

Arrival of the Steamer Caledonia.

The steamer Caledonia, from Liverpool, October 4th, arrived at Boston last night eleven o'clock. Her arrival was received here this evening by the morning train from Boston, and the Eastern Telegraph being deranged, we forward the news to you by our telegraph in anticipation of the arrival of the mail at New York.

Flour has advanced three to four shillings per barrel. Cotton without change. The steamer Great Britain went ashore on the coast of Ireland, the night of the day on which she sailed from Liverpool. All the passengers were saved.

Several of the passengers engaged berths in the packet ship New York. Large shipments of all sorts of food to Ireland are being made by the British government; while agents from France, Holland and Belgium are in Liverpool, buying flour in bond at 32s. per barrel on speculation; under the impression that all the ports of Great Britain will soon be opened for the free admission of American and other foreign supplies.

There has been quite an advance in Flour in the English market. Free flour brings from 34s. to 34s. 6d. Bond from 32s. to 33s. There was much activity in wheat. United States red, brought from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d. White 8s. 9d. to 9s. The advance in flour is from 2s. to 4s. In Indian Corn the quotation is 40s. per quarter. In Cotton there is no change.

The state of the Cotton trade is a subject of much anxiety and a good deal of comment. Since the beginning of May, five months ago, prices have advanced enormously, at least 25 per cent., or a penny per pound.

The Iron market has ruled firm since we last addressed our readers. The potato crops of England and Ireland have proved vastly better than was dreamed of. Much relief has been felt in consequence. N. Y. Sun.

The Victory at Monterey.

Further Particulars of the Capture.—The steamer Mercer, arrived last evening from Camargo, brought down as passengers Mr. Coffee, who gives us further intelligence of the taking of Monterey. Maj. C. reports the loss on the part of the Mexicans to have been much greater than was first stated. It has been ascertained that fifteen hundred would not cover their loss in killed and wounded. On the part of the Americans, six hundred was the full extent of the loss. Gen. Taylor, previous to the attack, is said to have had no idea of the extent and strength of the Mexican fortifications. But the valor of his troops latered at no opposition. Besides the soldiery, he had to fight the whole mass of the Mexican population, who fired from the tops of their houses and did great execution.

To particularize the performance of any one regiment or command, where all did so well, would be an injustice. All have gained imperishable honors. The valor displayed by our whole Army is unparalleled in history. Individual acts of heroism were performed which render the actors immortal. Gen. Worth has covered himself with glory. His tactics, as displayed in the capture of three of the most important forts, will vie in brilliancy of execution with those of a Wellington or a Ney. Maj. Ridgely has won new honors. For cool determination and skillful maneuvering, he receives the highest praise. Cap. F. Smith is also highly spoken of. The Texan and volunteer troops have gained imperishable renown. The Texan rifle men, with axes and spades, picked holes from one house to another, and drove the Mexican infantry from street to street. As they gained the houses, the dread rifle was made to do its work. The Mexicans were driven from the streets and house-tops. A Mexican cannon was borne on the shoulders of our men to the roof of a house and made to play upon the enemy. When the flag of truce was received and the capitulation agreed to, the whole army was disappointed. It was only then that they were beginning to "tell" upon the Mexicans. Previous to this had been fighting them protected by their breastworks, and at every disadvantage. Now they had got amongst them and were giving them a dose which was operating effectually.—From the Matamoros Flag.

Pennsylvania a Federal State.

These are the words that are now most current in the Federal newspapers; and our contemporaries in the city go further even than this, and claim the Key State as irrevocably and forever changed. We hope sincerely that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania may have a full opportunity to hear and see the boasts of the federalists. It may have, and will have, a sensible and healthy effect upon the future.

But is Pennsylvania irrevocably and forever Whig? Let us see how the federal press are sustained by the facts of the case. In Montgomery county the "new county" question lost our Senator and two members of the Legislature, and cut down the majority for Canal Commissioner and Congress.

In Berks county, the entire Democratic vote on Tuesday week, was 5073 votes below the Democratic vote of 1844, and at the same election the federal vote was but 1607 votes behind the federal vote of 1844.

In Schuylkill county, while the whigs polled more votes for Power than they did for Clay, the Democratic vote falls off 1801 votes! In Northampton county the Democratic vote falls off 2728 votes.

In Montgomery county the Democratic vote falls off 2536. In Perry county the Democratic vote falls off 1660 votes.

These instances, taken at random, will show how low Pennsylvania is to remain a federal State.—Pennycuikian.

PASSION FOR GAMBLING.—To show to what extent a ruinous passion for gambling is carried, we may cite the case of a free colored fireman on board a steambot on the Mississippi, who, after having lost all his money at cards, pledged his own freedom, which he also lost, his free papers being the stake, and was actually sold by the winner to a slave dealer!

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—A correspondent of the Hartford Courier gives an account of a wedding which he attended in Alabama, the bridegroom of which had done his courting—found the Squire—invited the company—hidden forty-two miles for his league—was married—and ridden fifteen miles for the pound cake—in twelve hours.

SNOW AT ALBANY AND UTICA.—A storm of rain set in at Albany, continuing until Monday, when it changed to snow, which fell for several hours, melting away as it fell. At Utica, on Saturday night, the ground was whitened all around with snow.

THE STEAMSHIP NEW YORK.—The steamer New York, supposed to have been lost, has reached New Orleans in safety. The Western mail has arrived, but contains no news of importance.

Very Important News from Mexico.

Release of the Truxton Prisoners.—Santa Anna, at the Head of the Army, and Marching against Taylor. The whole of the officers and crew of Truxton, who surrendered to the Mexicans, after the loss of that vessel off Tuxpan, have been released, the officers on parole, the men under a pledge for due exchange.

Arrival of the Truxton Prisoners.—Santa Anna, as it appears, has left Alamo, (his right hand man) to be President ad interim, and taken command of the Mexican army himself. He has suddenly become the chief head and hope of the war in Mexico; which indeed, to say the truth, embraces nearly the entire population. He was at the latest date in the city of Mexico, arranging the plan of an extensive campaign against the several American Armies—organizing, recruiting, encouraging and raising a large number of men. Santa Anna arrived at the capital, amid rejoicing more enthusiastic than had ever been witnessed before. The people seem to behold in him their saviour, and were almost frantic with joy. The testimonies of attachment to his person were unbounded. The next day the most vigorous measures, so far as declarations were taken by the Provisional Government. A levee of 30,000 men to recruit the army was ordered. Requisitions were forthwith transmitted to all the principal places in the Republic, for an immediate furnishing of their respective quotas of men. A regiment was immediately raised in Puebla, on the arrival there of the news of the levee of thirty thousand men.

A rumor was current in town yesterday, that Gen. La Vega, now in this city, had received a letter from Gen. Ampudia, stating that Santa Anna with fifteen thousand men, was on his march to attack Gen. Taylor, breaking the armistice. If the armistice be broken by the Mexicans, they will (in common parlance) "never touch bottom."—New Orleans Picayune.

The Whig Party.

This interesting, universal, harmonious party, show signs of dissolution not to be mistaken. In New York the party are divided into five or six factions, contending for all sorts of opinions, and irreconcilably opposed to each other. They are trying different names, carried away with the idea that there is something in a name, and so there is; for nothing else holds the heterogeneous mass of the whig party together; but there is not enough in a name to get hold of the offices of the general government. It has been tried and can't succeed.

What phases will the opposition take next? A kingdom for a name! It would be well to advertise for one. We foresee that some honorable appellation in the English language is to suffer before long, by being attached to an odious party. What more honorable name than that of whig? but it has been worn out, so that a patriot would now regard it with suspicion. We may have for a time experiments of various kinds; "democratic whig," "and natives," "republican whigs," and we should not be at all surprised to find locofoco whigs. The old whig party is dissolved virtually; they have nothing to put forward as a measure that can hold a respectable minority together. The glorious tariff is gone—the last and only monument of whigery. This tariff has fed the hungry, clothed the naked, increased capital, and paid the laborer. It has been the direct and indirect cause of all the health and happiness in this country for the last four years. It ought to have saved the universal party from annihilation, but it would not do. The whigs have told us uniformly that the people have been on their side; the people have been greatly alarmed and deeply grieved at the conduct of democrats; but, somehow or other, when it comes to voting, and the whigs are just going to do wonders, some fraud is perpetrated, and the hopes of whigery are dashed. Then it requires a long time to account satisfactorily for the discomfiture of so much wisdom and beneficence. The people are ignorant. The poor creatures are deceived by locofoco demagogues, and thus all the good designs that whigery had in store for the dear people are frustrated. We pity the condition of whig editors. Their last hope is in a panic, and its up-hill business to get one up in this latitude.

We see it announced by the coon press that the foreign market for wheat and flour, &c., is falling. They seem to be delighted at the idea that flour is selling in England at only \$7 or \$8 per barrel, and that locofoco predictions as to the benefit of free trade with England, are not verified. They may gull themselves, but they can't gull the people with such folly. The latter will point them to the much-lauded home market. Flour \$2 25 per barrel at St. Louis; \$2 60 at New Orleans; and \$3 to \$4 at our eastern ports. What would the price have been in this country had it not been for the vast quantities shipped to England? The truth is, the late move in England in favor of free trade, has stiffened the poor coons. The great argument addressed to mere prejudice is gone. Writers on political economy have presented a united voice against whig policy; but heretofore the protectionists would say, England will not take our produce, why should we take hers? Shallow as this is, it had its effect with those who would not examine the question. This weapon of party warfare is gone. The protectionists are in fact, unhorsed and disarmed. Which ever way they turn, they meet with little consolation. The cry of alarm falls upon incredulous ears. The unkindest cut of all is that Mr. Clay's avowed principles are against them. The whigs may try to deny it, but it can't be disguised. It stands out in his published opinions too plainly and palpably.—We say we pity the whig party. We should have hopes of them, if they were not so self-conceited. But a ludicrous notion they have that they have all the intelligence and all the decency—a notion which has fastened its self on every small whig editor's brain, and literally sten up all his cerebral organs, will be the death of the whole of them, depend upon it. They will hang to it, until they are past remedy. Most of them will feed on the idea that they are wise, and the people ignorant; until they are totally used up—like the lunatic who was confined in an asylum. He gave a graphic account of his misfortune, as he thought it, of being confined.—"I said he," he believed the world crazy, and they insisted that I was insane. He had the majority; and here I am."

FUNERAL OF MR. FOX.—The funeral of the Hon. Henry S. Fox, late plenipotentiary of Great Britain in the United States, took place from his late residence in Washington, on Saturday. The ceremonies were attended by the President and his cabinet, and a respectable cortege of citizens. The remains were conveyed to the vault of the Congressional burying ground, whence it is expected, they will be removed, to sleep with his respected ancestors in England.

Canal Commissioner.

The following table exhibits the official returns as far as received:

Table with columns: Name, Power, Motion, Elder. Lists names of various districts and their corresponding values.

The Storm on Tuesday the 13th.

The storm which occurred on the 13th inst. (Election day) appears to have prevailed very generally over the country. We hear of it in various sections of the Northern and Eastern States, in particular, where it raged with the fury of a gale, doing immense damage to property, both public and private, especially to shipping.

In New York, says the Tribune, "we hardly remember to have witnessed a fiercer gale. We hear that a large number of chimneys were blown down in different parts of the city. Trees were torn up by the roots, or twisted off. The swains in the city have suffered severely, particularly those on streets turning East and West. We fear this gale has proved disastrous to shipping along the coast. Vessels coming down the New Jersey coast could hardly avoid going ashore. Nearly fifty schooners, packets, brigs, barges, and other craft were either wholly stove up or subjected to heavy damages in the harbor; as well as many others slightly injured.

In Brooklyn, buildings were completely unroofed, chimneys blown down, and much other damage realized. At Albany, the rain poured down all day, and the river was very high. At Poughkeepsie, the water was four feet above the wharves. No great damage done. At Schenectady and Buffalo, the gale was also very severe, doing considerable injury to shipping at the latter place.

At New London, also, the storm visited its ravages. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind and tide rose very high. The road from Worcester and Norwich was obstructed at many places, by trees that had been blown across the track; and which had to be cut away. After the train had passed three miles this side of Norwich, toward Allyn's Point, the track was found to be impassable, and the train returned to Norwich; where the passengers were put on board the "Argonia," at 9 o'clock, and reached Allyn's Point in five hours. The Worcester left at 3 o'clock, A. M., the weather being very rough then.

At Norwich, the tide, in consequence of the storm rose so high as to wash away part of the embankment of the extension road, between Norwich and Allyn's Point, but the damage is not serious. The Railroad bridge across the Connecticut river, between Hartford and Springfield, was taken up bodily, carried some distance up stream, and set down in the river—piers not injured.

At Boston, says the Transcript, this storm continued with unabated violence until past midnight, and must have done great damage; and on all hands we hear of vessels sunk, or otherwise injured, houses, shops, chimneys tops, trees, &c. &c., being blown down and torn to pieces by the violence of the wind; the awnings in front of the different stores about the city, stood no chance whatever, and almost to a man, wherever they were spread, were literally torn to tatters.

At Philadelphia the gale was equally severe. The water was driven from the bay—the highest river tide known in the memory of any man. Very many wharves were flooded, yet strange to say, very little damage was done, except to the shipping in the harbor, which was considerably injured.

In Baltimore and Washington the same disastrous consequences followed. At the former place, the water rose above the level of the sewers, at the intersection of Second and the Falls, overflowing Second at, and running into Marsh Market Spots, filling all the cellars in the vicinity. Other streets were also submerged. But little damage was done except along the wharves.

At Washington the rain and gale commenced about 2 o'clock in the morning, causing the greatest freshet known there for many years. Riley's wharf was washed away; the Mall boat wharf was inundated; the Canal overflowed. It is feared that the latter was much damaged. Alexandria was in a similar condition of inundation.

THE RICHMOND TRAGEDY.—The Southern newspapers are filled with the details of a tragedy which occurred a few days ago in the city of Richmond. It appears that a Mrs. Myers—a lady in high life, was accused by her husband, of illicit intercourse with Mr. Hoyt, a gentleman of fortune in Richmond. Upon discovering (as he thought), sufficient evidence of this fact, her husband, went to the room of Hoyt, and shot him. Her father came upon the same errand, but found that what he intended doing, was already done: Myers was then arrested for the murder of Hoyt, and the trial has been progressing ever since. Although Hoyt declared his and her innocence upon his dying bed, many facts have come to light during the trial, to prove their guilt. Among other things all the letters written from him to and each other, have been published. Taken altogether it is an extremely sad, distressing affair, and should serve as a warning to the community, for all time to come.

WIDOWS OF OFFICERS KILLED IN BATTLE.—By an existing law of Congress, the widows of officers who have fallen in their country's service are entitled to a pension for five years. This is well as far as it goes, but we think the government should make permanent for them—as it is in the service of such government, that this bereavement is incurred.—Something is due to feelings of the brave fellows, who when pouring out their blood in defence of their country, are conscious that the partners of their bosoms are not left for support, in the cold charity of the world, and no better mode can be adopted by government, than by making such widows pensioners. Many who were made widows during the Florida war, have created to receive provision under the act, owing to the expiration of the law, which is not well for Congress to take this subject into immediate consideration, and continue the benefit of said act to each, and we desire to see, this done, and just as soon as the business of the session will permit.

Consolation under Defeat.

The returns of the recent election, as they crowd upon us bring us nothing but disaster and defeat. In the strongest Democratic district, where we were best accustomed to our bundles of Democratic majorities, we need find only one whole ticket defeated.

York county has fallen. Montgomery slumbered, while her enemies bound her hand and feet. Northampton, Bucks and Lehigh, are overrun by the Goshawk and Vandal. Northumberland, Lycoming and Centre have struck their colors to the power of Federalism. In short, where we least expected it, we have been overpowered. No, not overpowered—beaten, for the time being, by our own opponents' bad neglect. But kindly all this demoralization, it is consoling to turn to our own, the 12th Congressional District. Here the battle was fought on ground chosen by the whigs themselves; and fought manfully and successfully. It was highly respected abroad, when those Democratic Congressmen who sustained the tariff of 1842, were routed and overthrown by the very men whose interests they were defending—that Mr. Wilcox, the "Iron star" could be sustained against the tornado that was sweeping over the State.

But we met the question at the threshold. We pointed out to the people the iniquitous features of the manufacturers' tariff, and showed to the farmers and laborers the advantages they would derive under the new law. The sturdy democracy of the North, met the monster face to face and seized him boldly by the horns; nor did they relinquish their efforts until they laid him prostrate at their feet. Never did the democracy stand more firmly united than on this question. True, circumstances prevented them giving their full vote, but the victory is decisive, complete and full of consolation.

The 12th district is a pattern of Democracy—a pattern we hope to see imitated two years hence by three fourths of the districts in the State. Let the watchword be "union and victory," and the Democratic party at the next election will most certainly redeem the State from the thralldom of Federalism which now weigh her down, and restore her to her wonted position in the line of Democratic States.

The Demagogue and the designing politician, whatever his real opinion, joined in the clamor, and we have no doubt many honest unsuspecting men were for the time deceived, and their aid in support of Democratic men and measures made to fail, if not entirely to abort. The passage of the new tariff bill has undoubtedly had its effect in the recent Election. When men have been long pampered at the public expense, it requires more disinterestedness than is generally found among the wealthy manufacturers and the purse-proud capitalist of our country, to quietly submit to any abatement of their spoils. But, it may be asked, if this is the ground of their dissatisfaction, why do they expend it upon those who exerted themselves to prevent the passage of that law and in favor of the tariff of 1842. Such was the case with every Democrat from this State except Mr. Wilcox, yet, of the eleven Democrats from the Pennsylvania Delegation who opposed the new law, but two are returned, while Mr. Wilcox, who met the question plump and square, has been most triumphantly sustained by his constituents.

In every portion of the State where the question was fairly met and discussed we have done well—where our friends "dogged the question" we have been shamefully beaten. Look at this district, Philadelphia county, and Chester and Delaware. We have nobly sustained our own Wilcox, Philadelphia county sends her true-hearted and faithful Brown, who fought and conquered with the Tariff of 1846 in his motto, and the returns from Chester and Delaware, although among whig counties exhibit a much more healthy state of political sentiment, than is found in those districts where the question of the Tariff was evaded, or where Democrats took ground with the Whigs against a reduction of the Tariff.

In these districts the late members of Congress were alarmed for the interests of the nabobs who speculate in coal and iron—and the lords of the loom who fatten on the spoils drawn from the pockets of the people, and coward-like shrunk from a fearless discharge of the duties expected at their hands by the Democracy of the State. Had these faint hearted Congressmen stood by their principles as Wilcox did, and defended and explained those principles, and shown, as they were founded in justice, that they must in their application prove for the public interest, like him, they would have been sustained. Their constituents in reviewing their acts, have doubtless come to the very natural conclusion, that if whig doctrines are to be sustained, they would prefer whigs to sustain them.

But let us not forget the main and most important matter which presses upon us at the present hour. Democracy has been overpowered, but the principle lives pure and unassailed. It is not an irreparable disaster, however humiliating. The spirit of democracy is not broken. We shall rise from the late defeat reinvigorated, re-united and re-assured.

We have nothing to fear for the future. The Democracy of Pennsylvania was never defeated since its succession. This triumph of Federalism is doomed to be brief. They will use their temporary, accidental authority to the best advantage to prolong the residence of power in their hands, we have no doubt. But their days are numbered. Their victory has none of the elements of permanence in it. The Democracy of this old Keystone have but to will and it is done.—They constitute a clear and permanent majority in the State. Their principles have not changed, nor are they changeable, although by their supineness they have suffered the enemy to steal into their garison and run away with the treasures.

Once more united like a band of brothers, supporting and supported, we shall present a firm democratic phalanx, that will bid defiance to any coalition formed of such materials as we lately encountered.

MORE ROYS TO FARMERS.—We copy from the New York correspondent of the North American, Oct. 22.—"Holders of Gals were on a very high horse; and corn was held at 65-90. Rye 85-90. Genesee Wheat \$1 35 and \$1 40." On the Tariff?

Another letter of the same date to the Pennsylvaniaian says:—Flour has advanced in this city to \$6 25, at which over 5000 barrels have been sold for shipping.—Many of the holders ask \$6 50. This was an absolute rise of 75 cents per barrel. Holders of Wheat are asking \$1 40 for Genesee, an advance of 20 cents. "Oh Rain! Rain! thou art fit to Panic Whigs, and men will find their reason."

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THE MARYLAND ELECTIONS have just closed, and resulted in a whig majority, as usual. In Baltimore the whig Senator was elected by a majority of seven.

ANNOUNCED.—The Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of New York, has adjourned after a session of 131 days. The new Constitution is to be submitted to a vote of the people for adoption. It is spoken of by many of the papers as the best instrument of the kind ever formed by man.



Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1846.

Mr. CHARLES W. CUMMINS is authorized to act as our Agent, in procuring, and receiving advance payments from new subscribers. Mr. C. is also our Agent for Godey's publications.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

We confess ourselves deeply mortified at the result of the Election in this State. It has gone whig all over. The whig Canal Commission is elected by a majority ranging near ten thousand. The whigs have seventeen out of twenty-four members of Congress and both branches of the State Legislature—the Senate by a majority of three, and the House by seven or eight. To look upon such a state of things without regret, after having contended with all our energies for the support of Democratic measures, is more than a true friend to Republicanism and the best interests of Pennsylvania can do. As well might the patriot witness the dying struggles of Liberty herself—without emotion.

The desires of our Commonwealth are again for a time committed to the keeping of that party which has done more to destroy her prosperity—tarnish her reputation and degrade her in the eyes of the world, than any other calamity that ever befell her. We fear the reign of Stewens, Burrows and Phander is to be restored, and that those betides our beloved old Commonwealth while in their hands.

Much as every true friend to Pennsylvania must lament the inglorious result, we cannot say it was altogether unforeseen. Many causes were in combination to work this disaster. The Tariff was the rallying cry—the British Tariff—the free trade Bill; then followed the cry of ruin, ruin, and direct taxation. The farming interest was represented as having been sacrificed by what the whigs termed a system of Free Trade, and that direct taxation must be resorted to to sustain the Government, instead of duties upon foreign importations.

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