Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 23.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Subject to decision of the Democratic General Convention.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING

OF ALABAMA;

Subject to the same decision.

☞ We publish to-day another admirable article from our correspondent "Publicola," in regard to the Allegheny Valley Railroad. This subject is now engaging the earnest attention of a large portion of our citizens, and we are happy to say that it is received with favor by the public generally. That a Railroad will be constructed up the Valley of the Allegheny we sincerely believe, and that it will be a paying, profitable road, we also believe.

Another esteemed correspondent has furnished us with a communication, prefacing an interesting article from the Louisville *Courier*, in relation to the Pittsburgh and Rochester Railroad, which we shall make room for in a day or two.

Vote for Governor and Canal Commissioner.

We re-publish to-day our table giving the official vote for Governor and Canal Commissioner, with the majorities, so far as ascertained. Taking the returns already received, and estimating the vote of the counties not heard from, we think BIGLER's majority will be about 8,000. The majority for CLOVER will probably reach 10,000, which may be reckoned the actual Democratic majority in the State at present. When we take into consideration the fact that the Free Soilers, Abolitionists, Natives, and other factions and fanatics, voted for Gov. JOHNSTON, the victory of the Democracy is brilliant and overwhelming.

JOHNSTON openly courted the above factions, and BIGLER just as openly repudiated them. The result shows that the Democracy have a clear, undoubted, reliable majority of from 8 to 10,000 in Pennsylvania, even after allowing the Whige the benefit of all the factions and *isms*.

THE VOTE FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

We publish to-day the official vote for Supreme Judges, so far as received. These returns render it certain that Messrs. GIBSON, BLACK, LOWRIE, LEWIS and COULTER, will compose the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania. In the counties heard from, Judge LOWRIE is the highest man on the ticket, having received 170 more votes than Judge BLACK; 1,242 more than Judge LEWIS; 1,120 more than Judge GIBSON; and 8,651 more than Judge CAMPBELL. Judge COULTER is the highest, and Mr. JESSUP the lowest on the Whig ticket. COULTER's majority over CAMPBELL, in the counties heard from, appears to be 5,522. The other counties to be heard from will of course greatly reduce this majority.

The Financial Contraction.

Freeman Hunt, in his last Merchants' Magazine, has a sensible and able article on the Banks and the financial contraction, which should have the effect of removing misapprehensions, or at least of attributing the pressure to the right cause. We quote from the article as follows:

"That the gold produced from our soil should go abroad freely, especially at a season of limited movement in our other products, was natural enough. This must continue to be so. Being the most compact and the most promptly available of all our exportable values, we shall of course send abroad all that we do not absolutely need at home.

Its export, under such circumstance, is no more an evidence of indebtness than the export of cotton. The immediately important question for the banks is *not*, is specie going abroad? is it passing through New York to its natural destination, the great specie reservoirs of Europe? but simple, is their own stock sufficient? and, is it declining? The *general* question which should govern the movements of the banks, is this, is the "balance of trade" against us? is the country running in debt? Now, to this question the answer given by the Custom-house tables is, on the whole, satisfactory.

Our exports of merchandise and produce this year have been rather greater than the last, and will fully meet the *average* amount of imports. But suppose our imports should be one-third greater than usual, say fifty millions, and should reach an aggregate of two hundred millions? we have already exported up to the first of August, twenty-six millions of coin, which is at a rate that would fully meet an excess of imports so extraordinary. At one time, such an excess of imports seemed likely to occur—but the amount having fallen off for June and July; over three millions, as compared with the same months last year, the indications now are, that the remainder of the year will be proportionably lighter than the earlier part.

On the other hand, our cotton and grain crops, though low in price are large in amount, and all accounts promise a larger yield from California than we have ever had before.

From this general glance at our condition, we believe that the country is strong; that there was no adequate cause for the recent violent and oppressive contraction; and that all its useful ends might have been attained, without its damage by a firm, considerate steady course, of just so much limitation of loans as would have enabled the banks to accumulate a better stock of coin. So much was justifiable; all beyond was wrong. The community, in their intercourse with the banks, have a right to look for a course of consistent action. There is an implied contract to that effect. Recklessly to ignore the obligation, and to visit on their customers the results of their own improvidence, will be sure to meet with rebuke, if it escapes punishment.

Jenny Lind and the Stage.

—In contradiction of a report that Jenny Lind contemplated returning to the stage in opera, the New York *Evening Post* publishes the following extract from a letter from Miss Lind herself, dated at Niagara Falls, on the 3d instant:

"I have not the most remote idea of ever again returning to the stage; and although I usually treat with perfect indifference the reports and sayings of writers in newspapers, or otherwise, yet I should feel really thankful to you to state that no inducement whatever can tend to make me change my mind in reference to the resolution I have adopted to quit the stage."

The Canada Trade.

—We are informed that one commission house in Milk street, sold domestic woolen goods last month to the Canada trade, to the amount of fifty-two thousand dollars.

The sales of upwards of forty thousand dollars, of these domestic manufactures, were made to parties of the first mercantile standing, who had never before visited the Boston market. This statement is from but one of our business firms. We have no doubt that there are other commission houses in our city whose books for last month would exhibit a much larger aggregate of sale to new customers in Canada, than the one above given.—*Boston Courier, of Saturday.*

Death of Judge Goodrich.

—Hon. John S. Goodrich died at the Exchange Hotel, in Detroit, on Wednesday evening, the 15th. He was elected in April last to the office of President Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan, by virtue of which he would have assumed a seat upon the Supreme Bench, on the first day of January, 1852.

☞ Mr. John M'Cormick, the man who walks with his head downwards, is now in Indianapolis, Ia., astonishing the natives.

Five miles of cloth are manufactured daily in the Amoskeag mills at Manchester.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MORNING POST.]

SAN FRANCISCO,
September 15th, 1851.

Dear Sir:—I have just returned from a pleasure excursion to Sacramento. I left this city a week ago, and returned night before last. On arriving in Sacramento, I put up at the Mansfield Exchange, kept by Doct. Bruker, of Mansfield, Ohio. The Doctor is a very clever man, and keeps an excellent house. After supper, I repaired to the Police Station, where I found Lieut. Deal and John McClory, of Pittsburgh, and Capt. Joseph W. Taylor, of Hollidaysburgh, all of whom belong to the Department. The Police of Sacramento are a very intelligent and gentlemanly body of men, and being an old officer myself, I was treated with the utmost kindness,—so much that *they kept me in the Station House all night.* This I would not mention, only I understand that Patterson wrote home to his brother "Bob," that I was up there on a *bust*, and got "caged;" and from my knowledge of my friend Bob, he would think such a *joke* too good to be kept. I shall pay A. D. off the first opportunity. I owe him just "*one.*" Accompanied by Lieut. Deal, I crossed the Sacramento to visit my friends, Capts. Grant and Marshall, who are engaged in building the Camanche, a Pittsburgh steamboat. There was also another Pittsburgher here, named Calhoun. Of course all hands knocked off; and for a time we had a jolly time of it. The C. is to be launched this day; and I was extremely sorry that I could not comply with the urgent solicitation of Capts. Grant and Marshall to remain and see her "slide." I certainly would have sent up three of the *tallest* cheers that ever were heard about these diggins, but business, "confern it," (as will Black says,) forced me to leave.

After a careful examination of the Camanche, I came to the conclusion that when finished and under way, she will "run like a scared dog;" and with such gentlemanly and experienced officers, she cannot fail to make a "pile." They intend to run her up to "Red Bluffs," some distances above "the head of navigation." Before leaving Sacramento, I also visited Capt. Frisbey's boat, and examined her. She is a beautiful craft, and will no doubt meet the expectations of her friends. Capt. F. thinks he will have her finished in one month. The Captain treated us with much kindness and courtesy; and for a time we enjoyed ourselves very pleasantly. His cognac and principees are not to be sneezed at.

Next day a horse and buggy were bought for the occasion, and in one hour we found ourselves enjoying the hospitalities of our friend A. D. Patterson, Esq., at the Ten Mile House,—or, as he has named it, the "American Fork House." The house is such an one as would do credit to any of those in the Atlantic States: it is very large and roomy, with extensive stabling attached for the accommodation of the numerous teamsters who patronize it. The location is on the bank of the American, and is decidedly one of the most beautiful I have seen in the country.—Patterson's accommodations are of the best kind; and his table is unsurpassed by any in the State, not excepting the first class hotels of this city. One thing, however, I missed. It was his wife and children, without the presence of whom no man can well enjoy the beauties or blessings of this splendid country. Patterson has recently been elected Sheriff of Sacramento county, for the fairness of which office I would refer you to the California "fee-bill."

Shortly after dark, our horse and buggy being in readiness, we soon again found ourselves in Sacramento city. When I last visited this section of country, in 1849, there was not a house on the road, save two or three old adobes, while now there is a large number of splendid buildings and ranches along the entire distance: in fact, the whole country is settled; and the greater portion of it under a high state of cultivation. While at Patterson's, I saw a Pitzsburgher returning from the mines, but having forgotten his name, and being too modest to ask him, I had to come away in ignorance of it.

While in Sacramento, I had the pleasure of meeting Peter Ward, John and William Johnson, Walter Williams, Young Gracy, Elsessor, Charley Coleman, and others. J. B. Mitchell has been elected a Justice of the Peace. Riddle is running a flat or scow on the upper Sacramento, and doing well. Colville is mixing up mint juleps at the Oriental. William Hutchinson, and others, have just established an opposition Steam Ferry at Sacramento. Doct. Galbreath and Thos. Beal were down from Dry Creek, purchasing provisions—all well. . . also heard from Alex. Beal. He is with the Doctor. Hughes and A. Goswin are on the *Macoome*, and doing well. Ed. Coles, Kinkaid and Burnside, are at Parks Bar. M'Kibben, Graham, Dunn, Fulton, and a host of others are at Downeyville. M'Clurg is in the Northern mines, and well. E. C. Gilchrist arrived just in time to shake hands with me; as the boat was pushing off from the wharf at Sacramento.

I called several times to see our old friend, Col. Bigler, but up to my departure he had not arrived in Sacramento.

At the last accounts he was sick, but expected to be able to reach Sacramento in a few days. Mrs. Bigler I found in high spirits, and apparently enjoying good health.

I did every thing in my power to get the particulars respecting our missing friend, Semple. From what we can learn he was taking a pack train over the Trinity mountains and had in his company a man named Hodges and another named Scott. Hodges, I believe, is from Kentucky. These men were with him at last accounts. They returned, it appears, and reported Semple killed by the Indians. Hodges was afterwards arrested by Lieut. Deal, of the Sacramento Police, on a charge of the robbery of $17,000 and watch, &c. He was tried, and through some technicality of the law was discharged. Deal, however held on to him; in order to ascertain something further respecting Semple. When he was last seen with Hodges and Scott, he was known to have had 6000 dollars in his possession. It is further rumored, that he has left effects to the amount of $15,000. J. B. Mitchell, I understand, is investigating the matter. I visited Hodges who is now confined in irons on board the Prison Brig, at Sacramento. He is an ill-looking devil; and just such a man as would be guilty of the crime of murder. This being an important matter, I very much regret that I have neither the time nor money to ferret out the perpetrators of this villainous affair. I feel perfectly satisfied that I could do it. Of this more anon. Lieut. James M'Clane and Jonathan Warden are blacksmithing in *Sonora*. Mc. is now in this city on a visit. You will recollect that he was accidentally shot in the arm some time since. His arm is now nearly well. According to public rumor Mc. has been *dead* several times. Thos M'Masters, Billy Mackey and Andy Sweeny, (formerly of the "Post") are at *Augua Frio*—well and doing well. Zeb Curry is in the "Republican office in Stockton.—Will Black is at Washington Ranch. Charley Wilkins has been elected county judge of Sonoma County. Dick Butler is now in this city on a visit. M'Kibben is elected to the Senate from *Yuba* county. I was up for a nomination myself but two days before the nominations were made the Whig board of supervisors split up the *two* districts into six, consequently I backed down. Thos Rodgers (of Beaver) was here a day or two since but has returned to Sacramento.

In this city we have Brown Irvin, P. Kane, Ed Smith, (of the O*ree* gan) Barkly, Scully, Brickle, Cremien, Bears, Dick Robinson, Moody, S. Herring, (running on a Stockton Steamer) D. Kee, M'Cabes, R. Robert, Robinson, W. Pollerton, and Wainright (County Clerk elect) James Gracey is on the Steamer American Eagle. Last night I took supper at the Pittsburgh ranch (in Union Place,)—the company consisted of Brown Irvin, Dick Butler, Lieut. M'Clane, Pat. Kane, Ed Smith, Davy M'Kee, and W. C. Meredith. It was a party "as was a party." Brown Irvin cooked the supper, while the balance of the party smoked regallas and *smiled*. J. M. Meredith has just arrived from the mines, and takes the steamer this day for *home*. I have now mentioned all the Pittsburghers I can think of. . . In a few days I will visit *Sonoma*. After returning, I will visit the Southern mines, and give you some items from the diggins. It will endeavor to get you a vegetable story from *Sonoma*. You know that we are some on vegetables, and cant be beat.

You will find by the accompanying papers, that we have not yet received full returns of our election. I feel well satisfied that the whole Democratic State ticket is elected; and that the Democrats have two to one in the Legislature. The race for Governor is very close.

Dueling has became quite fashionable of late. The first was Kemble of the Alta and George M'Dougle brother to the Governor. The Alta has unnecessarily abused the Governor. The parties met twice. On the second meeting they were arrested by the authorities. The difficulty has since been amicably arranged.

The second was between Russell, of the Picayune, and Capt. J. L. Folsom. The Picayune stated that Folsom had tried to bribe the Whig convention to nominate a Mr Gillman for Judge. The amount offered was said to have been $6000. Two rounds were fired—nobody killed—and the difficulty amicably arranged. No. 3 was Wethered vs. Shaffer. This was about some old grudge. One round was fired, and nobody was again killed, &c. No. 4 was William H. Graham (not our William) and George Frank Lemon.—The origin of this difficulty was jealousy. Graham some time ago posted Lemon as a liar, scoundrel and paltroon: next day they met in the Plaza, and with their revolvers popped away at each other several times. Graham in stepping back fell, when Lemon advanced, and while G. was down shot him in the mouth from which wound G. has but recently recovered. On Saturday they went up to the Port of entry (Benicia) where they had another turn,—distance about ten paces. On the 7th round Graham shot Lemon in the shoulder. I suppose Graham will remain quiet until he recoverers when the affair will again be brought upon the carpet.

The lady in question is a perfect beauty, and it is a great pity that some person could not be killed on her account,—dueling, too, is such an *honorable* business.

The Vigilance Committee are still in existence, but I think growing weaker every day. They recently made a terrible fuss, because the Governor pardoned Charles Duane, alias Dutch Charley. Charley was tried for Assault and Battery with intent to murder. The Jury were overawed by the Vigilance Committee, and brought in a verdict of *guilty*; and Duane was sentenced to one year in prison, and was pardoned by the Governor. I heard *every word* of the testimony—not one particle of which went to prove Duane guilty; and the Governor did exactly right in pardoning him. The committee have ever since been watching an opportunity to take Duane; but they are afraid of his friends blowing their heads off. The press of this city searched the last papers in the hope of finding their murderous course sustained by the press on the Atlantic side; but they were awfully disappointed—only a few of the leading papers having noticed them favorably. I trust that the speech of Attorney Lockwood, in the case of Metcalf vs. Argenti, will find its way into the columns of every liberty-loving paper in America. Lockwood has taken a correct view of the whole matter; and has not only handled the Committee, but also the Press, as they should be handled. Rest assured that there is no necessity for mob law in this city; and had I pulled upon the rope, or in any manner participated in the hanging of Jenkins, Stewart, Whitaker and McKenzie, I would have been guilty of murder. Instead of these executions having benefitted this city, they have injured it. The citizen who places his liberty, his life and property, in the hands of a committee, composed of aristocratic merchants and land-sharks, and a corrupt press, is not fit to live in any republican country.

My time having run out, I must bring my letter to a close. By the way, are your readers aware that transient papers cost 10 cents—and a bill of postage for transient papers amounted to $5 50.

I will send you some papers. I will also send some to Col. Foster. The miners are returning home like swarms of locusts. Scarcely a boat comes down from Sacramento but what has from 50 to 100 passengers. One hundred passengers among them are to be found the hardest looking customers that have ever traveled through any country. I hope they have all got their "pills." For the present, *Adios*,

AMIGO.

For the Morning Post.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad.

NUMBER TWO.

In a former communication, I aimed to point out some of the advantages of this road to the Allegheny and Clarion region, and to indicate the character and vast amount of the business that region would afford to the road, when built.

In the next place, what is the interest of Pittsburgh in this enterprise? And what will she do to promote it?

Manufactures and commerce are her sources of wealth. And outlets and unlimited markets for her fabrics, and cheap and speedy channels for her trade, are all that is essential to her rapid growth in population, and in solid and long continued prosperity. She needs not only the natural and artificial channels now enjoyed; and railroads running *through* her borders to distant points; but she needs railroads, like Cincinnati and Boston, *terminating at her own doors*; pouring their freights and travel into her workshops, warehouses and hotels; and carrying her manufactured articles to markets equal to all her power to supply.

Such are the wants of Pittsburgh. And it is believed that no enterprise could be devised, better adapted to her wants; or that would add as much to her growth and wealth, as this Allegheny Valley Railroad, extending to Rochester.

By this road, Western and Northern New York, Northern New England, the Shores of the Ontario and St. Lawrence, and the Canadas, become markets for her fabrics, if she can compete with rivals in those markets. And in many things she can.

But if the opening of this road will fill up this Allegheny and Clarion region with a population equal to its capacities, Pittsburgh will here have a new and vast market almost at her own doors. And it will employ thousands of Pittsburgh artizans for years to supply this *home* market, as it may be called, with her numerous facilities. And the iron and lumber of this region will be found in far greater abundance than at present, into her workshops and factories, to be wrought into innumerable fabrics for the supply of her wide and increasing markets.

The cities of Boston and New York construct railroads of great extent and cost, to reach regions and trades of less extent, and far less value, than this Allegheny and Clarion region would afford to Pittsburgh. And yet those roads prove profitable investments. They create, in a great measure, their own business and profits, by rendering the regions through which they run, more populous, productive and wealthy. Such is the effect of all valuable public improvements. And such in an unequalled degree would be the effect of this Allegheny Valley Railroad.

But the road proposed will benefit the mercantile interest of Pittsburgh as much as her manufactures. The trade of the Allegheny valley is already valuable, though depending on the river alone. How much more valuable will it be, when this whole region, larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut together, shall be filled with an active and thriving population, within a few hours travel of our city; and accessible at all seasons of the year. And, what limits shall be assigned to the increase of Pittsburgh trade, when an active commerce shall have been opened by this road, between the Southwest and Northeast; and Pittsburgh, situated at the Southwestern terminus of this road, shall have become the place of trans-shipment and exchange in this commerce?

Pittsburgh will soon be connected with Cincinnati and other cities to the South-west, by railroads as well as by rivers; and this valley road, being as direct, and speedy, and pleasant as any other route, will doubtless secure a large share of the travel and trade between the North-eastern States and Canadas, and the Southwestern States.

Thus connected with the Southwest, and all its growing cities and States, on one side, and with Rochester, Albany, New York, Montreal, and Boston, on the other side, the commercial relations of Pittsburgh will be vastly increased; and wherever in all these cities and regions, her manufactured articles can compete with rivals; markets will be secured, easily accessible, and of boundless extent.

Complete this proposed Railroad, and a new era will commence in the history and prosperity of our city. Its real estate, would be enhanced in value to an extent exceeding the whole cost of the Road. Its commerce, and the stimulus and rewards of its manufacturing industry, would be doubled.

A gentleman of our city, well informed in such matters, in speaking of the trade of the Allegheny river for the year 1847, says "I would "estimate that about one hundred million feet of "lumber has this year descended the Allegheny "river; and about one hundred million shingles. "Probably about one-tenth of this amount was "sold in the Pittsburgh market; the remainder "descended the Ohio river."

Seventy-five million feet of lumber and about seventy-five million shingles, then, went in that year, from this Allegheny valley to Cincinnati, and the Southwest, on the uncertain river floods alone. Cincinnati and the Southwestern towns have an interest in this road. This lumber must generally be paid for in cash; as they have no avenue of trade with the Allegheny valley.—Open this railroad from Pittsburgh to Rochester, and Cincinnati can send her merchandize, and the whole south-western country its cotton, sugar, molasses, tobacco, hemp, &c., not only to this lumber region, but to western and northern New York and the Canadas, and thus open a new and vast trade and exchange of commodities, equally beneficial to all parties concerned.—Pittsburgh being one of those parties.

Cincinnati, the most public spirited and enterprising of Western communities, cannot fail to see her interest in this matter: and will doubtless give aid, if needed in building this road; and her trade will be added to its numerous sources of revenue.

This great and long neglected region of northwestern Pennsylvania is destined in a few years, to be traversed by two great railroads: to wit. this Allegheny valley, or Pittsburgh and Rochester road, and the Sunbury and Erie road. These roads instead of being rivals will be aids to each other. Each will be a "feeder" to the other:—and each will help to people and encircle the region from which a large share of the profits of both will be derived.

Such, then, are some of the great interests this road would serve, and such some of its sources of revenue, south of the line of New York. And do they not justify the remark at our commencement, that no railroad yet proposed would prove more immediately and permanently profitable.

PUBLICOLA.

The Prospect Brightening.

The Merchants Magazine for October concludes its view of commercial and monetary affairs for the month with this encouraging language:—

"The cotton crop for the year 1851–52 will not be shipped freely before the first of November; after that date, unless some extraordinary circumstances should prevent, it will go forward rapidly, and furnish an abundant supply of foreign exchange, thus preventing further shipments of specie. The pressure through which we are now passing exhibits, in a striking light, the necessity of confidence, to commercial prosperity. There is nothing ominous in the position of any branch of trade or commerce among us; in fact, the prospect for all is more flattering, except for the difficulty in question, than for some time past. The manufacturers of cotton, whose profits have been cut off by the high price of this staple, and the impossibility of pushing up the price of cotton fabrics to correspond with the increased cost of production, have now just begun to experience the benefit of a reduction in the value of the raw material; while to the planters, the increased quantity of the crop will compensate for the falling off in price. The woollen manufacturer, who last year paid the speculator a large price for the raw material, will purchase his stock at a lower rate, while the wool grower will realize a better return. Even in the matter of specie, the outgoes of which have created such distrust, it can easily be shown that we have now in the country many millions more of coin than at the corresponding period last year. Confidence revives, there is nothing to check our returning prosperity.—Some failures there will be, but in all cases they will be found to result from previous losses; the effects of old causes, now first developed. The sound and the prudent will pass the trial unscathed, and stand more firmly than ever."

Capt. Robert Ellis.

Manly Candor.—The N. O. Delta, in noticing the fact that this gallant young officer, a native of Washington, who distinguished himself and was wounded in the Cuba expedition, had been liberated by Concha, and has returned home, speaks of the estimation in which he was held in New Orleans for his manly qualities, and adds:

"His adventures and final capture are related by him, in the most graphic and faithful narrative yet published, of this expedition, which was transmitted to Mr. L. J. Sigur, of this city, and published in the Delta some days ago. He has since been released by the Captain General under circumstances highly creditable to that officer and most honorable to Captain Ellis. This privilege was accorded to him as a tribute to his manly bearing and heroism. Nor did he seek to commend himself to mercy and to favor by calumniating the dead, or by trying to throw upon others the blame and responsibility for his own acts. He told the Captain General the plain and truthfully that he came to the island under the conviction that the people desired to change their institutions—that he was willing to die for such a cause—and that he had done his duty, and no pity or mercy to ask. The Captain General having by that time had before him a narrative of the expedition, asked permission to read it. Captain Ellis consented, and accordingly gave it to the Captain General, who, after carefully reading it, returned the manuscript, remarking that it was a very bold act to write such a document in Cuba. 'I know it,' replied Ellis, 'but it is the truth, and I shall not publish it until my return to the United States.' Struck with his courage, the Captain General yielded to the urgent solicitations of many persons in Havana, and granted Captain Ellis his release. He accordingly departed for the United States in the Empire city.

We have these facts from a gentleman who came over in the Georgia.

The Wife of Kossuth.

The New York Express, in an article on the expected arrival of Kossuth, relates the following incident, illustrative of the devotion of his wife to her husband, after being exiled to Turkey:—

With him comes his heroic wife, who, after his exile commenced in Turkey, with incredible sacrifices and devoted disregard to a thousand dangers, traversed hostile territories, submitted to deprivations and underwent sufferings of every kind, joined him at his retreat by the foot of Mount Olympus. It was under the protection of a passport from the British consul general, at Belgrade, that as British subjects, under assumed names, she and her companions were enabled to accomplish this great adventure, and when, on the twenty-eighth day, a courier was sent in advance of them to apprize Kossuth of their approach to Shumla, (he was ill; and on account of the many plans of the Austrians to assassinate him, the Sultan's authorities would not allow him to leave Shumla and go to meet his wife,) the news of her deliverance and her approach occasioned the liveliest satisfaction to all the refugees; and the Hungarians and Poles went as far as the gates of the city to meet this heroic martyr to the cause of Hungary. It was night when the carriage neared the city; and as it entered the gates, she found the streets lighted with hundreds of lights, green, white and red, the colors of the Hungarian flag, and was welcomed with the most friendly shouts from the whole body of the refugees. And the account from which we have quoted, goes on to say:

"When Madame Kossuth descended from her carriage, she found herself in the presence of her husband, who had risen from his bed of illness to receive the poor 'Maria P——a,' of the plains of Hungary. In place of receiving her in his arms, M. Kossuth, overcome by feelings of admiration for the sufferings which his wife had undergone, and by gratitude for her devotion to the cause of her country, threw himself at her feet and kissed them. She endeavored to speak Hungarian to him, and console him and tranquility, and offer her husband consolation and tranquility, while her own poor feeble heart was ready to burst with emotion. Her voice failed her, and amid the reiterated shouts of the Hungarians and Poles, this heroic woman was carried to her husband's apartments."

In our rejoicings, therefore, at the liberation and the coming hither of the great patriot, let us not forget the heroic adventures of his noble wife.

Another European Convulsion at Hand.

Mr. Walsh, long a resident of Paris, writes from that city under date of Sept. 16th, to the Journal of Commerce, as follows:

"That great events are just before us, is certain. That crisis of which I have often spoken to you is drawing very near. Between the 16th day of September and the middle or end of next May, the destinies of Europe for probably half a century—which in these days is a very long time—will be decided. A fierce struggle—it may be a most desperate and bloody struggle—between liberty, civil and religious on the one hand, and hoary despotism in politics and religion on the other. What will be the issue, God alone knows!

"I find that there is a wonderful *activity* here in the political world. The foreign ambassadors, especially those of Austria, Prussia and Russia, have frequent conferences, and are constantly sending and receiving despatches. Nor are the Ministers resident of the smaller Powers, such as Sardinia, Naples, Spain, the States of the Church, Belgium and Holland idle. Those of England and the United States are wide awake, and the former has not a little to do to look after the less Continental States and the movements of their rulers."

MARRIED:

On Allegheny county on Tuesday evening, the 21st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Clokey, Mr. JOHN HOLMES, of Temperanceville, to Miss MARGARET ANN LOCKERD.

DIED:

Yesterday morning, in Temperanceville, Mrs. ESTHER ROSS, widow of James Ross, late of this county, in her 53d year.

The funeral will take place from her late residence THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL VOTE AND MAJORITIES.

COUNTIES.	Governor. Bigler.	Johnston.	Gov. Com. Clover.	Stoylon.	Majorities. Dem.	Whig.
Adams	5983	8797	5991	3511		2814
Allegheny	2472	2134	2330	2060	288	
Armstrong	1996	1962	1985	1852	34	
Beaver						
Bradford						
Berks	9486	4721			4765	
Bedford	2212	2239				27
Bucks	5488	5208	5518	5111	215	
Butler						
Blair						
Cambria	1765	1230	1776	1182	535	
Carbon	1374	787	1374	773	587	
Centre						
Chester	6350	6350				1000
Clarion	2668	1351	2569	1323	1307	
Clearfield						
Clinton						
Columbia						
Crawford	3192	2933	3136	2811	259	
Cumberland	3141	2959			182	
Dauphin	2690	3699	2674	3702		1009
Delaware						
Elk	465	154	482	140	311	
Erie	2106	3610	2121	3529		1504
Fayette					553	
Franklin	3236	3782	3236	3782		546
Fulton	840	706	836	706	134	
Greene						
Huntingdon						
Indiana						
Jefferson						
Juniata						
Lancaster	6226	11064				4838
Lawrence	1079	2137	2001	2087		1056
Lebanon	1949	2924				975
Lehigh	3196	2819			377	
Luzerne	4909	3470			1439	
Lycoming	2675	2027			648	
McKean						
Mercer	2760	2673	2779	2653	87	
Mifflin						
Monroe						
Montgomery	5742	4941	5758	4928	801	
Montour						
Northampton						
Northumberl'd	2549	1638	2512	1627	911	
Perry						
Phil. City & Co.	22001	24760				2759
Pike						
Potter						
Schuylkill	4743	4069	4767	3983	674	
Somerset						
Susquehanna						
Sullivan						
Tioga						
Union	1949	2818				869
Venango	556		679		556	
Warren	1242	1137	1241	1136	105	
Washington	3915	4042	3927	3823		127
Wayne						
Westmoreland	5140	3116	5022	3033	2025	
Wyoming						
York						
Totals	144987	144727	143655	143777	136246	

Official Vote for Supreme Bench.

Dems.	Loterie.	Black.	Lewis.	Gibson.	Caml.
Allegheny	6866	6722	6601	6066	5853
Armstrong	2373	2366	2369	2360	2326
Beaver	2034	2021	2024	1950	1954
Berks	9450	9373	9490	9377	9373
Bedford	2214	2226	2212	2211	2212
Bucks	5556	5549	5618	5542	5660
Blair	1719	1719	1715	1709	1712
Cambria	1760	1761	1763	1759	1858
Carbon	1373	1373	1373	1375	1354
Chester	6449	6414	6397	6389	6462
Clarion	2650	2649	2622	2652	2602
Clinton	1161	1163	1149	1152	1137
Columbia	1927	1926	1917	1895	1787
Cumb'l'd	3172	3165	3199	3288	2934
Dauphin	2735	2747	2711	2740	2234
Elk	416	417	417	418	416
Franklin	3224	3254	3183	3217	3194
Fulton	832	837	832	832	832
Huntingdon	2016	2022	2006	2011	1974
Lancaster	6210	6205	5873	5944	5678
Lawrence	1068	1085	1088	1098	1067
Lebanon	1960	1963	1955	1960	1949
Lehigh	3367	3371	3367	3373	3348
Lycoming	2645	2656	2590	2652	2559
Luzerne	4872	4872	4874	4885	4647
Mercer	2792	2763	2764	2770	2757
Mifflin	1700	1700	1646	1658	1587
Montour	1415	1401	1319	1401	1112
Montg'm'ry	5782	5775	5789	5774	5561
North'ton	3894	3890	3896	3894	3842
North'ld	2398	2412	2304	2394	1735
Phila.	21203	21234	21155	21459	17832
Schuylkill	4803	4805	4817	4829	4692
Somerset	1079	1633	1079	1081	1076
Venango	1680	1677	1668	1677	1674
Wash'ton	3998	3970	3970	3954	3914
Warren	1226	1224	1224	1225	1223
West'd	4973	4955	4972	4937	4844
York	5703	5115	5836	5687	5682

Whigs.	Coulter.	Cham.	Comly.	Mer'th.	Jess.
Allegheny	9048	8925	8164	8278	8061
Armstrong	2105	2067	2057	2062	2051
Beaver	1958	1948	1866	1874	1869
Blair	2172	2256	2247	2260	2230
Berks	4678	4578	4669	4816	4658
Bedford	2216	2213	2209	2214	2199
Bucks	5215	5121	5115	5156	5207
Cambria	1167	1207	1205	1190	1177
Carbon	783	781	784	785	781
Chester	6577	6251	6335	6376	6242
Clarion	1343	1321	1320	1318	1307
Clinton	983	991	992	981	983
Columbia	1017	1015	1187	1016	1002
Cumb'd	3166	2970	2938	2927	2841
Dauphin	4083	3665	3684	3656	3611
Elk	132	132	132	132	131
Franklin	3768	3849	3751	3767	3756
Fulton	699	702	703	701	701
Hunt'gdon	2430	2424	2429	2421	2409
Lancaster	11164	10808	11051	11026	10767
Lawrence	2145	2009	2007	2009	2009
Lebanon	2880	2870	2874	2876	2870
Lehigh	2928	2918	2916	2928	2914
Luzerne	3437	3306	3319	3305	3298
Lycoming	2060	1966	2001	1973	1953
Mercer	2633	2558	2491	2506	2504
Montgom'y	4845	4771	4757	4791	4765
Mifflin	1431	1401	1350	1338	1381
Montour	871	823	1166	823	813
North'ld	2162	1600	1805	1625	1570
North'ton	5395	2369	2983	2384	2366
Phila.	26145	25978	26279	25888	
Schuylkill	4074	3996	3990	3988	3973
Somerset	2660	2643	2661	2255	2643
Venango	1011	1000	996	998	988
Wash'ton	8682	8310	8707	8711	8776
Warren	1076	1076	1074	1077	1074
West'd	3315	3050	3006	3039	3031
York	4753	4686	4689	4725	4633
Totals	141768	136585	136244	136018	134999

Scientific Works.

DICTIONARY OF MACHINES, Mechanics' Engine Work and Engineering. Comprising drawings and descriptions of every important machine in practical use in the United States, Great Britain, &c., including complete treatises on Mechanics, Machinery, and Engine Work. This work forms two large volumes, containing nearly 2,000 pages, and 6,000 engravings on wood.

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