

FOREIGN NEWS.

France—Military Preparations.—The accounts from France represent the government as actively proceeding in the work of surrounding Paris with a line of batteries. The following is the plan adopted by the government:—

"There shall be raised a bastioned wall, terraced and faced with masonry, thirty feet in height, with glacis and contrecarp in earth. Exterior works ensematized with contragrade, regularly constructed with masonry, St. Denis shall be fortified; Charenton shall have permanent works constructed for the purpose of insuring the possession of the two rivers. The works shall commence by the exterior forts of Nogent, Rosny, Noisy, Romilly, Mont Valerien, Irvy, St. Dennis, and the construction of the other works will commence on all these points. A camp of 50,000 men will be distributed in different stations, according as the works require it. The Minister of Public Works, shall unite himself with the Minister of War for the direction and forwarding these works. The Poutet Chaussees shall open a strategic road from the centre of Pantin to the Maine."

The papers of M. Thiers thus speak, of the project:

"A wall regularly constructed surrounds Paris and its suburbs, and will enclose a space triple the surface actually built on.— It will make no alteration in administrative divisions, nor will it obstruct any existing communications. It will be protected against enemies batteries by exterior works, more remote from Paris than the fortress of Vincennes. These works will form the first line of defence, and will keep the enemy at a sufficient distance from Paris to render impossible the action of incendiary projectiles. This plan, which unites all the advantages of the different systems hitherto proposed, is of a date anterior to recent events. It resolves the principal difficulties, delivers Paris from the fear of all external danger, and renders a siege impossible, by depriving the enemy of all hope of carrying a fortress so immense. It will have considerable influence on the policy of France, rendering impossible the greatest danger that could befall the capital in case of external war. It will form, with the beautiful works already executed at Lyons, two great centres of resistance on the two most important points of our territory. In giving to the immense force to France, it augments the chances of peace, and diminishes those of war."

The Abbes of Stasbourg states that orders have been received there for the putting into a complete state of defence all the fortified places of the military division of which that city forms the centre. Lieut. Gen'l Pelletier, Inspector General of the Artillery, had arrived there.

The Repet question in Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell and his friends in Ireland are now straining every nerve to carry the measure of repeal. They demanded it as a right that Ireland should have her domestic Parliament, and manage her own internal legislation independent of England. A great meeting was recently held in Connacht at which ten thousand persons were present. The speech of Mr. O'Connell on this occasion appears to have been delivered in his most powerful and eloquent manner.

The history of Lord Castlereagh's administration, if the ordinary accounts of it are true, presents no scheme of fraud and corruption so monstrous, open and unprincipled as that which resulted in effecting the Irish Union. The true patriots of Ireland who held out to the last for the constitutional rights of their beloved island, beheld on every side the men on whom they relied as coadjutors, falling away from them under the secret influence of gold or ministerial patronage. The measure of the Union was carried by direct bribery—so profligate and shameless that there is hardly a case to be found in history at all parallel. One of the speakers at the Connaught meeting refers to that memorable period and says: "But even rebellion and blood-spilling could not effect that measure without the most gross and lavish corruption; nor could corruption and fraud, without most villainous fraud. History records these acts of force, corruption and fraud; but I need not enter into any detail of them; they are open to the inspection of the world in those historical records."

The enthusiasm with which the people of Ireland enter into the project of repeal, as now advocated by O'Connell, shows that the measure of union is as odious to them at the present day as it was when their leaders in their own Parliament betrayed them in 1782. The Union has had the effect which most always be expected to follow when two unequal powers unite—that is to draw over to the stronger the substance and energy of the weaker. The absentee system, according to Mr. O'CONNELL'S declaration, causes the withdrawal of \$16,000,000 in rents from Ireland. How can it happen otherwise than that Ireland should languish when her nobility and gentry, including the principal landowners, reside chiefly in England, drawing away this very life blood of their native country to be lavished abroad? Mr. O'CONNELL refers to the condition of Ireland before the Union, and says:

"I defy any man to point out to me any country in the world which prospered like Ireland under her own legislature. Trade flourished—commerce increased—the fisheries were profitable—the line trade was prosperous and gave employment to vast numbers—agriculture was flourishing, and the produce of the land was increased threefold—our towns were filled with commerce, and our harbours with ships; there never was a country under heaven which exhibited such plenty, such tranquillity, such happiness as Ireland did, under her own domestic parliament (great cheering.) Well, what did they do? They took away our parliament, and then they tell us that they, forsooth, had a right to do it. Why, I would be glad to know, what right they had? (hear, hear.) It is just as if a man was to meet any one of you on your way home to night, and take away your coat, and then tell you he had a right to do it, and that indeed you should go naked (hear, hear, & great cheering.) Why, it was even worse, for the Union was carried by the most gross and open corruption."

If you wish to secure the reputation of peace of mind, PAY YOUR DEBTS.

Admiral in Central Asia.

The following is an extract from a letter in the London Morning Herald, dated, BOMBAY, June 22.

The most important Indian intelligence for the past month, comes to us from the north-west frontier, and is as unsatisfactory as may be. The whole of the provinces lately overrun by the armies under Lord Keane, Sir W. Cotton, General Welstone, are in a state of insubordination or open war.—Not only have outrageous acts of violence been committed in almost every quarter of Belochistan, Afghanistan, and Bokhara, where the terror of British arms has most recently been experienced, but the long tranquilized Rajapootan states of Jeypoor and Joudpoor, on the Delhi frontiers, have been seized with a spirit of insubordination. The conduct of our new ally, the Shah Soojah, meanwhile is as weak, wicked and unwise as possible. His haughty and overbearing demeanor, while attendant on the throne, disgusted every British officer who came in contact with him; while his low and brutal sensuality, and the vile creeping vices of his character, excited universal contempt. Personally this pitiable prince, expelled for misconduct by his subjects, and restored from exile to his native throne by strangers, did nothing to conciliate his people to strengthen his authority, or achieve his independence of English aid. The exactions of his predecessor, Dost Mohammed in the shape of taxation, seem not only to have been moderate in themselves, but were submitted to with cheerfulness, when to be expended in public improvements. So soon as the Shah Soojah came into power, he so increased public burdens that one half of the bazaars were immediately shut up. The money thus exported were wasted in general indulgence. Harms, such as oriental imaginations alone can fancy, are being now erected, and the engineers, the workmen, and the resources which ought to be employed in the public service, are occupied in providing luxuries and expensive palaces for a Sovereign who could not find 1,000 men in his kingdom on whom he could place reliance or who would, on any consideration, render him a service.

The writer then goes to describe the precarious and perilous situation of British interests in almost every part of India and Central Asia. The long existing alliance between them and the Seiks of the Punjab, threatened even during the life of Rājōot Singh, waits only a favorable opportunity to be entirely broken by his successor. The fidelity of Persia to British interests is considered more than doubtful. Kam Ran, the ruler of Kerat, is all but openly hostile.—The Amceers of Sind look with jealous eyes upon the approach and Aggressions of the Anglo Indian power. And the numberless independent tribes bordering upon Hindostan, to the West of the Indus and the Sutledge, are animated by one spirit of hostility to Britain.

All this is unpleasant enough. But can it be wondered at, after such an exhibition of British policy as that set forth in the preceding extract? A wise, beneficent and popular sovereign driven from his throne, and replaced by a gross, brutal sensualist, abhorred by his unwilling subjects—this is the spectacle exhibited to the natives of that vast region—this is the consequence to which they must look forward, should British sway and British alliance be established among them.—N. Y. Com.

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

Russian Military Review.

It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the following interesting and graphic account, given by an officer of our army who was present, at a Russian military review.

"Four days of our time in Russia were spent at the camp of Krasnoe Selo sixteen miles from St. Petersburg. On our arrival we were invited to assist in the manoeuvres which would take place on the three following days. Accordingly, next morning we were presented to His Imperial Majesty, in the field; then taken to the chapel tent, attended divine service with the Imperial family and staff, surrounded by fifty thousand military worshippers, rode through the different camps—saw the Emperor inspect the officers of regiments, and exercise those of the cavalry in riding, giving point, charging, &c. at full speed; attended the evening hydn and prayers at retreat, and went to bed to reflect upon the novel and imposing ceremonies and exercises of a Russian army in camp.

"The next day was particularly interesting; all the artillery, one hundred and twenty-eight pieces, being in the field manoeuvring and firing at targets—six of the batteries being of horse artillery; and two of these being of twelve pounder guns, and twenty-four howitzers, and drawn by eight horses each. The firing from this immense field train was indeed grand, and the effect with round, canister, and shells; was destructive to the targets, which we examined at the close of the manoeuvres.

"The next day was a cavalry day, including the horse artillery, and, with them, amounting to fifteen thousand men, four regiments of cuirassiers, four of dragoons, two of hussars, two of lancers, (Cossacks) besides squadrons of Circassians, Persians, &c., &c.

"The last day the whole army of thirty-six thousand infantry, and cavalry, and artillery, making over fifty thousand, were on the field at 7 o'clock, A. M. and the Emperor commanding in person, commenced and executed a series of splendid manoeuvres, bringing the entire force into action and deciding the (imaginary) battle by a grand charge by the infantry and four thousand cuirassiers. These manoeuvres commenced by sending in advance skirmishers of Cossacks, who, being attacked, kept up a spirited fire, and by their bugles asked for reinforcements. Lancers were despatched to their aid, and the enemy temporarily checked and driven back. In turn this advanced party was repulsed, and reinforced by some regiments of dragoons; the infantry regiments all in motion from different points toward the scene of attack. As the regiments arriving in column of attack, they displayed, formed, and supported the cavalry, which fell back or light on the flank. The attack finally became general along the whole line, and, in a short time, the infantry firing, changing position, charging—the horse artill-

ery establishing batteries with the rapidity of light cavalry, and hurling its thunders at the enemy in fine style. The reserve at length is brought forward by the Grand Duke Michael, forms in column of attack in the rear of the first line, which retires through the intervals of the new line; the reserve charge with the heavy cavalry, and victory is the result of four hours manoeuvring. The morning was a most beautiful one; the troops (all Imperial Guards) in their finest condition—the twenty thousand horses on the field, all picked, choice, high bred animals—the artillery new, with green carriages and burnished guns, glittering in the sun like gold. The brilliancy of the cuirasses and helmets and Russian eagles, the polished arms, the plumes of all colors, the four or five hundred musicians with their bright brass drums, trumpets, and horns—the picturesque Cossacks and Circassians, and their little, fleet, long-tailed horses, looking like so many Paines—all formed a scene exceedingly beautiful and imposing. A review followed the manoeuvres, the regiments filing off before the Emperor in columns of one hundred front.

From the Towanda Banner.
LETTER FROM MR. RUSH.
SYDENHAM, near Philadelphia,
October 8th, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—I received your friendly letter of the 26th of September, enclosing me, by order of the "Central Committee of East Smithfield," a copy of the correspondence between the committee and the Hon. Almon H. Read, State Treasurer, and beg leave to return my thanks to the committee for so gratifying a mark of their recollection.—Your letter speaks of the proceedings of a republican meeting holden at East Smithfield in September as having been enclosed to me, but those, I regret to say, have not yet got to my hands, owing doubtless to some accident. I have been waiting from day to day in expectation of their reaching me, or I would have more promptly acknowledged your letter, but will no longer deny myself the pleasure.

With the sentiments contained in the committee's letter to Mr. Read, I most cordially concur, and equally so with those expressed in his reply. They do no more than justice to Gov. Poltz, when the complicated difficulties and entanglements our commonwealth, on all sides, at the time he ascended the Executive Chair, are taken into consideration. A calmness, a wisdom and a firmness have pre-eminently distinguished his course. Recommending the most enlightened and fundamental reforms upon the dreadfully vicious systems into which the State has fallen in the whole conduct of its affairs, he yet saw what wise men always see, that such reforms were not brought about hastily, or by pushing things to an extreme, any more than the pound of flesh can be removed from the living body without blood flowing in streams from the other parts. But let the wise and comprehensive recommendations embraced in his opening message to our last legislature only be adopted in their full extent, and particularly all relating to the banks, and our embarrassments and sufferings will come to an end, whilst we shall be guaranteed against their recurrence; thus a monument will be raised to his fame, as durable in Pennsylvania as that which history has raised to William Penn—one the founder of the commonwealth, the other its restorer after a course of ruinous profligacy and the most shameless breaches of faith have been carried into all the most important concerns of its public administration.

"Thanking the committee again, and you my dear sir, for the kind execution of their wishes, I remain with great respect, your and their faithful and obliged fellow citizen.
RICHARD RUSII.

To Col. SETH SALSBURY.

From the New Haven Register.

HORRID.

The town of Willingford, was on Tuesday morning thrown into great excitement by the commission of murder and suicide? A young woman by the name of Jane H. Allen, had been keeping house for Mr. Milo Hopkins, of that town, for more than a year past, and was being assisted by Mr. Hopkins in procuring a bill of divorce from her husband, with whom she lived but a short time after marriage. On Monday last, they both came to this city, procured the bill of divorce, and returned to the house of Mr. Hopkins, where it was supposed they would soon be married. The next morning, (Tuesday) Mr. Hopkins rose early, and taking an axe, proceeded to the room in which the young woman and her mother were sleeping and literally cut her in pieces without offering any violence to the mother. He then retired immediately to his own room and killed himself, by cutting his throat with a razor. No motive can be assigned for this astounding conduct of Mr. H., as it was supposed his attachment for the young lady was very strong. We understand he had exhibited no signs of derangement, and was comfortably situated as regards a fair proportion of the world's goods, and was considered a decent citizen.

The New Haven Herald gives some additional particulars in the following statement:

"On returning from court on Monday evening, Hopkins wished her to marry him, but her mother coming on a visit to her, and wishing to confer with her, she declined.—The mother and daughter slept together, and Hopkins in another room. In the morning Hopkins called on Mrs. Allen to get up, which she did not do, and he called a second time. She calls not being attended to be became infuriated, and having procured an axe he went into the room and struck the woman while in bed with the head of the axe, each blow proved fatal, but with savage ferocity he turned the edge of his axe and literally chopped his victim limb from limb.—The desperate man then returned to his own room, and with a knife severed the jugular vein, and in a short time bled to death. The mother escaped unhurt and gave the alarm. We understand that all the parties engaged in this tragical are of the lowest order of society and very intemperate. The immediate agent in this awful catastrophe was RUM, Hopkins having purchased two quarts on Monday, most of which he had consumed.

If you wish to stand clear of the charge of lying and making false excuses, PAY YOUR DEBTS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RETURNS—Official.

| CANDIDATES. | Carlisle. | Newville. | Shippensburg. | Dickinson. | Hopewell. | Hogestown. | Kreitzers. | Churchtown. | Mechanicstburg. | Shepherdstown. | N. Cumberland. | Lisburn. | Leesburg. | TOTAL. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| MARTIN VAN BUREN. | 848 | 451 | 195 | 207 | 79 | 262 | 187 | 137 | 61 | 80 | 49 | 47 | 102 | 2695 |
| W. H. HARRISON. | 863 | 432 | 287 | 152 | 100 | 101 | 247 | 177 | 61 | 135 | 84 | 59 | 93 | 2791 |

Carlisle District.

| CANDIDATES. | Carlisle. | Dickinson. | Frankford. | N. Middletown. | S. Middletown. | W. Pennsboro. | TOTAL. |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| MARTIN VAN BUREN. | 290 | 77 | 68 | 220 | 167 | 36 | 848 |
| W. H. HARRISON. | 333 | 33 | 52 | 125 | 194 | 136 | 863 |

Newville District.

| CANDIDATES. | Frankford. | Newton. | Newville. | W. Pennsboro. | Middln. | TOTAL. |
|-------------|------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------|--------|
| VAN BUREN. | 59 | 88 | 71 | 83 | 130 | 451 |
| HARRISON. | 51 | 96 | 66 | 131 | 89 | 432 |

New Cumberland District.

| CANDIDATES. | Borough. | Township. | TOTAL. |
|-------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| VAN BUREN. | 12 | 37 | 49 |
| HARRISON. | 45 | 39 | 84 |

Shippensburg District.

| CANDIDATES. | Shippensburg. | Southampton. | TOTAL. |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| VAN BUREN. | 133 | 73 | 195 |
| HARRISON. | 188 | 99 | 287 |

Leesburg District.

| CANDIDATES. | Southampton. | Newton. | TOTAL. |
|-------------|--------------|---------|--------|
| VAN BUREN. | 40 | 62 | 102 |
| HARRISON. | 63 | 39 | 99 |

FLORIDA.

FORT BROOKE, TAMPA BAY, EAST FLORIDA,
September 17, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions (verbal) from Brigadier General Armistead, I abandoned post No. 4 on the 19th inst. and arrived here on the 26th inst. with my command, consisting of companies "B" and "J" 2d dragoons, and ten men belonging to company "C" 6th infantry. Lieutenant Wetmore of the 6th infantry also accompanied me, he having volunteered his services, notwithstanding he had but partially recovered from a severe attack of sickness. On the 21st, I crossed the Withlacoochee at Fort Clinch, at which point I was met by General Armistead. The next day I proceeded to Charloah-pook ("Trout Eating") for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Indians had replanted the fields which were destroyed by the command under Major Loomis, in April last, which I found to be the case. In one of the fields, I discovered a small party of Indians, which I fired on, but they escaped, leaving their rifles, and leaving into the lake. On the next day, I came on two parties, and succeeded in taking their arms and wounding two severely. I found their camp on the margin of a large lake interspersed with innumerable hammock islands, to which they made their escape. My interpreter called to one of them, who had reached an island to come back, but his reply was, that he could, or would not, as he was badly wounded.—Lieutenants Thornton and Wetmore made use of great personal exertions in order to catch one of the Indians. I found in all their camps, large quantities of pumpkins, peas, and beans. The next day I discovered another camp which had been abandoned only the day before, they no doubt having been apprised of my approach. This party escaped on ponies. On the morning of the 25th, near the southern extremity of the Anuttigah hammock, I discovered an Indian riding on a pony; a rapid charge was immediately made by my advance guard, but he succeeded in gaining the hammock, into which he escaped, leaving his pony and pack. I determined to follow the trail of his pony for the purpose of ascertaining where he came from. I accordingly selected twenty-four men for that purpose, directing Lieutenant Thornton to accompany me, and Lt. Wetmore with the balance of the command, to keep on the wagon-road to Tampa-Bay with the pack mules and led horses. Having proceeded about six miles, I came to the Chocchoottee savanna, and at the eastern extremity I discovered an Indian village.—The savanna is entirely surrounded by a hammock. I then directed Lieutenant Thornton to take thirteen men, pass through the hammock to the pine-woods, and endeavor to get immediately in the rear of the town, and that I would take the balance of the command (11 men) and charge them in front. Lieutenant Thornton had left me but a few moments, when I discovered that my approach was known to the enemy, as they were painted and had taken to the trees. I then ordered a charge, which drew a partial fire from the Indians. I then halted within sixty yards of their town, having soon discovered that I was opposed by at least sixty Indians. For the purpose of giving Lieutenant Thornton further time, in order that he might get in rear of the village, I directed my interpreter to talk with them. A negro in their camp called to my interpreter and said, "that they did not want to talk, they were ready for a fight," and immediately eight or ten rifles were fired on me but without effect. Lieutenant Thornton, hearing the firing, and supposing that I had commenced the fight, dismounted on the opposite side of the hammock, and came in on the left of the Indian town. The Indians seeing the men approach from that quarter, broke and ran into the hammock, supposing no doubt, that I had a large force in that direction. I then ordered a charge, which was not less than fifty or sixty, although my interpreter was under the impression that it was much greater. I captured twenty-seven hats in the village, and observed preparations making for four more. From the trails which I saw, I am under the impression that a large party of Indians are now gathering in the Anuttigah hammock.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
BENJAMIN L. BEALL,
Captain 2d Dragoons.

Leut. K. C. ASHROTON,
Adj't 2d Dragoons, Fort Heileman, E. Florida.
P. S.—Seven ponies and one public horse were captured from the enemy.

Reverses of Fortune.

The U. S. Marshal who has just completed the Census of Cincinnati, mentions these incidents:

I met a man who had ruined himself by intemperance, and was subsisting on charity, that I knew in Pittsburgh in the year 1815, owner of a fine property and store worth \$50,000 at the time. The property alone, I have no doubt, would since have brought \$150,000.

I found in the person of a day laborer in one of our foundaries, a man who had once owned a large iron establishment in Scotland, on the Carron side. He had become involved with others, and rendered thereby insolvent. My sympathies were the more strongly excited here from the simple dignity which forbore repining or complaining the family manifested in the case.

I found also the widow of a distinguished professor in an Eastern college, who was at the time eating her humble supper with her daughter, under such circumstances of penury, that their very table was formed of a board laid across an old barrel!

I have found in the city two cases of disparity of age between the oldest and youngest brother worthy of notice. In one instance the oldest brother was 69, the younger 25. In the other when the father was living, and aged 73 years, one brother was 46 and the other 2.

Thunder Shower and Snow Storm.

The Boston Daily of the 26th says, At two o'clock yesterday morning we were visited by a violent storm of rain and hail, with a high wind, and as described by those who were awake, terrific thunder and lightning. This storm was followed at a later hour by a severe snow squall, and at sunrise the ground was covered with snow to the depth of one or two inches, much of which remained in many places through the day. At Worcester the snow was four or five inches in depth, and in that vicinity sleighs were running briskly yesterday. At New Bedford and Fall River the thunder storm was severe and the hail stones was of considerable size. This storm has taken vegetation by surprise. Many of the trees had not thrown off their green leaves, and flowers, particularly the Dahlia, were in bloom in the open air. It is rare that we have snow so early in the season, and we were less prepared for it, from the general mildness of the season, and the little frost that had preceded.

Washington in the Field of Victory and Chamber of Death.

From Custis's Recollections of Washington, we copy the following, relating to the siege of Yorktown and a domestic scene:

"The weather during the siege of Yorktown was propitious in the extreme, being with the exception of the squall on the night of the 16th ult., the fine autumnal weather of the South, commonly called the Indian summer which greatly facilitated the military operations.—Washington's headquarters were under canvass the whole time.

The situation of Yorktown, after the surrender, was pestilential.—Numbers of wretched negroes who had either been taken from their plantations, or had of themselves followed the fortunes of the British Army, had died of the small-pox, which, with the camp-fever, was raging in the place, and remained unburied in the streets. When all hopes of escape were given up, the horses of the British Legion were led to the margin of the river, shot, and then thrown into the stream; the carcasses, floating with the tide, lodged on the adjacent shores and flats, producing an effluvia that effected the atmosphere for miles around. Indeed, it was many months before Yorktown and its environs became sufficiently purified to be habitable with any degree of comfort.

A domestic affliction threw a shade over Washington's happiness, while his camp still rung with shouts of triumph for the surrender of Yorktown. His step son, to whom he had been a parent and protector, and to whom he was fondly attached, who had accompanied him to the camp at Cambridge, and was among the first of his aids in the dawn of the Revolution, sickened while on duty as extra aid to the Commander-in-Chief in the trenches before Yorktown. Aware that his disease (the camp-fever) would be mortal, the sufferer had yet one last lingering wish to be gratified, and he would die content. It was to behold the surrender of the sword of Cornwallis. He was supported to the ground, and witnessed the admired spectacle, and was then removed to Eltham, a distance of thirty miles from the camp, by an express from Dr. Craik, announced

ATTENTION

Light Infantry!
You are ordered to parade at the Armory, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., in the old uniform, with arms and accoutrements in good order.

ATTENTION

George Washington Artillery!
You are ordered to parade at the Armory, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 1 o'clock P. M., in Blue Pantaloons with RED STRIPES. Punctual attendance is requested. The Company will meet for drill at the Armory on Tuesday evening next. By order of the Capt.
C. COCKLIN, O. S.
Nov. 5, 1840.

NEW GOODS.
JUST received some desirable GOODS suitable for the season, at the store of
A. RICHARDS,
July 30, 1840.
BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE