a considerable extent, causing large expense the bill of '16 only And it is shrewdly surmised that it bor in attending to what is as much mere individual business as letters, and of no public utility whatever. But Congress can give the people the full legitimate benefit of a free system, and that by giving all papers a free circulation a short distance, say thirty miles, or through-out their counties, and that will be sufficient for all publie purposes, for the local papers give the people just as much information as any others, and would soon be ren-

dered as valuable. JUST LIKE THEM .- It is stated that, on the day of Gen. Taylor's reception at Pittsburgh, the iron works were all New York Mirror, a decided and able whig Taylor pastopped, to enable the persons employed in them to par-

to be the earliest, Taylor paper-says:

"Wo have every reason to believe that a more corrupt despitsal, and selfish cabinet than the present one never existed at Washington. How long are the honor of the President and the public interests to remain in such The Herald is famed for telling home truths when it

ers before, with one so plain as this.

WHY HUNGARY HAS FALLEY .- The Pennsylvanian says: "A very intelligent friend in Paris writes that the fact is susceptible of proof that Gorgey, the young Hungarian General, was purchased by Russian gold. Two millions of dollars were previously offered to Dembriski, another of the Hungarian generals, but he indignantly spurned the bribe and exposed the plot."

LF Lord Byron once said, that "with all his follies he

Byron was'nt a modern politician or he would never have been guilty of saying so sensible a thing.

THE WHIG COUNTY TICKET

The whigs held their annual county convention at the Cheap Postage Association," which requests that we Court House in this city on Monday, and put in nomi-"prepare an article for our paper" upon the subject of nation a county Ticket. Of course a regular nomination in this county is as good as an election, hence we may set it down as a fixed fact that the fortunate indiviular class allowed to secure the passage of laws by Con- duals who compose that ticket will be our representatives gross for their immediate benefit. We have ever been in the next Legislature, etc., etc. No matter how obin favor of cheap postage. By this, however, we are not noxious any of them may be to public consure-no to be understood of favoring a system which will make matter how dishonestly they may have obtained their the Postoffice Department a burden upon the public trous- present performent, or to what tricks of political logerdemain they may have resorted to procure their nominations-no matter what better men they may have pushed aside and rode over-the whige of Erie county are bound, like old Zach's three hundred slaves, to silently bow to the behests of their masters here in town. Never, since the day Morgan's ghost frightened them from their propriety, and furnished our town political speculators with a convenient hobby to ride upon, have hey dated to bolt a regular nomination. Even though Belzebub himself should head their ticket-and we hum bly submit whether one of his most favored imps does not hold that position in the present one?-they would swallow it, horns, hoofs and all. Bound together by the principle of the "five loves and two fishes," they con-Boston. Yet he may use the posteffice once a year to trive, by a system of rewards and punishments, to stiffe every murmur which from time to time arises to the lips of such of the leaders as may unfortunately hold a poor hand in the county convention. Under such circumstances is it to wondered at, that -as Daniel Webster said of Gen. Taylor's-nominations, "not fit to be made" are forced down the throats of the party. Is it to be wondered at, that where party fealty and political subservioncy are made the highest and brightest of virtues, men are placed in office, not because they come up to Gen. Taylor's professed standard of perferment, "honesty and political tricksters! Something like this must have gowhich is the vehicle of a portion in carrying on their verned the late whig convention, in one at least, of their selections. In fact such considerations have always from which they realize their thousands every year. It governed the actions of their conventions, and why not

invariably in advance. The Postoffice Department losses | place such a man as John H. Walker before the peothousands of dollars every year by "dead letters," and as | ple for Senator. With his political reputation still putric some one ought to pay for these letters, we know of no with the rotten carcass of the defunct United States Bank of Pennsylvania-with his moral honesty in regard But the object of the "Boston Cheap Postage Associ- to the re-charter of that accursed institution, still donbted ation" is more particularly to bring about the total Abo. by many, very many, of his own political friends, some lition of Newspaper postage. To such a proposition we of them members of the very convention that nominate enter our discent in toto. The reason for such discent is him, it required more effrontery than was over posessed ased upon the same principle involved above—it would; by any political body but a whig convention of Eric cour be unjust; not only unjust to the people, but to the publity, to ask the people to support such a nominee! Yes lishers. To the people, because, as above stated, the he will be supported, and elected, by the very men wh deficit which it would produce in the postoffice receipts, we have heard, time and again, denounce him with a would have to come from the public treasury, and thus bitterness we dare not imitate, and with epithets v from the pockets of the whole people. This would be would be ashamed to repeat. Yes, John H. Walker will wrong. Let those who take newspapers pay the pos- be voted for and elected by such men! We wish them tage-let them pay it t, oo, in proportion to the distance ; joy upon his nomination!—and when their noses comthey are carried. It is nonsense to talk about the equity to the grind-stone, and their masters lead them up to the of a uniform rate of one cent on newspapers for any dis- polls, we shall take pleasure in bearing witness to the tance. If is is worth twenty cents to carry a package of lamb-like docility with which they stultify themselves, twenty "Observers," a distance of four miles, our near- and spanielylike, lick the hand that has chastised them. It would be strage indeed, if, in forming a count same number of the "Model Couriers" from Philadel- ticket, some good men should not be, by mistake pe phia to this place, a distance of over four hundred miles? | haps, placed upon it even by an Erie county whig con Will the "Boston Cheap Postage Association" answer vention! Of this character is one of the nominees for us that question? Will they get their slates and cypher the legistature-we mean/JAMES C. REID, Esq., of this it out! The total abolition of newspaper postage would city. In this gentleman the whigs of Erie, have a car be unjust to the country publishers, because it would have didate every way worthy of their support. We know the effect of completely crippling the country press, and him intimately, and aside from politics, will take pleasant in the language of the Pittsburgh Post, we cannot avoid in seeing him in the legislature. With the other candithinking that some such end is at the foundation of this date for the legislature, Mr. Hart, we are not acquainted. -sociation. It is a notorious fact that the east has the ad- but presums, as heretofore, he is put on to fill out vantage of the west at this time. In Philadelphia, Bos - the ticket here, and vote in Harrisburg when and he

What, for instance, could have induced a convention

are pleased that so had a head has no worse a tail.

Ponti AND. Sept. 10-9 P. M. MAINE Election.-Twelve towns in Cumberla county, give for Governor, Hamlin, Whig, 1969; Hub

Six towns in York county give Hamlin 1158; Hu bard, 1105; Talbot, 147. Last year, Hamlin 933, Dana,

Returns from one town in Lincoln county, give Had lin 154, Hubbard 119, Talbot 48. Last year, Hamlen 182, Dana 122, Passsenden 101. Representatives Exected .- Portland elects t

1 Democra Westbrook. • •• Standish. Kittery, New Gloucester, Whig. Belfast, Bangor, Calis. Bostos, Sept. 10-10 P. M.

Returns from 21 towns in the 4th District have been eccived, in which the votes add up as follows:

Palfrey, Free Soil, Robinson, Democrat, 3158 1076 At the preceding trial, the same towns gave—Thompson, 2324 Palfrey, Robinson, 2313 There is now a gain against Palfrey, and probably this election will result in no choice.

The Pennsylvanian says Mr. Crane, the Editor of the California Whig, a new federal paper for circulation in our Pacific possessions, is now in Philadelphia, collecting subscriptions. We suggest, after he is ready to go ahead, that he should raise the famous mottoes of his party, while they opposed the acquisition of California "It is not worth a dollar."-DANIEL WEBSTER .- It treaty of Gaudaloupe."-Mr Schenk. | Either would be very apt to be received with great applause by the people of the new territories.

In accordance with orders from Gen. Taylor's conscience keepers in Washington, the Gazetts has chanegd its ground on the tariff question. Not long since it was furious for the unconditional restoration of the tariff of '42-now, that beloved measure, receives a cold shoulder, and in its stead, it faintly equeaks for the repeal of would'nt even ask for that, but for the certainty that it cannot be repealed, in which event it is laying an anchor to windward in order to lay-to and grumble,

A JUST REBUKE,-The brutal attack of the Washington Republic upon Mr. BANCROFT, our distinguished American Minister to London, proves that the editors of that Journal have no ambition to commend their writings to the regard of decent or intelligent men. The per, rebukes this attack in the following indignant terms: ticipate in the ceremonies; and that the owners mudblin believe that they were stopped on account of the "ruinous effect" of the present Tariff!

1. The New York Herald—an original, and claiming who is generally acknowledged to have been one of the Sorgetties of the New York response to the New York Herald—an original, and claiming who is generally acknowledged to have been one of the Sorgetties of the New York response to the New York Respon Secretaries of the Navy we have ever had, by all the veterans of the service. The article in the Republic is both ungenerous and ungentiemខ្ញុំភ្នំប្រ.ំ។

We find incorporated in the proceedings of all the Whig County meetings held throughout the State, resolutions complimentary to our fellow-citizen, G. J. Ball, Esq., for his able and efficient management of the State ances .- Gazette

We also find in the Erie Commercial Advertiser, the organ of John H. Walker, almost every week open 1 tacks upon the political reputation of the same gentleman notwithstanding "his able and efficient management of the State finances,"and we have as yet looked invala for a defence from his personal organ, the Clazette! Put hat and that together, will you!

Col. Henton spoke at St. Joseph, Ma., on the oth of August, to about 800 people in a grove, His speech of these pleasant qualities. Blockheads are exceedingly happened to displease him."—Exchange.

was never guilty of stopping his paper because its editor at Jefferson City. Amour other things he said that at Jefferson City. Among other things he said that "Slavery is now both abolished and prohibited in Yew