

In another column we publish the official returns of the Presidential election of this state, by which it will be seen that the Harrison electoral ticket has succeeded by 343 majority. We have been whipped not only in this state, but throughout the Union. It has been a hard fought contest—the democracy of the whole Union has nobly done her duty and although beaten, she is not dismayed or disheartened, feeling well assured that correct principles will eventually prevail. Federalism may triumph for a while, but the sober second thought of the people will put all things to rights. Democracy is beaten, it is true, but she is still as united and firm as the everlasting hills. It may be all for the best. It is an old truism, that "whatever is, is right," and why may not this defeat work for our good, and that of our country. What if federalism does triumph for a while, and democracy take a short excursion up Salt River, to explore the regions where Federalism has resided for the last twelve years, why, "all's well, that ends well." Democrats had become too confident from long continued success: In our own state, we were too sure of victory, & allowed ourselves to be defeated by only about three hundred majority, when we ought to have given some thousands.—Too many "pipe layers" have been permitted to traverse the state, while we were laying in security, from over confidence in former successes. A short residence at the head of Salt River, will teach us the truth of the lesson, "that the price of liberty, is eternal vigilance," and the flood tide will waft as on to a sure and glorious victory, at the expiration of another four years, and when gained, we shall know better how to prize the benefits resulting from a democratic administration, and be more vigilant in protecting it hereafter from the assaults of its enemies. Therefore we say that "whatever is, is right," and, "all's well that end well."

A host of relations in a small compass.—There is now living in this neighborhood not suffered to die, and was buried in the city, and 2 grand-fathers—2 grand-mothers—4 fathers—4 mothers—3 brothers—2 sons—3 daughters—3 uncles—3 aunts—1 sister—2 nephews—2 nieces—2 grand-children—2 sons-in-laws—1 daughter-in-law—4 cousins—in all 10 persons.

ELECTION.

Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Georgia, have all chosen Harrison Electors.

New Hampshire and Virginia have chosen Van Buren Electors. There remains no doubt of the election of Harrison.

James F. Simmons, was elected U. S. Senator on the 27th ult. by the Legislature of Rhode Island.

Hon. J. S. Spencer, U. S. Senator from Maryland, died a few days since.

The city of Washington, according to the last census contains a population of 22,777.

The following paragraph, from the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, of the 24th ult. a Federal paper, shows in glowing colors, the wickedness and desperation of the opponents of Democracy. It has since been endorsed by a number of Whig papers, and is perfectly characteristic of the depravity of Federalism. The Augusta Constitutionalist's very just remarks, "A man capable of writing such a paragraph, would not hesitate one moment to apply a torch to the public buildings at Washington should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected."

GUARD THE DEPARTMENTS.

"We hope that the Whigs of the District will keep a vigilant watch over the buildings of the various Departments at Washington. A fire which would destroy them all between now and the 4th of March, would not be at all displeasing to those in whose custody they at present are."

Arrivals at Baltimore from Havre de Grace.—The Baltimore American says, "That 70 vessels (sloops and schooners) arrived at that city from Havre De Grace, with produce, from the Tide Water Canal, during the last month. The cargoes consisted of wheat, rye, corn, flour, whiskey, grain, flaxseed, clover seed, coal, lumber, starch, butter and cheese.

Harrison is undoubtedly elected President for the next four years, and what is to be the course of policy pursued by his administration is clothed in mystery, as he himself, has been properly denominated General Mum, from the fact of his having refused to disclose his principles or the policy he intended to pursue if elected. We can only gather what it will be from the character and principles of his supporters, and their assertions on highways and byways for electioneering purposes in this section. The repeal of the "Independent Treasury act" and establishing of a National Bank, have been their constant theme.—We have often averred that they could not effect either measure, even if the old General was elected. We have been strengthened in this belief, by reading the following remarks, copied from the Philadelphia Ledger, an independent paper, written since the election.

But however high the hopes inspired by the election of General Harrison, we will venture to pronounce them delusive, and to predict very serious disappointments to those who entertain them. If we should be charged with presenting partisan views of the case, our reply is, that the contest being ended, we can have no interest in presenting any views beyond that which every citizen ought to feel in the prosperity of his country; and that we shall be judged candidly by all who are not prevented, by rabid partisan prejudices or direct pecuniary interests, from understanding plain truth.—First, then, we say that a National Bank cannot be established; secondly, that the "Independent Treasury Act" cannot be repealed; thirdly, that the momentary expansion and speculation which the hopes of such measures will produce, immediately after General Harrison's election, will be followed by contraction and retulsion, to the ruin of rash, inconsiderate, ignorant merchants, and the total prostration of speculators. We offer these as conjectures, founded upon present appearances. If they are verified, we shall have spoken prophecy if not, we shall have been mistaken, like millions before us.

First, then, a National Bank cannot be created. The Southern States have generally opposed such an insinuation upon constitutional ground, and have aided in destroying two. Besides this objection, they urge that national banks, by concentrating capital and business at the North, promote its prosperity at the expense of the South.—This was Mr. Calhoun's objection in 1828, and in his mind and those of his Southern partisans, has probably lost none of its force. New York has combined with the South to destroy two National Banks, because they were located in Pennsylvania, the object of New York being a monopoly of such institution. Reasoning from the past, we say that New York will support no National Bank, unless it be located in "Wall street;" for we cannot suppose that after such exertions to destroy National Banks, because they were created in other States, New York will support another without the monopoly. This would be throwing away the exertions of the past.—Through this combination of the South with New York, Pennsylvania has lost two National Banks; and when Pennsylvania considers the motives of New York to their destruction, we cannot believe that they will support another, to be located in the latter. The contest about national banks always has been, and always will be, a contest between "Wall street and Chestnut street," and as neither will yield the monopoly, New York and Pennsylvania cannot agree about a National Bank, and either, united with the South, will constitute a decisive opposition.

Secondly, the "Independent Treasury act" cannot be repealed. The only substitute which its opponents will offer at first, is a National Bank. The measure being defeated, as we have already proved their next substitute will be State banks, as "fiscal agents" of the Federal Government.—But the people will remember that this experiment has been tried twice, and has utterly failed, producing the most deplorable mischiefs; and we cannot believe that they will forget the experience of the past, and submit to a third trial. Hence this project is out of the question. If, then, no substitute for the "Independent Treasury" project can be adopted, it must remain from necessity; and if it do, the election of General Harrison will produce no more effect upon the business of the country than that of Mr. Van Buren excepting the short lived expansions and speculations, produced by the delusive hope of a National Bank, that will be excited immediately after the election of the former. So soon as this question about a National Bank is decided, this expansion will end in another pinch of the screws; and those who put to sea in such uncertain weather, will be shipwrecked, or compelled to return with loss. But this expansion will not be great; for the "Independent Treasury" cannot be repealed before the end of the next Congress, and therefore will restrain the banks for a year at least; and the State banks, anticipating the creation of a National Bank, will not expand much, for fear of being called upon for specie to fill its vaults. Thus, whether a National Bank be created or not, and we regard its creation as utterly improbable, expansion cannot be extensive or great, and money will be scarce for every thing but

moderate prudent, legitimate business. If, then, General Harrison be elected, we advise no man to buy stocks, or any thing else, in the expectation of rising prices.—The rise, in any probable event, cannot be great and must be temporary.

PENNSYLVANIA



The following returns are copied from a slip issued from the Harrisburg Reporter, and are said to be official.

Election for Electors, October 30, 1840. V. Buren. Harrison

Table with 3 columns: County Name, V. Buren, Harrison. Lists counties from Adams to York with corresponding vote counts.

Harrison's majority 343

THE STEAM FRIGATE.

Some interesting particulars are given in the United States Gazette, in relation to the steam frigate now being built at our Navy yard. The workmen are at present engaged in planking the upper deck, and the whole vessel is in such a state of forwardness that, were the engines ready, she could be launched in two months. She will be rigged in the same manner as a ship, and will require as her complement two hundred men. Her ordnance will consist of forty-two pounders and two bombs to throw ten inch shells, and when in full sailing order, her burthen will be 1,700 tons. Her weight is estimated at 500 tons. She is nearly as long as the steam ship President and one foot wider. In her hold is constructed a repository capable of containing 800 tons of anthracite coal, by which the engines are to be worked. Her length from the counter to the nighthead, is 228 feet 8 inches; extreme length to figure head, 234 feet; extreme breadth, 40 feet; depth in hold, 23 feet 6 inches. She will be ready for caulking in a few days. Taken as a whole, this vessel is a splendid specimen of the skill of our artisans.—N. Y. paper.

Bad for Button Makers.—A tailor, at Brussels, has taken out a patent of invention for ten years, for a new make of pantaloons, by which buttons, and of course buttons-holes, are entirely dispensed with. These pantaloons without buttons, it is said are as easily adjusted, and kept up, as those of the ordinary make.

From the N. Y. Morning Signal. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA! TEN DAYS LATER!

The Steam ship Britannia, Captain Judkins, arrived at Boston at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, in thirteen days thirteen and a half hours from Liverpool.

The Britannia brought out 63 passengers and an immense letter bag.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE. An attempt was made on the 15th ult. to assassinate Louis Philippe, the following details of which appear in the Journal des Debats:

"Last evening, at 55 minutes past 5 o'clock, when the King was returning to St. Cloud, accompanied by the Queen and Madame Adelaide, and was passing along the quay of the Tuilleries, an individual fired a carbine in the direction of the carriage. Their Majesties, who fortunately were not injured, continued their journey. The assassin had evidently chosen this position with the intention of taking advantage (like Alibaud) of the instant that the King would salute the troops under arms. The King, in fact, always salutes the guard, whether troops of the line or National Guard, and in so doing lets down the glass of the carriage and advances forward. One of the Grenadiers on guard immediately seized the assassin; who said, "I am not going away." He was then taken to the guard house. He confessed his crime, and declared that his name was Marius Darnes. He said that he was a native of Marseilles, and had been for a long time in Paris, and was employed as a frotteur (in polishing the floors of apartments.) He was clad in a long frock coat, under which he concealed his carbine, the stock of which was expensively carved. He is 43 years of age.

He was searched, and on his person were found two loaded pistols and a poinard.—The carbine, which had been cut short and loaded up to the muzzle, had burst. The charge did not scatter, and the carriage was but slightly struck. The assassin, however, was severely wounded in the left hand.—His carbine was loaded with several balls and slugs. The explosion was extremely loud. One of the National Guard, of the escort was slightly wounded in the hand by a slug. One of the footmen, who was standing behind the carriage, was wounded in the leg. The wound is not dangerous, but the ball has not yet been extracted.

Darnes, when arrested, burst into a violent passion, and exclaimed—"Gursed Carbine! I had taken a good aim, but I over-loaded it."

The prisoner, Marius Darnes, appears to be a fanatic of the stamp of Louvel and Alibaud—so says a private letter. The interrogatories he has undergone has not elicited from him any admission tending to prove that he had any accomplices, or that he was a hired assassin. Although suffering from his wounds, he has throughout evinced extraordinary energy, and to this moment the only regret he has manifested is, that of not having effected his criminal purpose. At one question, put to him by his instructing judge, tears were seen to flow into his eyes, "Do not imagine," said Darnes "that these are tears of repentance; if I weep it is from despair at having missed my aim." He was heard to exclaim, on another occasion, "Had I killed the tyrant, Soliman Pasha would now be free—the French fleet, united with that of Mehemet Ali, would have sunk that of the incendiaries of Beyrout, and Egypt would be freed."

Infanticide.—On Friday afternoon the attention of the Coroner was called by Dr. P. G. Godden, to the fact that a female named Ann Dowell, in the service of J. Hodgson, Market street, above Tenth, had secreted the birth of her new born child.

A post mortem examination of the body being made, a large piece of calico was found crammed down its throat, producing considerable laceration of the party. The reputed father of the child is a man named Samuel Moore, a shoemaker. It appeared that he was in company with the girl at a late hour of the night on which the birth and death of the child took place. At the instigation of the Coroner both the parties were taken into the custody and brought before the Mayor, who committed them to Moyamensing.—Phila. Times.

Steamboats Sunk.—We learn from a late number of the St. Louis Republican that the steamboats Fayette, Field, master and Pike, Bowers, master, came in contact with each other on the night of the 19th inst., about 8 o'clock, about six miles below Alton, by which accident the Pike was sunk—she went down in about three minutes of the collision, and unfortunately one life was lost (a little child). The boat was laden with lead and some packages of merchandise. The cabin separated from the hull and drifted several miles, and was towed ashore by the Fayette. It is thought the engine will be recovered. She sunk in 10 feet or more water.

On the 17th inst., the steamer Ephraim, in descending the Missouri, ran on a snag about 4 miles below Glasgow, and sunk in about 10 feet water. Boat a total loss. Had on board 71 bbls tobacco, and 150 pieces of bale rope and bagging. The engine, and possibly the furniture and cargo may be recovered.

A treaty of Commerce has been concluded between the Government of Holland and the Republic of Texas.

REVERSES OF FORTUNE.

The U. S. Marshal who has just completed the Census Cincinnati, mentions these incidents:

I met a man who had ruined himself by intemperance, and was subsisting on charity that I knew in Pittsburg in the year 1815, owner of a fine property and store worth \$50,000 at the time. The property alone I have no doubt, would since have brought \$15,000.

I found in the person of a day laborer in one of our foundries a man who had once owned a large iron establishment in Scotland, on the Carron side. He had become involved with others, and rendered thereby insolvent. My sympathies were the more strongly excited here from the simple dignity which forbore repining or complaint the family manifested in the case.

I found also the widow of a distinguished professor in an Eastern college, who was at the time eating her humble supper with her daughter, under such circumstances of penury, that their very table was formed of a board laid across an old barrel!

I have in the city two cases of disparity of age between the oldest and youngest brother of notice. In one instance the oldest brother was 69, the younger 25. In the other when the father was living, and aged 73 years, one brother was 46 and the other 2.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following incidents as connected with the late attack of the Savages upon Indian Key, which will be remembered was made in the night. When they came around the house of Dr. Perrin, he addressed them from the cupola of his house in Spanish, telling them that as he was a physician they could have no motive for injuring him or his family, upon which they went away. They returned again, however, at two o'clock at night, and with a hideous war whoop rushed upon the house, burst in the doors and ascended to the cupola. In this extremity Dr. Perrin fastened down the scuttle doors, which delayed the Indians a little, but they soon forced it, and with a yell fell upon their victim. Mrs. Perrin, with two daughters and a son fourteen years old, fled to the back part of the house, which stood off the beach, and let themselves down through a loose floor into the water, which was four feet deep. One of the daughters had just recovered so far from a fever as to be able to sit up. There they stood until one o'clock of the coming day. During this time the Indians plundered the house and once came and lifted up a loose board over their heads and looked down. But this was during the night and the party was not seen. The noise made by a parcel of turtles which were confined near by, perhaps saved them. After the Indians had plundered the house they set it on fire, and when it was nearly all burned, the position of the family became insupportably hot, so that the father said he would rather be killed by the Indians than burn to death there. In this extremity he was allowed to pass out, as he met with no molestation, the ladies soon followed.—They directly saw the boy at some distance from the shore, making for a boat and beckoning them to come on. They did so as fast as possible, and soon found themselves in a large scow, which the Indians had brought ashore near the shore as they could and had already partly loaded with plunder. There were setting poles on board, and the party plied their seamanship with all their might, and were hardly beyond the reach of rifle shot, when they saw two Indians come out from a store house on the beach loaded with plunder, apparently for this very boat. Providence assisted them, and after a day of toil in which they were burned and blistered by the sun, they were taken up by a small vessel and made to feel that they were safe and among kind friends.

Leaving it to the Lord.—The following singular, but well authenticated story was copied by the editor of the Hartford Observer, from the old family Bible belonging to Judge Griswold, of Lyme, Conn.

Lyme was first bounded east on the Niantic Indian land, and New London on Niantic bay—four miles in width lay between the town, belonging to neither. A petition was made to the Legislature to have it divided equally to each town, stating it to be but two miles. The petition was granted. The parties met to make the division, but could not agree—each claimed that the other should have one mile and itself the remaining three miles. After some heat, they agreed to leave it to the Lord; and to put an end to the controversy, that each town should choose two champions, who should meet on the contested lands and box it out, and the party to which the Lord should give the victory should divide the lands, and the other party should be bound. New London chose a Mr. Hemsted and a Mr. Chapman; and Lyme, Mr. Griswold and Wm. Ely. They met, and Lyme in both cases gained the victory, and the land was divided accordingly.

A serious affray took place at Hagers-town, Maryland, on the day of election.—Three persons were severely stabbed, one of whom is expected to recover.

Population of Russia.—The population of Russia in 1838, was 53,977,200—including the army and navy, the wandering tribes, Poland, the number of inhabitants is now 92,500,050.