THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1849.

AGENCY.

☞ V. B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

☞ We are under obligations to Senator FOOTE, for the receipt of a valuable public document.

W. D. BOAS, Esq., of Dauphin county, is warmly urged as a candidate for State Treasurer by several Democratic papers.

HON. W. F. PACKER is pretty generally named by the Democratic press, in connection with the Speakship of the State Senate.

DEATH OF JACKSON'S DOOR KEEPER.—Jimmy O'Neil, the well known door keeper of the Presidential mansion, under Gen. Jackson, died at Washington on Wednesday.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN goes to New Orleans in a few weeks, on a visit to his friend John Slidell, and returns by way of Alabama, to visit Hon. Wm. R. King.

CRIMINAL CONVICTION AT HARRISBURG.—Jonathan Gibbon Mills, notorious as being the seducer of three sisters of one family, residing in Harrisburg, was on Friday last convicted on the first indictment for seduction. The youngest of the three being at the time of seduction barely sixteen. Four days were consumed in the trial of this case. Four other indictments are yet hanging over the head of this man Mills, for crimes too indelicate to mention. The attorneys for the Commonwealth were Messrs. Kunkle and M'Allister;—for the defendant, Messrs. Rawn and Emerson. Much interest was felt on the part of the community, and great ability displayed by the counsel on both sides.

GEO. SANDERSON, Esq., one of the Democratic nominees of Bradford county, for the Legislature, has been defeated by 79 votes. His successful competitor is Joseph C. Powell, Whig, editor of the Bradford Argus. Charles Stockwell, Esq., the other Representative elect, is a Democrat.

"Put Money in thy Purse."

We "take our pen in hand," as our good old grandfathers used to say in writing to their sweethearts, to indite a short *Chapter on Money*. It is a frightful subject, inasmuch as it is the great governing principle (if we may be allowed the expression) of mankind, and axis of human ambition. Money is a good thing—a bad thing—a kind master—a thief in the temple of virtue—a ministering spirit to the needy—a villian in disguise—and, withal, a sad rake. What opens the fair arms of the blushing girl to the embraces of the old, the infirm and ugly? Money. What causes old ladies to look kindly upon the advances of a young man to a blooming daughter?—Money. What brings complimentary remarks from the old, and humble acknowledgements from the young? Money. What causes men to struggle for office? Money. What is the criterion of right or wrong? Money. What is the cause of the wrangling, struggling, cheating, brow-beating, shuffling, and bowing so prevalent among mankind? Money. What, in fact, is the great standard of human affection? Money. What makes the printer struggle in the mire of politics? Money. What leads the editor to inform the public of the facts? Money. What do we require at the hands of our readers? Money. *Do you take*, Sir? You are the very man we desire to hear from.

The foregoing is not *original* with us, as it is stolen from one of our exchanges, who stole it from some other paper—but as it meets our views "exactly," and suits our case as well as any other, we have taken the liberty to give it a "conspicuous" place in our editorial columns—*leaded*, as if it were our own.

FATE OF GENIUS AND TALENT.—We learn with extreme regret that CHARLES F. HOFFMAN is now confined in the Baltimore Hospital, laboring under a malady which destroys so many of our most distinguished men of genius. It is so very remarkable that individuals gifted with the highest order of talent, favored with a superabundance of sense and learning, and who, year after year, are heaping volume upon volume upon our centre tables and upon the shelves of our libraries, which contain the sweetest effusions of minds highly cultivated, taste accurately defined, should not possess sufficient courage to resist the insidious foe to their health and life. When we peruse the pages of some of our gifted writers, and are carried irresistibly along in fancy's flight amid visions of happiness and felicity, it seems often as if their pens were dipped in ethereal liquid, and directed by minds imbued with inspiration. That men, intelligent, and favored with such high order of nature's gifts, should forswear all the morality they ever inculcated, and abandon themselves to the allurements of the foul demon of certain destruction, is a mystery to all the world beside, as it certainly is to them. The clods of the valley are yet fresh over the remains of poor EDGAR A. POE, and now his compatriot in genius, HOFFMAN, is following him closely, a miserable unfortunate, pitiful, raving, desperate maniac! Alas! is it true that

> "The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
> Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
> And as imagination bodies forth
> The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
> Turns them to shape, and gives to airy nothing
> A local habitation and a name?"

In our late struggle with Mexico there was a party in this country who did not sympathise with the American patriots.—*Shippensburg News.*

Rather a candid confession that, for a Whig to make. Had the editor of the *News* told his readers that the party to which he alluded was the *Federal* or *Whig* party, he would be entitled to still more credit for making so honest a confession. However, we are willing to accord him full justice for the fact stated in the above extract. No doubt he considered it unnecessary to name the party "who did not sympathize with the American patriots," for it is known to every man, woman, and child, that the Whigs—headed by Corwin, Giddings, Delano, and others—were the only men who did not show this "sympathy." The *News*, we repeat, is entitled to credit, for coming out thus boldly in acknowledgement of the corn. We have often thought that if our political opponents would proclaim their principles fearlessly—as did their *sire*-fathers, the Federalists of old—they would at least be more respected, even if they did not succeed better. We have, on several occasions, advised Federal editors to adopt this course, and we are pleased to find that the *News*, for one, has profited by the hints we have thrown out. We don't believe, however, that there is another Federal editor in the State who can summon up sufficient courage to make an acknowledgement such as the *News* has made—not one.

☞ We find the following in the Boston *Post*'s Political Dictionary:

"WASHINGTON—An eminent American Statesman. As he died leaving no issue, all persons claiming to be school 'Washingtons' are manifestly impostors."

MR. SECRETARY CLAYTON.

His Blunders in Diplomacy.

We have recently read a lengthy article in the *New York Evening Post*, on this subject. Were we to transfer it to our columns, it would cover nearly a page of our paper. Of course it is too long for insertion, but we cannot refrain from giving a synopsis of the leading thoughts so ably set forth by the writer, who signs himself "*Ludwig*," but who, we venture to guess, is none other than BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Esq., formerly Attorney General of the United States. It clearly reveals the sound judgment and able argumentation of its author, whoever he is; and we only regret that we must spoil the happy effect the perusal of the entire paper would have on the reader, by cutting it down to a mere skeleton.

"Ludwig" sets out with two propositions. 1. That *Mr. Clayton gave the first occasion to the angry correspondence* between himself and Mr. Poussin; and 2. That by his whole course he has grievously committed the honor and dignity of this country, so that upon the arrival of another Minister from France our Government can neither maintain its position with justice nor retract from it with credit. We shall follow him in the steps by which each of these points is proved. The notation is our own, and is used only to indicate with sufficient brevity what would otherwise take up a large space.

I. The first departure from diplomatic decorum occurred with the Secretary. In proof of this, the following facts are offered:

1. On the 7th of February, 1849, Mr. Poussin addressed a note to Mr. Buchanan, setting forth the claims of Mr. Port, of Mexico, for damages he sustained in purchasing tobacco which had been sold to him by the American army, but which they afterwards restored to its original owner, Mr. Domercq. By this transaction Mr. Port lost $5,500, and for this loss he wished and was properly entitled to indemnification; but as the new administration was shortly to come in, Mr. Buchanan did not see fit to act upon the case.

2. On the 17th of March, thirteen days after Mr. Clayton's induction into office, Mr. Poussin submitted the claim anew to him. *To this no answer was returned!*

3. On the 23d of March, Mr. Poussin again called attention to the claim, adding that Mr. Port was still in Washington, anxiously waiting its decision. *To this note no answer was returned!!*

4. On the 28th of March Mr. Poussin again wrote, "presenting his compliments, and respectfully begging to be informed whether—as it was promised Mr. Port's claim is under consideration—that gentleman's presence in Washington, to the great disadvantage of his business at Mexico, being entirely dependant upon the issue of his claim."

Evidently mortified at his own shameful neglect, Mr. Clayton replies to this letter at once, taking good care however, *to make no reference whatever to the notes he had previously received from the French Minister*. In a controversy which has been made to *turn wholly on civility*, the reader can easily see who was the aggressor.

So much for the start. As we get on, the plot thickens beautifully; for

5. When Mr. Clayton, worried into some notice of the claim, did reply, it was in a way which shows *he had not taken the trouble to understand the subject*. HE ENTIRELY MISTOOK THE QUESTION AT ISSUE! He says, "Mr. Port has no just cause to be dissatisfied with the award of the military court." Now the fact is Mr. Port, so far from wishing to disturb that award, *actually relied on it* as furnishing evidence that the court believed he had made the purchase in good faith. When they restored the tobacco to Mr. Domercq, they also refunded to Mr. Port the $12,000 he had paid for it—and this act of their's Mr. Port relied on as showing he had purchased in good faith, and was entitled to the $5,500 he had lost by the restoration. Query? Might not Mr. Poussin be justly irritated to find that after all his efforts to waken the Secretary to his business, he had been able to get his eyes only half open? But he still replies *without a single discourteous remark*, and endeavors to call Mr. Clayton's attention to the true question, and also to establish Mr. Port's honesty in the purchase. Mr. Clayton's reply to this letter is coarse, undignified, and insulting. "NOT BEING ABLE to find proof of this statement, I must be allowed to ascribe it either to an oversight on your part, or *to a design to convey the impression* that Mr. Port was not aware that Mr. Domercq was the owner of the tobacco." Why was Mr. Clayton UNABLE to find proof? Why, the very decision of the court itself, furnishes all the proof necessary. Had that court been satisfied that his purchase was fraudulent, not a cent of his $12,000 would ever have been refunded to him; and because Mr. Clayton was "NOT ABLE" or *not willing* to see this, Mr. Poussin must submit in all long suffering to be charged with "a design to convey a false impression!" Verily our dignified Secretary must have thought he was managing a case of felony before a Delaware jury. For rough and barbarous incivility, we believe this specimen of diplomatic composition can find no precedent in our history. We trust it will never find an imitation.

But how did Mr. Poussin treat this aspersion upon his character? He goes to work and replies to Mr. Clayton in a style clear and convincing. He makes no retorts—no attacks. He suffers no word of resentment to escape, until at the close of his letter he very properly observes—

"The Government of the United States must be convinced that it is more honorable to adjust fairly a debt contracted during war, under the pressure of necessity than to avoid its payment by endeavoring to brand the character of an honest man." We affirm that this remark was proper and just. *It had been provoked, and it was true;* and considering the provocation, we think Mr. Poussin went to the very limit of good temper by consenting subsequently to withdraw it. And after it was so withdrawn we can not tell on what principle Mr. Clayton justifies himself in publishing it. In all ranks of life, civil, religious, or social, words once withdrawn by the consent of all the parties, are the same as if they had never been spoken. Yet Mr. Clayton has the good breeding to publish this extract!

6. The next step is the correspondence growing out of the conduct of Commodore Carpender, commander of the U. S. ship "Iris." This vessel found the French ship "Eugenie" upon a rock, and assisted in getting her off. The usual claim of salvage was made, but on its being refused, the commander of the Iris seized and detained the Eugenie some thirty six hours. Mr. Poussin, in a note of May 12, to Secretary Clayton, says:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs (DeTocqueville,) requests me to address to the Cabinet of Washington, the most serious observations on *the abuse of authority* committed by this officer, in *illegally detaining* the ship Eugenie."

Mr. Clayton, *as usual*, mistook the import of Mr. Poussin's remarks. He thought Mr. Poussin was questioning commander Carpender's *right to salvage*, whereas his objections lie against *the illegal detention of the French vessel!* Salvage can be obtained by only one of two methods. The rescuing officer must take the rescued vessel into port, and either submit his claim to a maritime court, or while she is thus in port, the consignee may compromise the affair by proposing such terms of compensation as will be accepted. But commander Carpender pursued neither of these lawful processes, but seized and detained the Eugenie for upwards of thirty six hours! *Against this illegal detention* Minister Poussin addressed, as was just and proper, "the most serious observations." Mr. Clayton shows himself ignorance of the true question, by parading a letter from the Attorney General, Reverdy Johnson, filled with learned authorities, proving the right of a rescuing vessel to claim salvage—a claim that the French Minister never disputed!

And for this just and manly protest on the part of the French Minister, against an arbitrary usurpation of power on the high seas, Mr. Clayton returns his passports and informs him that his mission is at an end, for our government will no longer correspond with him.

II. In regard to the second general proposition, little need be said. Its truth will appear from what we have already given. Because

1. No assertion of Mr. Poussin's has been disproved. Mr. P. was summarily silenced, but not answered.

2. The two questions—both Mr. Port's claim and the detention of the Eugenie—are no nearer settled than before.

3. France, by refusing to dismiss Mr. Poussin, has made his acts her own. Well is it asked therefore, "when the ground of fraud against Mr. Port is swept away, must not his claim be granted? and when Mr. Clayton for the first time understands the affair of the Eugenie, how can he either stand still or go forward, or go backward or to either side of the position into which he has stumbled? When the subject is renewed, our government can not keep its ground with success, nor concede it with dignity."

WHIG COMMENTARIES.

The Connection between Defeat and Humor.

The Whigs are the most comical fellows in the world, and that too, without knowing it. They amuse us immoderately, and all the time look as serious as if they were perfectly unconscious of the fun they are making. Garrick, the celebrated English actor, was once invited to a large party, given by a titled gentleman. The company was made up of lords, bishops, knights, authors, dramatists, &c., and Garrick for a while felt completely "at home," for though an actor he had access to the first society of his times. As the afternoon passed on, however, and conversation grew interesting, some one observed that the great tragedian had disappeared. Inquiry was made after him, but the only result was *non est inventus*, as our law writs have it. But at length he was accidentally discovered in a back wood yard in the full practice of his ruling passion—performing for the entertainment of his audience. Having become acquainted with a vainglorious turkey cock, he had begun to imitate his movements for the amusement of a couple of Ethiopian boot blacks, whose "yah! yah! yah!" "O! Massa Garrick: you kill-ah me wid lafin! oh! oh!" showed how fully they enjoyed his serio-comic strutings. Thus the Whigs carry on, and really we fear they will be the death of us yet. We cant look fairly at one of them without feeling unconquerable emotions of the ludicrous, and if they keep on in this style we shall be obliged, in self defence, to borrow a copy of the Pope's anathema against heretics, which provides, (as we recollect while reading it in "Tristram Shandy,") a very severe punishment for the *sin of laughing*, as well as for some others which are probably more heinous, though we do not care about mentioning them just now. With the fear of that denunciation before our eyes, we may hope to acquire a becoming gravity, despite the comic temptations which our Whig friends set before us.

Of all the humorous wights who have so wickedly broken in upon us, our neighbor of the *Herald* seems to be the most jolly. Great is his responsibility. We could get through the *News* and *North American* in their account of the recent election. They attribute their defeat mainly to the news we had received of the elections in Maryland, Virginia, and other States, where the Democrats have had very large gains.—The only touch particularly waggish is the hint by the *American* that the "*Federal patronage has not been dispensed with sufficient promptness and decision!*"—a hint so admirably truthful, that we are at a loss which to admire most—its simplicity or its veracity. When it is remembered that scarcely a single post office from Portland to San Francisco—from the value of two thousand dollars to two thousand cents—has escaped a change of post masters; that not a single Democratic minister or consul, however distinguished for abilities, has been allowed to retain his appointment; that every mail brings a list of from three to ten removals among the clerks at Washington and elsewhere; we say when all this and much more of the same sort is kept in mind, the *American's* remark that the recent Whig defeat is largely attributable to the dissatisfaction growing out of a very limited dispensation of Federal patronage—becomes capable of various interpretations. At first we felt inclined to consider it as a mistake; then we thought it was offered as a specimen of what Mr. Clayton's organ *can do* in the way of lying, (and if that was the object the effort deserves commendation); but finally we concluded it was a stroke of irony, and accordingly endeavored to enjoy the wit.

But after all, commend us to the man of the *Herald*. His jokes have a spice about them, and in an article of last week on "Our Defeat and the comments of the Whig Press," he waxes uncontrollably mischievous. After admitting the Whig defeat to be complete and thorough, he charges the Democrats with "claiming Gamble's election by about 40,000 majority, more or less, we believe." We pray you, reader, look at that quotation again. Behold the specialty of "40,000." This intelligence by itself would be heart-rending; but he saves us from despair by the indefinite clause "more or less," and as if to give point and force to this salve, appends "we believe"—which being interpreted signifieth "we calculate." All of which is very comfortable and highly facetious withal.—Then again he thinks there are breakers ahead at Harrisburg. "As a matter of course," he says, "we have lost the Legislature." Here is a happy illustration of cause and effect; a beautiful instance too of ratiocination, in which is shown the inevitable connexion between *a Democratic gain of twenty members and a Democratic Legislature*—especially as the parties last year were a tie. The Legislature may be given up "as a matter of course." But isn't it funny? The following, however, we consider the perfection of individual policy and gratuitous advice: "We have postponed giving regular tables of the returns by counties and Legislative districts until our next, *when it can be done more satisfactorily*. Those who are in a hurry to see 'reports' can find them in the locofoco papers!" We have nothing farther to say on this than that we promise our neighbor great "satisfaction" in constructing the tables; and hope he may prove not only to his own but to his readers' satisfaction, that there is still "a large Whig majority in Pennsylvania." But we trust he will do it soberly and not in such a way as to disturb our risibles.

In the meantime, we shall go on in the good old way. Democracy is on the side of truth, and the triumph of the one is as certain as the triumph of the other. For a while the best cause may be injured through the instrumentality of unholy means; but "truth crushed to earth will rise again." The voters of this country understand their interests, and they never intend to abandon them. Well do they know that the alternative of a retreat would be to go back to barbarism, and to that they will never return. It is not true—it never was true, that there is a majority of Whigs in Pennsylvania. *It never will be true.* And we would honestly counsel every young man, just entering upon active life, to examine well the principles of the great Democratic party, and array himself with the party of freedom, action, and progress.

FEDERALISM DOOMED BY THE PEOPLE.

Federalism, like a rolling stone, is going down hill faster and faster. Each successive State election comes in pregnant with more disastrous results for them than the last. We agree with the able editor of the *Hartford Times* when he remarks that the news of a bad defeat in Maryland is scarcely digested before it is closely followed by the tidings of a worse overthrow in Pennsylvania. This shows that the Whigs, as a party, are doomed. The people have weighed them in the balances and found them like spurious coin, to be both light and counterfeit. They came into power by the accidental division of the Democracy—by false pretences—and by a minority vote; and every one of their leading measures since they acquired office has made that minority steadily and rapidly less, until it has become evident that they retain their ascendancy in but very few of the States whose votes they at one time commanded.—The people are everywhere dissatisfied with the whig Administration, so far as they have tried it.—They do not like their turning the cold shoulder to Cuba and Canada, nor their coldness towards unfortunate Hungary, nor their want of sympathy with the republican movement generally in all parts of Europe. They are disgusted and indignant with their vascillation—with their timidity—with their imbecility. Where firmness, and a bold, decided stand towards foreign powers was called for, Whiggery has truckled; and on the other hand, where forbearance and moderation might have been displayed without any sacrifice of dignity or honor, they have been gratuitously offensive and insulting. In a fit of unseemly and puerile baggadocio they have needlessly wounded the vanity of France, while in another mood they have evinced an equally disgusting and uncalled for anxiety to sustain the Spanish despotism in Cuba. A session of Congress is close upon the heels of the Whigs. It will find them dismayed, discomfited and condemned by the people. Disunited and disheartened by uninterrupted disaster, they will scarcely know what to do, what policy to adopt, and hardly whether they stand on their heads or their feet. The verdict of the wrath and disgust of the people, which has been hurled upon their heads and stunned them—which, beginning in Connecticut, was re-echoed soon after throughout the far West and South, and still more recently and decisively in the great middle States—will, we trust, be further signally ratified by the powerful voice of the Empire State. Few and evil as the days of Whiggery in power have been, they have been long enough to inculcate the lesson that it is one thing to rail at a great and glorious democratic administration, and a widely different thing for the railers to hold the reins of government with wisdom or with satisfaction to the country.

Threatening Aspect of European Politics—A bloody crisis probably at hand.

All Europe is again in commotion, and rapidly preparing for, if not already on the brink of a general war. It was prophecied, just after the subjection of Hungary, that the struggle on the continent was over, and that the conquered and the conquerors settling down for awhile, if only to draw breath, we should have no more of war and rumors of war wafted on the breath of every gale across the Atlantic. But prophecy and speculations are wofully at fault, when they undertake to look beyond the present to mark out what is, or what is not to be the political future of Europe.

If Russia makes up her mind to fight the Turks for sheltering the Hungarian patriots, the struggle in all probability will be a bloody one; for to a great extent it will be a conflict with Barbarism and Inhumanity on the one hand, and with Right and Humanity on the other. Turkey it is true, is not wanting in the bloody experiences a war with her unscrupulous nothern neighbor involves; but if the Autocrat dare send his Cossacks over her frontiers, on an errand like this, we cannot see what is to prevent the other powers of Europe becoming, as it is said they are to become, parties to the quarrel. England and France having the popular sympathy of the masses with them, Europe in such a struggle must inevitably become Republican or Cossack. Hungary at all events, would have another opportunity to emancipate herself, and perhaps again, under the illustrious leadership of her gallant chiefs, on whose fate matters of so much moment to all the world depend. The cavalier treatment of Lamoriciere, it will be readily concluded is an incident not calculated to induce an overpowering effort, on the part of the French President, to avoid a rupture with the Czar. The omens, indeed, are every where adverse to peace.

But the Emperor of Russia is a politic prince—a man of much knowledge of the times he lives in—a sagacious statesman—a keen calculator—a consummate diplomatist—and has a reputation for estimating the cost and consequences of every important political scheme he engages in. Yet we cannot but conclude that the world has immensely exaggerated all those creditable qualities, if he be mad enough to make issue with the rest of Europe on so wicked and untenable a pretext as that would be, which has for its only object the slaying of the now helpless and homeless exiles of Hungary.

The dismissal of the French Minister from Washington had created no little excitement in Paris, but we have nothing very warlike in return. Nay, is not the promptitude with which the proposal is started, to send over to us Marrast or Thayer, indicative rather of a strong desire to preserve a good understanding between the two governments? We think, as we do sincerely hope, it is.

Revolution, discontent, and mutual heartburnings between the Pope and his people, and between the French soldiers and the Romans, constitute the burden of the intelligence from the papal states,—evidently in a worse state of confusion and complexity, now and prospectively, than they were ever before.

All in all, the Niagara's mails are the most important we have received for a long while.

"Mr. Buchanan was the violent opponent of the war (of 1812,) and of the war administration of the patriotic Madison."—*Shippensburg News.*

A more unblushing falsehood was never recorded in as many lines. Who does not know that Mr. Buchanan joined a volunteer company in Lancaster, and, with a musket on his shoulder, marched on foot to Baltimore in defence of his country? This is a fact, known to nearly every man in our State. The above assertion therefore, is a wilful premeditated falsehood—a naked, unvarnished lie.

General Taylor was at Baltimore when the Democracy of that city elected eighteen out of the twenty aldermen.

MARYLAND.—It is seriously talked of holding a Convention of Slaveholders in Maryland, with a view of devising means to put a stop to the constant abandoning of slaves.

Rev. DAVID MCCONAUGHY, D. D., has resigned the Presidency of Washington College, at Washington, Pa.

☞ An English journal mentions that the family of Oliver Cromwell has just become extinct in the person of Mrs. Russell, daughter of the late Mr. Oliver Cromwell, the biographer of the Protector, from whom he descended in a direct line.

VOTE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER—Official.

	GAMBLE.	FULLER.	CLEAVER.
Allegheny,	5103	6263	523
Adams,	1256	1645	
Armstrong,	1937	1648	
Berks,	6827	2867	2
Bedford,	2579	2523	
Butler,	1941	2106	
Bucks,	4657	4443	
Bradford,	2687	2434	
Blair,	1310	1730	
Beaver,	2022	2349	
Cumberland,	2909	2558	
Carbon,	756	490	
Cambria,	1375	1128	
Centre,	2093	1382	
Clinton,	1001	670	
Chester,	4238	5085	
Crawford,	2483	2204	16
Columbia,	2443	1646	
Clarion,	1851	940	
Clearfield,	891	526	
Delaware,	1311	1743	
Dauphin,	2108	2788	80
Elk,	258	131	
Erie,	1369	2503	
Fayette,	2645	2113	
Franklin,	2665	3067	
Greene,	2047	1084	
Huntingdon,	1330	1737	
Indiana,	1230	1729	
Jefferson,	870	463	
Juniata,	1099	929	
Lancaster,	4224	7133	
Lehigh,	2594	2317	
Lebanon,	1788	2378	
Lycoming,	2130	1524	
Lawrence,	1067	1689	
Luzerne,	3149	2578	
Monroe,	1303	251	
Montgomery,	5081	3698	82
M'Kean,	365	238	
Mifflin,	1305	1031	
Mercer,	2618	2424	
Northumberland,	1874	1111	62
Northampton,	2982	2215	
Phila. City,	4602	7386	698
Phila. County,	14680	11714	1815
Pike,	654	119	
Perry,	1419	927	
Potter,	546	282	
Susquehanna,	2073	1361	
Schuylkill,	3651	3478	215
Somerset,	964	2141	
Sullivan,	330	149	
Tioga,	1681	1183	
Union,	1820	2431	
Venango	1028	517	
Westmoreland,	4097	2397	
Wayne,	1297	624	
Washington	3610	3576	
Warren,	943	813	
Wyoming,	766	763	
York,	4035	3359	
	144,840	133,111	3770

THE NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

Russia and Turkey.

By far the most important political news by this arrival is the possible, and even probable rupture of Russia and Austria with Turkey. It forms the chief topic of discussion in the English and French journals, as well as amongst all classes; and in its paramount importance, the Roman difficulty, as well as all other matters of importance, appear to have been almost wholly lost sight of. The most recent accounts from Constantinople state that the Emperor of Russia has made a formal demand through a special envoy to the Porte, for the surrender of Kossuth, Bem, and other patriots, who played a prominent part in the late Hungarian struggle, who have sought refuge at Widda on the Danube, in the territories of the Sultan. The Turkish Government, with a manliness that cannot be too highly commended, refused to be bullied into a compromise of its independence, and Prince Radzival, after having ineffectually endeavored to bully the Sultan into a compliance with his demands, has taken an abrupt departure from Constantinople, and Count Tiroff, the Russian Minister, has closed all diplomatic relations with the Porte.

England and France, through their respective representatives, have prevailed with the Sultan in keeping him firm to his first resolution. Already, in England and France, cabinet councils have been held to consider these grave circumstances. Not the slightest doubt can be entertained of the result. Should Russia persist in demanding the surrender of these devoted men, a European war is thought to be inevitable.

The Paris Journal des Debats of Thursday, says: "We are glad to learn that England and France are most cordially united in their determination to support their ambassadors in the advice given by them to the Porte, respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, and a note has been drawn up by these two powers of a most energetic character, which, it is thought, will have considerable weight with the Emperors of Russia and Austria." The firm language of the London papers with reference to this question is noticed with great satisfaction by the Journal des Debats.

Prince Radzival having returned to St. Petersburg to tell his tale of disappointment to the Czar, Fuad Effendi, the present Commissioner in the Danubian provinces, has been sent by the Sultan to the Czar to anticipate Prince Radzival's statement, and the attention of all Europe is anxiously directed towards the North to learn the issue of the affair. The Sultan has countermanded his voyage to Smyrna and the Archipelago.

The army of Romelia is ordered to hold itself in readiness, and the local troops are being embodied.

There is no reason to doubt but that the best accord prevails between the English and French Cabinets, and it is said that a powerful French and English squadron will be ordered into the Mediterranean forthwith, to be ready for any emergency pending the issue of this absorbing question.

Austria.

Austrian politics are of subordinate interest.—It is positively asserted, with every probability of the truth of the report, that the fortress of Comorn has surrendered, and thereby an effusion of blood has been avoided.

In the Southern provinces the excesses of the successful soldiery have caused martial law to be proclaimed.

The manifesto of the Pope, has appeared in an official form, and has been received with feelings of deep disappointment, if not resentment in all quarters. The feeling was especially participated in by French soldiers, several of whom were put under arrest for having torn down or otherwise defaced the copies of the manifesto affixed to the walls.

The Amnesty in particular was made the object of popular odium. The attitude of the French military authorities is quite expectant—it awaits orders from Paris, but disapproves defacto the measures ordered by the Papal Government, and whilst the Cardinals dare not walk the streets of Rome for fear of encountering the popular fury, the victims marked out by their Inquisitorial decrees, walk about freely.

The Pope relying upon Austria or Spain, or both, and being promised funds from Russia, seems to imagine that public opinion will come over to his side, and thus shuts his eyes to the most obvious consequences. The debates on the subject in the French Chambers are anxiously looked for, and should the French troops be withdrawn from the Papal States, there are strong reasons to apprehend that a fresh revolution would immediately break forth.

Spain.

From Spain we have only reports of a fresh Ministerial crisis, but not one word seems to be said of the serious attempts which have been meditated against Cuba.

France.

The Legislative Assembly resumed its sittings on the 1st instant, M. Dupin in the Chair, and 486 members in attendance. The proceedings were simply of a formal character. M. de Tocqueville having demanded an additional extraordinary credit of 140,000 francs, besides the sums already voted for the expenses of the Roman intervention, until the 31st of December next, the Minister did not anticipate the period when the troops might be withdrawn, but he assured the Assembly that the results already obtained, justified the Pope that an occupation so glorious for the French army would be speedily terminated. The proceedings of the Assembly on Wednesday were devoid of interest.

The suspension of intercourse between France and America, caused much sensation in Paris, when first announced, but a rumor having gained general belief that England had offered her mediation, that feeling considerably subsided.

Gen. Lamouciere's mission to Russia has proved a complete failure. He has left St. Petersburg, on his return to Paris, without being permitted to present his credentials to the Czar, as the Ambassador of the French Republic.

Gen. Lamouciere therefore returns to France, without having an opportunity of speaking one word with the Emperor, on political matters, and the only memorial he will bring back of his mission, is the recollection of sundry Reviews and the splendid suit of Circassian armor presented to him by Nicholas, immediately after his arrival at the Imperial Head Quarters. Considering that the President of the Republic went so far in his endeavors to procure a favorable reception for Gen. Lamouciere, as to banish the unfortunate Hungarian refugees, and his determination to go heart and hand with England, in resisting so preposterous a demand.

It was reported at Vienna, on the 30th ult., that Georgey, Ex-Dictator of Hungary, had been shot by Count Edmund Zicky, whose brother was executed by Georgey's decree at Crepel.

England.

NEWS FROM SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—A communication from the Lords of Admiralty, under date of October 4, states that hopes are entertained that the news brought by Capt. Parker, of the True Love, arrived at Hull, from Davis' Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ship having been seen by the natives as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation.

From the same source, reports have been received that Sir John Ross' ships are in the South of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe. This hope is somewhat strengthened by the telegraphic message to the Admiralty, since received, of the Mayor of Hull, where the True Love arrived last March.

The cholera is rapidly disappearing from all parts of England, as well as all parts of Europe, where it has raged so long and fearfully.

The total deaths in England from cholera since 18th of June last are stated at upwards of 13,000.

The Irish journals are filled with accounts of the most sanguinary conflicts between the tenantry and the landlords for the posession of the corn, and the long cherished feeling of hatred between the occupier of the soil and the owner have now broken out with a degree of violence which threatens very serious results. Already numerous lives have been lost.

In the Kilrush Union, a sentence of eviction has passed against no less than eighteen thousand souls from their home and their holdings, into such an unpromising state of things, it is not to be wondered emigration is proceeding with a fresh impulse.

It is believed that the winter emigration from the South will be greater than the last.

TAKING CARE OF THEIR RELATIONS.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, the leading Federal paper of that city, in allusion to the present administration, says:

"We hazard nothing in saying that, in the whole history of parties in the United States, never has there been such a total squandering of patronage without the slightest prospect of reaping *fruit* from it, as by the party now in power. From Main to Louisiana, we hear one universal complaint, that the recipients of office have filled up the subordinate places in their gift with their sons, newphews, brothers, and family connexions of every conceivable degree of consanguinity."

Our friend *Smith* of the *Mountain Echo* thus felicitously describes one of those events which are the common results of "house keeping." We congratulate him and the country; and hope that the "Smiths" may go on, multiplying and increasing:

Born on Sunday, the 7th inst., Wm. Worth Smith, Junior Editor of this paper. Never, perhaps, was there a birth under more glorious political auspices, than that of our son and heir. Just upon the eve of an election resulting in the most brilliant triumph of Democracy over Federalism, that was ever achieved in his native county.

May his life, in the cause of Democracy and his country's glory, be long and useful, as are the visions bright and prophetic, which usher him into it. And still, in after years, may the memory of the past bring back the freshness of his early feelings, and keep unquenched the enthusiasm which warmed the springtime of his being.

"Fellow-citizens: I am very much obliged to you for your reception, and for what your spokesman said of me. I have come among you, into your noble State, a plain citizen, to *look for myself*."—*President Taylor's Speech, Western Pennsylvania.*

If President Taylor were to go back again and "look for himself," the search would puzzle him! He should make up his mind never to accept an invitation to Pennsylvania again, unless his hostess stipulate in advance, that not only his fair shall be paid, but he shall "be found!"—This time the result of the visit has put him "nowhere."—*Albany Atlas.*

The *Harrisburg Telegraph* propounded the following interrogatory on the eve of the election:

"Which do the tax payers prefer—the ACTS of the Whigs, or the HYPOCRITICAL professions of the locofoco leaders?"

Judging from the answer of the people at the polls, they pay but a sorry compliment to Whig *actions*.

☞ A quiet old gentleman, capable and industrious, was turned out of a public office in Washington, last week. His successor, being too stupid, or too lazy to do the work, now gives his predecessor half the salary to attend to his duties for him.

The results in Pennsylvania and Ohio have so exasperated the Whig Cabinet that they have resumed the removal of Democrats from office.

☞ The revolutionary and liberal party in Europe are called, in derision, by the monarchists, "*loco focos*."

We observe by the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*, that John S. Bosler, editor of the Fayette Whig, has been arrested upon a charge of robbing the Post Office, at Uniontown.

NEW STAGE LINE.—Messrs. Calder, Libhard & Co., on the 17th inst., started a new daily line of stages between Lewistown and Pittsburg, which will greatly facilitate travel.

The Austrian government seems resolved to earn for itself the execration of all humanity. Eleven young girls have been imprisoned for strewing flowers over the graves of those executed by order of the Court Martial! The reckoning for all this will one day come.

☞ The members of the French Assembly receive about five dollars a day. If they are disorderly, the President can stop their pay. We think the adoption of such a rule in our House of Representatives would stop some of the bear baiting and other disgraceful scenes occasionally exhibited there.

The Cumberland *Alleghenian* sums up the popular vote in Maryland, at the late election, and proves that the Democratic majority is 1819.

☞ We perceive that the Odd Fellows' Hall at Easton, is again advertised for sale by the Sheriff.

DIED.

In Silver Spring township, on the 16th inst., Mrs. JANE IRVINE, wife of Andrew Irvine, formerly of Mercer co.