

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest arrivals from London bring very important news. All Europe appears to be in commotion, and a general war is thought to be almost inevitable.

An insurrection was attempted at Boulogne, France, on the 5th August. Prince Louis Napoleon landed from a steamer, with about 100 men, Generals and Colonels, dressed in uniform. Some of them went to the barracks, and cried "Vive Louis Napoleon," and distributed money amongst the mob. The disturbance was soon quelled, and the principal actors arrested. They have since been conveyed to Paris, where they were undergoing an examination at the last accounts.

We copy the following interesting extracts from the New York papers.

We have received by an extraordinary express the Paris papers of Sunday night, with a letter from our correspondent dated 10 o'clock P. M.

The *Moniteur Parisien* contains the following article:—

"Intelligence from Alexandria received by Government states that the viceroy of Egypt has replied by a refusal to the notifications which Rifant Bey was charged to convey to him. He declared that he would repel force by force, but that he would commit no act of aggression."

This news was brought by the Tartare, which left Alexandria on the 18th of Aug., and arrived at Toulon on the 29th. The arrival of the steamer at Marseilles with the overland mail from India has not yet been announced.

Rifant Bey, it will be remembered, quitted Constantinople on the 7th ult. bearer of the quintuple treaty, and the ultimatum of the five Powers. The Pacha has valiantly taken up the gauntlet, and the war is now the result.

The National publishes a letter from Warsaw, dated the 21st ult., detailing the "plan of campaign of the four Powers for the execution of the treaty of London.—The Powers will begin by blockading Syria, and taking possession of the Gulf of Scanderoon, in order to menace Ibrahim Pacha's flanks and intercept his communication with Syria. Should Mehemet Ali resist these measures, Syria and Candia are to be invaded by English and Austrian troops, whilst a Russian and Ottoman force will march through Asia Minor and seize on St. Jean d'Acre. In the event of the advance of Ibrahim on Constantinople, Mehemet Ali is to be attacked in Egypt by an English army, sent from Bombay and landed at Suez, at the same time that the Russian fleet from Sebastopol will land on the Ibrahim. The Emperor Nicholas, accompanied by the Grand Duke his son, was supposed to have arrived at Kiew were General Paskewitch had established his headquarters. The report of the death of Wm. Witt, who had been appointed the chief of his staff, was confirmed."

**Prospect of War.**—The recent military movements of men and ammunition, although on a small scale, are not devoid of interest at the present critical position of affairs in the East. Two officers and a detachment of gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery have left Gibraltar on very short notice, for particular service in the Mediterranean. On Saturday last Lieutenant Tait, three non-commissioned officers, and fifty gunners and drivers, embarked at head quarters at Woolwich, on board her Majesty's steam-vessel the *Alban*, and sailed within an hour afterwards for Portsmouth, to be transferred to the line-of-battle ship the *Vanguard*, of 80 guns. Captain Sir David Dunn, Knight, K. C. B., who had instructions to sail immediately on their arrival for Gibraltar.

The men were taken by surprise, having only had one day's notice of the intended movements. It is only about three weeks since the *Numa* freight ship sailed from the Royal Arsenal, with a large quantity of military stores and 3,500 barrels of gunpowder from Purfleet on board, and the *Index* hired schooner is at present loading at the Royal Arsenal with stores of similar description, to supply the military stations at Malta and Corfu. Although these movements may appear as straws in comparison with the movements of the British Army, they show how the wind blows.—*London Times*.

## FRANCE.

A rumor is current in Paris that a member of the Cabinet has made 20,000,000 of francs (£800,000) by the panic he has contrived to produce. The pretended investigation of these shameless offences has commenced, but can prove nothing but a farce, as the parties have no doubt taken excellent care to adjust their matters so as to escape legal detection and punishment.

A letter from Toulon, dated the 25th instant, states that, judging from the active preparations which are still making in that arsenal, they anticipate nothing short of war; 800 workmen are, it seems employed on the *Ville de Marseilles* alone, and she is expected to go out of the basin next week. All the fortresses in the neighborhood of Toulon are being repaired and mounted, and the garrison is about to be augmented to its full number. The 6th Light Infantry, at present stationed at Toulon, has been augmented by the arrival of 1200 recruits. By the 6th of September the number of men

composing this regiment will have reached 3600. Vice-Admiral Rosamel had left Toulon for Tunis. The *Euphrates* steamer was to sail on the 26th, with reinforcements for Algiers.

**Louis Philippe and the Ambassadors.**—The following curious statement is published by the "Univers."

"On arrival at St. Cloud, from the *Chateau d'Eu*, the King gave audience to the diplomatic body; the ambassador of Prussia addressed all his Majesty as follows:

"Sire, the King, my master, charges me to express to you the hopes that no change will take place in the amicable relations existing between France and Prussia; he is desirous of preserving the sentiments which animated his predecessor."

Louis Philippe replied: "The King, your master, Monsieur! Ambassador, takes a singular manner of giving me proofs of amity, in signing a treaty which is an outrage on France. He places himself at the direction of a madman like Lord Palmerston, to disturb the peace of the world, and all your censored German journals are striving to represent me as decided to submit to peace, at no matter what price!—Well, Monsieur! Ambassador, I charge you to tell your master, that my sentiments are very strangely misunderstood, and that I will show Europe that I am King of the French."

The ambassador of Austria was presented in his turn, and also underwent the ill-humor of the King, who applied to him, among other words, the following:—

"I thought Europa was too prudent to expose the peace of the world for a mere whim. I find that I was in error. Tell M. de Metternich, Mons. l'Ambassadeur, that I had hitherto considered him the first statesman in Europe, and that he forces me to acknowledge that my opinion was far too flattering. I had reckoned on him to assist me in saving the peace of the world, but now I trust but in the sword of France."

This scene made a deep impression on all present at the audience. M. Rothschild was present in his quality as Austrian Consul.—Uneasy at the King's language, he went to the Queen, expressed to her his astonishment at the King's irritation, and begged her to intervene to bring his Majesty back to more peaceful dispositions.

"When the King," replied the Queen "has a line of conduct firmly fixed, I never seek to divert him from it, and, besides, I share all his sentiments. Europe has paid no attention to all our sacrifices, to all our sufferings for the maintenance of peace, and now she insults us by endeavoring to represent us as decided on peace cost what it may. This will not be the case. Do not reckon me, baron, for intervening with the King."

If we have not reproduced the very words pronounced by the King and Queen, we are positively assured that the above is

We can certify the authenticity of this information. It is important enough to be made known under existing circumstances.

## Political.

### ERIE CONVENTION.

*Overwhelming turnout of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania!!*

The convention of the Democracy at Erie, held on the 10th inst., the anniversary of PERRY'S victory, was a "smasher." It numbered at least TWENTY THOUSAND, and was composed of the "bone and sinew," the true hard-working Democracy of the country. The federalists had a convention at the same time and place, and although they spent thousands of dollars, derived from BRITISH bankers, were nevertheless outnumbered by the unbought Democracy FIVE TO ONE!! Western Pennsylvania is all fire, all animation, all enthusiasm for VAN BUREN and DEMOCRACY!! She will descend upon the BLACK COCKADE party like a cataract of ice-water, and assist in swelling the Democratic majority in Pennsylvania to at least 25,000!! Hon. WILLIAM BEATTY, of Butler, presided—assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The Convention was addressed by Hon. James Buchanan, William F. Packer, Esq., John W. Forsyth, Esq., Col. Barnside, of Centre, S. W. Randall, of Erie, and other distinguished public speakers.

The following resolutions in favor of the re-election of Governor DAVID R. PORTER, were unanimously adopted. They speak a merited encomium upon a worthy and distinguished public officer:

**Resolved**—That we have the most unlimited confidence in the intelligence, patriotism, and firmness of DAVID R. PORTER, from the able and efficient manner in which he has sustained the PUBLIC FAITH, raised the credit of the Commonwealth at home and abroad, we have reason to be proud of him as our chief magistrate.

**Resolved**—That we most heartily approve of his recommendations in favor of Bank reform, as also his energetic measures in favor of completing the unfinished portions of our public works.

**Resolved**—That we HEARTILY RESPOND to the voice of our democratic brethren at Lancaster, in regard to the re-nomination of Gov. Porter, believing as we do that a more fearless and independent Democrat, a purer and better statesman, never wielded the destinies of our beloved Commonwealth. *Magician.*

## INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The following is the fourth section of an act entitled "an act to establish the Treasury Department approved on the 2d of September, 1789, by GEORGE WASHINGTON:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the TREASURER to receive and KEEP the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same, &c. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the comptroller or either of them, the inspection of the money in his hands.

The following is the 30th section of the same act:

"Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act shall be received in gold and silver coin ONLY."

It will thus be seen that the act to establish a Treasury, approved by Martin Van Buren on the 4th of July, 1840, is identical in principle with the act as approved on the 2d of September 1789, by George Washington, that the Independent Treasury system is a return to the good old plan of the framers of the Constitution. That Martin Van Buren, in recommending and approving the system, is only doing just what the Father of his Country did, and that now, in establishing this system we are only changing practices silently introduced by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, and the great patron of Fund Mongering Federalism and Aristocracy, and getting back to original purpose of the Constitution and to the original practice under it.—*Main Age.*

## EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

The Federal Editors keep stereotyped in their papers, in many instances, the ATRACIOUS LIE, that under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, the expenses of Government have increased from \$13,000,000, to 39,000,000. Our Democratic friends should bear in mind, therefore, the following FACTS:

1st. Expenses of Government for the year 1839, instead of 39,000,000 as stated by the opposition, were only 13,320,800 18! This appears from an official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is undoubtedly correct.

2d. Taking into consideration the advancement of the Republic in resources, wealth, population &c. for the last twelve years, the expenses of Government have absolutely been LESS SINCE GEN. JACKSON'S ELECTION, THAT THEY WERE BEFORE! This has been repeatedly shown in Congress by the friends of the Administration; and the Federalists have never been able to disprove it.

3d. The President and the Heads of Departments have no right to use a dollar of the public money until it is first appropriated by Congress, and the Federal party in Extravagance, and the Democratic Party the Party of Economy! This has been shown again and again, by reference to the records of Congress themselves!

4th. In three years of this administration, a retrenchment of 12,000,000! has been made in the public expenditures; and in his last message President Van Buren recommended a further reduction of 5,000,000.

5th. Gen. Jackson, by his veto of the Maysville Road bill saved 100,000,000! of dollars to the people; and by adopting his policy on the subject of Internal Improvement's the present administration has prevented a ruinous tide of public extravagance!

6th. The taxes removed from the people, amounted in 1831 to \$3,728,000; in 1832 to 7,300,000; in 1833 to 19,789,000; 1834 to 24,445,000; in '35 to 26,453,000; in '36 to 34,688,000; making in these years \$117,407,000 of taxes taking off, which added to the taxes saved would be TWO HUNDRED SEVENTEEN MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS saved to the people under Democratic Administrations.

7th. In the last four years the reduction on taxes was larger than the whole receipts under Mr. Adam's administration. *Eastern Argus.*

## A FACT.

A certain whig having boastfully said that we shall have good times as soon as we can get a change in the administration; a laboring man who was standing by said: yes, if you can only elect a President that will pay all the old debts of the people, and relieve them from the consequences of their past extravagance and folly. He then asked the whig what they meant to do if they succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency. O! said he, we mean to make the times better. But what do you mean to do to make them better? Why, we mean to get the General Government to assume the State debts, and to regulate the currency by making a BANK that will have the power when one section of the country consumes more than it produces to enable the people to borrow to meet their pressing wants without the necessity of curtailing their expenses, and thereby producing a stagnation in trade. Then said the laboring man, you whigs must believe that the art of converting debts into currency is the real Philosopher's stone.—*New Era.*

## A. B.

The notorious Doctor Hines, convicted at New Orleans of negro stealing, has been sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, at hard labor.

## MAINE ELECTION.

The result in this State appears to be still in some doubt, notwithstanding the vociferous crowing of the opposition papers on Saturday. The following, from the Bay State Democrat of Saturday afternoon, is the latest we have on the subject:

**MAINE ELECTION.**—The result is still in doubt, and the scattering votes begin to appear more numerous than was expected; there were 14 in Carmel, and 15 in Dresden. There is no choice of a member of Congress in the Oxford District, the democratic vote being about equally divided between Paris and Littlefield. There is no choice in Washington and Hancock District and the same doubt in regard to the Penobscot District.

The Senate is, of course, "whig," as the Cumberland vote decides that matter. The House will depend for its political complexion on the elections next Monday to fill vacancies. Yesterday we stated that if the federal party were to be believed, the feds had carried every thing. The complexion of things is somewhat changed to-day. The federalists are not so sanguine of success, and the facts do not bear them out in their boastings. The following table exhibits the true state of the vote, by counties, so far as we have been able to obtain it, relying in most cases in federal authority.

	1840.	1838.		1840.	1838.
York,	5400	4530	Fairfield,	5577	4580
Cumberland,	6508	6679	Kent,	6516	6412
Kennebec,	3889	7002	Penobscot,	3822	6632
Penobscot, 44 towns,					
incl. majorities	4209	4657		3833	
Waldo,	4893	2194		4990	2333
Piscataquis,	1159	1033		1300	1108
Lincoln,	5176	6322		6049	5833
Oxford, 30 t.	4265	2722		4278	2304
Hancock, 25 t.	2177	2140		2366	2114
Washington, 31 t.	2079	2239		2118	2142
Somerset, 24 t.	2386	3303		2329	3975
Franklin,	2042	1807		2002	1785

Total 44,408 44,679 44,995 44,901

The majority for Kent is now only 271, and the towns to be heard from, including the county of Aroostook, gave a majority of 423 for Fairfield in 1838.

We have recently conversed with intelligent gentlemen from Maine, who assure us that Maine, will give her electoral vote for Martin Van Buren. In November the Democrats will rally to a man; they have resolved to triumph, and they will.

We have given in our table of the Maine election the vote of Piscataquis county as stated in the whig prints, but the *Eastern Argus* gives the returns from all but one town, which add up 1196 for Fairfield, to 1128 for Kent, being a majority of 69 for Fairfield, instead of 69 for Kent.

## THE FEDERAL CONVENTION.

Which came off yesterday at the city of Lancaster, was a complete failure. We have seen a number of gentlemen who were eye witnesses of this political farce, all of whom are in agreement that there were more than three thousand Harrison men present, all told. Many of our opponents here, are heartily ashamed of the whole affair; and now endeavor to screen themselves from the disgrace which this failure has brought upon the "hurra boys," as a party, by saying they "entirely disapproved of the Convention from the time it was first spoken of. Why then, did they participate? a moments reflection ought to have convinced these men, whose feelings are so much lacerated at the result, that any attempt on the part of the federal party, to get up Conventions for the purpose of outnumbering the hardy sons of democracy, is too much like throwing straws against the wind, ever to be successful. Next week, we will give a description of this gewgaw convention at length.—*State Capt. Gaz.*

**A good one.**—A Democrat arguing with a Whig upon politics, brought him to a dead halt by his forcible exposition of Democratic principles. The Whig, unable to make any further defence of his cause, wound up with the following:

"Well, we go for a change, and will vote for 'Old Nick' himself sooner than Van Buren."

"That would be strange," replied the Democrat, quick as a flash, "for it is not often that you stick by your old friends."

At this the Whig "sloped," muttering hard things about locofoxa impudence and the "swinish multitude."

**Whig Currency.**—The *Baltimore Sun* states the assets of the Patapsco Savings Institution as follows:—A counter, a desk, one or two stools, or chairs, a piece of old matting, a "long low" red box, \$5,000 of the Weampka Trading Company of the state of Alabama, a fraudulent concern, bought at seven to ten cents on the dollar, and kept on the counter for show; \$150 to \$200 of the bank of Romulus, New York, broken, kept for the same purpose; \$5 in shipplasters, and a "silver slip." The amount of issues outstanding are estimated at from 25 to \$50,000.

The opponents of democratic government put no faith in the intelligence of the people; they, consequently, seldom appeal either to reason or judgment, but seek to inflame the passions, either by windy declamation, or some other excitable humbug, such as at present disgraces the self styled "better society" folks, who get up log cabin exhibitions and swill hard cider, in hopes of deceiving the unwary into their net, laughing at the same time at the gulls they may catch. The leaders of the federal party believe the people to be too ignorant for self government, and hence their conduct.

## PRESERVING WINTER APPLES.

A correspondent of the *Albany Cultivator* recommends the following mode of preserving winter apples, which we publish for the benefit of our country subscribers.

Last April a year, I visited a friend, who he made me a present of a large dish of fine flavored apples, and it being out of season to have apples in such a good state of preservation, I inquired his mode of keeping them. He informed me that in the fall he made a box six feet deep, which he sunk into the ground to a level with the surface, then he filled the box with sound apples, and covered it with boards in the form of a roof, but leaving an opening at both ends. The roof he also covers with straw and earth to the usual thickness of an apple or potatoe hole. In this condition he leaves it till the apples are frozen, but as soon as a thaw comes, he makes it perfectly air tight, and in a few days the frost is altogether removed, and the apples are as fresh and perfect as when they were taken from the trees.

I am aware that this is an excellent plan, because, I know that most of the apples and potatoes in holes rot and decay, consequence of the warm and foul air accumulating having no opportunity to escape. I thought, however, to improve it. I consequently, last fall, buried my apples in the usual way; then I took four strips of one inch boards and nailed them together in the form of a chimney, leaving a vacancy in the middle of one inch square; this I placed in the centre of the apple hole, the end resting on the apples inside, and the other end projecting two feet above the ground. This succeeded far beyond my expectations. The vacancy in the chimney was barely sufficient to permit the warm and foul air to escape, and not so large as to let the frost in to affect the apples. My family during the winter, whenever they wished to have apples for consumption, only removed the chimney, and reached it with the hand to procure a supply, and then replaced it again; and I can assure you that of eight bushels which were thus buried, only three rotted and five or six slightly affected apples were discovered, whereas my neighbors who buried their apples in the old fashioned way, lost a large quantity.

WILLIAM J. EYER.  
Cattawissa, Pa., 1840.

**A Sailor's Kiss.**—We were highly amused at a little incident which is said to have taken place at the Fair in Boston, on Wednesday. Among the numerous visitors was a noble hearted jolly tar, who, after having wandered about for some time, seeing the rich and varied articles of exhibition suddenly came to the table of a lovely rich young lady, when Jack, after viewing the table and eyeing the lovely dame, could refrain no longer, and said to a friend near by "I would give twenty dollars to kiss that girl!"—no sooner said than done—"You may," said the young lady, smiling, stepping forward, and receiving a sweet kiss from Jack, nothing daunted, plucked the man and left, feeling he had made a good bargain.—*Salem Observer.*

**Great Corn Field.**—Col. Hastings, of Winnebago county, Ill., has 175 acres of corn in a single enclosure.

In England, the circulation of paper money increased from 1790 to 1820, from \$22,000,000 to \$90,000,000. During the same time the rates increased from one and eight millions of pounds sterling.

What friends to the poor! What patrons of labor!! What lovers of liberty the paper money barons are!!

## MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

The southern papers bring intelligence of more murders by the Seminoles. A party of savages on the 14th ult. on the Oklawaha killed a Mrs. Howell and two children. Likewise burning all the dwellings and razing all the settlements up to Fort Gilchrist. Fourteen children were slaughtered a few days before on the south fork of the St. Mary's, supposed by the same party. A few days after Fort Moniac, a deserted military post, in which a number of settlers had taken shelter, was attacked, and four persons, including a woman and two children, were killed.

## TRADE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The report of the Collector at Cleveland on the 2d inst, shows that of property on which toll is charged by weight, there arrived at Cleveland, by way of the canal during the past month, 34,975,294 pounds; during the month of August, last year, 8,566,011 pounds; of property on which toll is charged by weight; there were cleared from Cleveland, by way of canal, during the past month, 7,025,081 pounds; during the corresponding month last year, 7,580,780 pounds.

## Doct. Cahen Moyer, French Rheumatism Doctor.

From Reading,  
Informs the public that he has returned to Europe after an absence since January last, and can be found at the Hotel of Daniel Snyder, where he will be at all times ready to attend to patients who are afflicted with Rheumatic pains in the limbs of the body.  
Bloomburg Sept. 5, 1840.