Bradford Reporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men!
Freedom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1849.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. GAMBLE, of Lycoming County.

SENATOR,
JOHN W. GUERNSEY, of Tioga Co.

REPRESENTATIVES,
CHARLES STOCKWELL, of Canton.
GEORGE SANDERSON, of Towanda.

COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS S. SMITH, of Pike.

TREASURER,
JOHN HORTON, of Asylum.

AUDITOR,
WILLIAM H. PECK, of Troy.

Election Tuesday, October 9, 1849.

☞ *Advertisements, &c., intended for publication in the Reporter, should be handed in by Monday night, to ensure their insertion.*

☞ Our subscribers in the Western part of the County, will shortly be presented with their accounts, which we trust, they will be prepared promptly to meet. It is now nearly two years since we assured the exclusive control of the Reporter, and within that time, many of our patrons have not paid us a farthing. Such *patronage* would soon embarrass the most prosperous publication. We shall expect them now to meet this levity with corresponding spirit of promptitude—or we shall, in self-protection, be obliged to discontinue their papers, and collect the amount due us.

North Branch Canal.

The Canal Commissioners met at Congress Hall, in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning last, for the purpose of taking steps for the immediate commencement of the work on the North Branch canal. No report of their proceedings has reached us.

Our Ticket.

We gave to our readers last week, the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, and the names of the candidates presented to the Democracy for their support. In general terms we expressed our approbation of the nominations. We desire now to congratulate the party upon the auspicious aspect of our affairs. We have never seen seen an election approach, where such harmony of feeling and unanimity of action prevailed. It could not be otherwise from the character of the candidates presented to the Convention for a nomination. A more unexceptionable list has never been before a Convention. They were all men to whose support the democracy could have rallied with cordial and earnest zeal, if nominated—and who not being nominated, bow with entire satisfaction to the will of the party, as expressed by their Delegates. This is as it should be, and is an augury of a triumphant victory for the nominees.

JOHN W. GUERNSEY, of Tioga, the candidate for Senator, received the almost unanimous nomination of the two counties composing this District. His success, which is beyond a contingency, will ensure us a capable and efficient Senator, at whose hands the interests of the North, will be ably protected.

CHALES STOCKWELL, who has already represented us in the Legislature, received the cordial and unanimous re-nomination from the Convention—itself the highest tribute which could be paid to his consistency and efficiency. Reposing every confidence in his integrity and judgment, and approving of his past Legislative course, the people of Bradford will return him by a largely increased majority.

GEO. SANDERSON, whose position on the Representative ticket at this time, is peculiarly appropriate, is well known throughout the county as the able and fearless defendant and exponent of democratic doctrines. Through the trying and severe struggles which the democratic party has experienced, he has ever been ready to maintain her cause, and has won himself a character and reputation which will give him an eminent standing and influence in the legislature. A ready and able debator, well informed upon the resources and policy of the state, he will prove a valuable and able friend to the North.

AUGUSTUS S. SMITH, of Pike, our candidate for Commissioner, is probably better known in the Eastern than the Western part of the County.—The nomination was the free offering of the Convention, unsought on his part; but in all deference to the remaining candidates, the nomination could not have been more worthily bestowed. From a personal acquaintance with Mr. S., we take pleasure in bearing witness to his business habits and capability for the office of Commissioner. Young, energetic, and a thorough business man, the affairs of the County could not be entrusted to better hands nor have a guardian who would watch with more unceasing vigilance over their administration. The tax payers of the County may be sure that their interests will receive from him due attention, and the expenditures of the County be limited to the most economical point.

In the east, where Mr. Smith resides, the votes of people will testify their appreciation of his character and capacity. He is one of the evidences of Gen. Taylor's having "no friends to reward, no enemies to punish," having been removed from the LaPaysville Post office, within a short time.—Truly, "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

JOHN HORTON, the nominee for Treasurer, has the advantage of being known throughout the County as an unwavering and consistent democrat, whom a life spent in the service has endeared to the party. His election will be by a triumphant and overwhelming majority, and will ensure to the County a capable officer, and continue its credit as it has been for years, of promptly paying its taxes at the State Treasury.

WM. H. PECK, of Troy, will make a capable and efficient Auditor, as all who know him will testify. This office, though not much sought after is nevertheless of much importance to the people. Its duties will be discharged in a proper manner by Mr. Peck.

Such, Democrats, is the ticket presented to you by your Delegates. A better one in all the parts you have seldom been called upon to support. To defeat it by fair means is impossible, and you may expect to see every means of deception and trickery used. But with proper vigilance, such a course will be unsuccessful. The decision lies with you. If you will it, it can be triumphantly elected.

Democratic Standing Committee.

The President of the late Democratic County Convention has appointed the following Standing Committee for this county for the ensuing year:—

ULYSSES MERCUR,	THOMAS SMEAD,
STEPHEN PIERCE,	JOHN BALDWIN,
B. LAPORTE,	GEO. W. ELLIOTT,
J. E. CANFIELD,	NELSON REYNOLDS,
ARUNAH WATTLES.	

The Pennsylvanian.

This consistent sheet, is delivering lectures in behalf of Old Hunkerism, daily. Its pro-slavery predilections must be popular south of Mason and Dixons' line, but we would whisper to the Hunker organ that any attempt to engraft its peculiar doctrines upon the Democratic creed of the Keystone will signally fail.

Such dough-faces in the North are invariably actuated by mercenary motives. They are corrupt hirelings, who would sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage. In the present case, the editor of the Pennsylvanian is expecting to be elected Clerk of the next House of Representatives, and he hopes to secure the votes of the South by his debased and abject servility. We trust they will serve him better than they did his great prototype, last fall—but men generally despise the traitor, even when they encourage the treason.

Hungary.

The news from Hungary which we publish in another column, shows the complete overthrow of the brave Magyars, and their patriotic associates. As little as we have hoped for those who were struggling against the combined forces of two of the most powerful nations of Europe, this intelligence comes unexpectedly. Our last advices were of heroic achievements and success by the Hungarians, and we little expected so soon to hear of their complete overthrow. We had expected to see them when they fell, overthrown by the numerical strength of her tyrants—struggling bravely amidst their reverses, and yielding only as they were exterminated. But her armies are disbanded—her leaders outlaws—and her people can only expect to experience with doubled force those cruelties and exactions which for years they have suffered.

☞ The adjourned Canal meeting of Thursday evening was not holden. The entire affair "dropped through." Peace to its memory! It was badly conceived, illy managed, and a total failure. The only effect it can have, will be to convey a false impression, where the circumstances are not known. It was on the part of the original plotters and projectors simply, a scheme to divide the democratic party of the County, by making a hobby of the North Branch Canal. Though "cunningly devised," it proved ineffectual. The sturdy democracy of Bradford are not to be entrapped by any such scheme. They placed in nomination their candidates—one, a tried and efficient friend to the canal; the other, able and talented, will do as much for our interests as any man who could be sent to Harrisburg. They will sustain and elect them triumphantly.

☞ For a long series of years, the County of Bradford has in the Legislature, through her Representatives, advocated those measures of public policy which are now freeing the State from its embarrassment, and preparing it for redemption from debt and the burden of taxation. We can point with pride to the votes of our members at times when too many Democrats from other sections of the State wavered or proved recreant. Looking to an intelligent and uncorruptible constituency at home, to betray whose interests would be speedy and certain political death—they have uniformly been found on the side of Equal Rights, as opposed to monopolies, banks, and other influences which year after year clamor at the halls of the Legislature for special and unequal legislation, favoring the few at the expense of the many. That this course should be continued, should be the aim and ambition of every Democrat. In the election of our candidates we have a guarantee that this County will be found as usual, advocating in the next Legislature, the policy of the party, as maintained by the lamented SHUNK, and which, while it forms a creed of our faith, is nevertheless in some quarters of the State, so liable to be forgotten. This consideration alone should infuse new zeal into every Democrat. The next Legislature will be beset by many millions of bank capital, with its potent arguments and corrupt influences, and it is essential that it should contain men who are above suspicion, and whom bribery dare not even approach to prevent this vast and unnecessary increase or continuation of our bank capital, without proper safe-guards and restrictions.

To ensure this result, the success of Messrs. STOCKWELL and SANDERSON becomes to every Democrat of the highest importance. With them in the Legislature we can be certain that the interests of the State will be carefully guarded, and despite the thousand disreputable means employed to control the action of that body, the character and previous reputation of Bradford, will be kept untarnished and uncorrupted.

Henry M. Fuller, Esq.

The candidate of the Whig party for Canal Commissioner, addressed a Canal meeting at this place on Friday evening last. Hon. HARRY MORGAN, presided, and speeches were also made by Elhanan Smith, John C. Adams, and Hon. David Wilmot. Mr. F. is a young man of prepossessing appearance, but evidently without the experience and tact of Mr. Gamble, the Democratic candidate—qualifications of the highest importance in the persons having charge of our state improvements.

The Whig Ticket.

The Whig Convention which met in this boro' on Wednesday evening, put in nomination the following ticket:—

Assembly—JOSEPH C. POWELL, of Towanda,
——ALBERT NEWELL, of Standing Stone,
Commissioner—DERRICK LILLY, of Columbia,
Treasurer—OSSIAN RICKETT, of Athens,
Auditor—OSCAR F. YOUNG, of Rome.

The candidate for Senator, is L. P. WILLISTON, of Tioga, we understand.

CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO THE N. B. CANAL.

PITTSBURG, August 31, 1849.

To James M. Power, Morris Longstreth and Israel Painter, Canal Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: Having received this day per mail from the state treasurer and auditor general, two several statements of the present condition of the treasury, from both of which it will appear that after the payment of interest due on public debt, and the liquidation of other claims for which appropriations have been made by the legislature and retain a reasonable balance in the treasury, there is the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars which may be safely applied to the completion of the North Branch canal. I do therefore notify you in accordance with the act of assembly in such case made of the above fact, that you may proceed as directed by law to place under contract so much of the said work as the said sum may authorize.

It is also proper to state, that the claims for debt *due* along the line of the internal improvements incurred prior to the first of December, A. D. 1848 for which large appropriations were made at the last session of the legislature having been liquidated and paid, the extraordinary demands upon the treasury will cease which together with money due the state in the hands of agents, attorneys, and others, who now illegally hold the same, and which with energetic means, may be collected, will leave during the succeeding year a sum of not less than from *six to eight hundred thousand dollars* to be expended towards the completion of that work, and the payment of the public debt should the next general assembly so determine to appropriate the said excess.

I have the honor to remain,
Truly yours,
WM. F. JOHNSTON.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Harrisburg, Sept. 3, 1849.

His Excellency William F. Johnson Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: The act of 16th of April last relating of the North Branch canal makes it the "duty of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, on or before the 15th day of August in every year to report to the Governor the amount of money that can be applied to the completion of said canal that year, and he shall notify the Canal Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to place under contract a corresponding amount of work," and provides further, "that no Engineer or superintendent shall be appointed on the said canal, until it shall be ascertained there will be the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

With a view to making out a joint report I frequently called upon Mr. Ball, the State Treasurer for the purpose of consultation, and submited to him all papers of calculation and approximate estimates and earnestly desired such a consultation and comparison of opinion as would enable us to submit to your Excellency a joint report. I found, however, an indisposition on his part to consult on the subject and a desire that we should make separate reports.

After laborious investigation of the several revenue laws, and the receipts under them for a series of years—and by instituting a comparison—with proper consideration of the probable receipts under the late enactments, and the amount unpaid of the appropriations of last session, and the probable amount thereof the Treasurer would be called up on to pay before the first of February nex—I thus, mature reflection ascertained that it was reasonable to estimate that there would be an excess in the State Treasury on the first of February 1850, after paying the interest on the public debt then falling due, of $152,729 13—and accordingly made such estimate and officially notified your excellency hereof.

The State Treasurer saw the statement before I handed it to the secretary of the Commonwealth—was present when I handed it to that officer, and did not make his report for several hours after, as the Secretary informed me. He also knew that my report was to be transmitted to your Excellency by the same mail that conveyed his, both of which were received by you on the same day, as appears by your official notification to the Board of Canal Commissioners, which you say, "Having received this day per mail from the State Treasurer and Auditor General two several statements of the present condition of the Treasury from both of which it will appear that after the payment of interest due on the public debt and the liquidation and payment of other claims for which appropriations have been made by the Legislature and retaining a reasonable balance in the Treasury, there is the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars which may be safely applied to the completion of the North Branch canal."

It is strange indeed that the State Treasurer should make a statement to your excellency calculated to mislead the public in reference to so important a subject and to induce the belief that I had reported a less sum than was required to authorize the commencement of the work. He knew that agreeably to the reports made by each of us, that the law *required* that the work should be commenced, and it was made the duty of your Excellency to notify the Canal Commissioners thereof, whose duty it shall be to place under contract a corresponding amount of work." And yet with a full knowledge of the fact that I had reported an unappropriated balance in the Treasury sufficient in amount to authorise the commencement of the work—he says in his official communication "Under the circumstances, I deem it my duty to lay before you foregoing statement exhibiting the unappropriated balance in the treasury, in order that you may take such action in the premises as in your wisdom may be best for the interest of the state."

I am not able to perceive that any state of "circumstances" existed that required the exercise of the wisdom of your excellency. No discretionary power was conferred. The state Treasurer and Auditor General having officially reported that there would be an unpropriated balance in the Treasury exceeding $150,000, that being the sum required by the law to authorize the commencement of the work, what other "action" could you take than simple to comply with the law by notifying the Canal Commissioners of the fact that the State Treasurer and Auditor General had reported that there would be a sum in the Treasury, after payment of the interest on the state debt falling due on the first of February 1850, and all other demands, sufficient to authorize and *require* the work to be commenced. I have thought it proper to make this communication to prevent a misapprehension of my views.

I am, with great respect,
Your obed't servant,
JOHN N. PURVIANCE,
Auditor General.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION IN NEW YORK.—Cavalier Victor Vantella ascended from Vauxhall Garden, New York, Wednesday afternoon, with his balloon, his feet being attached to a board and his head hanging downward. The balloon caught fire once but the fire was extinguished. After a length of time, the inflation was completed and the machine ascended. The Herald says it was a daring and a most dangerous feat, and for this reason: there was no car attached to the balloon, and secondly, he had no control whatever over the balloon itself. To see a human being through the air heels foremost, and smoking a cigar, was a novel and an extraordinary sight! After he had been up some time, he threw a somerset, and came upon his feet, which having been noticed by those below, he was loudily cheered.

The cavalier came down about 7 o'clock, in the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The balloon struck against a tree and was torn to pieces, but the gentleman himself was not hurt.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—The death of a child is always an affecting thing, but an incident connected with the decease of a little girl, belonging to Dr. Shaws of Bath, Me., the other day, rendered it peculiarly so. The child had poisoned itself by eating some cobalt prepared to kill flies. When her eyes began to grow dim with death, she evidently fancied it was night, and she was going to sleep, and she died with her customary "Good night, mother," trembling on her lips.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

Vessels Seized at New York.

(From the Tribune, of the 7th.)

On Thursday last, Mr. Prescott Hall, U. S. District Attorney, received a Telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, directing him to stop the propellors Sea Gull and Florida, and the fine steamer New Orleans of New Orleans, supposed to be connected with a secret war-like expedition, the object of which was to levy war against Cuba, the dependancy of Spain, a friendly power.

Others say that the expedition was intended to co-operate with the malcontents of the Northern States of Mexico, but this is not the case.

Agents of the disaffected slave-owners of Cuba have been here, for some time, co-operating with some of our citizens in an arranging an expedition having civil war in Cuba and the extension and perpetuation of Slavery there by its early annexation, when independent, to the United States, as a sixteenth slave State, for its real object.

It may be recollected by our readers that a leader in the *Charleston Courier*, a couple of weeks since, was really eloquent in favor of volunteering; and considering the fact that the annexation of Texas and a fourth part of Mexico has not placed South-Carolina politics sufficiently in the ascendent, no one can wonder that efforts are being made to rehearse in Cuba the Texas experiment.

Collector Maxwell and Commodore McKeever declined taking any active part in the premises; the Sea Gull had cleared regularly for Guracoa, on account of Mr. C. L. Cole, her apparent owner; and neither the Collector nor the Commodore had any new grounds on which to act. Mr Hall felt that he had the power to detain the vessels, and applied to Com. McKeever for the necessary force; Com. McKeever detailed from the Navy Yard, forty sailors and ten marines to the support of the Marshal, in aid of the civil power; the sailors turned out with great alacrity, wore only their shirts and pantaloons, and each of them was armed with cutlass, musket and pistols. They were commanded by Lieut. Swartwout.

The District Attorney did not accompany the expedition, but those who did, found the Sea Gull at anchor at the lower quarantine station. There was no resistance, and very few persons found on board. The mate felt (or professed to feel) quite pleased at the detainer; said he was quite ignorant where they were going, and didn't know but that he should have run away had not the Marshal's posse enlightened him.

The party found 130 boxes with 1,000 stand of muskets, with powder and provisions in plenty, but no cargo. We understand there was also a small howitzer battery, but are not positive.

The Marshal took possession of the propeller, and she is now in charge of the marines, and anchored under the guns of the North-Carolina.

On an examination of, or informal conversation with, certain of the officers concerned in the expedition, they stated to the District Attorney their readiness to abandon it; they *supposed* it was intended for Cuba. Gen. Taylor, who was in town the morning after the arrest said that the expedition must be broken up and abandoned, but that it was not his wish that those concerned in it, thus far, should be proceeded against criminally.

The fine steamer New-Orleans, and the propeller Florida, were taken possession of by a guard of Marines at Corlear's Hook, near the Grand St. Ferry. The New Orleans was fitted up for a transport ship; had accommodations for 600 to 900 passengers.

One of the returned volunteers tells the editors of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, that he and six others from that city were promised $1,000, "and plenty of plunder."

"He went to New-York on Friday week, with the other recruits, and was furnished quarters at the American Hotel, where there were about one hundred Spaniards. Last Monday night they were taken quietly on board the steamer Wilson G. Hunt, with a view of being placed on board the propeller schooner Sea Gull, which had started for her destination. They were under the command of an Englishman, named Maguire. After going 40 miles to sea, and finding nothing of the propeller, the captain of the steamer refused to go further, and put back."

"The Sea Gull was found lying at quarantine, and the men put on board. The vessel had boxes of muskets on board, and soldier clothes, and our informer assisted to hand boxes of pistols and swords from the Wilson G. Hunt. The revenue cutter visited the vessel but could discover nothing."

The New Orleans packet Union, with men on board, has already sailed, it is believed, for Cuba. Whether the proceedings of our District Attorney will derange operations remains to be seen.

The delay which has taken place in the sailing of the Expedition has been caused by the failure of anticipated remittances. Probably but for this the vessels would have been off before the Government was ready to arrest them.

Free vessels cannot be libeled, but there is an act of Congress, under which they can be detained at the pleasure of the President until the suspicious circumstances are explained.

Six warrants have been issued against individuals supposed to be connected with this affair, (Edward Weir, Pigot, Clark, Marriott, McFallan,) but only one has yet been arrested. He was held to bail in $5,000, which he gave and was discharged.

Probably Government will be content with breaking up the expedition, and should the protect be permanently abandoned, the law will not be enforced against the parties implicated.

Excitement in Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

By the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamship Severn at Mobile, we are in possession of dates from Havana to the 29th ult. Letters published in the *Delta* states that the greatest excitement prevails throughout the Island. The Captain-General had called out a force of 4,000 men and had sent large bodies of troops to Principe, Trinidad, and to Santiago de Cuba which towns it was rumored were in a state of insurrection.

The English Consul had written to Jamacia for the Governor to send more ships for the protection of British interest and property. The Captain-General had forbid the delivery of New Orleans papers from the Post Office. The papers say nothing of the insurrection, and attribute the military movements to the reception of the President's Proclamation and the fears of the expedition against Cuba.

The Game Blocked at Round Island.

The following is the correspondence between Commander TOTTEN and the assemblage of men at Round Island, below New Orleans. The article from the *Delta*, we think properly denounces it. The letter bears date Aug. 29, and says:

I am directed by the officer in command of the Naval forces assembled in this neighborhood, to call your attention to the proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse *by Tuesday* (to-morrow) *night*, I am ordered to *cut off your supplies of provisions*, for which purpose ample means have been supplied.

You will find it *impossible* to depart on the expedition. Your steamers will be captured, or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore *advised*, as well as warned to disperse at once with the solemn assurance that, however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against our own countrymen, our sense of duty is so strong, that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and that *nothing shall deter us* from carrying out the orders given in the strictest manner.

The people on the Island reply through John HASKINS, their President, on the same day, as follows:

In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention such as embodied in the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men *unenlisted, unarmed*, and unwilling to do aught that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty.

Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand.—Till such provision is made, there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies.

THE CUBA PROJECT.—The annexed extract from the New York letter of the Washington Union makes some rather remarkable additions to the rumors current respecting the mysterious movement. If we could only be satisfied of their truth they would deserve to be called important:

Under the circumstances, and under the belief that the English, French and American population of the island will gladly exchange the antiquated rule of old Spain for laws, institutions, privileges and influences in the state more in accordance with the spirit of the age, a large number of wealthy Creole families and individuals, are preparing to assert the independence of the island on the first favorable opportunity. They have bought arms military stores &c. &c., to a large extent in this country and England, almost all of which have long since passed beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and Great Britain, having been landed and stored (not in Cuba, but elsewhere,) at points most convenient for the purposes of the native Cubans.

For two years past they have been buying such merchandise liberally among us, as in England; and there are now a large number of wealthy and patriotic Creoles of the island in the U. States, ostensibly travelling for pleasure, but readily picking out men from among those distinguishing themselves in the Mexican war, whose names and experience would if identified in the first movement be likely at once to create a deeper sympathy in their cause in the breast of the American people, while it could not fail to inspire confidence in their ultimate success on the part of all residents of their island.

Thus it is understood that had Gen. Worth lived, he would ere this have resigned his commission in the American army, and commenced planting in Cuba, to be ready to head the movement whenever essayed. The Leaders in the proposed enterprise—those who furnished the means—undoubtedly considered him pledged to this purpose and have lately been sadly put to it to supply the want of an American commander-in chief, of gallant daring, great experience and reputation—equal in moral effect to half an army.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE CHARGE BY MR. GIDDINGS.—Gen. Taylor was welcomed with much enthusiasm at Mercer, Pa. and a delegation from Warren, Ohio, was in attendance. Gen. Taylor made a short speech to the multitude, and the editor of the *Trumbull County Whig*, who was present, says:

"When Gov. Johnson had concluded, the President and himself were introduced into the Hotel, where they received the congratulations of the people until tea-time. The delegation from this place waited upon the President in form, and were received in the most cordial manner. He had a great many inquiries to make with regard to the industrial pursuits of the Reserve, its dairy farm, its adaption to agriculture generally, its mineral resources, &c. all of which showed him clearly conversant with the topics introduced."

"The matter of Mr. Giddings and his charge with regard to the President's using his influence in favor of Walker's amendment, came up in the course of conversation. The General said he had been entirely misrepresented by Mr. Giddings in this particular—that the first intimation he had of influencing members of Congress was conveyed to him in the published charge of Mr. Giddings. He had never sent for a single member of Congress for the purpose of conversing with them on this topic, and out of the large number who called upon him after his arrival in Washington, the California question was mentioned but rarely, and then only as the conversation happened to take that turn.—He owned to being anxious that California should have some government beside the bowie-knife and pistol, but said he had never expressed a preference for the amendment of Mr. Walker over that of any other. He remarked in this connection, *that the people of the North need have no apprehension of the further extension of Slavery*—that the necessity of a third party organization on this score would soon be obviated; with other observations too significant to be misunderstood."—*Cleveland (O.) Herald.*

REY'S ABDUCTION.—Rey insists that he was abducted. He is kept in the sheriff's custody in default of bail to appear as a witness against the Spanish Consul, &c. The *New-Orleans Bee* of the 29th ult. says:

A short time previous to the departure of the Salvadora from Havana, our Consul, Gen. Campbell, accompanied by Dr. Gage, visited the Captain General of Cuba, and in a protracted interview insisted on the liberation of Rey. The Conde de Alcoy was at first loth to yield, and asked for time to deliberate. This was granted and at the expiration of some days the Consul and Dr. Gage again visited the Captain General, and after much conversation of an earnest and very serious character, His Excellency concluded to accede to the demand. It is shrewdly surmised that the Count of Alcoy's determination was considerably quickened in Calderon de la Barca, Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain, at Washington, in which that functionary advised His Excellency to surrender Rey to the authorities of the United States.

Rey persisted in declaring that he was forcibly abducted. Upon landing, he was disposed to talk loudly and be rather noisy, and when his friends requested him to subdue his excitement, he answered that he was in a land of freedom, and had no *garrote* to fear for speaking his mind. His story, as stated to his friends here, and by them circulated throughout the city, is to the same effect as his letter to our Consul at Havana, in which he solemnly averred that he had been kidnapped and carried off against his will.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT TUNIS—THE DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—The Steamer Mississippi, Commodore Morgan, arrived at Marseilles on the 9th August, with the United States Consul, Dr. Heap, on board, who is on his way home. It appears that during the last year, the American flag at the consulate in Tunis, had been insulted by the Bey, who had imprisoned the dragoman of the consul. For several years there has been unadjusted a claim upon the Bey, of John Howard Payne, our former consul. During the last spring, instructions were sent to our consul, to demand payment of the claim, and proper atonement for the insult to the American flag. Morgan visited the Bey in the Steamer Mississippi. Before the arrival of the Commodore, the Bey had agreed to pay the money due to Mr. Payne. The Commodore obeyed the instructions of the Secretary of State, and has obtained all the atonement for the outrage which was desired.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—Meetings are still being held nightly, in N. York, of those who intend to go on this secret expedition. Whatever may be its destination—whether Cuba, Sierra Madre, or California, it is pretty well ascertained, that it is a *bona fide* enterprise. There are highly respectable men at the head of it, several of them officers of the U. S. Army. A rumor has gained circulation that the ship in which the remainder of the 1500 men were to sail, was seized by order of the United government; but we do not find it confirmed. There is no doubt a revenue cutter with foreigners, watching the movements of the expeditionists, but how she can legally prevent any vessel sailing for California Cuba or Mexico, we are at a loss to know.

MINISTER TO FRANCE.—The question now seems to be, will or will not, the French Government refuse to receive Mr Rives as the American Minister to the *ci devant* Court of St James? Mr. Rives is personally obnoxious to France, and it is possible therefore that his official presence may be objected to: but, we suspect nothing of the kind will occur, and that all this noise in advance will prove a sheer gratuity.

Foreign News by the Steamer Niagara.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ST JOHNS, Sep. 5, 10 o'clock, P. M.

The Steamship Niagara, Captain Lang, arrived at Halifax this morning, at 6 o'clock, bringing 112 passengers, and Paris intelligence of the 22d, London on the 24th, and Liverpool on the 25th.

The Europa arrived in Liverpool early on Monday morning, 20th ult.

The Cambria was seen on the 20th, at 6 A. M. off Tuscar.

On the 20th, at 5 A. M. 51, 45 lat, 28 41 lon, the America was passed by the Niagara.

In every department of trade there has been a steady business going forward, and the Commercial advices generally by the steamer, are emphatically the same as those brought by the Caledonia.

Prices of cotton are still advancing and large sales are readily effected.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue of a satisfactory character, all branches of trade appearing to be fully employed.

In Manchester there is a lively demand for every variety of cotton goods, and the accounts from India, will doubtless give a further impetus to the trade.

Under the favorable influences of the weather the harvest operations, and the increasing probability that the crops will be generally secured in good time, and that the harvest will be considerably above the average for several years past, the grain trade has continued dull and prices have a downward tendency.

The potatoe disease is beginning to show itself.

In cured provisions there has been but a very moderate amount of business transacted, and the value of most descriptions has slightly receded.

Metal continues to maintain improved demand, and prices are tending upward.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a slight accession to its stock of bullion.

Money is in great demand, and its price has advanced to 2½a2¾ per cent, on bills of the best kind, and 2 per cent is readily obtained on money at sales.

The submission of the Hungarians and the important effects likely to be produced throughout Europe by the termination of that sanguinary war have not the slightest perceptible effect in London in the business transactions on public securities.

It is not doubted, however, that in proportion as matters settle down on the Continent, the sales of Stocks in London in which money has been invested, will reduce the price of stocks very materially.

The fluctuation in the prices of English securities has been very light during the past week, and a fair amount of business has been transacted.—Consols for accounts closed on Friday, at 93¾ a 93⅞.

HUNGARY.—*Defeat of the Hungarians.*—The intelligence from the seat of war is of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points, and the armies which they so courageously upheld against fearful odds, has fallen past redemption.

The precise details of the circumstance which led to this unfortunate and unexpected result cannot be ascertained from any accounts within our reach. Part of the main facts are, that the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms, and submit, unconditionally, to Russian forces.

There is no reason whatever to doubt the operations of the Hungarians under Bem, just preceding the animation of the struggle, are alone given in an intelligible form, and would seem, from the accounts before us, to have had an important influence in bringing about the submission of the Hungarians.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, under date of August 18, says, "an official report of the 8th from Colonel Dossler, who is at Hermanstadt, gives the particulars of what has taken place in the Southwest of Transylvania, since the 2d at which date General Luders was in Gallalva. After Bem's defeat at Schasburg, he proceeded towards Medgeys which he reached on the 3d ult, and was joined at this place by an auxiliary corps, from Eldvenburg, consisting of 4000 foot, 600 horses and 15 guns, he proceeded towards Hermanstadt.

General Haussford, who has been left with 6 battalions, 8 guns, and 350 Cossacks, to protect Hermanstadt, had gone to Reisnik, and Lulenbach, where he gained the victory mentioned yesterday, over the insurgent General Steinal.

This having been known to General Luders by his scouts, he foresaw that Bem would fall upon Haussford, probably drive him into Wallachia, and then take possession of Hermanstadt.

Nothing remained to be done but to pursue them with all speed. Before, however, General Luders could overtake him, he learned that Haussford had actually been attacked, driven from his position, and after a murderous battle in the streets of Hermanstadt, in which he and many killed and wounded, had been obliged to retreat to Talmas.

On the 6th at 10, A. M.—General Luder's army stood before Herrmanstadt. Six battalions of the enemy, 500 horses and 18 guns occupying the neighboring heights—a considerable force had been left in the city, and the remainder of this army had gone in pursuit of Haussaford.

A battle ensued which ended in the complete rout of the Magyars. The Prussian's calvalry put such of the fugitives as attempted to resist to the sword.

The enemy who lost 1200 prisoners and 14 guns in this battle, had 600 killed and 500 wounded.

The troops which had followed Haussford made the best of their ways after their routed comrades.

The Russians, including the loss suffered by Gen. Haussford on the 5th, had 36 killed and wounded.

The battles of Scherrburg and Herrmanstadt produced a most dispiriting effect among the insurgents. Many threw away their arms and sought refuge in the woods, while others came over to the victors.

The Vienna accounts, by way of Warsaw, of August 16, state that the Hungarian Diet, having surrendered its powers to Gorgey, had dissolved itself.

A meeting including Kossuth, Gorgey and Bem subsequently took place at or near Arad, at which it was determined at once to put an end to a war as sanguinary as useless.

Georgey addressing the Council of War, protested that he had no hopes for the cause of Hungary—that all resistance was in vain, and that nothing but utter ruin would attend the prolongation of the struggle.

Georgey's remarks induced a number of the Hungarian Generals to side with him on surrendering not only Georgey's corps, but also parts of the beseiging army at Tamasode, numbering in all from 20,000 to 40,000 men that stood by Georgey, and the war party, headed by Bem, Kossuth and the leading members of the Hungarian Parliament had nothing left but to hasten to Ossova.

It is stated that they have already entered upon Turkish territory, and it is also stated that M. Kossuth carried with him the insignia of the Hungarian empire, including the State Jewels.

Georgey surrendered to Prince Paskewitch under the one condition, if condition it can be called, that the Prince should intercede with the Austrian Emperor for himself, his troops, and his country.

It is asserted that Georgey's desperate resolution was prompted by the mutinous conduct of the hussars.

A Vienna letter in the Deutsche Reboro states that the number of troops that surrendered with Georgey to have been 27,000 men, with 60 guns.

It was thought that General Klapka, too, would now be induced to surrender Comorn, especially as the city of Raab was on the 15th instant, occupied by the imperialist, who have likewise dispatched a corps to the valley of the Waag.

From a Vienna letter of 17th, in the Rome Zeitung it appears that M. Kossuth intends to hold out till the last. He has published a proclamation announcing the transfer on of his government from Arad to Orschova where he is now protected by the Hungarian Army from the Paisk.

The Russian papers publishes the following letter from Prince Paskiewitch to His Majesty, the Czar, "Hungary is at the feet of your imperial Majesty."

The Government of the insurgents, have transmitted their power to Georgey, the chief of the