

NEWS FROM EUROPE. THREE ARRIVALS.

Probability of War—Excited condition of Paris—Confirmation of the destruction of Beyrout—Extraordinary Express from China.

The packets from London, New York and Westminister have arrived at New York, the latter having dates to 10th ult.

Our correspondent, the New York Sun, politely furnishes us extras.

The news appear still more warlike. Indeed the war upon Syria and Egypt is already under way, and we have only to note its destructive progress.

The greatest uneasiness prevails in the money markets both of London and Paris, especially the latter.

We find no change in the price of cotton. The corn market was falling off.

The fall of Beyrout is confirmed, and it is stated on the authority of private letters that the allied troops which landed were compelled to embark with a loss of two thousand men.

Extraordinary Express from Paris.

PARIS, Thursday. The Moniteur of Thursday has the annexed ordinance of the day.

"Louis Philippe, King of the French, and to all greeting, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:

"The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies are convoked for October 28.

"Our Minister Secretary of State of the Department of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

By the King, "LOUIS PHILIPPE. The Minister Secretary of State at the Department of the Interior,

"Tuileries, Oct. 7, 1840." Thursday's "Constitutionnel" calls upon the Deputies to be faithful to their origin, and sustain the Parliamentary Government against prerogative.

"Courrier Francaise" exacts that the Cabinet should act decisively before the Chambers meet.

Our private letters regard the fall of the Thiers Ministry as now certain, although it will probably not take place till the Chambers are assembled.

Lord Granville's private audience of Louis Philippe, on Wednesday, was to notify officially the death of the Princess Augusta.

Lieut. General the Duke of Orleans is charged Royal ordinance of Sept 28, with the organization of ten battalions of Chasseurs on foot, to be newly raised.

The mobilization of the National Guards throughout France proceeded rapidly.

The Havre Journal states that the French Ministry is inundated with applications to issue letters of marque for various ports, and adds that the French privateers would be sure of making large prizes, as the British are unprepared.

The Journal du Havre has another story of the Russian fleet of 18 sail being seen in the channel. The Castor steamer was seen off Toulon on the 3d at night. It will bring the latest news from Beyrout and Alexandria.

Extraordinary Credit.

The Bulletin des Lois, of the 29th of Sept., publishes the Royal Ordinance, opening in the department of war an extraordinary credit of 51,674,000fr. to cover the urgent expenses accruing from the increase in the effective force and material of the army, which had not been provided for by the Chambers during their last session.

The clothing and articles of equipment figure in the items for a sum of upwards of 13,000,000 of francs, and the outfit for the purchase of cavalry horses amounts to 9,600,000fr. The same official publication contains the Royal Ordinance of the 28th Sept., decreasing the formation of ten additional battalions of Chasseurs, of 1,280 men each.

Sentence of Louis Napoleon and his fellow Prisoners.

The following are the sentences of the Court of Peers on Prince Louis Napoleon and his fellow prisoners.

Prince Louis Napoleon, perpetual imprisonment in a fortress.

Count Montholon, 20 years' detention; Voisin, 10; Mesonan, 15; Parquin, 20; Bouffet Montauban, 5; Lombard 20; Forcéter, 10.

Second Rank.—Bataille, 5 years' detention; Labords, 20; Alatenize; transportation for life; Desjardins, Galvani, De Lambert and Dure, acquitted.

Great Excitement in France—Prospects of War.

(From a Paris correspondent of Oct. 5.) We are upon the eve of a general war. All depends upon Louis Philippe and M. Thiers. The latter has thrown himself into the hands of the Gauche, or Left party.—This is the Odilon Barrot, or war party—that is the extension of the French frontiers to the Rhine.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, which was presided over by Louis Philippe, when a most animated discussion on the policy to be pursued took place. M. Thiers and his friends were for an immediate manifestation, and the question stood thus:— For the War.—M. Thiers, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Remusat, Interior; M. Guizot, Commerce; M. Vivin, Justice; M. Cousin, Public Instruction.

strong representation to the four Powers, the reply to which could hardly be expected before the lapse of three weeks, and that the Chambers should in the meantime be convoked for the end of that period, when the views of the King or of his Government would be submitted to them, with the results of the last appeal to the Sovereign parties to the treaties of the 15th of July.

No new fact beyond the spread and increase of alarm or of irritation among the population had become known, but the tendency of these was not only to depress the spirits of all of the public who relied on peace, but also to enhance the difficulty and the danger of the Government, should it be ultimately resolved that war would not be resorted to.

From every seaport, and indeed from every internal town or city of France in which a newspaper was published, there arrived in Paris evidence of the earnestness of Government to prepare for the worst alternative; and of the ardent desire of the population for war.

In order to work up public feeling to the proper pitch of exasperation, the Republicans had also contrived to produce in all the Theatres of France, even in the Academie Royale de Musique of Paris, calls for the Marseillaise hymn so general and so pressing that the Government, which at first attempted to stifle those cries, was obliged to order that they should be acquiesced in, and accordingly we find that at the Grand Opera on Wednesday night, the Marseillaise hymn was played by the orchestra, and sung in chorus by the occupants of the pit.

The excitement and angry feeling which the first announcement of the destruction of Beyrout caused appeared to be in no degree moderated. Even those papers which had heretofore expressed a cordial desire for the maintenance of peace, represent that the attack made upon Beyrout, before Mehmet Ali's propositions, suggested by the French Government, had received due consideration, as an outrage upon the honor of France.

Such is the language of a newspaper whose reported connection with M. Thiers gives additional weight and importance to its opinion. The Constitutionnel observes, that a sentiment pervades the entire population of Paris, that the national honor has been insulted; and that this feeling is strongly entertained by the general staff of the National Guard, and even by men known, not for their violent, but moderate opinions.

The Cherbourg Journal says, that orders have been received to put every vessel in that port on a war footing immediately.

The War in the East.

Destruction of Beyrout—1000 Egyptians Killed. Extract of a letter from the Princess Charlotte, of Beyrout, 19th Sept.

"We arrived here on the 11th and made every preparation for an immediate attack upon the town and forts upon the coast.—The marines were all landed by the steamers, under the command of Capt. Napier, of the Powerful, and then the work began in gallant style; the Princess Charlotte, Edinburgh, Benbow, Ganges and Belleophon, poured their destructive broadsides into the devoted town of Beyrout, which in the short time of two hours presented a heap of smoking ruins. The marines, in the meantime, had not been idle, having, assisted by the other ships, soon hoisted the British jack upon the forts on the coast.

"Our loss is trifling, considering the number of men engaged. The total is six killed and sixteen wounded. Four have since died of their wounds. We have lost no officers. Lieutenant Giffard, of the Cyclops, wounded. We are now about eleven thousand strong on shore. The number of Egyptians killed and wounded exceeds 1000 men.

"On the 15th, the Carystoff and Cyclops, having on board a party of Druses, bombarded Botran; the Druses landed and took possession. Five dead and fifteen wounded were found on the road to Tricol; these, the latter, the Druses put to death. The Druses are flocking down; up to yesterday, 7000 s'and of arms, and the requisite ammunition, were issued. The Piqua and Castor are detached against Sidon. The Benbow and Zebra are ordered to Tripoli. The two Austrian steamers, with six hundred Turks, arrived to-day; and a Pacha of many titles, who was saluted by the fleet. The marines are all on shore, and nearly all on canvas. After this the mutineers began to pour in, and, as fast as they arrived, were supplied with arms.

"Commodore Napier has taken up his residence on shore and his broad pennant forms a conspicuous object; a breastwork encloses the camp and there are some 14 or 16 pieces mounted."

"Sept. 23.—The steamer Prometheus, which came from Beyrout, has brought to the squadron some English that were wounded at Beyrout. Ibrahim Pacha wishing to march a column of troops along the seaside, two steamers towed two ships close in, and their fire caused considerable havoc amongst the Egyptians; but another division which had formed a contour round the mountain did much injury to the English and Albanians, a great many of whom were wounded and taken prisoners. Admiral Sir R. Stopford, seeing that his demonstration did not cause the population of Lebanon to rise up, sent two frigates to burn Caiffa, hoping by that means to excite a sedition with the Napolousians. It is stated that the fleet is to proceed to St. Jean d'Acre."

"The Austrian steamer Marianne has just come in from Constantinople. All that could be obtained from the Consul is, that 15,000 Russians which the Sultan had asked for to defend the capital, were expected."

Another Extraordinary Express—Reported Loss of 200 French.

MARSEILLE, Oct. 2.—Noon. The chief of the Maritime Service to the Minister of Maritime.

"The Dante has arrived at Malta; it announces that at its departure it left there the ship of war Cambridge, from England; and about to take her departure for the Levant."

"Letters from Syria confirm the bombardment of Beyrout."

"The Captain of the Semandre writes me, under date of the 25th from Malta, that his departure from Constantinople, a council of Mehmet Ali. The Ambassador of England and Austria were present at this council. The French fleet were at Naples on the 15th."

The Montieur says, the Oriental, which quitted Alexandria on the 24th makes known that the firm deposing Mehmet Ali had been communicated on the 21st to his Highness by the Consuls General of the four Powers, who instantly struck their flags and retired on board their shipping.

SYRIA—HOSTILITIES WOULD NOT BE SUSPENDED—ATTACK ON THE EGYPTIANS BY THE TURKS.

On the 18th September, Soliman Pacha asked for a cessation of hostilities for two days, which was refused. The arriving of the people still continues. An attempt will be made on the 20th upon Sidon. Two Austrian steamers arrived off Beyrout on the 19th with eight hundred troops, and Izzet Mehmet, the newly appointed Pacha for Egypt. The number of mountaineers arrived is about ten or twelve thousand. The force now entrenched in the position taken up by the allies is nearly ten thousand.

Turkiah and Soliman are upon very bad terms; and, though the latter is in Beyrout and the former within a few hours' march of it, yet they do not meet. Three hundred of the Egyptian army have deserted. An intercepted letter from the river Besbit admits the impossibility of depending upon the army; this accounts for their being no attack made upon the position taken up by the allies. All the deserters are on board the Turkish ships of war. Two thousand more await opportunities of deserting. A courier has arrived at the camp, bringing intelligence that 8000 Turkish troops, having advanced, encountered a division of the Egyptian army, and completely defeated them. Their loss is estimated at three hundred.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

CANTON, June 5. The English were lying quietly at Macao. The Canton Market was cleared of teas, and the Americans were preparing to leave by the end of June. The expedition had not arrived. The last seen of it was at Pulo Sopotan, on the 19th ult, Lord John Churchhill, of her Majesty's ship Dredge, died at Macao on the 2d ult. of dysentery.

By advices just received, the insurgents in Nepal having formed into a regular body amounting to 8000 men, have taken complete possession of the whole Champaran district. The Indigo planters, European and civilians, fled before them. They proceeded to the capital, and have now closely blockaded the British Resident, B. H. Hodgson, Esq., and his escort. The Raja positively disclaims any knowledge or connection with the affair, but we are disposed to doubt his disclaimer.

Admiral Elliot arrived in the Melville, 74, at Singapore, on the 16th June; he was accompanied by the Blonde, 44, and the Pyrites, 16. They all sailed for China on the 18th of the same month. The report of the destruction of Tigris is not confirmed.

Progress of Improvement.

An Edinburgh paper, the Phoenix, embodies some of the changes and improvements of the last seventy years in the form of a prophecy, supposed to have been uttered before the American war, Anno Domini 1770. The prophecy if then published, would have gained little credence. It is now but a recapitulation of familiar historical events.

In seven years from this time the British empire shall be rent in twain (American war, 1776). In fifteen years men shall rise from the earth, and fly through the air (invention of balloons, 1780). In twenty years the French monarchy, the oldest that ever was, and now so flourishing, shall come to an end. A virtuous prince, (Louis XVI.) not yet king, shall in twenty-three years lay down his life on the scaffold; his wife and sister share the same fate. In those days news shall travel with the speed of the wind, and what was done at mid-day shall be known at the furthest bounds of the kingdom ere the setting of the sun, (the telegraph, 1794). In twenty-six years a conqueror shall rise (Bonaparte) who shall water his horses in the Nile, the Jordan, the Tagus, and the Borysthene. This conqueror shall restore the chair of St Peter, and throw down what he had restored (dethronement of Pius VII.). Finally, he whom the world could not contain shall die a captive, on a rocky island (St. Helena) neither in Europe, Asia, Africa, nor America; but in the midst of the vast ocean; a few feet of earth his empire, a willow his monument. In those days metals shall be found which float on the water, and burn under it, (sodium potassium, discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy.) Ships shall stem the stormic ocean without sails or oars (steam-ships.) Carriages shall run without horses with the speed of the wind (locomotive engines.) The ordinary speed of the wind is thirty-five miles an hour; that of the engines on the Great Western Railway is thirty-nine. Man shall be conveyed from India to the mighty Babylon in a month; to America in ten days; from one end of England to the other in eight hours. Bridges shall hang by a chain over the sea; while roads shall be made under it (the Menai Bridge and the Thames Tunnel.) To those days of bloodshed shall succeed days of liberty. The negro shall no longer be bought or sold. The Greek shall be freed from the Turk; the Catholic from the Orangeman.—The very beasts in those days shall have laws to protect them. Those days shall be days of great light. Men shall plough without horses, (steam plough) they shall calculate by wheels (Babbage's machine) the sun shall engrave for them (lightography) they shall write with the lightning (electric telegraph.) One machine shall print in one hour many thousand books, each of which shall take a man many days to read; a man may send it to the ends of the empire. They shall read the rock instead of a book (geology) and decipher the history of beings which lived and died ere man existed. In the heavens new stars shall be discovered; some sisters of the earth—some, brothers of the sun (the planets, five in number discovered since the war) and the double stars by Sir William Herschel) and of all the colors of the rainbow. In those days, likewise they shall read the Pyramids (Young's and Champollion's discoveries.) They shall find out the mouth of the Niger and the Magnetic Pole; the way to every thing shall have been discovered—but the way to be happy.—Phoenix, (Edinburgh) Newspaper.

From the Buffalo Commercial of 28th ult. Providential Escape.

GALE ON LAKE HURON AND PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF 150 PERSONS.

By passengers who came in the Great Western last night, we learn that a heavy gale has been raging on Lake Huron for several days, doing much damage to vessels and endangering the lives of many persons. Among the vessels mentioned as having suffered, is the new and elegant steamboat Missouri, Capt. Wilkins. This vessel left port for the upper lakes, on the 20th inst. with 150 tons of merchandise and 150 passengers, forty of whom were females.

On Friday last the Missouri encountered the gale when she was some 30 miles from shore, and from what has been gathered, her situation and those on board must have been deplorable. Soon after the blow commenced, the brick work and connecting pipe of the boilers became loose, which compelled the engineer to quench the fire in order that the disaster might be remedied. Before this was accomplished, however, the force of the waves carried away the rudder post, thus rendering the vessel entirely unmanageable. In this situation she lay rolling at the mercy of the elements, all of thirty-six hours, and so imminent was the danger that all on board, save the captain and a few others, yielded to their fears, and in a circle of small compass assembled together in the cabin; and prepared by prayer for the fate that threatened them.

Although at every swell of the waves the upper deck moved to and fro, and the hold was four feet deep with water, Capt. Wilkins was firm in his belief to save the boat and those on board. All the goods upon the deck were cast overboard, embracing some ten tons of crockery, hardware, &c. In the hurry was also thrown over a small part of the baggage belonging to the passengers. This relieved the boat considerably, and by continued exertions, Capt. W. succeeded in getting the vessel under command again, and finally returning to Detroit in safety, to the infinite delight and thankfulness of all on board.

To the indomitable and persevering spirit of Capt. Wilkins, may be ascribed the preservation of those under his protection. His boat is a new one, perfect in all her arrangements, and belonging mainly to C. M. Reed, of Erie.

Since the above was in type we have the following additional particulars from the Detroit Daily Advertiser of Monday week. The Missouri met a tremendous gale in Saginaw Bay on Friday night last—during the early part of which the connections of the boilers gave way, and let off the whole of the steam. The boat, of course, became unmanageable, and was drifted more than 75 miles by the heaviest blow ever known upon the lake.

The surges were overwhelming—racking the boat at every seam, and dashing immense quantities of water into the hold at every swell.—The passengers manued the pumps and kept her above water until the storm abated.

The smoke pipes were blown away—the lower portion of the wheel house dashed in and other injury done.

Ten tons of goods were thrown overboard to lighten the vessel, during the gale. After the gale subsided, the injuries to the machinery were temporarily repaired, and the boat came in last evening.

Here follows a card of thanks to the captain and his officers, of whose excellent conduct, under divine Providence, they attribute the preservation of their lives. In the reply of the captain he thanks the passengers for the aid rendered to him during the storm, and says that the freight was not thrown over until all other resources seemed of no avail; and that during the time, the boat drifted toward the Canada shore about one hundred miles.

The Detroit papers mention that the steamer Great Western was ashore on the St. Clair Flat—lighters were alongside her, and she was expected to be got off.

Lost Child Restored.

An event which occurred near Briancon, says Gilley's Waldensian Researches, will give some notion of the incidents which embellish the mountain life, and field sports in the region of the Alps.

A peasant with his wife and three children, had taken up his summer quarters in a chalet, and was depasturing his flocks on one of the rich Alps which overhang the Durance. The oldest boy was an idiot, a few years of age, and the youngest was an infant. It so happened that the infant was left one morning in charge of his brothers, and the three had rambled some distance from the chalet before they were missed—and when the mother went in search of the little wanderers, she found the two oldest, but could discover no traces of the baby.

The idiot boy seemed to be in a transport of joy, while the dumb child displayed every symptom of alarm and terror. In vain did the terrified parent endeavor to collect what had become of the lost infant. The antics of one and the fright of the other, explained nothing. The dumb boy was almost bereft of his senses, and when the idiot appeared to have acquired an unusual degree of mirth and expression, and danced about, laughed, and made gestulations as if he were imitating the action of one who had caught up something of which he was fond and hugged it to his heart. This, however, was of some slight comfort to the poor woman, for she imagined that some acquaintance had taken away the infant. But the day and night wore away and no tidings of the lost child.

On the morning when the parents were pursuing their search, an eagle flew over renewed his antics, and the dumb boy clung to his father with shrieks of anguish and fright. The horrible truth then burst upon their minds, that the miserable infant had been carried off in the talons of a bird of prey; and the half-witted elder brother was happy at his riddance of an object of whom he was jealous.

On the morning when the accident happened, an Alpine yager, had been watching near an eagle's nest, under the hope of shooting the bird upon her return to her nest. The yager waiting in all the anxious perseverance of a true sportsman, beheld the monster slowly winging her way towards the rock behind which he was concealed. Im-

agine the horror, when upon her near approach he heard the cries and distinguished the figure of an infant in her fatal grasp. In an instant his resolution was formed—to fire at the bird at all hazards, the moment she should alight upon her nest, and rather kill the child than leave it to be torn in pieces by the horrid devourer;—with a silent prayer, and a steady aim, the mountaineer poised his rifle—the ball went directly through the head or heart of the eagle and in a moment after, this gallant hunter of the Alps, had the unutterable delight of snatching the child from the nest, and bearing it away in triumph. It was dreadfully wounded in one of its arms and sides, but not mortally, and within twenty-four hours after it was first missed, he had the satisfaction of restoring it to its mother's arms.

The New Species of Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3, 1840. To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir—I think it proper to take the earliest occasion to notice the new species of wheat, a drawing of which has just been published in the American Farmer, and copied into the American and Patriot, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Reed. I do this for the double purpose of saving money and trouble to all concerned. The new species of wheat, without doubt the Egyptian wheat, *Triticum compositum*—for a drawing & description of which, see Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants. The engraving in Loudon, and that in the Farmer, present the same characters precisely. Besides, I have often seen the Egyptian wheat, and the head of the new species which has been exhibited to me is identical with the Egyptian. This kind of wheat was introduced into England in 1799, and from that time to the present has made frequent appearances in the United States.

It has been called successively the Egyptian, Syrian, Many-spiked, Seven-headed, Reed, Wildgoose Wheat, &c., &c. The name of "Wildgoose" was given to it from the fact that a few grains of it was found some years ago in the crop of a wildgoose that was killed on the shores of Lake Champlain. The name Reed wheat, was given to it because of its stout stems, resembling small reed, or cane. It was received by the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture, in 1807, from General Armstrong, then our minister at Paris. Judge Peters took charge of a part of it, and grew of five or six years. It was at first very productive under his cultivation; a pint of seed sown in drills and hoed, produced one bushel and a peck of grain. But after the first three or four years the Judge says it did not thrive sufficient to authorize extensive cultivation. At that time it was extensively distributed by the above named society. Judge Buel said he had seen extensive fields of it. In the Domestic Encyclopedia published in 1821, it is stated that the Egyptian wheat does not yield as much flour as any of the other kinds, and that the flour is scarcely superior to that obtained from the finest barley. In March, 1838, it was selling in Albany, N. Y., at five dollars per bushel.

It has several times been brought from Santa Fe, by travellers and traders. It appears to be cultivated in that country, probably owing to its better adaption to the climate than any other kind. That the Osage Indians might have obtained it from Santa Fe, is no way improbable. How it found its way from Egypt to Santa Fe I cannot pretend to guess, unless a wildgoose also carried it from the former to the latter country; which on reflection is scarcely more improbable than the fact stated above that one of these birds carried it to the shores of Lake Champlain. From all these facts it would appear that if the wheat in question had been adapted to our climate, or was susceptible of acclimation, and in other respects a good variety, it would have gone into general cultivation before this time, and I take it for granted that an article that had been extensively distributed and so thoroughly experimented upon would have been retained and universally cultivated, if it had been found valuable. During the twenty years of my agricultural experience it has been presented to my notice at least twenty times.

Your obedient servant, GIBSON B. SMITH.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE. PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works will be published by us during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the U. States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the U. States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The yeas and nays on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the members.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS. For one copy of the Congressional Globe, \$1. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 14th of December next, at farthest.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES. Washington City, Nov. 12, 1840.

PROCLAMATION.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DAVID R. PORTER, Governor of the said Commonwealth, To PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, Esquire, SIXDS GREAT-ROD.

Whereas a vacancy has happened in the representation of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of the death of William S. Hamsey, Esquire, elected a member of the twenty sixth Congress, from the thirteenth Congressional District. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions in such case made by the constitution of the United States, and by the act of the General Assembly, passed the second day of July, A. D. 1839, I DAVID R. PORTER, being vested with the executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby issue this writ, hereby commanding you, Paul Martin to hold an election in the county of Cumberland, on Friday the twentieth day of November of this instant, for choosing a Representative of this Commonwealth, in the House of Representatives of the United States, to fill the vacancy which has happened as aforesaid, and you are hereby required and enjoined to hold and conduct the said election and make a return thereof in the manner and form as by law is directed and required.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth the Sixty-fifth.

By The Governor, H. PETERIKEN, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the above writ, I PAUL MARTIN, High Sheriff of Cumberland county, do hereby give public notice, that an election will be held in said county, on FRIDAY THE 20th OF NOVEMBER, INST. for a Representative in Congress, to fill the vacancy in the 26th, or present Congress, occasioned by the death of the Hon. William S. Hamsey. The said election will be held throughout the county as follows:

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Carlisle, and townships of N. Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford, and Lower Westminister, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle.

The election in the district composed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the Public House of Joseph Grac in Hugestown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of East-pennsborough township, will be held at the Public House of Andrew Kewer in said township.

The election in the district composed of New Cumberland and a part of Aiken township, will be held at the Public House of John Saruback, in New Cumberland.

The election in the district composed of Lisburn a part of Allen township, will be held at the public house of Peter McCann, in Lisburn.

The election in the district composed of that part of Aiken township, not included in the New 25th precinct, and Lisburn election district, will be held at the public house of David Sheaffer, in Shepherdstown in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of Manure township, will be held at the public house of Widow Paul in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Upper Dickinson township, will be held at Weakley's School House, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Newville, and townships of Milling Upper Frankford, Upper Westminister, and that part of Newton township, not included in the Leesburg election district, their meeting mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House, in the borough of Newville.

The election in the district composed of the township of Hopewell, will be held at the School House in Newburg in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg township, and that part of Southampton township, not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Shippensburg.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d July 1839, it is thus provided, "That the qualified electors of parts of Newton and Southampton townships in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances, viz:—Beginning at the Adams county line, thence along the line dividing the townships of Dickinson and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along said turnpike to Centre school-house, thence east to the South-west corner of said school-house, thence to a point on the Washington bottom road at Rebeck's, including Rebeck's farm, thence a straight direction to the saw-mill belonging to the heirs of George Clever, thence along Krysberg's run to the Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared a valid and separate election district, the general election to be held at the public house now occupied by William Maxwell, in Leesburg, Southampton township.

And the several Judges, inspectors and clerks who attended at the preceding election for Electors, are required to attend and perform at the said election, the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct, as they shall be liable to under the act of Assembly.

And the return-judges of the several election districts of Cumberland county, are hereby required to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday next after the said election, at 11 o'clock A. M., with certificates given under my hand at Carlisle, this 4th day of November A. D. 1840, and the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.