

# THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.  
HARRISBURG, THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1851.

**HALF SHEET.**—We publish but a half sheet this week. The editor, journeymen, and "devil" have all been too much engaged in election matters to pay much attention to work for the last two days, which will, we trust, be a sufficient apology to our readers for not giving them a full sheet this week.

## The Election in this County.

We had but few returns for this county when we put our paper to press. The Democratic County Ticket, it is generally supposed, is defeated, except Bonham, for Assembly, Martin, for Clerk of the Courts, and Sheaffer, for Director of the Poor.—Judge Watta's majority in the county is something like 550.

## GLORIOUS NEWS!



## BIGLER AND CLOVER ELECTED BY AT LEAST 10,000 MAJORITY!

It is with feelings of joy we announce the triumphant election of Bigler and Clover. Col. Bigler's majority will be at least 10,000, and may reach 15,000! The Whigs are routed, horse, foot, and dragons! We have no time now to speak of our glorious VICTORY, except to announce the fact.

Below we give the returns as far as heard. We give the majorities:

	Bigler.	Clover.
Berks,	5,500	1,150
Schockville,	700	370
Lehigh,	370	1,100
Luzerne,	1,100	550
Carbon,	550	1,200
Northampton,	1,200	300
Northumberland,	300	480
Lycoming,	480	700
Montgomery,	700	700
Cambria,	700	1,000
York,	1,000	850
Ferry,	850	2,200
Clinton,	2,200	500
Westmoreland,	500	4,900
Monroe,	4,900	1,150
Lancaster,	1,150	800
Dauphin,	800	1,476
Philadelphia City and County,	1,476	450
Allegheny,	450	1,000
Franklin,	1,000	
Essex,		1,000

## GLORIOUS LITTLE PERRY!

### Graham Elected Judge!

Bloomfield, Oct. 15.

All the townships in except two. Bigler's majority 1000—Graham's majority 725. The whole Democratic ticket elected. Glory enough for one day!

**THE ARRIVAL OF KOSUTH.**—This distinguished Hungarian patriot, says the Philadelphia Ledger, is expected to arrive in New York the latter part of this week, and the admirers of the man and the friends of the cause in which he was engaged, are preparing to give him a warm welcome to the land which has selected as his home in his exile. Other cities, as well as New York, are preparing to manifest their sympathy and respect. Philadelphia should not be behind in the good work. It is recommended by some of the friends of the cause that a public meeting be held in this city, for the purpose of raising a fund to present to Kosuth and the distinguished persons who accompany him. They will need assistance, for, like all the Hungarian exiles, in losing their cause, they lost everything, country, property—nothing saved but life. There are numbers of persons who would be willing to contribute to such a fund provided that they knew it would be properly disposed of. It is recommended, therefore, that the Mayor of the city be entrusted with the subscriptions, and that the amount be transmitted to Kosuth as an offering from the citizens of Philadelphia, bestowed as a mark of their high respect and sympathy for his generous devotion to his country and the cause of liberty in Europe. This suggestion, it is believed, will be acted upon immediately.

**NICARAGUA.—BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR.**—A letter in the Commercial Advertiser, from Nicaragua, sheds some light upon the present state of affairs in that country. It appears that foreigners are in arms on both sides of this civil war. Americans and Englishmen are already enlisted for the civil war, on behalf of both of the rival Governments, that of Leon and that of Granada. The Granada government has appointed Don Frate Chamorro General-in-Chief of the army for the restoration of order. In Montenegro, the supreme executive functionary of that Government, has resigned. Jesus Alfaro has been appointed in his place. Gen. Manu is at the head of the rebellion in Leon. He caused the Director of the State, and the two Secretaries, to be seized in the night about a fortnight ago, and packed them off on mules, bound hand and foot, and each strapped to a soldier. It was thought he was going to murder them, but it appears he only sent them out of the State. A military row took place, and the soldiers, numbering about two hundred, proclaimed a new Government. Munoz has called upon the government sitting in Granada to dissolve itself, and submit to him. The government is using every means in its power to raise a force. Leon is in the hands of Munoz, but no other town has responded to his call. Gen. Frate Chamorro set out with about six hundred men to Managua, which is the key to this part of the country, and he will hold that place till he is strong enough to march on Leon.

**THE PRESIDENCY.**—The New York Courier says the nomination of Mr. Webster to the Presidency would be equivalent to an election. The people, it says, if they would vindicate themselves from the charge of ignorance and ingratitude, must bid their leaders step aside, and demand the nomination of Daniel Webster for the next Presidency, by the Whig National Convention. Mr. Webster stands about as much chance for that nomination as does the leader of the Mormons. Perhaps there is not, at present, a more unpopular public man in the Union than Mr. Webster; and his nomination would sever every link which now connects the Whig party. But we shall soon see what we shall see.

**THE UNITED STATES SURVEYING SCHOONER Ewing,** has returned to San Francisco, bringing back the surveying party from their late expedition to Humboldt Bay and the harbor of Trinidad. They are all in good health, and have had a gratifying though laborious tour of duty. The country is described as quite inviting to immigration, and is being rapidly settled.

**AMERICA VISITED.**—Whose personal beauty and other circumstances, some years ago, caused her for a time to be received without suspicion into society in the eastern cities, from which she was afterwards, we believe, discarded, is now, according to a statement of a correspondent of the Providence Journal, leading a life of half voluntary exile, in the gay capital of Paris.

## Preparations for War.

It appears, says the Baltimore Clipper, that the authorities of South Carolina are having cannon cast at the Tredgore Foundry, near Richmond, preparatory to the separation of that State from the Union. The State Convention is to meet in November, when a great effort will no doubt be made to get a majority of the members to vote in favor of secession; but we are doubtful whether the Hotspurs will succeed in this object. A large portion of the people of the State are opposed to the movement, and will certainly never assist in using the cannon or other arms which may be provided, against the Government of the Union. The idea of a single-handed secession is perfectly ridiculous; nor can any citizen of that State, who possesses a sane mind, suppose that she could maintain her position as an independent power, even should she secede. God forbid that madness should so far control the destinies of South Carolina as to bring her into collision with the General Government. Of the result there can be no doubt. Her prosperity would be crushed, and she would be compelled to retract her steps. But it cannot be, that her Convention will undertake to secede. There will be wise men and sound patriots in that body, who will prevent the fatal step from being taken—and the masses of the people will, for their own preservation, oppose the measure. Mr. RHEE, and a few more demagogues, who seem disposed to play the part of traitors, and to covet the halter, may exert their oratorical powers to produce secession; but reflecting men will perceive the danger of the movement and avoid it.

Should South Carolina secede, she will not have the co-operation of another State; for the slave States are satisfied that there is more security, peace, happiness and prosperity for them as members of the Union, than if formed into a Southern Republic. So far as a nation, we have progressed in all that can constitute a great and powerful people beyond example; and, by preserving the Union, we shall make still more rapid strides to greatness and power. But, if we permit local jealousies to disturb the existing harmony, and separate into fragments, we shall become weak in ourselves, and contemptible to the world. We shall prey upon each other, and intestine war will destroy us. Who can contemplate the effects of a dissolution of the Union without horror—and yet Mr. RHEE, and a few other madmen, are seeking to produce separation, with all its attendant evils. They deserve to be executed by every patriot in the land; and, should they place themselves within the power of the law, we hope that they will be punished.

**FATHER MATTHEW.**—This apostle of temperance is about to return to Ireland, says the Baltimore Clipper, where a dreary prospect awaits him, if not aided by the citizens of the United States. It appears that, in his zeal in the temperance cause, he was induced to relieve the distressed to an amount much beyond his means, having borrowed large sums to aid in his charitable purposes. He expected to be able to repay these sums by a legacy from an aunt; but was disappointed, she having died suddenly before executing the will, although it was prepared for her signature. It appears that he is in debt to the amount of some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars; and the Hon. Henry Clay, of New York, asking that he will interest himself in devising measures to extricate Father Matthew from his difficulties. Collecting committees have consequently been appointed, and we presume the citizens of Baltimore will be asked to assist. Father Matthew has done so much in the United States to improve the morals and promote the happiness of the people, that we presume there will be no difficulty in sending him home freed from a debt incurred in the cause of humanity. The people of England should never have permitted him to visit this country laboring under such a burden—but, as they neglected their duty, let us endeavor to perform ours, by acting in a different spirit. The sum required to relieve and send him home happy, can be easily raised by small contributions in our cities—and we hope that he will be made to "go on his way rejoicing."

**MR. CLAY'S HEALTH.**—The editor of the Charleston Courier has seen a letter from Mr. CLAY, to a friend in that city, in which, speaking of his health, he says: "It has not been good the past summer and is yet feeble. I hope and believe it is improving, but when this machine of ours gets out of order, it is difficult to re-adjust the misplaced screws, and we have only to await the result with patience and resignation."

**MORE THREATENED SECESSION.**—The citizens of Dade county, Georgia, acting upon the example of their disunion Governor, at a late meeting resolved that, if Georgia secedes from the Union, they will secede from Georgia. The merit of the resolve is mostly contained in the fact that Dade county is naturally separated from the rest of Georgia by a range of mountains, and her citizens could annex themselves to Tennessee, upon which State they border, without any difficulty whatever.

**VOTING THEMSELVES FRENCH.—General Wins,** of Sacramento, having discovered very rich mines in the vicinity of Carson's Valley, from which whites were excluded by the Indians, was raising a company of seventy-five men, at least accounts, to go there, treat with, or drive off the savages, and lay out a "city," and appropriate 160 acres to each man. The valley is situated on the coast side of the Sierra range of mountains, just about due east of Marysville. The climate is said to be delightful, fish plenty, soil and timber good, and miners can operate the year round—snow seldom falling more than ten inches in winter. A company of adventurers, from Sacramento, are about to proceed to the valley with a view to settlement.

**GOV. MARCY.**—A new candidate for the Presidential Chair appears in Gov. Marcy, who has been named for that office by some of the New York politicians, on the ground that his political record is not only sound, but that his services as Secretary of War, under Mr. Polk, will bear the test of public examination. This nomination of the Governor scarcely expected. The Mexican war will have to be fought over again, and more ink will be spilled in the campaign, to prove who was the real hero of that war, than there was blood shed in the field of battle.

**A New York paper** says that authentic information has been received, that on the 3d ult., Plus IX. promoted Bishop Kenrick, of Philadelphia, to the see of Baltimore, as Archbishop; and at the same time nominated him as Legate to reside at the National Council, to be held next May, in the city of Baltimore. Bishop Garland, who is no doubt by this time at Rome, will probably bring over the Pallium on his return.

**HUNGARIAN EXILES.**—Eighty-one Hungarian exiles, recently arrived in this country, left New York on Saturday morning week for their new home at New Buda, Gov. Ujhazy's settlement in the wilds of Transylvania. They proceeded on the recommendation of Kosuth. The Erie Railroad generously granted them all a free passage to Detroit.

**IT** has been determined to have a Grand Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at Vienna, next year. So says an English print; but we hope that all the exhibitors who go to that unprincipled seat of despotism, will take a Colt's revolver in their pockets, at least!

## of the Party.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the recent Free Soil Convention in Cincinnati: Resolved, That as the Hon. S. P. Chase, Senator in Congress from this State, has formally withdrawn from our party; while we regret this course, and that it may not be injurious to the cause of freedom, we feel it to be our duty to declare to the public that we do not hold ourselves responsible for his official acts, or recognize him as our representative. The Cincinnati Enquirer, in relation to this resolution, says that Senator Chase "lately addressed a letter to the editor of the Toledo Republican, in which he declares his intention to support the ticket nominated by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Columbus on the 6th of August, and gives his reasons therefor at length. He is, therefore, read out of the party."

## THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. The Republic, of this morning, says it has reason to believe that France and England have agreed to render aid to Spain, to enable her to hold on to Cuba, subject to certain provisions, and among others, that the Spanish government shall forthwith remove the principal grievances of which the Republic complains. The Republic objects to the alliance, and says no American government could exist for an hour, that should permit such intermeddling, and that any appearance of intermeddling is calculated to do extended mischief. It adds that President Fillmore and his Cabinet are prepared to maintain our internal relations on a proper footing, and without being subjected to dictation on the part of any foreign power.

**THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.**—The first election in Virginia will take place on the 23d of October, when members of Congress and of the State Legislature are to be elected, and a vote to be taken for and against the new constitution. At this election, voters under the new constitution are entitled to vote for and against its adoption, but not for members of Congress and the Legislature. The second election, if the constitution be adopted, will take place on the 8th of December next, when a governor, a lieutenant governor, an attorney general, and senators and members of the house of delegates, will be voted for—the names of the members of the legislature elected in October being vacant by the adoption of the new constitution. At this election every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, of the age of twenty-one years, who has been a resident of the State for two years, is entitled to vote.

**CHANGE OF CUSTOM HOUSE FRONTS.**—Mr. J. B. Herrick, a well known and extensive importer of books and stationery in New York, the Post says, has been detected in passing fraudulent invoices at the Custom House. The officials were first put upon the scent by the suspicions of persons in the same trade, who was enabled to undermine, greatly to their injury. It is said, too, that some one who had been employed as a clerk in the establishment was instrumental in giving point to these suspicions. His invoice was examined on Friday last, when the fact of their fraudulent nature was rendered too palpable, the Post says, to allow of a doubt. As compared with the true invoice, kept in his store, and which had been copied, with alterations, they showed that he was in the habit of importing larger quantities of certain goods than were set down in the accounts. The U. S. States officers immediately took possession of the store, and had it closed. The penalty for such misdemeanor is a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years. A telegraph despatch in the Evening Bulletin, yesterday, says: "Mr. Herrick has made an assignment of all his business affairs to his chief clerk. In an affidavit, Mr. Herrick swears he is worth \$650,000." A legal investigation will be had, when the facts will prove what degree of truth these allegations may contain.

**SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.**—In a late number of the Cherokee Advocate, there is published an order from Col. J. Drennen, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, requiring all white persons residing in the Cherokee Nation, west of the State of Arkansas, to leave within thirty days of the 28th ult., "except regularly licensed traders and the employers mentioned in their licenses, granted them by the Agent of the United States, and such others as may be regularly married to Cherokees, and who maintain a fair character for sobriety, industry and morality, and deport themselves in all respects in accordance with the intercourse law of the United States." Hereafter, it is stated, no white person will be allowed to tarry in the Nation except by permission from the Cherokee Agent, at the request of a respectable citizen, and then the applicant must file evidence of his character for sobriety, industry, and good morals. Thus it would seem that government finds it necessary to protect our savage brethren against civilization.

**APPAIRS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.**—The New York Tribune of a recent date says:—"A private letter from which we publish an extract in another column, informs us that the Federal authorities in Central America have resolved to interfere in Nicaragua, and that an army of observation is already stationed at Nacome, in Honduras, with a view to ulterior operations in the disturbed State. Which side these operations will favor does not appear, nor whether they will favor either. It is understood that a Canal Company have promised to lend out a body of Americans to fight on the side of the Granadine Government. Of course, if such a promise has been made, it is the duty of the Administration at Washington to prevent its execution. It was rumored here yesterday that a large number of muskets went out to Nicaragua by the last previous voyage of the Prometheus, for the use of the said government. We know nothing of the truth of the rumor."

**MEXICO.—Accounts from Mexico** represent the affairs of that country to be still in a most unenviable condition. The inhabitants of Durango were suffering from a famine produced by the depredations of the Indians, who are alleged to have destroyed nearly all the crops in that neighborhood. It was the unchecked proceedings of these ruthless savages, together with the heavy taxes levied upon all mer- chantable articles, that caused the people of Northern Mexico to rebel, and undertake the expulsion of the government authorities from that section of the country. The revolutionists, at the last dates, were quietly resting from their labors at Camargo, after having driven out the Mexican soldiers, and the present aspect of affairs intimates that there will be a cessation of hostilities for awhile. However, these Spanish Americans swallow considerable quantities of red pepper and other very warm ingredients, so that it will only require one or two pronouncements to again set them in a blaze.

**A LOVER ESCAPES.**—Berdoe, the man who was recently in the hands of a vigilant committee in California, and came near being hung, owing to an unfortunate resemblance to Edward, the convict, has been discharged from custody. This man had several narrow escapes. First he escaped hanging by the mob at San Francisco, was subsequently sentenced to death by a legally constituted court, and again was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. It seems that he was guilty of every charge brought against him, and owed all his trouble to the close resemblance in personal appearance to the convict above named. Several witnesses swore most positively to the identity of Berdoe, but subsequently, upon being confronted with Stewart, the real culprit, acknowledged their error.

**THE SLAVE RESCUE AT SYRACUSE.**—Numerous depositions were taken at Syracuse, on Friday week, before United States Commissioner Sabine, bearing upon the rescue of the slaves Jerry from the officers of the law. Several arrests have been resolved upon, the parties to the rescue being generally identified. It will be satisfactory to the lovers of Law and Order every where, says a despatch from Syracuse, to know that the ringleaders of the riot are not likely to escape the penalty of their temerity by any lack of evidence. Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, will deliver the address before the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Exhibition, to be held at Harrisburg this month. The late Gov. McDowell had been selected, but death decreed that his earthly career should close before the time of the exhibition. Mr. Stevenson is one of the most learned and eloquent men in the Union, and his address upon the occasion referred to, will doubtless be an able effort.

The papers of Portland in Maine, and of Boston, give accounts of tremendous fires in the pine woods of those States. In the neighborhoods of Bangor, Brewer, Trenton, Perry, Cutler, Lubec and Deer Isle, in Maine, the conflagration was so great that the surrounding country was illuminated for many miles, and the smoke was so dense that it was with great difficulty vessels could be navigated along the coast. Immense bodies of timber had been destroyed. In Massachusetts, in the neighborhood of Needham, the space burnt over is variously estimated at from half a mile to a mile square; and extensive peat meadows were burnt to a depth, in some cases, of four or five feet.

## Friends of the Union.

In New York, thousands of the best men without regard to party, are signing a pledge binding themselves faithfully to carry out at the election, the 8th resolution of the Union Meeting held at Castle Garden, on the 30th October last, and in Pennsylvania thousands will do the same thing without having signed a pledge to that effect. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a further agitation of the Slavery question in Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to the Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing, or any other election, for State Officers, or for Members of Congress, or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of re-opening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation.

**THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.**—BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—The New Orleans papers of the 30th, contain detailed accounts of the movements of the revolutionists in the Northern States of Mexico. Their pronouncements pronounce death to the tyrants. The following are the reasons given for the revolt. First—The utter failure of the Mexican government to protect the Northern Mexican States from Indian depredations. Second—The unjust, unequal and prohibitory system of duties which operated most destructively on the interests of the people of the frontier. Third—The desperate measures by the Federal government for the rights and representation of the several States.

It is reported that besides Camargo, Moir and several other towns are in the hands of the insurgents. At the date of the accounts given, the revolutionists were awaiting the appearance of the revolutionists. It was thought that no resistance would be made. It is stated that the government had sent out 3,000 men to defend the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Don Fernando Ramirez has accepted the appointment of Minister of Foreign Affairs, charged with the organization of a new Cabinet.

**MARCONI PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA.**—The occasion of the re-interment of the remains of Stephen Girard at Girard College, was the most imposing and respectable ever seen in that city. There were upwards of fifteen hundred persons in a copy of the progress of the procession, until it reached the College. The ceremonies were commenced there, by four bands, performing a grand dirge; Joseph R. Chandler, Esq. of the City, then delivered an oration, after which, the body of Mr. Girard was deposited in a sarcophagus in the vestibule of the College. The melancholy dirge, the appearance of the orphans assembled, and the silent multitude in the vicinity of the tomb, were impressive to the extreme. Subsequently, the Lodges returned to the Hall, in Third St., above Spruce, where they were dismissed. The ceremonies terminated finally, in the evening, with a splendid banquet at the Musical Fund Hall.

**FROM THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINES.**—We are indebted to a mercantile firm in this city for a copy of the Singapore Free Press of the latest date, received by the steamship Canada, arrived here last evening. This paper contains accounts from Sydney to about June 30, which are as follows. All the reports of the richness of the mines are more than confirmed by the statement of Mr. Stuebel, the Government Geologist. There is no doubt, the official reports state, that the golden deposits exist throughout a very great extent of the country. Arrangements are being made for the importation of an extensive scale for importing goods into Sydney, and a glut like that in California, will probably be the result. It is feared that many will perish in the mines for want of food. Thousands of men have gone there without any preparation, and food on the way, and sleeping in barns and out-houses. It is related that a blacksmith of Bathurst had obtained 11 pounds of gold in one day.

**THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—We see it stated, in one of the newspapers, that during the time the Advance (one of the American Arctic Expeditions), was frozen up in the ice, the men and officers practiced every day in drawing the sledges, as they were expecting every hour almost to have their vessel crushed, and their only means of escape was to travel by ice across Baffin's Bay to the nearest port, Upernivik, a distance of between two and three hundred miles. Two sledges of provisions, enough for thirty days, full rations, were all that could be taken along, and these were kept loaded and in readiness the whole time, to start at a moment's warning. The men also had their knapsacks packed ready for a move. Ten miles is all the distance that can be made in a day with a sledge—the ice being very uneven, covered in many places with deep snow, and containing frightful crevices. For the amusement of the men, and to occupy their time, a theatrical company was formed, and performed nightly to a large audience, using the deck of the Advance as a theatre, it being housed in.

**TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.**—At a meeting of the Faculty of Dickinson College, held on the 9th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: That we have received with the deepest regret intelligence of the sudden death of our highly respected colleague, the Rev. J. A. DAVINNEY, A. M., Principal of the Grammar school. Resolved, That we feel it a duty and a pleasure to bear testimony to his excellence of character as a Christian gentleman, his indomitable perseverance as a student and a man, his marked talents as an instructor and College officer, and to his decided promise of distinction as a scholar, a writer and a preacher. Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded for publication in the Christian Advocate and Journal, and that the papers of the town, and to the friends and relations of the deceased, with assurances of our sincere condolence.

J. W. Marshall, Sec'y.

**U. P. HALL, Oct. 8th.** Whereas, in the mysterious, but all-wise providence of Almighty God, we are called upon to mourn an afflictive dispensation, in the death of Rev. J. A. DAVINNEY, A. M., late Principal of the Grammar school. It is hereby Resolved, That we will cherish a lively appreciation of his merits as a scholar, and of his zeal as a member of the Union Philosophical Society. Resolved, That to his memory we wear the emblem, enshrouded in ermine at the funeral; and the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That the Hall be shrouded in mourning for the space of six months. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Christian Advocate and Journal, and in the Christian Advocate and Journal, in respect to the memory of the deceased, Society do now adjourn.

W. A. SHUYVELT, T. M. CARROLL, THOS. C. BAILEY, Committee.

At a meeting of the students of the Grammar school of Dickinson College on Thursday the 9th inst., the death of Rev. J. A. DAVINNEY, Principal of the Grammar school was announced, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, God in his Providence has seen fit to remove from us, our highly esteemed Principal, who has for three years been faithful to his high trust, and has greatly endeared himself to those who have been placed under his charge. Therefore, Resolved, That we feel with feelings of the most profound sorrow we receive the announcement of this solemn event. Resolved, That as students under his charge, we have thus been deprived of a superior instructor, a constant friend, and a parental governor, and an unusual example of the virtues which become the scholar and the Christian gentleman. Resolved, That we express our heart felt sympathy with his relations and friends. Resolved, That as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be handed to his father-in-law, and be published in the papers of this town.

ALEX. CHAPMAN, R. S. HIGGS, L. P. CROWLEY, J. D. CLARK, Committee. Geo. Harrington, Sec'y.

## Treachery to Lopez.

It would appear from the following remarks, made by Captain Marriot, at a meeting recently held in Baltimore, that Lopez had been decoyed to Cuba by persons high in office; perhaps with the full knowledge of the Governor General Concha. It is the duty of our Government to sift this rumor thoroughly.

Whatever deception there was in the matter, I contend that Gen. Lopez had nothing to do with it. I have seen letters in his hands from three Spanish Colonels, promising to join him with their regiments as soon as his standard was raised; whilst the native Cubans, from all sections of the Island, have begged him to come and lead them on to liberty or to death, placing all their worldly wealth at his command to further the expedition. The landing at Cardenas gave him but little encouragement; but the letters that came to him from all directions, on his return to the United States, removed all doubts from his mind, of efficient support, if he could make a favorable landing, and the subsequent revolts induced him to peril his life again."

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**FROM THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINES.**—We are indebted to a mercantile firm in this city for a copy of the Singapore Free Press of the latest date, received by the steamship Canada, arrived here last evening. This paper contains accounts from Sydney to about June 30, which are as follows. All the reports of the richness of the mines are more than confirmed by the statement of Mr. Stuebel, the Government Geologist. There is no doubt, the official reports state, that the golden deposits exist throughout a very great extent of the country. Arrangements are being made for the importation of an extensive scale for importing goods into Sydney, and a glut like that in California, will probably be the result. It is feared that many will perish in the mines for want of food. Thousands of men have gone there without any preparation, and food on the way, and sleeping in barns and out-houses. It is related that a blacksmith of Bathurst had obtained 11 pounds of gold in one day.

**THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—We see it stated, in one of the newspapers, that during the time the Advance (one of the American Arctic Expeditions), was frozen up in the ice, the men and officers practiced every day in drawing the sledges, as they were expecting every hour almost to have their vessel crushed, and their only means of escape was to travel by ice across Baffin's Bay to the nearest port, Upernivik, a distance of between two and three hundred miles. Two sledges of provisions, enough for thirty days, full rations, were all that could be taken along, and these were kept loaded and in readiness the whole time, to start at a moment's warning. The men also had their knapsacks packed ready for a move. Ten miles is all the distance that can be made in a day with a sledge—the ice being very uneven, covered in many places with deep snow, and containing frightful crevices. For the amusement of the men, and to occupy their time, a theatrical company was formed, and performed nightly to a large audience, using the deck of the Advance as a theatre, it being housed in.

**TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.**—At a meeting of the Faculty of Dickinson College, held on the 9th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: That we have received with the deepest regret intelligence of the sudden death of our highly respected colleague, the Rev. J. A. DAVINNEY, A. M., Principal of the Grammar school. Resolved, That we feel it a duty and a pleasure to bear testimony to his excellence of character as a Christian gentleman, his indomitable perseverance as a student and a man, his marked talents as an instructor and College officer, and to his decided promise of distinction as a scholar, a writer and a preacher. Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded for publication in the Christian Advocate and Journal, and that the papers of the town, and to the friends and relations of the deceased, with assurances of our sincere condolence.

J. W. Marshall, Sec'y.

**U. P. HALL, Oct. 8th.** Whereas, in the mysterious, but all-wise providence of Almighty God, we are called upon to mourn an afflictive dispensation, in the death of Rev. J. A. DAVINNEY, A. M., late Principal of the Grammar school. It is hereby Resolved, That we will cherish a lively appreciation of his merits as a scholar, and of his zeal as a member of the Union Philosophical Society. Resolved, That to his memory we wear the emblem, enshrouded in ermine at the funeral; and the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That the Hall be shrouded in mourning for the space of six months. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Christian Advocate and Journal, and in the Christian Advocate and Journal, in respect to the memory of the deceased, Society do now adjourn.

W. A. SHUYVELT, T. M. CARROLL, THOS. C. BAILEY, Committee.

At a meeting of the students of the Grammar school of Dickinson College on Thursday the 9th inst., the death of Rev. J. A. DAVINNEY, Principal of the Grammar school was announced, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, God in his Providence has seen fit to remove from us, our highly esteemed Principal, who has for three years been faithful to his high trust, and has greatly endeared himself to those who have been placed under his charge. Therefore, Resolved, That we feel with feelings of the most profound sorrow we receive the announcement of this solemn event. Resolved, That as students under his charge, we have thus been deprived of a superior instructor, a constant friend, and a parental governor, and an unusual example of the virtues which become the scholar and the Christian gentleman. Resolved, That we express our heart felt sympathy with his relations and friends. Resolved, That as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be handed to his father-in-law, and be published in the papers of this town.

ALEX. CHAPMAN, R. S. HIGGS, L. P. CROWLEY, J. D. CLARK, Committee. Geo. Harrington, Sec'y.

## MONROE COUNTY.

The regular county meeting of the Democrats of this county, was held at Stroudsburg, on the 25d ult. An able series of resolutions were reported by a committee, headed by Dr. A. H. Jackson was chairman, and among them, the following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby ratify and approve of the appointment of Hon. A. C. Foster, as Senatorial delegate, and J. L. Ringwalt as Representative delegate to the Democratic fourth of March State Convention, and hereby instruct them to support the nomination of James Buchanan for the next Presidency.

Resolved, That, while we believe "measures, not men," to be the first grand and chief aim of the Democratic party, and shall, therefore, cheerfully support the nominees of the National Convention, most ardently desire that the nomination may be bestowed upon our native son, James Buchanan, believing, as we do, that no man in the Democratic ranks is more worthy or deserving of that honor, and that his commanding character, powerful intellect, extensive experience, and faithful support of Democratic principles, pre-eminently qualify him to adorn the Presidential Chair, and efficiently advance the true interests of our people, and the prosperity and glory of our country.

Addresses were delivered by J. L. Ringwalt and S. C. Bennett, Esq., a promising young lawyer who voted for Taylor in 1848, but who now openly and warmly espouses the cause of Democracy. Monroe county is good for 1500 majority.

**COMMODORE PARKER AT HAVANA.**—A letter from Havana to the New Orleans Picayune, announcing the presence of Commodore Parker, says: "Since his arrival he has been engaged in investigating the circumstances connected with the inhuman butchery of Crittenden and his forty-five companions, and the atrocities perpetrated upon their defenseless bodies by the Spanish populace here. I have been informed that several of our countrymen of the highest respectability have waited upon the Commodore, and related to him what they saw themselves in the streets and public places of the town on the day and night of execution. The emotions of these gentlemen more than bear out all that has been related by correspondents from here relative to the atrocities. The details are of too disgusting and indecent a nature to be related in the public prints; and, to one who does not know the Spanish character, would seem like monstrous fictions."

**Haven's Writing Ink.**—We are opposed to all kinds of "padding," in the figurative sense of the term. Whether in the notice of a book, or anything else, we have a repugnance to give it a fulsome adulation, or to recommend it in any way at all, unless we honestly believe it worthy of favor. We have again furnished ourselves with a keg of Haven's Black Writing Ink, and we advise you that this is not the first or second keg that has been procured from Mr. Haven, the article may be considered as being endorsed as "good" by us, otherwise we should not have continued its use, for three or four years past. Others may have their preferences in favor of different manufactures, and we are quite willing that they enjoy those preferences (save and except those of our correspondents, who sometimes impose that lastname Glue stuff upon us, which is not fit to be used for our own use, we continue the manufacture of Mr. Haven, whose ink is not only clear and black,