THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE, PA:

Thursday, October 11, 1849.

To Advertisers.

This paper has the largest circulation of any one in Northern Pennsylvania, and our rates are larger than any other in this county. Those wishing to advertise will of course commit their own interests by selecting it as their medium.

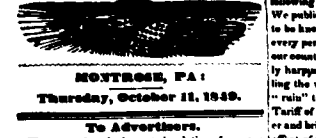
☞ There has been considerable complaint lately about the non-reception of our papers at several Post Offices when due. Now that the election is over we think they will be a little more regular in their arrival. If not, we request our subscribers to notify us, and we will investigate the cause of the delay. We do not believe they are withheld at the Post Office here, although we are of the opinion that our papers cost in Wyoming County have been kept back by a certain furious Whig Postmaster *there*. If we hear of any more complaints we shall endeavor to ascertain the cause.

The Result in this County.

The result of the election in this county, so far as it is known up to this writing, (Wednesday evening,) although tolerably good and gratifying to the Democracy, is, nevertheless, not wholly satisfactory. We had looked and hoped for a larger turn-out, and a larger majority, especially on Canal Commissioner, than from present appearances we are to be permitted to have. We do not know what the remaining towns yet to come in, (of which there are about one half of the county) may do, or rather may have done, for us, but if there is as great a falling off in the aggregate vote as there is in the townships heard from, we cannot hope for more than 700 majority on Canal Commissioner at the best. Nevertheless, this is something worth congratulating ourselves upon, and which, moreover, entitles the Democrats of some of the townships, especially of Great Bend, Harford, Springville, Apolacon, Choconut, &c., to no small share of praise.

The county ticket is of course all elected by nearly the same majority that has been given to our candidate for Canal Commissioner, except County Commissioner, who, although certainly elected, falls behind the rest of the ticket some 200 votes.

What the exact majorities will be, we repeat, we cannot now *estimate*. We may get some additional returns before going to press, in which event they will be found in the table which we subjoin and noted in a postscript to this article. So far, owing to the storm which has prevailed here nearly all day, but fourteen townships have been heard from, and some of these the returns are mere reports which are about as likely to be defective, (there is but little room for them to be made *worse* for the Democracy, thank kind Fortune, as others are.



☞ A whig from Wyoming who arrived in town last evening, reports a majority for Fuller in that county of 50. It is a whig report, however.

POSTSCRIPT.

The eastern mail of this evening brings the following returns: Clifford—Gamble, 135, Fuller, 84, Wells, 169, Mowry, 140, Burrows, 80, Keeler, 56, Murphy 136, Hyde, 75, Hempstead, 139, Bachus, 74.

Herrick, a correspondent says, has given the Democratic ticket from 11 to 13 majority.

Gamble's majority in Carbondale is 234, a gain of over 190 since last year. Blakely, 33 majority for Gamble.

☞ We never, since our connection with things political, knew an election to pass off so quietly and peaceably as that on Tuesday. Not a word was said by either party in our hearing, in controversy about principles or candidates; but every voter went silently to the polls and cast his ballot, free from all restraint or apparent animosity towards those who did not see and vote as he did. This is as it should be. We like to see men act independent, and exercise the privileges of freemen as though they had common sense and knew their own business without being pulled and hauled about by a set of brawling, impudent pot-house politicians.

It augurs well for the purity of the ballot-box, the expansion of the germ of liberty in every mind, and the season and increasing glory of our free institutions. Let there be many more elections or a return to a wrangling, quarrelling, domineering and brow-beating spirit is permitted.

Maryland Forever.

The Democrats of Maryland gave the Whigs a round thrashing on Monday week—just as we expected. The Congressional delegation stands—

1st Dis.—R. J. Bowie, W. No opposition.
2d Dis.—W. J. Hamilton, D. (gain,) 1,60 maj.
3d Dis.—Benj. Hammond, D., 2,300 "
4th Dis.—Robt. McLane, D., 800 "
5th Dis.—Alexander Evans, W., 500 "
6th Dis.—John B. Kerr, W., no opposition.

Thirty Whigs and three Democrats—or one Democratic gain. The Legislature is Whig in both branches, probably, which will mean that party the U. S. Senator in the place of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Whig. The aggregate vote, however, shows great gain for the Democrats since Taylor's election.

The Farmers and the Tariff.

Now that the election is over we presume we shall not be suspected or accused of publishing the following facts and reflections for "political effect." We publish them because they are true, and ought to be known in all their bearing and influence by every person who feels an interest in the welfare of our country. While the Federalists are incessantly harping upon the subject of the Tariff, and filling the welkin with their delorous clamors about "ruin" to some particular, minor interest, by the Tariff of 1846, let us turn our attention to the other and brighter and truer side of the picture—to the effect of that measure upon the LEADING interest of the country—the *agricultural* interest.

In the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 26th ult. we find a table made up with great care and accuracy, showing the amount of Breadstuffs exported to England and Ireland for one year preceding September 1st. last past. Those who are in the habit of ridiculing the foreign market, and pinning the prosperity of the American Farmer upon the "Home market" will find it an ugly customer to reconcile with their absurd dogmas:

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS,

To Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1848, to Sept. 1st 1849.

FROM	Flour bbls	Meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush
New York,	777,716	24,669	584,833	6,849,104
N. Orleans,	355,488	4,803	122,988	5,871,603
Philada.,	75,700	26,812	213,600	1,327,075
Baltimore,	83,867	8,267	164,622	1,003,867
Boston,	16,169	5,174	12,283	531,026
Oth. ports	8,955	8,303	31,600	634,726
Total,	1,127,896	82,968	1,129,926	17,065,361

Upon which the Ledger remarks: "It will be seen from this that our exports of Indian Corn have nearly approximated to that of the great year 1846, when they were 3,155,844 bbls. flour, 844,187 bbls. corn meal, 4,004,839 bushels wheat, and 17,157,659 bushels Indian corn. What would the farmer realize for his flour and wheat and corn, were he to wait until a home market was found for the millions of bushels here noticed as sent abroad? And yet, if the farmer asks that this market may be continued to him, and that prohibitory laws, under the plea of protecting some comparatively unimportant interest, may not drive so good a customer from our market, a hue and cry is at once raised, of free trade radicalism, and instead of a just respect for the opinions of those engaged in an important branch of industry, and who ask only equal chances to live, the most illiberal denunciation of persons and their motives fill all the papers in the interest of the branches of industry asking protection from one extreme of the Union to the other. Though the season has commenced with prices from 5c to 10c per bushel less on grain, and 50c per bbl on flour than at the corresponding period of last year, and, though it is apparent, with a fair average crop there is nothing to warrant high prices, the disposition to rob the farmer of the foreign market, by driving foreign articles brought here, in exchange for our produce, out of our market, is more determinedly demanded than ever.—Is it should not be."

In addition to this, there is one other thing, which we wish the farmers and laboring classes generally, to remember. We appeal to their own experience and observation to attest its truth. It is this: *under the Tariff of 1842 they sold their produce for low, and bought manufactured goods and groceries of all kinds for high prices; but under the Tariff of 1846 the very reverse is the case.* We repeat the question: Is this not so?—Which, then, is the best adapted to the interests of the agriculturist and the [illegible] for you to answer

THE ELECTION.—From the few returns we have already received it is apparent that the vote in this county, and we are apprehensive is so through the State, is very sparse—falling we think we may safely estimate, at least four hundred in the aggregate behind the vote on Governor last year.—With this fact before us, it must be apparent to every one with half an eye, that the Democratic party, even though it lose only its rate, must be the greatest sufferer, by it. It is owing almost entirely to this that our majority is somewhat reduced. Will those Democrats who neglected to go to the polls and vote, (of whom there must be 500 in the county at the lowest estimate,) be admonished by this result, and be more attentive to their duty hereafter? We hope so most fervently.

North Branch Letting.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Forrer, has given notice through the press that sealed proposals for constructing upwards of twenty sections of the North Branch Canal, and for furnishing a quantity of timber to be used in constructing dams, will be received at the Engineer's office, in Tunkhannock, until sunset on the 12th of November. This is good news to the people of Northern Pennsylvania.

COLLAMER "HOAXED" AGAIN.—The Postmaster General, on the representations of some person at Farnham, Richmond county, Virginia, was led to appoint a "Mr Spencer Marden" Postmaster at that place in lieu of a Democrat, who was rejected. It turns out, however, that Mr. "Spencer Marden" is a *negro*, and therefore cannot hold the office!—On learning this Mr. Collamer became so captious that he immediately discontinued the office.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—This invaluable Journal, the "Advocate of Industry, and Journal of Scientific, Mechanical, and other Improvements," as well as mirror of news and all other useful information, has just entered upon its 5th volume. It has been considerably enlarged, and appears in an entirely new dress, being really the neatest, as well as the most useful papers that visit our table. It is published by Munn & Co., 128 Fulton street, New York, at $2 per an. No man, and especially no mechanic or inventor, should be without it.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for October contains a portrait of Gen. Joseph Walker, of Louisiana, and several excellent articles, (among which is the conclusion of the essay against Flogging in the Navy,) and one that is not so excellent. We mean, by this "one," the article upon New York politics which is decidedly objectionable both in matter and spirit, and a disgrace to the Review. Otherwise, this number stands "prime."

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for October is a magnificent number. Its engravings are of the richest order, and its papers all of them excellent. Graham keeps full pace with the progress of the age, and merits, as we doubt not it receives, an immense patronage.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for October has been received, and we will do it the credit to say that it is decidedly the best number of the work that has yet appeared. It evinces a very marked improvement, which, we have no doubt, will be continued.

THE GERMAN FARMER is a very excellent agricultural paper which every farmer should take.—Whether we have noticed the receipt of the last two numbers or not we dont recollect; if not we should have done so, for they were truly deserving.

☞ HORAS A. FOX, the Poet and author, died in Baltimore on Sunday last.

Make Way for Georgia.

Returns from Georgia have been received sufficient to assure the re-election of Towns, Governor by a largely increased majority, say of about 3,000, and a Democratic Legislature. Georgia went strongly for Taylor last year, but like every other State in the Union, has become disgusted with herself for so doing, and has now brought "forth fruits meet for repentance." Has Taylorism paid expenses so far?

P. S. The Legislature will stand, according to later advices; Senate, Democrats 25, Whigs 24; House, Democrats, 67, Whigs 63.

To Assessors.

The Assessors of the several townships would confer a great favor on the friends of Agriculture, if they would while taking the assessment, collect the following statistics:

1 The number of Firkins Butter sold.
2 " lbs. Cheese
3 Am't rec'd from the sale of Wool
- - - - - - Cattle
- - - - - - Sheep
- - - - - - Hors s.
- - - - - - Grain.

The Synod of New York and New Jersey,

Will hold its regular annual meeting in this place next week. The session will be opened with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D. of New York, on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching and other religious exercises may also be expected on the afternoons and evenings of Wednesday & Thursday.

The Rev. D. B. Coe, one of the Sec'ys of the American Board, & Rev. W. Van Lennep Missionary from Constantinople, will be present.

Meetings of much interest are expected. The public generally are invited to attend.

☞ It is said by letter-writers from Washington that the Whig disasters in Maryland and Georgia were felt very severely at the White House, and that the subject was made the basis of a special Cabinet meeting. Zachary Washington is really "hard up"

☞ The New York & Erie Railroad is now extended to Elmira, and the cars perform their regular trips to and from that place twice a day—They leave New York half an hour earlier than heretofore, or at 7 o'clock.

☞ The earnings of the N. Y. & E. Railroad for September were $77,700, or an increase of about $50,000 over those for the same period last year.

A new admin stration paper is to be started in San Francisco by a Mr. James M. Crane, formerly a Whig editor in Virginia. Of course it will be for "niggers and free soil."

☞ Gen. Taylor is to leave Washington to-day to complete his eastern tour. Wm. B. Preston is to accompany him.

☞ VAN COURT'S DIRECTORY for October is on our table. We have already often spoken in high commendation of the work.

That "Ruin."

In looking over the file of the Danville Democrat, (*Whig.*) we happened to find the following, which we publish for the benefit of those who are trying to make the people believe that the Tariff of 1846 had ruined that business on our public improvements:

REVENUE FROM OUR STATE WORKS.—Below we give a statement of the Canal and Railroad tolls on our State works, up to July 1st, compared with the same period last year, from which it will be seen that there is an increase the present year of $65,368 99.

	1848.	1849.
Easton,	$56,850 36	$52,804 57
New Hope,	4,565 33	6,617 30
Bristol,	10,801 48	8,645 99
Philadelphia,	164,300 76	164,567 75
Paoli,	8,869 00	8,236 31
Parkersburg,	17,833 79	19,714 35
Lancaster,	28,230 09	33,304 47
Columbia,	126,990 48	150,353 64
Portsmouth,	6,025 79	7,047 89
Harrisburg,	10,872 06	13,087 20
Newport,	1,757 65	2,095 51
Lewistown,	7,262 00	7,558 69
Huntingdon,	4,570 15	6,304 10
Hollidaysburg,	70,977 25	81,207 61
Johnstown,	66,780 92	78,106 55
Blairsville,	4,900 00	5,037 29
Freeport,	1,028 16	1,578 54
Pittsburg,	58,843 84	66,303 44
Dunnsburg,	7,616 33	7,452 28
Williamsport,	4,501 73	4,768 33
Northumber'd,	23,549 25	28,507 70
Berwick,	37,706 76	40,379 08
Liverpool,	4,037 03	5,209 20
Schuyl'l viaduct,	197 75	154 85
Portsmouth outlock,	1,407 46	1,085 30
Swartara aqueduct bridge,	283 00	236 00
Ducan's Island bridge,	2,124 21	1,681 16
Juniata aqueduct,	24 99	26 57
	$738,001 52	$798,370 42

From the above statement it will be seen that the increase revenue arising from our public improvements over last year, is *Sixty five thousand three hundred and sixty eight dollars and ninety cents!!* Yet with this *fact* staring them in the face, those contemptible demagogues are trying to make the people believe, that the Tariff of 1846 is ruining the interests of Pennsylvania.—We ask all honest and candid men to look at the statement, and then say what they think of the leaders of the *Whig Party.*—*Columbia Democrat.*

THE "SECOND WASHINGTON."—The ridiculous "peace" administration, as it is facetiously called, since it has, in six months, placed us on the verge of a war with Spain, France, England, Tunis, &c., is prettily taunted in the following paragraph from the Boston Post. It says, 27th ult:—"All was quiet when we went to press last night; there were neither Spanish nor French nor British nor Japanese cruisers in sight of the lower telegraph station at sundown.—So much for having a *stern warrior* in the Presidential chair!"

A SHARP REPORT.—The following from an exchange paper, is the best hit that we have lately seen:

"Two old gentlemen of our acquaintance were complimenting each other on their habits of temperance. 'Did you ever, neighbor, said one, 'see me with more than I could carry?' No, indeed was the reply, 'but I have seen you when I thought you had better have gone twice after it'"

Western Manufacture, Compared with the English.

☞ The following article is condensed from the *Louisville Journal*, a whig paper, and contains some valuable statistics. The bearing of the article against the "Protective" theory will be at once seen and appreciated:

In our discussions and legislation on our manufacturing interest, we have generally taken it for granted, that at least a revenue tariff was absolutely required to sustain the western mill owner; consequently the impression has everywhere obtained that manufactures on a large scale (and it mattered not at what position in our valley) must be unsafe depositories of capital, until the general policy of government could be fully ascertained, and continuous protection relied on.

This opinion, almost universal here and abroad, must be wholly changed before we can make rapid progress in the establishment of manufactures.

The foreign artisan will not leave a country where he does not require protection for one where protection is required; he will not abandon certainty for uncertainty.—We proceed, therefore, to show that, in the home combination of food, iron, cotton, hemp, wood, and wool, and in sections where the other element, power, can be obtained cheap, the western manufacturer is independent of foreign competition. We refer chiefly to coarse fabrics, and shall state the relative advantages of the counties of Lancaster, Staffordshire, and the West Riding in England, and of the counties of Perry and Greene, Ind., and Daviess, Crittenden, and Caldwell, Ky.

We have to examine the relative cost of food, labor, power, materials, and transportation.

It is difficult to classify the various items of subsistence and to show the relative cost of living in the respective districts. A man can exist on a penny a day in London, and perhaps in the cellar of the very house where parlor boarders pay a guinea for every dinner. Equivalent quantities and qualities must only be regarded, and without quoting largely from prices current, it is fair to fix on wheat, which is grown in perfection here and there, as the standard. Of this, our rate would not average over 70 cents per bushel, while the English rate would average over $1.20 per bushel. The relative rents or value of equivalent land, free from taxation, and near markets equivalent in extent, would be 10 or 20 to one in our favor.

Mr Carey, in his work on political economy, gives ample proof that our labor, measured by its efficiency, is the cheapest, and the following quotation, which we make from page 229 of 2d volume of Mill's Political Economy (the most recent English work on that science) will save us the trouble of making further comparison on this point.

In America wages are much higher than in England, if we mean by wages the daily earnings of a laborer; but the productive power of American labor is so great—its efficiency, combined with the favorable circumstances in which it is exerted, makes it worth so much to the purchaser, that the [illegible] than in England

Next, of—

POWER.—In the strata of our central coal basin, which average about four feet in thickness, a good miner will dig and wheel to the mouth of the drift from 70 to 110 bushels of lump coal in ten hours; as the labor in these strata is healthy, safe, and not irksome, it is well paid, compared with our present prices of agricultural labor, at $1 25 per day; 80 bushels should cost, say one and a half cents per bushel, besides rent, which, on the most favorable sites, is not over one cent per bushel; add one-half cent for profit to the contractor, and we have the cost of our best lump coals at three cents per bushel at the furnace door of the mill or furnace, and directly on navigable streams, canals, or railroads, by which these strata are cut.

These coals are, according to the report of Prof. Johnson, equal in evaporative power to the best English coals, the average cost of which, at the pit's mouth, is not less than ten cents per bushel. The average price of lump coals at Newcastle, and for the last 40 years, has been 12s 1d per ton, or a fraction over ten cents per bushel. The prices of the best coals at Liverpool have averaged $3 67 per ton, or say 13 cents per bushel.

COTTON.—From the central cotton fields of the southwest, cotton can be laid down at the factories built and to be built up on the banks of the Ohio, in Davies and Perry counties, as cheap as at New Orleans. The cost and charges of removing cotton from New Orleans to Manchester is not less, on the average, than one and a half cents per pound. Here we have a advantage of say 20 per cent in obtaining the chief material of cloth.

As to this, our great staple—a staple in which we virtually have the monopoly, it is the height of absurdity to suppose that its manufacturers, 5,000 miles distant, can compete with us, even if we had no other advantage than the saving in transportation.

IRON.—We can find no table of the actual cost of iron in England, and the prices are so fluctuating as to be an unsafe criterion. About 185, the cost at Merthyr Tydvil, in South Wales, is stated to have been £3 9s. 5d, and at Glasgow £4 15s. 9d. per ton for hot blast cast iron. This cost has been reduced by the introduction of new and improved processes, which we have been slown adopting, in consequence of the high cost of machinery and fixtures. A complete set of three furnaces costing in England about £100,000.

The clay iron stone of the coal measures is the chief or smelted in England; and perhaps the pition most favorable for this manufacture in that kingdom, is in the south of Staffordshire, where are associated the pit coal & iron ore, the limestone or flux, and the fire clay and fire stone for construction of the furnaces. The crude iron stone the rarely yields over its 30 parts in the O of ore. It is drawn up with the enormous hundreds of yards from the surface, &, notwithstanding the low prices of lab and capital, costs an average of 12 shillin s ton. The best quality, or "gubbin, runs up to 16 and 17 shillings. At 16 cents the shilling, the average stated is $2 88 per ton. The cost of limestone about $1 44 per ton, and of coals, equivalent to our's, certainly over 7 cents a bush, or $1 96 per ton

By the best processes that we have seen described for making hot blast iron, we may set down three tons of coals, and one ton of limestone for the ton of iron, and thus obtain the cost of the crude materials combined in that ton:—

Iron stone, three tons, at $2 88		$8 64
Coals, 3 tons, at $1 96		5 88
Limestone, 1 ton		1 96
		$16 98

From the imperfect data before us, we think that the cost of conversion, including labor, interest on capital, &c. &c., must be at least $3 32 per ton; making the whole cost $20 per ton.

At the best iron works in New-England, and with ore of about the same yield, this cost of conversion is not far from $5 50 per ton

The price of Scotch pig iron in New York is now quoted at $48 per ton, duty paid; but we are not advised of the losses or profits of the producer or the quality of the article; and we cannot ascertain the quality of the materials

In our western counties enumerated we have iron-stone of greater purity—ours averaging from 30 to 40 per cent—pit-coal, fire-stone, fire-clay, and limestone of as good quality. At our high prices of labor and with our imperfect machinery and lack of system in the very infancy of the manufacture here, our crude materials will average about thus:—

3 tons of ore, at $1,	$3 00
3 tons of coal, "	3 00
1 ton of limestone, 75 cents,	75
Total cost of crude materials,	$6 75

against the Staffordshire cost of $16 68.

If charcoal is used at a cost of 3 cents per bushel, and allowing 200 bushels to the ton of iron, we increase the cost of materials to $9 75 per ton, and we get a much better article.

At the furnaces erected on the banks of the Cumberland and close by uncovered beds of rich iron-stone, the cost of the ore is said to be less than 75 cents per ton.

In the estimate of cost here, we put the minimum rates at the most favorable positions. It is more important to show what can be than what is done.

If iron can be made cheaper about Bloomfield, and Eddyville than about Hanging Rock and Greenupsburgh, the iron masters should move towards Bloomfield and Eddyville

The cost of removing a ton of pig iron from Staffordshire—the heart of England—to the central cities of this valley, even if taken as ballast from Liverpool or Bristol to New Orleans, cannot be less than $8 per ton—making the whole cost here $20 per ton, without any duty. Now unless we have been grievously hoaxed in answer to our inquiries, pig iron of greater value is made on the Cumberland, the Whitewater and the Merrimack, [Mo.] Rivers at less than $15 per ton, if not at less than $12 per ton, and at these positions, there are all the materials sufficiently abundant for the making of iron for a thousand years and for the use of the world

Such of our readers as wish to learn more of the details of making iron are referred to the works of Dr. Ure, R. C. Taylor, and the able paper of Mr. Hodge published in the Railroad Journal

Next, as to—

Wool—The grades of wool are so various that the relative cost of equivalent kinds in England and on the Ohio can not be given—at least by us—with accuracy; yet we know very well that we have every variety of climate, soil and food for sheep husbandry, and either on the side of the Appalachian mountains or on the central prairies, we can produce every kind of sheep and wool of any fineness. We know that it must cost less to produce wool on our cheap lands, than on the costly and highly taxed lands of England and Belgium; and, if we should have to obtain full supply from the mountains of Spain or the pampas of South America, the average distance is not against us, and the natural attractions are greatest to our cheaper food and fuel.

Wood—Here, of course, there can be no question of our advantages. From the lading of a ship to the making of a cradle, we have the material at our doors, while England has to obtain her chief supply from the heart of Europe or this side the rapids of St. Lawrence.

Indeed, in the enumeration of the entire list of the heavy and bulky raw material which a manufacturing people require, we can think of scarcely one in which we have not, or cannot easily have a most decided advantage over England and every other country where are equal facilities of communication and intercourse, and where the character of the people, the laws, and the climate are equally favorable to manufacturing pursuits.

BISHOP Onderdonk's Case has been brought before the New York Episcopal Convention, and the following resolution presented on Wednesday by Rev. Dr. Sherwood:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York be requested to present forthwith an address to the House of Bishops, asking them to terminate at once the sentence of suspension inflicted by them, upon Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk; or, if unprepared to do this, and thinking the honor and purity of the Church not yet sufficiently vindicated, to request them to specify on what terms, or at what time, said sentence of suspension shall cease.

☞ The truly brave are always merciful and none but braggarts and brutes contend for flogging in the navy. John Paul Jones, Commodore Hull, Commodore Truxton, Commodore Rodgers, Commodore Charles Stewart, Lord Nelson, and Lord Collingwood, were all as brave men as the world ever witnessed, and all bore testimony to the inutility of flogging in the navy.

☞ A Hoosier editor gives a very good reason for want of editorial matter thus:—"A little 'circumstance' in our domestic affairs, which is not likely to occur oftener than once in a year or two, must apologize for any deficiency in the editorial department."

☞ "I shall soon die, Cuffy—I must soon set out upon a long journey."

"Berry well," replied Cuffy, "I guess hab good going, bekase it's all the way down hill

ONE MONTH LATER.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 6—A. M.

The steamship Falcon, at this port from Chagres in 2 days and 18 hours, brings $70,000 in gold dust, a large mail, and 49 passengers (our other dispatch said 59) for New York. The Steamship California was to have sailed from Panama for San Francisco on the 27th ult. the Senator on the 1st, the Union on the 8th, and the Panama on the 13th.

The health of the Isthmus was good, and the roads were more easy for traveling, they having been greatly improved.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 1st September. Gen. Persifer F. Smith had gone on an expedition to the mountains—Col. Fremont was at Monterey.

The Milnor, From New York arrived at San Francisco in 120 days.

The Vice-Consulate at the Sandwich Islands died at San Francisco on the 16th August.

Lieut. Beall, bearer of dispatches from New York, arrived at San Francisco and proceeded to Gen. Smith's headquarters

Thomas Butler King was lying dangerously ill of bilious fever, and his recovery was considered very doubtful.

The Convention for forming a State Constitution meet at Monterey on the 31st of August. It was said to have been composed of men of intelligence and integrity.

The Flag Ship Ohio, Commodore Jones, the Warren, Commodore Long, and the Frigate Savanah, Capt. Voorhies, were at San Francisco. The Savanah is to relieve the Ohio, to sail for Boston on the 11th of September, via. Valparaiso. Commodore Jones continues in command of the Pacific squadron.

The Steamship Empire City left Chagres on the 28th ult for New York. The steamer Panama brought $200,000 in gold dust and 159 passengers. She arrived at Panama on the 23d inst.

Gen Riley was at Monterey at the last accounts, and his health improving.

A San Francisco letter says that a constitution will be formed and members elected to the Legislature by the 1st of November.

Gen. Scott in Binghamton.

On Wednesday evening last, Gen. Scott accompanied by the Russian Eastern traveller, John L. Stephens, Senor Rivas, Minister from New Grenada, and suite, Hon S. B. Ludlow, Esq., President of the Panama Rail Road, with a corps of engineers, Chas King Esq., H. C. Seymour, Esq., whig candidate for State engineer, and a party of ladies, arrived in our village by the eastern cars and took lodgings at the Phœnix. A telegraphic dispatch had announced the expected arrival of the distinguished military chief, and he was received by our citizens, one and all, with that spontaneous acclaim so eminently due to the brilliant services he has rendered his country. He was welcomed at the depot by a large concourse of people and escorted to his lodgings, amid the singing of bells, firing of cannon, bonfires and hurras. On reaching the Hotel, he responded in a neat and appropriate speech, and after tea spent the evening in receiving calls and shaking hands with our citizens who called upon him in great numbers. Again the following morning was occupied in receiving calls and exchanging salutations until about ten o'clock, when a special train carried him and his party, with a numerous party of citizens of the village, to view the Starrucca Viaduct and Cascade Bridge, near Lanesboro'. The interviews during the morning between the General and Capt De Forest, an Octogenarian soldier of the Revolution, and Maj Mills, who fought and bled with him at Chippewa and Landy's Lane, were extremely interesting and affecting, and moistened other eyes than those of the war worn veterans. The trip to the Rail Road works was a gratifying one, and the whole party returned to dinner and proceeded westerly at evening to visit Owego and Elmira. Mr Stephens, as great a lion in letters as Gen. Scott is in arms, with Senor Rivas and party returned the same evening which they spent socially here, and left for the east the next morning, and the General and the residue of the party, after proceeding westward as far as Elmira, returned and spent Friday evening here and left for the city on Saturday morning. The visit of Gen. Scott and his distinguished companions was gratifying in the highest degree to our citizens, and it was especially interesting and beautiful in this age of strife and turmoil and controversy, to see a whole people, without regard to age or sex, unite in paying their respects to the most distinguished of American war worn Chiefs.—*Binghamton Democrat.*

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.

We are in the receipt of advices from Havana, to the 27th ult. We learn that the reception of the news of the difficulties existing between our Government and the French Minister, had created quite a sensation in Havana. The most extravagant rumors and speculation were detailed in all the public places.

The United States sloop-of-war, Germantown, arrived at Havana on the 10th ult.

The Spanish squadron sailed from Havana, about the middle of last month, to protect the Southern coast of Cuba.

The standing army in Cuba is to be increased. Six thousand troops are daily expected to arrive from Spain.

The Round Islanders.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.

The men lately assembled at Round Island, on a secret expedition, are disappearing—the purposes for which they had met, having either been defeated or postponed.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.—Miss Francis F. Clark of Stonington, has recovered of Capt. Otis Pendleton, Master of a whale ship, $1500 for breach of promise of marriage. The Captain went to sea deeply in love, and wrote home warm letters of love to the lady on the voyage, but for some reason not stated, he cooled off before his return, when he refused to fulfill his contract. The damages were set at $5000; the Jury gave $2000, which the Judge thought too high, when they gave a verdict of $1500, which he ordered to be recorded.

☞ A paper in Canada that publishes births, heads them "New Arrivals."

SEVEN DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada.

The Steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the 3d inst with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult. and London to the 21st.

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

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

In Breadstuffs great firmness is exhibited, and higher prices have been paid.

A moderate amount of business is reported in cured Provisions, at steady prices.

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

The metal trade is in a healthy state, and a fair business is done at fair prices.

The weather in England during the past week has been variable. In many parts of the country, a great deal of rain has fallen, but generally not to such an extent as to interfere with harvest operations. The last two or three days have been dryer, and considerably colder, whilst the northern part of Scotland, has been everything that could be desired. Upon the whole, the interesting labors of the harvest have proceeded satisfactorily, and are now being brought to a close

It will be seen that the late downward tendency of the commercial market has been checked, and a slight advance in prices has taken place above the range of last week.

The unfavorable reports of the progress of the potato disease, has been the chief cause of this reaction. Indian corn being 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 leisure; and it will then be seen whether the late improvement will be maintained. Every thing depends upon the extent of the injury which may eventually happen to the stock of potatoes.

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

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 persons have been swept away.

The cholera appears to have permanently diminished in Paris.

IRELAND.—The potato disease is, beyond all doubt, extending into several districts in Ireland, and the low price of potatoes in the country is attributable in some degree to the alarm of the farmers, who are anxious to dispose of their crops; but the disease is very partial, and some kinds of potatoes are not at all affected—it is only in a very slight degree in some parts of the county of Clare. For instance, at Milton and Mulberry the blight has not appeared.

The political news present no new feature, and the English journalists lament the want of anything upon which they can write.

The cholera is committing serious ravages at Trieste.

Military operations, with the exception of the siege of Comorn, now regularly established, have ceased throughout all Europe

Comorn still holds out; and it is said that the besieged can defy the besiegers one year.

The influence of Russia and Austria is being exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian Chiefs who have taken refuge in Turkey, but letters from Constantinople, to the 5th, state that this has been positively refused by the Porte.

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 Italian question.

News was daily expected from Morocco, where the Spanish and French Generals seemed likely to procure something more than a mere demonstration. The Moors were expected to make an attack on Massila, having already cut off the supplies.

The newly appointed members were assembling at Madrid, but no notice seems to be taken of the events going on relative to Cuba.

FRANCE.—A good deal of attention is directed to the metropolitan Council of the Clergy, which has commenced its sitting at Paris. Almost all the bishops and distinguished clergy of France are assembling at the Council.

Fresh protective duties have been imposed on the importation of foreign oil seeds, with a view to protect the culture of oil seeds in Algeria.

Romaine Desarts succeeds M. Le Predour in the command of the French naval forces in Laplatte.

The *Moniteur* contains an order from M. Derengen, President of High Court of Justice, fixing the 10th of October for the opening of the trial at Versailles of the persons implicated in the conspiracy of June 13th, 1849; and also of such as are accused of being connected with the affair of May 15, 1848, but who had not made their appearance at the High Court of Justice at Bourges.

It appeared to be suddenly decided that in a short space of time a reduction will be effected in the French army.

GERMANY.—The papers received this morning announce the unexpected resignation of the Ministry, ensnsnsn, 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 transpired.

TURKEY.—Honor to the Sultan! Honor to the Turkish Ministry! They have nobly done their duty, and have refused to become paudorers to the vindictive bloodthirsting of Francis Joseph, and Nicholas. The Russian Ambassadors at the Porte