

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY SANDERSON & CORNMAN.



CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1839.

Appointments by the Town Council. JACOB SQUIER, Esq., to be Treasurer of the Borough, and Clerk to Council. STEWART MOORE, High Constable. MICHAEL MATHEWS & SIMON WUNDERLICH, Street Commissioners. JAMES H. DEVOR, Esq., PETER GUTHRIE & BERNARD HENDEL, Street Regulators.

Judge Hepburn's Charge to the Grand Jury will be found on the first page, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

We invite attention to the remarks of Gen. Miller in reply to Mr. Williams and other federal Senators. From a perusal of the remarks, we are inclined to the opinion that Mr. W., for once, "wakened up the wrong passenger." The thirteenth Senatorial District has reason to be proud of her fearless and intelligent democratic representative.

Mr. Parsons' Speech.—We have perused with pleasure this masterly reply to the three days' speech of Senator Penrose, and shall lay it before our readers next week.—If ever mortal man received a drubbing at the hands of another, and so richly merited too, Penrose is that individual. It will be long ere he shall again make an attack on so bold and talented an opponent.

We forgot to mention in our last, that on Monday the 8th inst. JOSEPH S. DELLINGER, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the several courts of this county.

They who are acquainted with the character of the Carlisle Herald, will be surprised that we notice its paltry attacks upon Judge Hepburn. Its leading articles always abound in the scurrility that characterizes vulgar and contracted minds, so that he who runs may read in every line the low malice engendered by envy, and an inward consciousness of moral degradation. It would be laughable to talk of the editor—the name that appears at the head of the paper is that of an insignificant creature, the ninth part of a man in mind and stature, who is silly enough to father all the trash that is thrust upon him, but whose literary qualifications are not to be suspected any more than his military prowess. The ostensible editor may be pitied as a tool, but he is not deserving of the contempt due the authors of the productions which adorn his print; he is still, however, pitiful—very pitiful. There are other individuals behind the curtain, who, with the malevolence incident to grovelling pursuits, and the cowardice characteristic of unworthy motives, are ever willing to brandish in the dark the filthy weapons of slander and defraction, which they have not the courage to wield in public. These men deem themselves perfectly secure in raising the poisoned chalice to the lips of our best and most worthy citizens, and never dream, simple souls! that the same cup may be returned to them drugged to the very bottom with their own nauseous medicines. As an instance—Judge Hepburn is charged with the offence of removing an incompetent officer of the Court, and appointing in his place a worthy citizen. The vials of wrath and the swill tubs of Billingsgate, are liberally discharged upon him—the whole country is alarmed with pitiful lamentations for the fate of the unfortunate Court Crier; and by whom gentle reader, think you, are these crocodile tears shed? by no other than the same pious and honorable party who removed the late grey-haired Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mr. Trimble, from his office to the grave—by the same party who swept with the besom of destruction every democrat from every post of honor or profit, great or small, from the Delaware to the Ohio—the same merciful party who turned thousands of our humble laboring men from the public works, to starve on the barren mountains, because they would not worship at the footstool of the Bank—the same magnanimous party who, the other day, removed Mr. Reese, the gate-keeper at the Harrisburg bridge, because he was a democrat—the same identical Bank, Anti-masonic, Federal, Amalgamation party; who, through their pious agent, Charles B. Penrose, with tears and protestations procured the dismissal of Jason W. Eby from an humble private employment, and the appointment of Edward M. Biddle, the brother-in-law of the aforesaid "talented senator!" Are these the men

who talk about political proscription? are these the immaculate conservators of the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, who prate about intolerance! As well might an old bawd lecture upon virtue, or a reeling votary of Bacchus inculcate precepts of temperance.

But we deny that Judge Hepburn has been influenced by political motives in any judicial act. Even in the matter of the unfortunate Court Crier, it appears that the only petition on record reads as follows:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county.

The undersigned respectfully beg leave to recommend to your Honors, Mr. William Anderson of Carlisle, as a suitable person to be appointed Crier of said Court. He is a man of good character, sober, attentive, and obliging in his disposition and manners.

(Signed) SAM'L ALEXANDER, THOMAS CAROTHERS, L. G. BRANDEBURY, W. CAROTHERS, W. F. LINE.

On this petition is endorsed the appointment, and the said appointment is pronounced by the jury of old women, who decide upon affairs pertaining to Anti-masonry, to be political—if so, it must certainly be a bantling of their own; for we can find no where any evidence of paternity against Judge Hepburn's political friends. But enough! Judge Hepburn is above such assaults. We are pleased to say that he discharges his official duties like a man of honor and integrity, without regard to party. His talents are unquestionably of the highest order, and whilst he is sustained by the community, he may treat with silent contempt the attacks of village curs, who bark merely because their fellows do.

Remarks of Mr. Miller, OF ADAMS, On the Bill to provide for the pay, emoluments, and perquisites of the troops recently in the service of the Commonwealth. In Senate, March 25, 1839.

MR. MILLER, OF ADAMS, rose and said: MR. CHAIRMAN.—It is with feelings of the greatest regret, that I am called upon to take part in the discussion of this subject—a subject which has been before the Senate for several weeks past, and which I am anxious to see finally disposed of. Nothing would have induced me, sir, to occupy the time of the Senate, by saying aught in relation to this question, had I not felt it my duty—a duty which I owe to myself and to my constituents, to reply to some remarks which have fallen from senators in the course of this debate.

The Committee of Safety, sir, have charges preferred of too gross and infamous a nature, to be suffered to pass in silence. They have been charged as guilty of treason—aye, sir, treason! They have been charged with an attempt to usurp the government, subvert the constitution, and trample upon the laws of their country! And, to add insult to injury, they have been represented as made up of the very dregs of society—selected from the commonest herd of mankind! Sir, the charge is false—it is base—it is infamous—I speak not for myself. Though I am proud and happy to declare here, that I was a member of that committee, still it is not this which prompts me to reply to the charges preferred against that committee. There were other individuals, members of that committee—men of high character and respectability—men who have occupied, and still occupy high stations in Pennsylvania—men of wealth, & talents, and education,—men with whom, in any capacity, and under any circumstances, I shall ever feel myself proud to associate.

Aye, sir, there were gentlemen upon that committee who would dignify any station, however exalted!

The Senator from the city, (Mr. Fraily) has indulged in the most abusive language, and applied epithets of the most vindictive and malignant character, to the members of that committee. He has charged them with a conspiracy! He has impugned their motives, and after denouncing them as traitors, in the harshest language he could employ, he asks, "when and where this committee had its origin?"

Now, sir, having been a member of that committee, and the only one, I believe on this floor, I shall endeavor to defend them from the foul aspersions that have been cast upon them by the Senators through the course of this debate. I am aware, sir, that I do not possess the ability to repel, giant-like, these unjust imputations, and to roll back the tide of prejudice which Senators have attempted to create against the Committee of Safety, yet with the limited abilities that I do possess, and with the zeal and energy which an honest indignation is calculated to inspire; I shall cheerfully devote myself to the task. In doing this, sir, it will be necessary for me to revert to the proceedings that took place here at the organization of the Legislature.

After the proceedings which took place in this chamber, on the 4th of December last, admitting persons to seats as members of the Senate, who were not elected by the people, and who were known to be returned by fraud, a spontaneous meeting of the people took place, at the court-house in this place, over which I had the honor to preside as chairman. The measures which this Senate had adopted, the organization of two Houses of Representatives, and the high-handed course pursued by the administration, were fully discussed. It was the unanimous opinion of that meeting, that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in withholding the true and legal returns from Philadelphia, and other counties in this Commonwealth, had violated the law,

and that the organization of two Houses of Representatives was in direct violation of the constitution.—They regarded such innovation upon the laws and the constitution, as an attempt to establish a government independent of the people, and contrary to the express will of the majority, as expressed through that grand palladium of our liberties, the BALLOT BOX. Under all these circumstances, sir, the meeting considered the government at an end.—It was at this juncture of affairs, that the committee of safety was appointed by that meeting. I, sir, was added to that committee. I acted with them on all occasions, and was present at all their deliberations, and I solemnly declare, that this committee acted only in guarding the rights of citizens, preserving peace and order, and in protecting public and private property from injury.

When the report went forth, sir, that a gang of bullies from the rail-roads and canals had been placed in the arsenal, and provided with arms and ammunition for the purpose of attacking the people, if they manifested any resistance against the foul aggressions upon their rights—when this startling intelligence reached the people, and inflamed their minds with indignation at the outrage, and caused them to surround the Arsenal, demanding its immediate evacuation by those hired ruffians who had been placed there for the hellish design of butchering the people; if they dared raise an arm in defence of their country and their rights—when the fierce passions of insulted freemen were burning high, and rendering the Arsenal in imminent danger of being torn down, then it was, sir, that I, accompanied by Gen. Adam Diller, and others of the committee, exerted all our influence, and all our energies, to prevent any violence or disturbance. We succeeded, sir, in preventing any violence, and the people were induced to disperse. The Arsenal was evacuated and peace and quiet restored.

Sir, any one acquainted with the history of those proceedings, will not pretend to deny that the House of Representatives then known as the Cunningham House, was illegally and unconstitutionally organized—that many of its members had never been elected by the people, and that they were returned as duly elected for the purpose of defrauding the people of their rights—aye, sir, disfranchising the whole people of Pennsylvania. It was the avowed design of Stevens and his mercenary and unprincipled federal coadjutors, to force those persons into the seats as regularly elected members—then go on and contest the election of Governor—make it appear that David R. Porter was elected through fraud, & declare Joseph Ritner to be duly re-elected governor of Pennsylvania. After this scheme had been carried thro', they were to elect a United States Senator and State-Treasurer—pass such laws as would effectually strip the Governor of all his power, if perchance, they did not succeed in retaining Ritner in the chair, it was expected that the Senate would recognize the Cunningham House, and thus consummate the scheme of fraud and villainy, by trampling upon the rights of the people, guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of their country.

I frankly acknowledge, sir, that if this dark scheme of usurpation and of tyranny had been perpetrated, it was the intention of the Committee of Safety, in conjunction with the Hopkins House, to appeal to the people. Sir, all power is vested in the people, and they possess the right of choosing their own rulers. If these rulers transcend the limits of the powers delegated to them by the constitution and laws—if they are guilty of a gross usurpation of power, they are amenable to the people; and it is their duty to resist such usurpation, and hurl the vile usurpers from the high stations they have disgraced.

In our country, sir, where the people are divided and sub-divided into parties, the spirit of our government guarantees to the majority the right to rule. The majority are to decide upon the individual or individuals, with whom the affairs of our government are to be entrusted. The late executive never received a majority of the votes of the people—he was not elevated to power by the will of the majority. In him, the majority of the people had no confidence.—And yet, sir, although he had been deposed by the people, and another elected in his place by a majority of more than ten thousand votes; he had the audacity to attempt to retain his ill-gotten power, by fraud and usurpation. Seconded by Stevens, Penrose and Burrows, and other unprincipled individuals of the party by whom he was supported, a plot had been laid, which for blackness of perfidy and fraud, and infamous usurpation of power, was unknown in the annals of crime! Men who were not elected by the people were admitted to seats upon this floor, while the regularly-elected members of this Senate were defrauded of their seats! The constitution was thus violated—the laws trampled upon, and the will of the people set at defiance! Could the assembled freemen who occupied those galleries and lobbies, look calmly upon this scene of usurpation and fraud—could they witness their rights and liberties trampled under foot, without one murmur of disapprobation—without a single manifestation of indignation? Sir, when the freemen of Pennsylvania can look upon such scenes with indifference—when they can calmly and quietly gaze upon acts of fraud, and tyranny and usurpation—their own rights and liberties trampled in the dust—the sacred institutions of their country violated with impunity—then are they ripe for anarchy and treason—then will our country be involved in one fearful scene of chaos and ruin!

Suppose, sir, that a precedent should be established, that a return received from the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth is the only evidence of its validity—would not the secretary have the power of creating whom he pleased as members of the legislature? Fraudulent returns might be received

from every county in the Commonwealth, and men might be returned as duly and legally elected, who had never been even candidates before the people! This, sir, would be too monstrous to be tolerated. If such were even attempted on the part of this Senate, the people would rise in one mighty mass, and with the fire of indignation flashing from their eyes, they would rush to the seat of government—hurl the infamous usurpers from power, and with the fierce blast of the hurricane, sweep them into the deep waters of the Susquehanna, where they would repose beneath the dark waves of everlasting infamy!

Sir, the people who were assembled here, at the organization of this body, have been denounced as "gamblers, bullies, butchers," etc., from the county of Philadelphia, and it has been asked what brought them here.—Now, sir, if the Senate will so far indulge me, I will explain, as briefly as possible, the reason which induced so many of the freemen of Pennsylvania to assemble at the seat of government.

The late gubernatorial campaign, as is well known, was characterized by the most unprecedented exertions on the part of the friends of Ritner, in order that they might secure his re-election. No pains were spared—no means, however base and infamous, were neglected, to bring about a triumph of the federal party. But with all their frauds—with all their forgeries and perjuries—with all their bribery and corruption, and even with all their malignant persecutions, they were defeated,—ignominiously defeated! This was contrary to their expectations—they were sanguine of success, and when defeat stared them full in the face, the humiliating disappointment was too overwhelming, and they were driven to desperation. The vaulting ambition of Thaddeus Stevens—his lofty aspirations after power and fame, were suddenly checked! His hopes of a seat in the United States Senate, which his eye had long viewed in perspective, were blasted forever! Joseph Ritner, who had occupied the executive chair by mere accident, and not by consent of a majority of the people—gazed down into the dark sea, which was soon to swallow him up in obscurity, with a holy horror! Thomas H. Burrows, who had been the trumpet of his own fame, and who had fondly cherished the hope of sipping the sweets of office for another three years, shrank with dread from the contemplation of the dark vale of obscurity from which he had raised by executive favor, and into which he was soon to retire forever! Charles B. Penrose, who—*but alas poor Yorick!*

Scarcely was the triumph of democracy proclaimed through the land, and while the people were even yet rejoicing at the prospect of being freed from the corrupt and impetuous administration of Joseph Ritner, when they were startled by a proclamation from Thomas H. Burrows, ordering the friends of the federal party to assemble at the seat of government, and to be ready to attend, on the 5th of December last, at the election of the Legislature. And soon, the infamous plots which had been framed to cheat the people out of their legally elected representatives, and to smuggle, by means of fraudulent returns, those who had not been elected, into their seats, were gradually developed! The federal organs of the administration proclaimed abroad among the people, that the fraudulent returns should be received, and the minority members admitted to seats in the legislature "PEACEFULLY if they COULD but FORCIBLY if they MUST!" Sir, could it be possible that these men were so blinded by their infatuation, as not to foresee the consequences of such a declaration? Could they suppose the people of Pennsylvania would suffer their dearest and most sacred rights to be invaded, without coming to the rescue? If so, they knew but little of the spirit of liberty which glows in the bosoms of Pennsylvanians! They knew but little of the patriotic attachment which they cherished for their country, and its civil institutions!

But the people, did come to the rescue! Not from the city and county of Philadelphia alone, but from every county in the State! Aye, sir, I might add, that nearly every hill and every valley throughout this wide extended Commonwealth, furnished its quota on that occasion! And I hazard nothing, sir, in declaring it as my belief, that if this Senate had persisted in carrying out their scheme of fraud and villainy, Pennsylvania would have been involved in all the horrors of a civil revolution!

Committees of Safety, sir, were the offspring of the revolution. They were appointed in every part of the country, as the first measures adopted by the people, in the absence of any government which would recognize their undoubted rights as freemen. But, sir, the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. Williams) cannot hear the Committee of Safety mentioned, without portraying to himself all the horrors of the French revolution! His imagination is affrighted with the bloody visages of Robespierre, Danton, and Marat! He charges us with treason, and would have us hung as traitors! He charges us as villains—men of infamous character—desperadoes—who would have nothing to lose, and every thing to gain by a revolution, and with being men of desperate fortunes! Sir, I have before declared the charges false! There is not an individual member of that committee, degraded and vagabond as he represents them to be, who would not scorn to shake the dastard hand of the coward and the poltroon, who thus denounces them!

With me has said he would scorn to associate in any other than his official capacity! Let me tell that Senator, that I regard him not as a gentleman,—that I regret extremely that I am obliged to associate with a base traitor, even in an official capacity! If my course as a member of that committee, was reasonable, I am amenable to the laws—not to him! I did not expect, sir, when I took my seat as a member of this Senate, that I was to be assailed here for my acts

while a private citizen! I had thought it would have sufficed, that I had been slandered and misrepresented; with the malignity of party spirit, previous to my election, without being assailed within this sacred hall, by the very individual who had assisted to desecrate it with a foul conspiracy—a conspiracy of which, if he was not the prime mover, he was the aider and abettor!

Let me here refer to some of the declarations made in regard to myself, during the campaign of the special election, while I was a candidate before the people. I refer to it merely to show what malignity I was assailed by the federal papers, in order to create a prejudice against me, calculated to defeat my election.

I was denounced, sir, as the ringleader of the mob—with being at the head of a lawless rabble—commander-in-chief of all the rebel forces—and General of the Provisional government! I was charged by Stevens at all the public meetings which he got up for the purpose, as a traitor—and he boldly asserted that I was indicted for treason, and that I was, or soon would be, incarcerated within the walls of a dungeon, and in chains, the companion of felons and criminals only! Sir, I have been arraigned before the highest tribunal on earth—the people! They have listened to all the charges which have been preferred against me—they have carefully examined and weighed all the evidence, and pronounced their judgment upon my conduct! They consigned me—not to the damp and loathsome dungeon—but to a seat in the hall of this Senate—and if there are felons or criminals here, sorry am I to know it!

Senators have dwelt much upon the charges of fraud and conspiracy. This, sir, has been the "stop thief" cry of the federal party, for the purpose of securing themselves from public odium and indignation, and to draw public attention from their own acts of treason, fraud and villainy! What were the facts in relation to the election in Gettysburg. Did not one hundred and four men swear that they voted for David R. Porter? And yet, the officers of the election returned but eighty-four! Was there no fraud practised on that occasion? Look again at Millerstown; where there were only about one hundred and sixty taxable inhabitants in the whole district! Here, sir, the rail road hands were marched to the polls with drum and file, surrounded the building, and prevented any citizen of the district who was opposed to Ritner from coming near the polls! Upwards of eleven hundred illegal votes were taken in at that time by the Ritner Inspector, although he knew they were illegal at the time! What folly and meanness—what base depravity, then, is manifested by the unprincipled scoundrels who charge these outrageous frauds upon the democratic party! Their foul conspiracies are also attempted to be charged upon the democratic party! Now, sir, I can prove that circulars were sent out by Thomas H. Burrows, directing the friends of the federal party to be elected to the Legislature, requesting their attendance here, several days previous to the day fixed by law for the meeting of the legislature for the purpose of concerting measures to be adopted for the organization of the legislature! It was spoken of publicly in Gettysburg, that a House of Representatives would be formed precisely in the manner in which the Cunningham house was afterwards formed! Thaddeus Stevens declared in the most public manner, that the disputed members should be admitted to seats, and should retain them long enough to pass such laws as would strip the Governor of all his power, and take from him the appointment of the Canal Commissioners! This can be proven by the most abundant and substantial evidence! Even the Senator from Franklin, (Mr. Fullerton) if I mistake not, can testify to its truth.—Am I not right, sir? (Mr. F. assented.) It can be proved, also, that the federal members did meet at Harrisburg, in accordance with the earnest request of Mr. Burrows, and that they held nightly meetings, at which the whole plan was formed for the organization of the Cunningham house; and so well was the plan matured, that fearing, in the confusion which was expected to take place, they could not procure a bible by which to swear the members, Cunningham was provided with a pocket bible, which he was to have ready in his pocket for the occasion! Who, then, is guilty of a conspiracy? Let the people decide!

Senators have said much, in the course of this debate, about threats of violence against individuals during the late disturbance.—These threats are charged upon the "Philadelphia Bullies," as they are called. Now, sir, if threats are of any consequence, perhaps I, too, can edify the Senate, by a relation of some facts in regard to them. I can prove, sir, by the most respectable witnesses, that I was marked out for assassination by Stevens' canal men, and would be the first to fall, if violence were to be committed! The same threats were made in regard to others, also, of the Committee of Safety.—Do Senators know any thing of this? Oh, no!—they are perfectly innocent! The wicked "loco focos" are guilty of all the crimes!

My friend, the Senator from the city (Mr. Fraily), in the glory of his ancestral pride, has told us with an air of triumph, that the blood of two patriots of the revolution courses through his veins. I recollect hearing an anecdote of a young upstart, who was boasting of having been through two colleges. A wag who was standing by, remarked that he presumed the same consequences followed, as in regard to the calf who sucked two cows. The pedant asked what the consequence was. Why, replied the wag, the consequence was, that he was a very great calf! I do not wish to be understood as insinuating that my friend, the Senator from the city, is a great calf—oh, no!—far from it—but that he must be a brave man, very, and a good soldier!

Owing to the unlimited range which this debate has taken, I have not confined my

self to the question now before the Senate, but have endeavored to reply to some of the remarks made by Senators in regard to myself, and the party with which I act. A few remarks in relation to this question, and I have done.

The amendment of the Senator from Schuylkill, (Mr. Fraily,) is to exclude, I believe, the volunteers from Cumberland county from pay. Now, Mr. Chairman, I hope the Senator from Schuylkill, will withdraw his amendment. If not, I trust the Senate will vote it down. I cannot conceive, sir, why that Senator should wish to exclude the Cumberland troops from pay, and allow it to those from Philadelphia.—Perhaps the Senator can explain. The mere fact of a special act of Assembly being required in this case, implies that something must be wrong in this matter, that there must have been some illegality or informality in the call, or organization of those armies. From my knowledge of the militia laws of this Commonwealth, and of the usage of war, there could be no difficulty whatever about their pay, were the call not illegal and unconstitutional.

From my experience in the draft, organization and pay of the troops called and mustered into service, the course is plain. When the Governor, who is commander-in-chief of the militia and volunteers of Pennsylvania, either under a requisition from the President of the United States, or in case of rebellion, insurrection, or threatened invasion, calls upon the militia or volunteers, the militia being classified, if he calls them, they are drawn by classes—if the volunteers, then by companies. When troops so called are mustered into service, and reported at head quarters, they are then immediately organized into companies, battalions, regiments, &c., as the case may be; and all supernumerary officers, &c. are dismissed. When the troops are discharged, they are, if not sooner paid, entitled to the same pay, rations &c., as the army of the United States—their pay to commence three days before their first rendezvous, allowing mileage for their return home.

I feel assured, Mr. Chairman, that when the members of the Senate reflect for a moment on this subject, their high sense of justice will prompt them to vote down this amendment, and allow the Cumberland volunteers the full benefit of the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, there are other troops entitled to pay, than those provided for in this bill, and after the amendment of the Senator from Schuylkill is finally disposed of, I shall offer an amendment, providing for the payment of two or more companies of volunteers, that were ordered and mustered into service, on the 5th of December last, by Major John Ash, and marched as far as Petersburg, in Adams county, where their orders were countermanded, and the troops discharged. I shall vote for the payment of all the troops called into service. Net, sir, that I recognize their call as either necessary or legal, but merely as a gratuity. I trust, therefore, that the amendment of the Senator from Schuylkill, will be voted down, and that the bill may pass without further debate.

Great Democratic Victory in NEW YORK.

VARIAN ELECTED MAYOR BY ABOUT 1000 MAJORITY!!

And the Democratic Council Ticket elected in 12 out of 17 wards!!! By the subjoined intelligence, obtained from the New Era and other New York papers of yesterday, it will be seen that the democracy of that city, have gained a victory as glorious to themselves as it is overwhelming to their enemies, and that federal whiggery has been completely prostrated when it thought itself in the very heyday of its strength, and destined to flourish uninterrupted for years. It is scarcely necessary to comment upon this truly gratifying event. Its bearing upon elections that are to come, and the evidence it affords of the current of opinion—of the tendency of the sober second thought of the people—are too evident to require comment.

RETURNS OF THE WARDS.

Table with 4 columns: WARDS, CLARE, VARIAN, and a fourth column with numbers. Row 1: 1, 682, 23. Row 2: 2, 461. Row 3: 3, 634. Row 4: 4, 23. Row 5: 5, 128. Row 6: 6, 172. Row 7: 7, 27. Row 8: 8, 105. Row 9: 9, 570. Row 10: 10, 532. Row 11: 11, 990. Row 12: 12, 250. Row 13: 13, 426. Row 14: 14, 160. Row 15: 15, 767. Row 16: 16, 116. Row 17: 17, 315. Totals: 2672, 8686, 2672.

Varian's majority, 1014. The democrats have carried 12 out of the 17 wards, and have therefore elected a large majority of the Common Council Ticket.

This splendid victory, unlooked for and unexpected, will more than counterbalance in its effects the meager and rapidly declining majority of the federalists in Connecticut.

FRUIT.—One of our farmers a day or two since, told us that there would be but little fruit of any kind on his farm this year, though he has orchards of different kinds.—Apples, he says, will be as rare as knee-buckles in the highlands of Scotland. We do hope he may be mistaken.