## Stadford Aeporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men!

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towarda, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1849.

Terms of the Reporter. for cash paid octually in advance. 8 ADVESTIGATION, per square of ten lines. 50 cents irst, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements, &c., intended for publication in the Reporter, should be handed in by Monday night

## THE ELECTION.

We have delayed our paper until the last moment, to give to our readers the result of the election held yesterday, but now find ourselves with partial returns. We think, however, that we are safe in Towns is elected." announcing the success of the En-TIRE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. The only one in doubt, is Mr. SANDERson, against whom all the efforts of the Whigs have been directed—the returns showing a falling off, from Longstreth's vote, last fall, of 268 votes,-when the latter had 507 majority. Should the remaining towns do reasonably well, his election is certain, by a handsome majority. The poll has been a light one, and under cover of the general apathy in our party, the Whigs by a vigorous and secret rally upon Powers, have nearly effected his election.; The towns yet to hear from, may yet change the result.

The majority for GAMBLE will reach 300, and may exceed that.

The following are the returns as far as received:

Athens tp. and bo.	Gamble.	Failet.	Sande'n. 9	Powell
Burlington,			•	50
Durell,	87	37	86	36
Franklin,			4	
Granville,	47	58 ,	35	68
Herrick,	83.	38	81	3
Jeroy,		2		2
Litchfield,			35	
Monroe,	126	98	117	10
Rome.		8		2
Sheshequin,	84	162	77	17
Standing Stone,	50	62	43	5
Towanda boro'	<b>79</b> .	99	83	10
" Тр.,	46	68	26	. 8
Ulster,	69		69	
Wyalusing,	100	126	100	12
Wysox,	54	108	52	11
Springhill,	24	84	48	4 6

Letter from Mr. Gamble.

The following letter from Mr. Gamble, though our paper appears after the election, we have deemed a part of the history of the contest, and entitled to a place in our regular edition :-

MR. S. S. WINCHESTER, Editor Wasming Demo

Days Six :-- We have the pleasure of famishing you with the following letter from John A. Gamble upon the subject of the North Branch Canal, in answer to the resolution adopted by the County Convention, requiring Mr. Gamble's views relative to the completion of the work, and the publication of the same in your paper. The letter must be most satisfactory to every true friend of the Canal.

Very respectfully, NICHOLAS OVERFIELD, JOHN V. SMITH, WM. M. PIATT,

Jansey Sugar, Sept. 26, 1849. GENTLEMEN:-Your favor requesting my views in relation to the completion of the North Branch Canal was received by due course of mail. I can fully appreciate the interest felt by you and your citizens residing along the line of that unfinished improvement, upon the subject of its final completion agreeably to the design of the projectors of our system of public improvements. The importance of the elbow, and shattered it so severely as to renof the North Branch Canal as the connecting link between the improvements of Pennsylvania and New York, and the advantages gained by Pennsylvania by such connection, as well as the great local advantages conferred upon an extensive and important section of the Commonwealth by this improvement, and that it is unquestionably the policy and interest of the State to finish this important im provement, at the earliest period practicable consistent with the condition of her finances-these views I have always entertained and fully express ed, and shall under any circumstances regard 'it as part of my duty to the Commonwealth and to the people directly interested a that improvement to forward its completion as speedily as practicable.

With sentiments of high respect, Your obedient servant, JOHN A. GAMBLE.

To Nicholas Overfield, John V. Smith, and Wm. M. Piatt, Esq'rs., Committee &c.

By an advertisement in, our columns to-day, i will be seen first a letting of a portion of the Horth Branch, is to take place at Tunkhannock, on the let of next month.

The receipts of the New York and New Haven Rullroad, average \$2000 per dey @ 6:6: 40,000

District I. REMARD J. Bowie, rithout opposition, John B. Chiarman, ted.
II. Washington, Frederick and Alleghany, Wil-

LIAN T. HAMILTON, dem., is elected over Thomas J. McKaro, fed .- dem, goin. This district gave TAYLOR 388 last year.

In Allegheny the portion to hear from will in rease Hamilton's majority.

III. EDWARD HAMMORD, dem, succeeds T. W. Licox, dem. He is elected by a very large ma-

IV. ROBERT M. McLEAN, dem , elected by 950 majority. The largest majority over given in the district, which is composed of the first fifteen wards of the City of Baltimore. This district gave Tax-LOR 177 majority last year.

V. ALEXANDER EVANS, fed., re-elected by a maority of several hundred.

VI. John L. Kezz, fed., elected without opposi ion to succeed John W. CREFIELD, fed. The result-A Democratic gain of one member

The returns for members of the legislature are imperfect, that we can state no results cave that the

Democrats have gained Georgia.-A telegraph despatch, dated Savannah, October 4th, 1849, gives us the tollowing high-

y gratifying intelligence: "Towns, democrat, gain for Governor in counties, is over eight hundred, compared with the vote of 1847. We have reports of other gains-

Another despatch from Macon, dated Oct. 33, eports that the Democrats have carried both branches of the Legislature.

DR. H. C. CONE, Dentist from Syracuse, is now at the Ward House, where he will remain two or three weeks for the purpose of receiving the calls of those who may need his services.

Dr. C brings with him, a high reputation skilful and careful operator, and our citizens will well to avail themselves of his limited stay.

DUNLAP's HOTEL, No. 135, Fulton St., between Broadway and Nassau Sts. New York, conducted on the European plan, is worthy a call from those visiting the city. The charges are certainty reanable, and the location a convenient one.

We are requested by Mr. GRIDLEY to state that the late calamity at Owego, having deranged his arrangements, subscribers to the Magazines will find them at H. Mix's I rog Store, where they are requested to call for them.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.-House keepers need no longer suffer from the effects of lamp oil on their carpets, an article having been introduced for lighting parlors or stores, known as "William's Vostile Lamp Oil," which is of such extraordinary purity that, if spilt on the most delicate Brussels carpet, it will not leave the trace of a stain behind It sheds a soft light, burning in beautiful jets similar to street gas. Of its safety, Professor Renwick of Columbia College, says, that if the simple and easy precaution of always filling the lamp in the day time, and in the absence of any flame, be strictly complied with, it may be used with perfect salety, he having given it a thorough trial, and is now adapted to the hand, centre table or store.

Mr. Williams also manufactures an improved of some of our ablest chemists, produces a flames briliant, that for one cent an bour a light is furnished equalling that of two pounds of sperm candles, all burning at once; and he assures us that from the light of one lamp, the print of this paper can be read with comparative comfort at a distance of ten feet from the flame—this must indeed be light enough and cheap enough for the most rigid economist: He also exhibited to us a house lamp, which he assured us would burn as a night lamp, at a cost of but one cent for an entire night, and yet with a contrivance so simple that in the twinkling of an eye it can be made to produce a most briliant light. The lamps and materials can be had at wholesale or retail, of Mr. Williams, at 133 Maiden lane.

BRONZE OR BRONZE POWDERS.—This article is now brought into quite an extensive use for printing circulars, cards, &c., with opr merchants and others. Those who desire a handsome business card done in bronze may have their wishes accomplished by calling at the office of Mr. Williams, 138 Maiden

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to be called upon to record the following painful accident to one of our citizens, which resulted in the loss of an arin. On Saturday last, Dr. Riley and his son, a worthy young man, near twenty years of age, hunting excursion from Harrisburg to Sto fer's Mills, and we believe, passed the time very pleasantly and agreeably until they were about to the young man. As he was placing his gun, which was loaded, and which was a percussion lock, in his carriage, the hammer happened to strike some-where about the carriage, causing the explosion of the cap, and the coasequent discharge of the gun, the whole contents of which entered his arm about der amputation the only expedient. Dr. Ruther-tord and Orth were immediately sent for, who in conjunction with Dr. Riley, the father of the young man performed the operation, and we rejoice to state that he is now doing well.

LOSE OF A CALIFORNIA ENIGRANT SITT. - Mexican papers from Mazatlan to the 3d of August, and from the City of Mexico to the 13th of September. contain the following news: The French ship Rol and was totally lost on Criston Island, at Mazatlan on the 26th of August. She had on board a large number of passengers, principally Americans bound for California, a number of whom west drowned, and those who survived were lest entire ly destinute, having lost everything. Henry Wood, who had some time in June last, a lot of 500 mules takes from him by the authorities of Guadalupe Calve, in the State of Chihnahus, and who was sul ntly imprisoned by the said authorities made his escape and he arrived at Mazatlan. He was one of the unfortunates on board the French ship Roland, having lost every thing but what he had on his back.

RIOTOUS-ESCAPED SLAVES,-A correspondent at Hatrisburg sends us an account of a disturbance which occurred in that borough on Saturday night, which was created by the impression that a num-ber of runaway slaves were secreted in the town The Sheriff armed a party of men to restore order.

Four colored men were arrested, but the staves escaped, and it is said are on their northward journey—Evening Post.

The Mormon Chy of the Salt Lake.

Mounter Ceft, Great Salt Lake, July 26,43.
I shall siverificat the first sight of the valley.
I shall ever remain on my mind as the most beautiful specials I see tabled. The Great Salt Lake tiful meeticle I over tabold. The Great Salt Lake fice toward the morth. The Utah Lake lice skry miles to the south. The valley is watered by the Jordan, Webber and Bear Rivers, with several

creeks. The whole valley is surrounded by snow capped mountains, forumg a complete basis.

The land is very rich, producing wheat and corn in abundance, but there is no wood for 15 miles.— The whole valley is occupied by the Mormons, who build their houses entirely of sun-dried bricks. Their city occupies more ground than Pittsburgh, but each man has a large piece of ground around his dwelling. The bridges are all good, the streets and roads wide, and the fences very regular.

There are about 10,000 Mormona here. They say that they will welcome to their society any good citizen, no matter what his religion may be. Their motto is "do right."

They are building a church of stone, which is

already one story high, and will be a fine building. They assemble every Sunday morning under a large shed. The Society is governed by a President, the twelve and the seventy. The President and the twelve occupy the pulpit, and do all the preaching. I went this morning, when the bell rang, to church, where I saw a large assemblage, some dressed quite fashionably, and all clean and neat. A brase band first played a lively tune, and then the clerk rose and read several notices.

One man had lost his pocket book-another had his garden destroyed by crule breaking into it.-He then read off the names of persons to whom eral other items of that kind. He then announced that on next Tuesday they would have an anniversary feast, as it was the day of the month on which they arrived at their present snng quarters. He stated that the city would be roused early in the morning by the firing of cannon and the music of the brass band. A procession would then be form al which would march out of town, and at 2 o clock dinner would be served. The emigrants

They are very strict in the administration of justice. One of their number stole a pair of boots from an emigrant. He was sentenced to pay four times their value, and fined \$50 and was compelled to work fifty days on the peblic roads. One of the men was sentenced to death for borrowing some property from a neighbor and selling it; but finally, owing to the intercession of his family, his sentence was commuted to banishment. When they first arrived they were very much troubled by some lu-dians, who killed their cattle and stole from them. replied that their president was an old woman. and they would not mind him. They then sent out a company of soldiers, and killed a few of them, since which time they have not been again annoyed .-- Cor. Pittsburg Gazette.

## The Poussin Difficulty,

The Baltimore American publishes the following vate letter as a document to be relied on: New-Your, Oct. 2, 1849.

MY DEAR L., A singular development has been made here within the last 24 hours. I will not trouble you with my source of information Frenchman of our acquaintance has ascertained the facts, and I know you may rely on them.

letter to our Secretary of State is that he was de fending his own instructions to M. Poussin-that the rupture with M P. was the result of M de Tou-queville's own ignorance of the law of salvage, and that he could not dismiss P. without disgracing

He says he has seen the instructions of M. de and that they direct Poussin to address to our Go vernment a protest against the law of salvage, and consequently against the seizure and deten the Eugenie, as involving the dignity of the American Marine, and that there is not an insulting expression in the letter of Ponssin, for which he was tercommunicated, which is not to be found in alusing it in his own family. The lamps in which it most the very same words in M. de Tocqueville's is used are of moderate cost, really beautiful, and instructions, except that in which M. Poussin went out of his way to sneer about the little interest Frenchmen felt when they had occasion to condemn an American officer, in anything he could say in

He says also that M. de Toconeville, who is no lawyer, but a literary savan, entirely ignorant of the law of salvage existing in Mexico, had sent documents to Poussin from which he inferred two great errors : First, that salvage could never be claimed unless a versel was bilged; and second, that salvage could never be claimed by a national vessel or man-of-war. I asked him how M. de Tucquerille came to be so misled—I say misled, be hear that there is no difference of comion among he jurists here, who all concur that Carpender was clearly entitled to salvage, and had a right to detain the vessel, not merely under the general maritime law of lien, but under the settled law of blexico, which allows the salvor to detain the vessel saved until bond is given; for the payment of the saved until bond is given; for the payment of the salvage to be assessed by the Mexican judicial tri-bunals. He says that M. de Tocqueville read the violent attacks made in the Mexican papers upon Lieut. Carpender and upon this county in the Autumn of last year, in which they charge that the American people were a nation of plunderers and pirates; that the Eugenie was seized and forcibly detained by Carpender, who, as they said, was not entitled to salvage: first, because the vessel was not biled, and secondly, because the demand of salvage by a man-of-war was a disgrace to the American marine, and no other nation claimed it.

The first abusive article on the subject was published by the editor of the official organ, in the city of Mexico, who has a deep hatred for our country on account of the Mexican War. He further says that the French Charge d'Affaires, at Mexico, sent all these violent articles home to his own Government, and joined in the hue and cry about the acizure" of the Eugenie for salvage, as a disgrace to the American Government and people. Upon these documents M. de Tocqueville acted, and in structed M. Poussin to demand the diegrace o Captain Carpender, not doubting that the Mexican editors understood the case. Thus it was that Poussin infused all the Mexican malevolence and ignorance of the usages of nations into his reply to Mr. Clayton. The latter, little dreaming that M. de focqueville was personally interested in the ques tion of honor, and of course not supposing that the French Government would sustain the insolence instructed Mr. Rush to lay before M. de Tocque ville and the President of France the very insul which M. de Tocqueville, from either ignorance of the law of Maritime States and of France, had stupidly directed M. Poussin to perpetrate. He says M. de Tocqueville fully believed till Mr. Rush complained of the insult, that a national vessel was not entitled to salvage. The complaint of our Government took him by surprise. He says i that M. de Tocqueville having committed himsel by his instructions, could not recall him for obedi ence to them, and dared not rest the recall on the round that he had attempted to lecture our Govrnment on its own dignity and honor, as he had old him that both these were violated by Carpender's conduct. This too, he says, accounts for the extraordinary delay in M de Tocquerille's answer to the complaint of the American Government, he doubting what was proper to be done in so embar-rassing a position. He thinks, too, that this also accounts for his letter to Mr. Rush. in which you have seen he attempts to implicate the Secretary of State, and thus to save his own Minister. He says he has no doubt M. Poussin would have been recalled promptly if M. de Tocqueville had not got thus involved by his own folly in the affair. He thinks M. Poussin will be recalled and that Mr.

THE SIERRA MADRE PLOT .- The American Conattempts of the people of the United States to invade any portion of the Mexican territory.

Rives will be received.

Mutley at Fort Leavenworth.

Fort Lavanuerus Sopt 10, 1848.
Sometime in Jane last Col. Minkay was ordered to Fort Lavanie, and left, escorted by Liout. George Evans and a company of desgrous, and accompanied by his sun, a boy of about 12 years, Capt. C. A. Reston, Dr. Russell, U. S. A. Dr. George B. Parks of Boston, and Rev. John Robertson, a Scotch gentleman who was traveling for pleasure through our Western country. Capt. Easton had under his charge a box containing a few thousand dollars, which he was to convey to Fort Kearney, and the which he was a company having got wind of it, im-mediately proposed to make gentlemen of the nine dragoons under his charge. He represented to them that the box contained \$150,000; and that by a little operation those gentlemen could be made much happier by being sent to heaven expeditions ly, and they would enjoy earth in contentment with

plenty of money.

To make a long story short—a man was detailed by the sergeant to be at the door of each gentle man's tent at a certain time of the night, armed with their pustols and earbines, and at a given sigmal to place the pistol at their heads and fire—the sengeant himself, armed with a revolver, was to "take care" of the Colonel and his son, who slept in the same tent. But before night had fairly set in, one of the men repented and made an expose of the whole affair. All the men were called up and questioned concerning the affair, the Colonel being satisfied that no second attempt would be made when they found the plot was discovered ook no further notice of the affair putil they reach ed this place. The sergeant is now under arrest, and the whole affair will be investigated very soon.

Col. Mackay arrived here about a week ago. Col. Mackay arrived here about a week ago, with Dr. Russell and Mr. Robertson, from Fort Pierre, to which place he proceeded from Fort Laramie, and considerable alarm was felt for Capt Easton, (who was to return by the Republican Fork of the Kansas, accompanied by Dr. Parks Lieut. Evans, and the escort party.) on accou an unfriendly feeling at present existing among the Cheyennes and Sioux, emanating from the idea that the whites had brought the Cholera among them to exterminate their tribes. Those gentlemen return ed yesterday, having met with no disasters, and having exploded a fine country where never white man trod before.

Some of the Sacs and Foxes lately murdered a Pawnee girl, and Major J. H. Carleton was disatched to the Kansas to capture the muitderers.le has just returned, bring five of them prisoners.

THE PEACH BUSINESS,—(says the Newark Advertiser.) this season, is said to be quite heavy, and prices are well sustained, ranging in the market at wholesale from 60 cents to 12 shilling per basket, though 70 cents is a fair average, and is highly remunerative to the producer. The quantity of this fruit brought to N. York, (says the Journal of Commerce, ) from New Brunswick, by the Antelope, and one or two other steamers, has been enorm Week before last, upwards of 15,000 baskets came by her, and about the same amount last week.-Last Monday week no less than 3474 baskets were landed from her,—the largest day's work of that performed. The supply now begins to Delaware has failed to furnish her usual kind yet performed. The goots, the trees having been much injured during a few warm days in December last, when the buds were started, to be afterwards killed by the frost. New Jersey fruit was affected in a similar manner but only in particular localities. Some of the farmers will nett \$1500 or 2000; as the result of this

THE N. Y. ASTOR PLACE RIOTERS.—The trial of he persons criminally implicated in the recent dis-traceful "Fortest and Macready" riot in New York, having terminated in a verdict of guilty, sentence has been passed upon them. Three of them have been sent to the City Prison for thirty days; one for one month, and another for three months to the Penitentiary; and the ringleader, E. . C. Judson, editor of that notoriously filthy sheet Ned Buntline's Own," was conden Penitentiary for one year, with the additional punishment of a fine of \$250. Judson addressed the Court, at some length, in the tone of a martyr, and occused both the Judge and the Jury of having been prejudiced against him.

"Tronbles never come singly. "The same day that Master Nep was receiving his deserts in the criminal Court, Anna Junson, his wife, obtained acts of ill treatment. Poor Ngp seems at last to He will have time, during his confinement in the Penitentiary, for reflection: and we trust he may come out thence, a sadder and a wiser man,-Reading Gazette.

THE CHOLERA AT BOSTON -At Boston, the whole number of Cholera patients admitted to the Hospital on Fort Hill since its establishment in June last is 262. Of this number 175 died; 129 of whom were intemperate. A large proportion of the Cholera patients were either in a state of collapse of suffering from neglect in the early stages of the disease when taken to the hospital. During the three months ending Sept. 29, 1849, there were 619 deaths by dysentery, cholers morbus, and other diseases of the bowels—exclusive of those by the Asiatic Cholera. Total death by Cholera in the city from June 3 to Sept. 29, 616 -Bost. Mail.

HAYTI.—The territories of the new emperor are not very extensive, neither are his subjects very rus. He now exercises dominion over abou 15,000,000 acers of land, and about 150,000 inhabitants. He is, however, about making an attempt an emperor, by sending an army to conquer the Spanish portion of the island, which contains a population of about 100,000. It is but a tew weeks since Faustin headed in person an army against the neighboring Republic, and returned beaten discomfined. Should he try again he may find his Wellington, and the star or his glorious destiny

MAINE ELECTION,-Returns from all but five 341 votes, Taylor 225, Van Buren 46. The tion of the Presidential vote of these places would made Dr. Hubbard's vote 9,133 greater than Hamgusta Age.

SAD AFFAIR.-The quiet county of Warren, Pa. was thrown into a state of excitement on Sunday last. Two old men-named Walter Seman and Richard Powell, (the latter a Jastica of the Peace.) met together near Seman's house, and being good friends and old acquaintances, they spent the day together und indulged pretty freely. Seman being and old hunter, the conversation turned on his hun-ting exploits. His enthusiasm rising high he took down his old rifle (which he always kept loaded) and sportively said "Powell I have a great mind to shoot you." The muzzle of the rifle being in the direction of Powell's breast, the latter struck it with his hand, doubtless with the view of preventing an accident. The stroke twisting the rifle in Seman's hand (who had his finger on the trigger) it was discharged, and the ball pierced Powell's thigh.—There being no medical man within fifteen miles of the place, Powell suffered much from the loss of blood; and when aid was procured he was pronounced hopeless. The doctors said Powel must die. Seman is a man of singular hospitality On the morning after the event be declared be knew nothing of the matter and was inconsolable He quietly resigned himself to the hands of jus-tice. Both of these men are the fathers of large and respectable families. Such are the fearful consequences of indulging in whisky:

To do an ill action is base; to do a good one which involves you in danger, is nothing more than common; but it is the property of a good man to do great and good things, though he risks every thing by it.

Foreign News by the Steamer Canada. the country; the recognition of Kossuth's notes to their full value; to give the soldiers ten days and

en days later intellie from Earney. Relow will be found a summary

The commercial news, upon the whole, exhibits no improvement. The produce markets are fairly supplied, but the demand for most articles is inac-

The cotton trade is languid, but although sales are limited, prices have not given way.

In breadstuffs great firmness is exhibited. higher prices have been paid.

A moderate amount of business is reporte

cured provisions and steady prices.

Advices from the manufacturing districts are unsatisfactory. At Manchester there is not much businces doing in either goods or yams, but manufacturers are willing to sell at lower prices.

The metal trade is in a healthy state, and

ness is done at fair prices. There is no change in the money market. Cash is abundant, and prime bills cannot be quoted above 24 per cent.

The market for public securities has been steady fair business has been transacted in consols, an prices are well supported. The bank of England has declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent.

THE POTATO DISEASE, ECT. The unfavorable reports of the progress of the potatoe disease has been the chief.can ction-Indian corn being a little dearer, Up to date no very large supplies of home wheat have found their way to market, but in a week or two the farmers will have more leasure; and it

will then be seen whether the late improvement will be maintained. Every thing depends upor the exicut of the injury which eventually happer to the stock of potatoes

THE GPAPE AND HOP CROPS.

The vines in the South of France have suffered very seriously. The Hop picking in England has proved a disastrons one, and a great effort is now being made by the growers to produce relief from

THE CHOLERA ABATING. A most favorable change has taken place in the mortality from cholera throughout England, and the number of cases has declined about half. From the commencement of the epidemic, 12,837 per-

sons have been swept away.

The choleta appears to have permanently dimin-

IRRIAND—THE POTATOE BLIGHT. The potatoe disease is without doubt, extending nto several districts in Ireland, and the low price of potatoes is attributable in some degree, alarm of the farmers, who are anxious to dispose of their crops; but the disease is very partial, and some kind of potatoes are not at all affected—it is only in a very slight degree in some parts of the country of Clare. For instance, at Milton and Mul-berry the blight has not appeared.

DEARTH OF POLITICAL NEWS-CHOLERA AT TRIESPE The politinal news presents no new feature, and the English journalizers lament the want hing-upon which they can write.

COMORN ABLE TO HOLD OUT FOR A TEAR. Military operations, with the exception of the eige of Comorn, now regularly established; milita-

operations have ceased throughout Emope.
Comorn still holds out, and it is said that the be sieged can defy the besiegers one year. THE TURKS REFUSE TO SURRENDER THE HUNGARIAS

CHIEFS. The influence of Russia and Austria is being ex rted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian chiefs who have taken refuge in Turkey; b letters from Constantinople, to the 5th, state that this has been positively refused by the Porte.

PROGRESS OF THE POPE. The Pope has quitted Gaeta and has proceede

TROUBLES IN SPAIN. News was daily expected from Morocco, where the Spanish and French Generals seemed likely to produce something more than a mère demonstra The Moors were expected to make an attack on Massilla, having already cut off the sun-

ASSEMBLING OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY. The newly appointed ministers were assembling at Madrid, but no notice seems to be taken of the events going on in relative to Cuba.

FRANCE-THE CLERGY IN COUNCIL A good deal of attention is directed to the meopolitan Counsel of the Clergy, which has commenced its setting at Paris. Almost all the bishops and clergy of France are assembling at the

The papers received this morning announce the expected resignation of the ministry, en musse, on' Monday evening after a night's deliberation. The King accepted their resignations and gave instructions for the formation of another Cabinet. The circumstances which led to the result has not trans-

THE REFUSAL TO DELIVER UP THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES TO AUSTRIA.

Honor to the Sultan! Honor to the Turkish Ministry ! They have nobly done their duty, and have ed to become panderers to the vindictive blood thirsting of Francis, Joseph, and Nicholas. The Russian Ambassadors at the Porte demanded the extradition of the Hungarian officers, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perecel, Mesmerasses, and their com-

A Russian General arrived Constantinople on the towns and eight plantations give Hubbard 27,088 15th on a special mission. That special mission votes, Hamlin 28,007, and Talbot and others 7,986. being to bully the Soltan into a compliance with The remaining towns and plantations gave Cass the demands of Austria, a counsel was held, and the Government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either to Roman or Austrian Governments. On their decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared, in the most impressive nd determined manner, that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they

> We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his-That Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with En-

We are pleased to learn that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passions from the English Ambassador, and we trust that every assistance to support him will be rendered by England in gaining the independence of his country, agains the attacks of Russia and vassal Austria.—London

The lastest accounts from Vienna are to the 13th ult. inclusive and bring the intelligence of the surrender of Peterwardien to the Imperial troops or the 5th oit. Part of the Magyars, headed by the commander, Kess, decided still to hold out, but the majority decided to offer no longer resistance.

PREPARATIONS TO BESIEGE COMORN. Comorn had not surrendered, and large supplies warlike stores had been forwarded to the Ausrian troops, in order to undertake besieging opera

The garrison of Comorn was said to amount to 15,000 or 20,000 men, to be well supplied with provisions and in the state of complete discipline. The officers were said to have held a meeting and to have resolved by a large majority, not to suc

The terms offered by the Magyars are said to have been an amnesty for the whole garrison; passports for all those who might wish to leave the

on According to the Vienna Journal of the 13th, 80, mee of Generals Haynau and Nugent A bombardment of Generals Haynau and Nugent A bombardment was to commence on that day, when the Austrians ce on that day, when the Austrians had becupied a great part of the Island of Schun without resistance but part of the insurgents were in a strongly entrenched camp before the forture and it was expected that a battle would take place there.

It was rumored at Vienna, that Bem had lallen into the hands of the Russian in Wallachia.

HUNGSRIAN OFFICERS PUT TO DEATH. The Hungarian officers had been put to death at Arad and Temeswa, some by hanging—the estates of two were confiscated.

THE INSURECTION ON THE INLAND OR CEPHALORIL The insurrection on the Island of Cephalonia has The insurrection on the Island of Cephalonia has gained ground since the list accounts. The troops sent to quell it have not proved sufficient. The Lord High Commissioner proceeded there in person, and had a narrow sicaps with his life. A soldier was that dead by his side. Martial law is in full rigor. Seven of the insurgents have been sentenced to death and executed. A portion of the English equadron stationed at Malta; is under way for Cephalonia, and it is hoped that tranquility will soon be established. soon be established.

Licepool Collon Market, September 22.—Since the 15th the demand for cotton has been dull. The sales for the week ending 21st amount only to 28, 200 bales; of this quantity 7720 were taken by speculators, and 3450 by exporters, leaving the remainder, 18,429, to be purchased by the trade.

After arrival of the Canada on Monday even. ing, there was a brisker demand and an advancing tendency. On Wednesday the market again sub-fided, and holders were willing to make cales at

last week's quotations; consequently the commit-tee's quotation for fair cotion remains unaliered. For the present there seems to be a stop to advances in the price of cotton, and there is not much priskness in the demand for either goods or yams. It is not likely that a further rise will take place until more encouraging accounts from India are received. The demand for goods for home con-

Rior in Paterson.—On Saturday night last quis a serious riot occurred at a groggery kept by John Magennis in Mill-st Paterson N. F. It appears that a party of Irishmen were drinking and finally gover op a quarrel among themselves and the cry of mur-der attracted a number of passers by, and among them a party of young men belonging to a fire com-pany, when the party inside settled their differen-ces, united and saillied forth to attack those outside, whom they accused of making some offensive ob servations.

They put them to flight, says the Herald, and one man named James Ayres, who was not able to run so fast as the rest, was beaten unmercifully. When he got to his legs and was away a short distance, he applied some epithet to his assailants, which induced them to follow him again and give him another beating. His party, chiefly the fire men of another company, returned to the comer of Mill and Congress sts. nearly opposite the groggen The party in the basement then rushed out, firm shots, throwing stones at them, and chasing then through Passaic-st. Meantime the numbers of both sides increased, and some of the Irishmer went home for swords and guns. The opposite party rallied and gave battle, discharging a voller of stones into the groupery. The party inside againg rushed out and fired upon them, and two shots were fired together at one man going over the bridge; how he was missed every one wonder. Sometimes there were as many as twenty that fired together.

After the riot had proceeded for two or the

hours the She iff; Mr. Lane, raised a torce and pro cceded in the direction of the grougery. As between approaching, Magennis fired a pistol into the Sheriffs's party, wounding Patrick Magennis Michael Muher, Kiernan Connelly, and four other were arrested; some of whom were not proved a have been engaged in the riot. Magennia The Pope has quitted Gaeta and has proceeded to Naples, where he has taken up his abode, in Portico Palace. His reception at Naples was of the most striking and popular character: The Pope evinces no intention of returning to Rome at present, and thus far no real progress seems to have been made towards the satisfactory solution of the litalian question. The fancy size wellth is the portions had evidently been fresh cut, and an a lying beside it. Mrs. Magennis admitted that be husband had fired the pistol. The fancy size wellth is the post of the process cupied by Mr. Robins on, at the corner of Mill w ongress-sis. (called Cox's corner) was perfer ted in several parts by slugs and bullets. lets passed through the water spout, and one ente ed through the building, which is a frame one-The inmates had a narrow escape, and one me stated that a bullet whizzed close by his ear. Be side Magnire, two others were wounded slight, one of them in the ankle. An investigation wa held on Monday at the jail, before Judge Bunes, and was adjourned till Tuesday. The only perces as yet affected by the evidence are Magenta who has fied, and Maher and Conneily.

NEW-York EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. -The sunfifth annual Convention of the protestant Episona. Church in the diocese of New York was held is week. The case of the suspended Bishop Osmo poxx was again brought up, and disposed of son s this Convention had the rower, by the adopted

of the following resolution: Resolved, That the Standing Committee puested to present, at ah early day, an address he House of Biehope, praying that venerable h to adopt such measures as may render the wise tent of the provisions of the cunon of 1847 area ble to the relief of our Diocese; that so the object may be accomplished of the unanimous prayer this convention; addressed to the General tion, of 1847.

Clergy, ayes 91, noes 36; Laity, ayes 69, noes The minority presented a protest against the are resolution which was declared by a large manning of the Convention to be entirely unprecede bodies of the kind! After much excitement both sides it was finally rejected.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL -It is worthy of al remark, that besides the great and extraords powers in the cure of disease or the horse in vi its virtues first attracted the attention of the and farmer, and the wonder of the public gen ly, it has been successfully employed in a variety of the maladies which affect the race; and it has proved by the wonderful has performed on the lower animals, that it dowed with curative preperties not jound in thorse oils, which has established its claims to eral confidence. See advertisement in this particular to the pa A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS O

THE ANNIVERSITY of the Battle of M ey was celebrated at New Orleans on the fine style.

## BLANKS! BLANKS!

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PALM LEAF HATS, just received and he July 17. Hi KINGSBERY & July 17. CAPS—A good assortment of Men's and Boy'd from 123 cents up, for sale at MERCURS

SALT for sele at TIPPANY to KINGSBER