THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE, PA:

Thursday, September 27, 1849.

Democratic Nominations.

For Canal Commissioner,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

SIDNEY B. WELLS, *of Clifford.*

EZEKIEL MOWRY, JR., *Wyoming.*

FOR COMMISSIONER,

JOHN D. MURPHY, *of Silver Lake.*

FOR TREASURER,

O. G. HEMPSTEAD, *of Montrose.*

FOR AUDITOR FOR 3 YEARS,

ALMON SPOOR, *of Herrick.*

FOR AUDITOR FOR 2 YEARS,

CALVIN D. COBB, *of Middletown.*

☞ We want all of our subscribers to be sure to get their next week's paper as soon as it is due at their P. O. As it is the last paper we can issue before the election, we shall make it strongly political.

The Address.

☞ The able, excellent and stirring address of the Democratic State Central Committee, in another column, should be read by every Democrat in the Commonwealth, and promptly acted upon. There is certainly a great, a double duty for Democrats of Pennsylvania to perform; one of which is the election of a Democratic Canal Commissioner and Legislature to watch over the interests of the State; and the other, is to wipe out the stain of Federalism which she incurred by her insane verdict last fall. Let Democrats be up and doing, for the time for labor and action is fast passing away. The Whigs are unusually busy, concocting schemes of falsehood and fraud, and perfecting their organizations. They are watching, and "laughing in their sleeves" over the apparent supineness of the Democrats throughout the country, and calculate on making great gains, if not on a decisive victory. *They must be met.* Democrats must all go to work, and work faithfully from this time to the day of the election. They must electrify every indifferent member of their party, and be sure that EVERY DEMOCRATIC VOTE IS POLLED

The Candidates and the North Branch.

It is now positively known that the Federal leaders in this county are again resorting to their old game of duplicity and falsehood in order to defeat, if possible, the Democratic candidates for Canal Commissioner and Representative. The trick they will seem to be to ride the hobby of the North Branch Canal, (which really has nothing to do with party politics in this section of the State, all being in favor of it,) and to represent to all voters having an interest in its completion, that the Democratic candidates for Canal Commissioner and for Representative, and indeed the Democratic party itself, are really and deeply hostile to that work. We are assured, have already, in the township of Auburn, where they are industriously circulated by a couple of whig scavengers (having *Esq.* affixed to their cognomens,) who have long been notorious for their propagation of similar falsehoods in times past—so notorious, in fact, that we should greatly marvel were we to learn that it is longer in their power to deceive or mislead a single Democrat

That their statements are purely of their own coining, sheer fabrications, a moment's reflection or inquiry into the matter will satisfy any man. Who, for instance, will believe that Mr. Mowry, the Democratic nominee for Representative from Wyoming, is hostile to the North Branch? His interest—every worldly, pecuniary or political interest he possesses—is intimately connected with the completion of that work. He resides on the line, where also his property is located,—and to even suppose that he can be hostile to it, is to betray a verdancy or a stupidity that even the most fool-hardy could not be guilty of. It is, we repeat, a base fabrication of the Federalists to deceive honest but unsuspecting voters into the support of their own ticket. No Democrat, we are confident, will be thus duped or betrayed—none in Auburn, most assuredly. Mr. Mowry, like Mr. Wells, of our own county, may, and we know *is*, opposed to all attempts to clog or load down that measure by odious rag-money or shin-plaster schemes, and so are all Democrats, and a great many Whigs, to our knowledge. But that he has the slightest hostility, or is even indifferent to the completion of said canal, is, we repeat, too bald-faced a calumny to require any refutation.

— Equally false, also, is the statement that Mr. Gamble is opposed to the North Branch. He is not the demagogue that Mr. Fuller is, to traipse along the line of that improvement and swell the Susquehanna to a flood with his crocodile tears because the Canal is not now completed; but he is, nevertheless, its fast friend, *has so repeatedly expressed himself to the friends of that improvement*, and very recently, too, to several Democrats from this county who have been him and conversed with him upon that subject, as well as others. We know it is said that he "is a *West* Branch man and therefore must be inimical to the *North* Branch." What logic! It certainly should be patented. Was not Wm. F. Packer, a "West Branch man," and were not his colleagues from the Lycoming, and the members from Clinton and the other counties along the West Branch, *West Branch men?* And yet, did any set of men do more for the *North* Branch at the last session of the Legislature than they? Assuredly not. And we venture to say, no man is a more zealous or reliable friend of the North Branch now than Gov. Packer; and he is the equally zealous and sanguine friend of Mr. Gamble also. What superlative nonsense—yea, it is worse than nonsense, it is brazen falsehood—to represent Mr. Gamble as hostile to the *North Branch*, because he happens to live in the *West Branch* region. Just as though these two *State* improvements must be necessarily hostile to each other! Why, the man is either a fool or a knave who will assert such stuff. We feel that it would be an insult to the good sense of our Democratic friends in Susquehanna or Wyoming to even mention them against being misled by such contemptible "chaff."

— And what shall we say of the charge that the whole Democratic party is hostile to the North Branch? Was there ever a more stifling display of impudence combined with falsehood then it contains? The Democratic party of Pennsylvania opposed to this improvement, forsooth! Did the authors of the calumny ever examine the journals of the last Legislature before they made the assertion? If they did then they *intended* to lie,—if not they are equally culpable for asserting things of which they were profoundly and wilfully ignorant. The truth is, the accusation is a falsehood of the "stop-thief" character, and the Whigs know it. We appeal to the Journals of the House to prove that of the friends and supporters of that measure, nearly two-thirds of them were Democrats, and only about one third Whigs.* We appeal even to Mr. Little, of Wyoming, to say, whether the original and only clean bill, (which he introduced,) was not defeated by the treachery of Henry M. Fuller, the man who now seeks to be the North Branch candidate for Canal Commissioner. *He* preferred to do the bidding of a certain Philadelphia Bank, and as a consequence, sacrificed the North Branch bill. This can be proven. Besides this, we defy these Federal falsifiers to name even one Democratic paper in Pennsylvania that is not cordially in favor of the completion of that improvement. But where do you find the Federal press and party of those strong and unyielding Whig citadels—the *Whig* counties of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, &c. and the city of Philadelphia? Are they for the North Branch? Aye—that's the question. Will the *Whig* North Branch men please answer us?

— They are very strongly opposed to it, as their Representatives were in the last Legislature. And so unrelenting is their opposition that it is even said Mr. Fuller has had to give them *secret* pledges that he is not so furious a North Branch man, after all, in order to allay their opposition to himself.

No, no. Our Democratic friends in this section of the State must not, will not, be duped into the support of hypocritical, janus-faced Federalists by such contemptible trickery and falsehood. They may be well assured that the North Branch interest has nothing to hope, and everything to fear from such a finished demagogue as Wm. F. Johnston, and his confederates, of whom Mr. Fuller is most prominent. *Their* falsehearedness to the North Branch has been already proven; it was openly admitted and boldly proclaimed by leading Whigs, the Whig U. S. Senator Cooper among them, in the last Legislature. The only just and clean bill, as we have said, that was before the Legislature, for the completion of the Canal, was defeated by Governor Johnston and his friends, of whom Fuller was chief. We repeat, these facts are susceptible of the clearest proof Will Democrats, then, be so suicidal, so foolish, as to be seduced by them from their party fidelity? Will they be humbugged out of their votes by the arrant delusion that it is to advance the interests of the North Branch Canal? No: never.

* We shall give the vote on the first bill and on the propositions to attach it to the General Appropriation bill—the only two votes which could be considered a test—next week. Would do it this week, but the lateness of the hour at which the foregoing was written rendered it impossible.

His better Decline.—Frederick Saxton, notorious in these parts, is out with a card (vide last *Register*) in which he avows his determination to support Fuller for Canal Commissioner; and we are told that he really undertook to get up a Whig meeting at Great Bend a few evenings since, but met with a signal failure. Well, well! Our advice to Mr. Gamble is to straightway decline running; for such opposition he cannot withstand.

But, bedinage apart: our friends in other parts of the State need take no alarm at Mr. Saxton's position; for it is as much in his power to turn the Susquehanna river up stream, as it is to induce one Democrat in these parts to vote for Fuller. He is known here, and known, moreover, to have no case with Democrats whatever, nor did he ever have much. He has been dangling at the tail of Federalism for years, and we are glad he has found his natural element.

Maine.—The Democrats have chosen their Governor, positively, by the popular vote, and both branches of the Legislature. The majority on joint ballot it is said will be as high as forty. This secures a Democratic U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Hamlin, (or more probably his re-election.) The Dem. gain since last election is upwards of 4000. *Is not* the "Democratic party dissolved," though?

Confectionary.—Our friend Baldwin has really placed us under obligations by presenting us with a fine lot of candy of his own manufacture, including every variety ever seen or thought of. Our devil, ex-devils and Jours, and finally all who partook of it, pronounced it delicious. We advise all who want to purchase confectionries, whether to retail or to gratify the taste, to call on Mr. Baldwin by all means.

Godey's Lady's Book for October fairly outdoes itself, being superior to any previous number, and superior, we must admit, both in embellishment and papers, to any cotemporary that we have seen. There is no question that Godey's Book is at the head of magazine literature in America.

To What is the Country Tending!

Can any one answer this question? What is the Administration doing for its welfare, its protection, its honor and integrity? Will any one tell us? But six months and a few days have elapsed since it was installed into power, and now where are we?—what do we behold? What is the condition of our frontier? what our relations with contemporary governments? what our prospects for the future? We invite especial attention to the subjoined remarks of the Washington *Union* upon the subject. They are worthy of the gravest consideration, and more especially at this period, when the people are about to be called upon to approve or condemn the acts of the "man (or men) at the helm:"

Why is not the Frontier Protected?—We have more than once asked the question, Why is not the frontier protected? During the whole summer, the Indians have been committing depredations on the lives and property of our citizens residing on the Rio Grande, and the frontiers of Mexico and Texas. Large bodies are also collecting in the neighborhood of the western routes to California. And yet our government does nothing, except to lend its aid to Spain in putting down an anticipated revolution in Cuba. Whither are things tending? While we have a general war with the savages apparently impending, we are also upon the eve of a rupture with France has brought about this state of things?—In view of these threatening difficulties, shall we have any more of the stupid nonsense and humbuggery about having a "man of peace" at the head of our government? Does it not invite aggression from civilized nations? And have not the savages at last learned the meaning of this contemptible cant? It is time for the cabinet to relieve the country from the error of position in which they have placed it, if they cannot retrieve their own reputations With the counsels of the Czar prevailing over the weak but ambitious President of France, who knows but we are upon the eve of a war with the miscalled republic? It would be just such a game as the butchers of Hungary would be likely to play in order to prevent the spread of republicanism. Unfortunately, in this crisis of our affairs, we have not a man at the head of the government who has the capacity or genius to meet it.

The New York *Sun*, a Taylor paper, thus speaks of the mismanagement of the cabinet, and of its fatal results to the public interests and safety:

Our border, from the Gulf of Mex up to the northern line, is in a frightful condition; and the administration is so much occupied in watching and soothing the fears of the Spanish Minister, that it has no time to look after the protection of the frontier. Of the merchandise and emigrant trains towards California, there has been notice sent of 187 lives being taken, and of nearly half a million of cattle and merchandise destroyed; but as the officers in military command have not reported in due form but 23 cases, no steps whatever have been taken in relation to the remaining Indian massacres, although perfectly well authenticated. The twenty-three cases officially reported are duly placed on file in the War Department; and of course, the neighbors and relations of the murdered will feel entirely protected.

Many trading parties have been cut off, many emigrant bands have been broken up, whole counties on the border have been left without mail communications for weeks together, and any number of border forms devastated; yet to redress all these outrages on our citizens, there has been not a fifth part of the stir and attention, nor a third of the military array and expense which has been lavished on the watching and suppressing the "suspected" sympathies of Cuba, to alleviate the anxieties of a Spanish official. It may be an ungenerous prejudice, but we must confess we have a deeper sympathy for the lost lives of one hundred and eighty-seven of our citizens, slain in cold blood on our soil, than for the anxious suspense of any regal despot. If the fifty gallant marines who "turned out with such cheerful alacrity" to arrest men who never dreamed of resistance to the laws, were employed in saving the unprotected women and children on the border from the tomahawk knife, it would be more gratifying to the nation at large, though not quite so cheaply heroic to proclamation soldiers, or so magnanimously in accordance with our huge lady of Spain.

☞ Hon. Robert Rantoul, of Mass., has started to Minnesota, to take up his residence in that territory, with Hon. Caleb Cushing

For The Democrat.

John D. Murphy Esq.

There is an effort being made by the Whigs, to work upon the *religious* prejudices of our citizens, by secretly and industriously retailing their old slang about "*Roman Catholics*", "*ignorant Irish*," "*Irish bog trotters*," in connection with the Democratic candidate for County Commissioner, Mr. Murphy. This mean and despicable course is being pursued for the purpose of injuring the prospects of Mr. Murphy's election, and enhancing those of his Whig opponent, Mr. *Hyde*. This disgraceful conduct is the more reprehensible, from the fact, that the Whigs are always *nefariously* opposed to the spirit and object of NATIVISM. But the infamous policy of that party cannot but show itself' The Irish voters are generally *democratic*, and can neither be coaxed nor bought, nor bullied into the support of Whiggery! Hence the deep hatred of that party toward every thing connected with our adopted Irish citizens! Hence their determination to exclude Irishmen not only from all share in the *public offices*, but even from the *ballot-box itself*! Nor age, nor residence—nor long citizenship, nor public service, avail to diminish the relentless spirit of proscription adopted by the Whig party towards those who have fled from the oppressor at home, to find an asylum in this boasted land of freedom and equality!—The memory of the eminent Irish patriots who aided in establishing our National Independence, that their oppressed country men might share the blessings of civil and religious liberty with us, is smothered by the blind adherents of Federal Whiggery, who howl in the faces of our Irish citizens, "*I am better than thou, I was born on this soil, thou wasn't not—therefore get thee gone!*"

With this wicked spirit they are pursuing John D. Murphy, who did not happen to be *born* on this side the Atlantic, although he has been a *citizen* of this country for near thirty years—and has resided and *voted* in the Township of Silver Lake *for almost a quarter of a century!* Now the attempt to prejudice Mr. Murphy, on account of his *birth-place*, is not only low, selfish, mean, and contemptible, but it is contrary to the spirit of our government and the laws of our land! The Constitution of the United States expressly contemplates and provides for a division of the offices and patronage of our government among our adopted citizens! Nor are they confined to the less responsible offices, but they fill the highest offices in the country!—While the Whigs and Natives would require a residence of *twenty-one* years before a foreigner should be allowed to vote, the constitution says, "no person shall be eligible to the office of President who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been *fourteen years a resident within the United States!* And any foreigner by birth who has been a citizen of our country nine years may be elected a Senator of the United States—and only seven years citizenship is required by the Constitution to allow a foreigner by birth to represent us in the House of Representatives of the United States! How foolishly mean and grovelling then, in the spirit of those who would oppose a *citizen* of more thirty years residence as one of our countrymen, to the office of County Commissioner, because he was not born, I might almost say, in the office for which he has been nominated!

Mr. Murphy is one of our very best citizens—is an intelligent, enterprising and successful farmer, and it is no disparagement to others to say that he will make as good a Commissioner as ever filled that office! Let *Native* Whiggery do its worst, Mr. M. will be triumphantly elected, as no true democrat will withhold his vote from any such score.

BRIDGEWATER.

Legislative Nominations.—The Democrats of Luzerne nominated Hon. J. N. Conyngham and Andrew Beaumont for Representatives, and Samuel Hodgdon, of Carbondale for Prothonotary, at their County Convention on Thursday week.—Better selections could not have been made. Of course, they will be elected, for it would be libelling any party friends in that county most egregiously to doubt it for a moment. Such men as Judge Conyngham and Mr. Beaumont, (the latter formerly member of Congress,) will be a tower of strength in the Legislature

Great Fire in Owego!

Thursday Morning, 9 o'clock,

The Telegraph this morning reports that a very distructive fire broke out in Owego about 3 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock was still raging. Nearly all the business part of the Town was then already consumed. No further particulars learned.

Federal "Roorbacks" Again.

The Federal press just now, (and the one in this county among them, of course,) are taxing their inventral genius, and raking the sinks of falsehood and duplicity, as usual, for their characteristic and indispensable electioneering "roorbacks" The Harrisburg *Keystone* thus exposes some of their deceptions and falsehoods, several of which crept into the Federal sewer "over the way" last week:

The Telegraph says that the present Democratic administration "has paid off a million of dollars of old debts contracted by the locofocos per years ago."

This is not true. The old debts paid were but about $300,000, and they were contracted by Messrs. Power and Burns, whose good conduct and harmony of action were commended by the Telegraph.

Another federal paper says that the present public debt was unnecessarily increased, and the state forced into a condition of insolvency by democratic administrations; and that the present auspicious state of the treasury has been produced by Gov. Johnston's administration.

All this is also untrue The profligacy of the Ritner and Stevens administration, by their Gettysburg railroad, their feeders, and their broad cast appropriations, added over ten millions (the unnecessary part) to the state debt, and brought non-payment upon the state and the banks. Gov. Johnston has originated no measure, either financial or otherwise, that has bettered the condition of the treasury. The direction to public affairs which produced the present flourishing condition, was given by the late administration of Governor Shunk.

☞ The noise made by the whigs, in regard to the payment of the public debt, is entirely deceptive, and intended to make a false impression. They boast of the purchase of a little over one hundred thousand dollars of state stock as a most extraordinary thing. They forget, however, to tell that $400,000, at 6 per cent, is to be borrowed and added to the state debt, to make the road round the inclined plane, and that the cancellation of the relief issues, which has been going on at the rate of from $150,000 to $200,000 per annum, and which was an annual payment of the state debt to that amount, has been suspended.

☞ What a far seeing and sagacious financier the present state treasurer is!—Until very near the first of August, he refused the payment of the canal commissioner's drafts upon the appropriations of last session, to pay the canal debts, for fear he would not be able to meet the interest on the public debt; but when the day of payment came, he discovered to his utter astonishment, he had enough to pay the interest, and, with the aid of intelligence, acquainted with the finances of the state, knew this would be so. Mr. Ball must therefore have been inexcusably ignorant of the resources of the treasury, or else he wantonly withheld the money due to the public creditors, and disregarded the plain provisions of the law.

Mr. Gamble and Free Soil.

The last *Tioga Banner* contains the following letter from Mr. Gamble, addressed to a committee of correspondence from the Free Soil Branch of the Democratic party of that county. It will explain itself; and while it "defines his position" on the slavery, or free soil, questions with becoming deference and frankness, we trust that it will allay the feverish qualms of the "Corbettsville Donkey" who poked his long ears and slender "narrative" into the editorial column of the last coon organ of this county:

Jersey Shore, Sept. 13, 1849.

F. E. Smith, W. C. Webb, and Levi Biglow Esquires.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, propounding to me the following questions, in pursuance of your appointment as a Committee for that purpose, by a meeting of "Free Soil Democrats" held at Tioga on the 3d of September instant.

However reluctant I feel to give publicity to my views, upon a subject so foreign and distinct to the duties and functions of the office for which I have the honor to be the candidate of the democratic party, I cannot, nevertheless, decline to answer questions emanating from, and deemed important by so respectable a public meeting of my fellow citizens.

To the first question, namely, "What are your views in relation to the Constitutional powers of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the territories belonging to the U. States," I answer that in my humble judgment, Congress possesses such Constitutional power.

To the second question, namely, "If you believe Congress possesses the requisite authority for that purpose, are you in favor of the passage of an act extending to all such Territories the principle of the Ordinance of 1787." I answer that I am in favor of the passage of an act, or the adoption of any other Constitutional measure, deemed necessary, in order to prohibit the further extension of human Slavery.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain your ob't serv't,

JOHN A. GAMBLE.

Despatches have been received at the War Department, from Florida, in which the Chief of the Seminoles disclaims all connection with the late outrages, and agrees to deliver the perpetrators over to the Americans for trial. Gen. Twiggs had called a council at Charlotte Harbor.

☞ A preacher, who advised a drowsy hearer to take a pinch of snuff occasionally at service, to keep him awake, was advised in return, to put the snuff in his sermon.

Threatened Rupture With France.

A new theme of excitement as well as of speculation has just been thrown upon the country by the "Powers" at Washington, consisting of the exposure of a quarrel that has been for sometime going on between Mr. Secretary Clayton and the French minister, Mr. Poussin, which *may* end in a quarrel, also, with the French Republic. The only account of it that has as yet been made public, comes, of course, from the administration, and if true, without exaggeration or polish, seems to wholly exculpate *it* from blame in the matter. We copy the following comprehensive statement of the matter from the New York *Evening Post*, which paper has quoted for its authority the *Courier & Enquirer*, the administration organ of that city. We also notice that it coincides in every particular with an "official account" in the *Republic*, the administration organ *par excellence* at Washington. What the other side of the story will be is yet to be seen. It may put a different coloring upon the whole matter, in which case the public will be prompt to visit the censure upon whom it belongs. At all events, should it lead to anything serious, as is by some apprehended, between the two nations, it will be the duty of Congress no less than its privilege, to give the matter a thorough sifting, and to expose the actual perpetrators of the offence.

The origin of the controversy is ascribed to two causes, which are named in the following:

The first was as follows: while our army was in Mexico, a Frenchman named Porte, purchased a quantity of tobacco which had been seized and sold by Agents of the American army, knowing it to be private property, and as such subject to the rules of war The facts of the purchase coming to the knowledge of Col. Childs, the commanding officer, he immediately caused the tobacco to be restored to its proper owner, and the purchase money to be refunded to Porte. A commission was immediately appointed, composed of officers of the army, to investigate the matter, and having done so, it sustained Col. Childs in the action he had taken. The decision was sent to Gen. Scott, by whom it was confirmed.

This ended the matter at that time.—But in February last, Major Poussin presented to Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, a claim on behalf of Porte for damages, to the amount of the difference between the price at which he had purchased, and that at which he had sold, the tobacco. A Court of Inquiry was immediately convened, before which Colonel Childs was summoned as a witness. His testimony was the main evidence before the Court, and a decision was rendered unanimously, that the claim was unfounded. This decision was transmitted to the State Department, but before any final action was taken upon the case, Mr. Buchanan went out of office. Mr Clayton, his successor, affirmed the decision, and in answer to a note of inquiry from Mr. French Minister, conveyed to him the grounds of the verdict, and his refusal to allow the claim.

To this letter Major Poussin replied, in a very haughty tone, charging Col Childs, as he had frequently done before in common conversation, with the basest motives, intimating that he had *perjured* himself under their influence, and using other most offensive and insulting language. At the time this letter was received at the State Department, Major Poussin was not in Washington, but in New York. He was immediately apprised by the Secretary of State, that his presence at Washington was necessary. On repairing hither, and calling at the State Department, his letter was produced, and he was told that, although such a privilege was entirely out of the ordinary course, and was to be deemed a special favor, prompted by the earnest desire of the Government of the United States to prevent any misunderstanding with the French Minister—he was at liberty to *withdraw* or to modify the document, or to replace it in the archives of the Department—as he might see fit.

He offered to argue the matter and to defend the propriety of the charges he had made and the language he had used; but he was informed by the Secretary that the President did not deem the point one for argument at all. It was a matter of etiquette, and he had only to decide whether he would withdraw the letter or permit it to be re-placed on file. Major Poussin then withdrew the letter, and erased some of its most offensive expressions. He then again transmitted it to the State Department and it was placed on file. And here it was supposed that all difficulty would end.

Thus ended this matter, but not the irritation to which it gave rise. The indulgence shown to M. Poussin was undeserved, for both his language and behavior betrayed his unfitness to occupy a diplomatic position of such importance.

The next collision ended in M. Poussin's dismissal, and if it results in a war with France, we shall hold our government perfectly innocent as we are at present advised. The facts were briefly as follows:

While Vera Cruz was under blockade, Commander Carpenter, of the sloop-of-war Truxtun, which formed one of the blockading squadron, was called on by the captain of the French barque *Eugenie* to rescue her from shipwreck upon a rock which she had struck. Capt. Carpenter, after giving successful aid, presented to the captain of the *Eugenie* his claim for the legal amount of salvage. The captain refused to pay it, and Commander Carpenter thereupon restored the vessel, which he had detained from the time of effecting her rescue, but thirty hours,—abandoning his claim. His conduct in the matter elicited the decided approbation of Mr. Clifford, the American Minister, to whom it was afterward submitted.

The French captain, however, complained of the treatment to which he and his vessel had been subjected by the detention, and the French Minister addressed a note to the Secretary of State, representing that the French flag had been grossly insulted, and demanding the punishment, by dismissal, or otherwise, of Commander Carpenter. Mr. Clayton, deeming the matter one for the notice of the Navy Department, referred it to Mr. Preston, the Secretary, who procured from Commander Carpenter a detailed statement of all the facts of the case This statement, with the accompanying evidence, was transmitted by Mr. Clayton to the French Minister, accompanied by a note expressing the hope that it would be seen from the documents that no offence was intended, and that it would prove entirely satisfactory to the French government.

Instead of submitting these documents to the French Government, the Minister wrote to the Secretary of State a letter, in which he characterized the action of the Department on the subject in highly offensive terms, and said that he was very sorry to *find the American Government so utterly insensible to the dignity, and so ignorant of the interests, of its Marine service, as it had shown itself to be in this transaction.*

To this insulting note no reply was made. By the President's direction the whole correspondence was immediately transmitted to Mr. Rush, our Minister at the French Court, and he was instructed to lay it before the French Minister for foreign affairs and the President, and to ask their attention to the language which their Ambassador had seen fit to use. He was not directed to ask any reparation, or any censure of their Minister, but simply to call the attention of the government to the language in which the dispatch was couched. No doubt, of course, was entertained that immediate and voluntary reparation would be made.

Mr. Rush accordingly laid the whole matter before M. de Tocqueville, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. He examined the matter, and in a despatch directed to Mr. Rush, and transmitted by him to our government, stated that the French Executive *saw no occasion for its action, and that there had evidently been unnecessary recrimination and marked faults on* BOTH *sides*,—thus seeking to divide the responsibility, and directly *inculpating our government!*

This despatch, as soon as received, was submitted to General Taylor, who directed that no farther correspondence should be held with the French Minister' and *ordered his passports to be at once made out and placed at his disposal.* At the same time, the Secretary of State, under General Taylor's direction, wrote to Mr. Rush to inform M. de Tocqueville, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, that his opinion of the American government had not been solicited—that action, and not criticism, was what had been expected from him, and that before this despatch should reach him, Major Poussin's passports would have been placed at his disposal.

Accordingly on Friday night last, Major Poussin's passports were prepared, and on Saturday they were transmitted to the Legislation in Washington. Major Poussin was at that time in this city, and was presented on Monday evening at the Art Union festival, where he responded to a complimentary toast offered in honor of the Minister of the "French Republic."

We understand, however, that up to yesterday afternoon he had no knowledge of the matter, except what he had derived from public rumor. He left the city in the afternoon train for Washington.

Such are the particulars of this threatening affair. If it were merely a misunderstanding with the minister, it would be scarcely a nine days wonder, but the surprising course taken by the French Government, justifies serious apprehension.

Important From Hayti.

We are favored by the Julia A. Muster, at New York, on Monday last, from Miragoane, St. Domingo, with news up to 25th August last. The following particulars relative to the coronation of Soloupe, as Emperor, and the declaration of an empire, we have compiled for our readers.

It appears that on the 22d of August a report was circulated that such was to be the case, but it was not credited. On the following Friday a petition was put in circulation, to which several names were attached, praying the Senate and Chambers to confer the title of Emperor upon Soloupe The Senate did not give their consent, however, until the Sunday morning preceding, although the crown and imperial jewels were ordered some time before. Accordingly, a few hours after, the troops were as usual, ordered for review, in the expectation of the newly created Emperor making his appearance. This was not the case, however; for about 10 o'clock, A. M, he proceeded to the church, where the crown was handed him by an ex-minister, which, as soon as he received, he placed upon his head. After the coronation, a deputation of Senators appeared on the piazza, and gave three cheers for the Emperor and Empress, which were but feebly responded to, the people dreading the name, as the cruel days of Desseline is indelibly impressed upon their memories.—*Scott's Weekly Paper.*

Riot in Portland.

There was a quite a serious riot in Portland on Friday and Saturday nights, the 7th and 8th inst., which resulted in the burning of the house of a colored man named King, which was the resort of abandoned women and their customers. The house was mobbed some weeks since, and several shots from a cannon fired into it.—On Friday a party who had got into a carousal near the house of King, were fired upon from the house which led to a general attack upon it by the mob, and soon after a cannon was procured and repeatedly fired into the house, crammed to the muzzle with stones. The riot was renewed on Saturday night, and the house was burned, and the military were called out to suppress the disturbance. During the riot several persons were shot by the party in the house, and Capt. Snow, the master of a fishing vessel was killed.

Caught.—The impostor, who has been palming himself off on Stage Contractors and Post-Masters in Pennsylvania, as a general mail agent, by the name of John Washington, and who has swindled the Post-Master of Cincinnati out of $1,000, under the name of John Robinson, using forged letters of appointment and drafts for the purpose, has been arrested at Evansville, Indiana, after having practised the same trick upon the Post-Master of that place.

☞ The abolition of Imprisonment for Debt is being agitated in Georgia, and there is a strong feeling evinced in its favor. Recently the measure has been adopted in Virginia.

The Mail—Robberies, &c.

Almost every paper we take up, no matter whether Whig or Democratic, contains complaints of mail failures—and as for *robberies of the mails* the like has never been known since the foundation of the government. The Washington office was robbed right under the nose of the Postmaster General, the Charleston office was robbed, and clerks in some twenty offices have been arrested for purloining money out of letters during the summer. Every day we hear of new depredations being committed, so that we may truly say that confusion reigns supreme in the Post Office Department at the present time.

The North Branch Canal.—We understand that Mr. Foster is about to proceed to the North Branch forthwith, and prepare a portion of the work for a letting, so that the work will probably be commenced in the course of the next two months. This will be glorious news to the people of the northern counties.—*Democratic Union.*

Desperate Bravery.

Three trappers, Vale, Cass, and Young, says the Jackson (Iowa) Democrat, while looking for beaver, in the vicinity of Moreau River, discovered a large trail, rightly supposing that they were in the vicinity of a strong band of Indians. They selected a suitable spot, and built of logs and poles a small hut, to which they gave the name of a fort. Before it was finished, the Indians made their appearance. They showed that they were determined to have their scalps. Vale and his companions prepared for a desperate resistance. At the first fire of the Indians, Young was shot through the head. Vale and Cass returned the fire and three Indians fell, at which they raised the war whoop. The unequal contest lasted several hours. Cass loading the guns, while Vale, with unerring aim, thinned their ranks. Cass imprudently exposed his face, and received a ball in the eye. Vale was now left alone to contend with the Indians. He made the best of it, loaded and fired in such rapid succession that the Indians were on the point of retiring, when he fell mortally wounded. The Indians lament his death; they buried him without scalping him, and honor him with the name of Eagle Brave. 28 Indians were killed in the action. Vale's relatives reside in Milwaukee.

Canada.—There has been a bloody rencontre between the tory and reform parties at Bytown, in Canada.

We have just received intelligence of a bloody rencontre between the tory and reform parties in Bytown. The reformers called a public meeting on Monday last for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to his Excellency, the Governor General. The tories went to the meeting in full force, and finally succeeded in completely breaking it up, and forcing the President to vacate the chair. Both parties were armed, and in the course of the fight seven or eight persons were severely wounded, two of them so badly that they are not expected to survive. The tories having taken possession of the room, passed a resolution condemning Lord Elgin and the ministry, which gave renewed impetus to the disturbance. The military were called out, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in restoring order.

Great Cavern.—At the Scientific Convention recently held at Boston, a paper, written by Prof. Hosford, was read, in which an account is given of a cave, situated about twelve miles from the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, and supposed to be larger than it. Mr. J S. Stevenson of Bowling Green, has penetrated it at a distance of five miles, and it then seemed still expanding.

Daring Burglary.—A most bold and daring Burglary and Robbery was committed on last Wednesday evening in our village. The scene of their operations was on Franklin street, in the Jewelry Store of Alfred J. Evans. The person or persons entered the store by means of boring around the lock with an augur, by which they were enabled to gain an entrance. But fortunately Mr. E. had all his jewelry and watches, together with his money (with the exception of four or five dollars in change which was in the money drawer) locked in his iron safe—and they being unprepared with the requisite tools, were unable to make any further progress. The tools used: for the purpose of entering the store were found near by, and recognized as belonging to S. Aldrich, Carpenter and Joiner, and Mr. Campbell Wagon maker, from whom they were stolen the same evening.

Our village is undoubtedly infested with a gang of reckless villains who are ready at any time, when an opportunity presents itself, to commit depredations of any character. It therefore would be proper for our citizens to "guard well their outer doors."—*Binghamton Democrat.*

☞ Garibaldi, the late leader of the Roman Republicans, was at Venice at the last accounts, and his family with him safe and sound, so that the report of Madame Garibaldi's death was incorrect.

☞ The California mail, brought by the Empire City, amounted to upwards of eleven thousand letters, and papers "in proportion." Among the letters, were several small, neatly sewed linen bags, carefully sealed, and directed as letters, weighing from *four* to *sixteen* ounces. They contained samples of the "dust" found in California.

Descendents of the Rev. Thomas Hooker.—It is mentioned in the life of this eminent New England divine, that among his posterity there are *forty-one* ministers of the Gospel, and *forty* more who married his female descendants; nine professors, authors and poets; *forty* who have occupied important public offices; fourteen members of the bar, not included in the preceding, and seventeen doctors of medicine.

☞ At Berkshire, Mass., last week, a verdict of $7,000 was rendered against the Berkshire Railroad Company, and in Favor of D. B. Campbell and wife, for injuries sustained by them while crossing the railroad track.

☞ Mrs. Partington was much shocked on hearing that Powers, the Sculptor, was on another bust. "Are there no temperance societies in Rome?" she asked, laying down the newspaper, and raising her specs.