



Wednesday Morning, Oct. 19, 1853.

S. L. GLASGOW, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and remit for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

New Advertisements.

Our friend, Jacob Snyder, has received from the city one of the largest and most fashionable assortments of Fall and Winter Clothing that has ever brought to this place.

Col. Alex. M. White.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret, that we have to record the defeat of Col. White, the Whig nominee for State Senator in this district.

That he is a true and faithful Whig—and would have carried talents and character to the station, that would have done honor to himself and the party, we have no doubt at all.

But so it is. His defeat was occasioned by the treachery and disloyalty of certain Whigs in Cambria county, and a disposition on the part of a portion to support a temperance candidate.

If those Whigs who supported Martin Bell preferred voting for him merely, without feeling confident of success, instead of voting for Mr. White, and thereby insuring a Whig victory, we have nothing to say, more than we think they should have preferred the victory.

Now, to show how little Col. White was in favor of the locofoco leaders, who infest the pool of corruption along the Portage Road and State works, on the Allegheny Mountain, (for every body knows that this charge was made against him by the Whig paper in Ebensburg, and others.) we will relate a circumstance which took place a few days before the election, about a mile East of Ebensburg, at a certain hotel.

Thos. Maguire, a Mr. Crawford, Jno. Cresswell, Henderson Moore, and Jno. C. O'Neill, all Locos, in connection with Robert L. Johnston, E. Hutchinson, Esqrs., and Albright, one of the editors of Alleghenian, Whigs, met in private caucus for the purpose of devising means and measures to defeat White.

And the result of their deliberations was, as we learn from the best authority, that the "Alleghenian," the Whig press at Ebensburg, should have twelve hundred dollars for opposing White, and secretly aiding in the election of Cresswell. This, it is said, is true.

Now, we ask the Whigs of Huntingdon county, whether this looks much like Col. White being in league with certain locofoco State robbers on the mountain? It does not, and shows conclusively that the contrary was the case. They sought his defeat, and secured it, just because they knew he was bitterly opposed to their schemes of corruption and robbery.

They knew very well that if they could not defeat him, their abominable conduct towards the tax-payers of the Commonwealth would be exposed, and themselves forever disgraced, in the estimation of the voters of the State.

And look at the conduct of R. L. Johnston, E. Hutchinson, and others—men who have heretofore professed to be Whigs—who, in their zeal for the cause, have repeatedly said they alone were the true exponents of Whig men, measures and principles of Cambria county.

Yes, they would give such protection to the Whig party, as would give to lambs. Never can we have any confidence in their Whiggery, and if any of them should ever happen to be candidates for office, when this county will be called on to support them, the Whigs here will teach them a lesson that they long will remember. We never want to hear from their lips any more professions of loyalty to the Whig party, after their conduct towards Mr. White, in the last campaign. They never had any good reasons for opposing him, though he may not have been their choice. Whigs in high places, and especially such as are aspirants to positions still higher, should be careful how they act.

Yet, notwithstanding all their opposition, combined with that of the entire locofoco influence on the Portage Road and elsewhere, Col. White ran a very large vote in Cambria county, which shows conclusively that he is popular and has strength among the people.

No man can honestly doubt this. Look at his vote in this county, where all kinds of slander and falsehood were circulated, by his enemies, to defeat him. Under the circumstances, we do say, the Whigs here acted nobly towards him, and they will do it again. A strong effort was made to impress the minds of the people, that the Conferees from this county were bribed by Col. White to vote for him in the Senatorial Conference, which we have no doubt, had a tendency to influence a few votes in the district against him. This, as we have repeatedly stated, is false, and was circulated only for the purpose of injuring his election. If, however, there are any who still think such was the case, we challenge them to the proof.

We will take occasion here to state, that as far as we were personally concerned in the matter, we acted as we thought best for the interests of the Whig party, and it matters very little to us what our enemies say to the contrary.

The Banner. The "youthful editors" must evidently have felt the force of the truth of what we said in the last Journal, respecting their paper, judging from the language and tone of their would-be reply in their issue of Saturday last.

We are not disposed to trouble ourselves any more about them or their little sheet, because they are certainly not worth minding. If they think they can accomplish any thing by the course they are now pursuing towards us and the Journal, they are at liberty to continue just as long as they see proper. No body cares.

But we will remind the boys, that if they believe they are establishing a favorable reputation for themselves and their paper, by their personal abuse of us, they are very much mistaken. The people of Huntingdon county are birds too old to be caught with chaff—they fully understand their motives in this acting.

The people also know what kind of "Banner-Extras," they issued a few weeks since—what kind of an "independent course" their little sheet has thus far pursued—what course the Journal has pursued since we have had hold of it—all these things the people know perfectly well, and we have no doubt they will pass correct judgment.

It seems they still hold the opinion that the Communication we published, from Birmingham, in which a very just reference was made to their paper, was written at our office. Now, since the boys appear to be so incredulous and manifest such great anxiety on the subject, our foreman may convince them of the fact, if they will call at the office. But we have already said more than we intended, and in the language of a certain wise man, we give them over to their own folly. "Ephraim is joined to his idol—let him alone."

Ohio Election. CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—The Democrats have, beyond doubt, carried this State by a very large majority. There is no report of the vote upon the liquor law. The Democratic majorities are, in Montgomery, 200; Erie, 300; Sandusky, 200; Ottawa, 200. The Free-soilers carry Cuyahoga, and have 600 majority in Lorain.

ZANESVILLE, Oct. 14.—The Democratic ticket is elected in the county of Muskingum by 100 majority. Jewett (Dem.) is elected to the Senate by a large majority. The Whig majority in this county in 1852 was 724.

The Result in Huntingdon County.

The indications are that the Locofoco State ticket is elected by very large majorities.

Our candidate for Senator, Mr. White, is defeated by Mr. Cresswell, Locofoco, of Blair county. We are indeed sorry, that such is the case, and we do think the Whigs did wrong in not giving Mr. White their united support.

In voting for Bell, the Whigs have gained nothing, but, on the contrary, have lost a Senator, and thrown that body into the hands of the enemy. This we sincerely regret.

Huntingdon county, notwithstanding, acted nobly in the contest, and has achieved a glorious victory. The aggregate vote was small, but in proportion to the number polled, the Whigs have retained their usual majority.

The election of Mr. Maguire, under the circumstances, is one of the most signal and triumphant victories that have been effected in the State. It can truly be said of the Whigs of Huntingdon county, that they are loyal to the principles and usages of their party. What a noble set are they in Cass, Tod, Penn, Springfield, Cromwell, Morris, Jackson, Murray's Run, Birmingham, 18 15 21 15 17 118 33 29 116 29 113 27 118 101 127 104 116 87 123 28 75 27 76 27 75 39 61 40 61 38 61

And this is right—let Whig principles and regular nominations be their motto, and victory will never fail to triumphantly perch upon their banner.

The Successful Ones. It will be seen, by reference to the table of returns we publish this week, that the whole Whig county ticket is elected, except Mr. Christy, who was the regular nominee for Deputy Surveyor. We regret his defeat very much, although we expected it. The report that he was opposing a certain one of the regular candidates, before the election, received credence, and caused him to be defeated. Those who are aspirants to office should never oppose regular nominations, because it is always remembered, when they appear before the people as candidates. And especially should they not do it, when they are on the ticket themselves as Mr. Christy was.

Official vote of Blair County for Senator and Representatives.

SENATOR. A. M. White, 1331 Jno. Cresswell, Jr., 1167 Martin Bell, 1016

ASSEMBLY. J. L. Gwin, 1934 Jas. Maguire, 1889 S. S. Wharton, 1067 H. L. Ake, 1468

James Maguire's majority in the district, over Wharton, is eleven hundred and sixty votes!

And James L. Gwin's is nine hundred and seventy six. Where has there been such another victory in the history of Pennsylvania politics? Who can tell? History is silent.

Senator Everett at the Cattle Show. Among the guests of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society, at Manchester, last week, was Hon. Edward Everett. He was well received, and spoke with his usual beauty and eloquence. The following is the concluding passage of his speech, in touching allusion to the name of that great man, the anniversary of whose death is so rapidly nearing us:

"And can I speak of the historical legends—of the industrial resources—of the natural beauties—of New Hampshire, parent not of fruits only, but of men—without remembering the great and good who adorn her annals—her immortal Stark, who cheered the heart of the nation at the lowest ebb of despondency, and led the way at Bennington to the triumphs of Saratoga—your Sullivan, your Poor, your Sammel, your Dearborn, your McCleary, your Pierce—who, from Banker Hill to Yorktown, heard every peal of the trumpet, and breathed every storm of war—the long line of your civilizations—your Bartletts, your Whipples, your Langdons, your Gilmans, your Smiths, your Mansons, your Woodburys—your men of letters and divines, your Whittiers, your Whittier, your Baekminsters, your Abbotts? How peculiarly can I forget him, whose decease not yet a twelvemonth ago filled the whole land with sorrow, while, in the sublime language of your fellow citizen, the President of the United States, the great heart of the nation beat heavily at the portals of his tomb. He was the offspring of your soil, he had his fathers—His infancy was cradled in the hardships of your frontier settlements, he was taught and trained in your schools, your academy and your college. You sent him forth in the panoply of his country, and after the labors and the conflicts of life, you rose up as one man to welcome him, when, but two years ago, on this anniversary, he came back, melting with tenderness and veneration, to revisit his native State."

The War Spreading. It seems that Democratic discord is not confined to the Empire State, nor to any particular locality. It has extended away down east into old Massachusetts, and up into New Hampshire, and rages among the Granite Hills quite as fiercely as in New York. Edmund Burke, a wholenote of the editors of the "Union," is at the head of the fight in New Hampshire. "Need" has recently written a letter in which he denounces the President, and calls loudly for a change in the cabinet and in the policy of the administration. In his paper—the Concord Reporter—Pierce's organ—he threatens to publish some of Pierce's own letters in self-defense, and to reveal and expose the falsehoods of the unprincipled crew who profess to be the exclusive friends of the President. He adds:

"At present, we acquit him of all blame, or share in the base and shameful warfare that has been waged against us; for we cannot believe it possible that the man filling the high office of President of the United States, the most exalted of human honors, can be guilty of such a violation of honor and truth—as to participate in any way in this villainous attempt to crush and destroy a man of his own party, who has from the beginning been his personal and political friend, aiding him on all occasions, and contributing all in his power to his advancement and success would imply. But the time has come for the exposure of the miscreants who shelter themselves under his name; and we intend that they shall be exposed and ourselves vindicated, and to that end we shall use every means in our possession, if necessary."

In fact the whole Locofoco family manifests, just about this time, a most vehement desire to disregard the admonition—

"But, children, you should never let your angry passions rise, Your little hands were never made to tear each others eyes"

SHOT BY A WOMAN.—One day last week, in South Carleton, Muhlenberg county, Ky., a daughter of Col. Wilson, having been calumniated by a young man, called upon him, armed with a revolver, accompanied by his father. The person could not deny his allegations, whereupon she fired, inflicting a dangerous if not a fatal wound in his throat.

Hon. Archibald Dixon, it is stated, will be a candidate for U. States Senator from Ky.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

S. Judge. C. Com. S. Gen.

Table with columns for Districts, S. Judge, C. Com, S. Gen, and names of candidates and their votes.

Total, 1563 1485 1569 1817 1454 1835

Majorities—Budd, 282. Pownall, 248. Myrnes, 381.

A. Gen. Senator.

Table with columns for Districts, A. Gen, Senator, and names of candidates and their votes.

Total, 1548 1796 1145 1318 976

Majorities—McClure, 248. White, 173.

Assembly. Sheriff.

Table with columns for Districts, Assembly, Sheriff, and names of candidates and their votes.

Total, 1770 1539 1430 1496 1649 1768

Majorities—Greenland, 119. Maguire, 340.

Treas. D. Att. C. Com.

Table with columns for Districts, Treasurer, District Attorney, County Commissioner, and names of candidates and their votes.

Total, 1479 1922 1556 1779 1527 1788

Majorities—Stevens, 443. Stewart, 323. Hamer, 261.

C. Sur. D. Poor. Aud.

Table with columns for Districts, County Surrogate, District Poor, Auditor, and names of candidates and their votes.

Total, 1701 1536 1532 1701 1473 1741

Majorities—Africa, 165. Mattern, 169. Brewster, 268.

In the above tables the names of the Whig candidates are in SMALL CAPS—Democrats in roman—Prohibitory Liquor Law marked thus †—Guerilla marked thus ‡.

By next week we will be able to give our readers the full returns in this State, of the election. They come in so slowly, or so could have done so this week.

A Well-merited Tribute.

The Whig party have now in their ranks, notwithstanding the ravages of death, so fatal to them in the last few years, several distinguished statesmen whose fame is national, and whose talents, acquirements, and experience entitle them to the most respectful attention and kindest regards of their political brethren.

Among these we may, without being invidious, or depreciating in the least, others whose names rise up before us, mention Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and William C. Rives, of Virginia. These gentlemen are both an honor to their country and their party. As safe counsellors, there are no men in the United States more worthy to be trusted. Highly educated, and with fine natural abilities, they entered public life to perform the parts of statesmen, and not mere party politicians.

They have been students ever since—students of men, of events, of the political history of their own country, and of the nations abroad. They are now ripe with the wisdom which knowledge and experience give to intellect, and imbued with the patriotism which springs from conviction of the superiority of the institutions of their land over those of foreign countries. They have mingled with mankind at home and abroad, and are now at their own residences, satisfied that here is their highest earthly happiness and the grandest theatre for the exertions of the mind of man.

Mr. Rives and Mr. Everett, although cultivated in their intellect, are not practical strong-minded men. All their public speeches show that ornament with them is secondary to substance. The graces of oratory do not detract from the strength of their arguments. The Corinthian column is not the less solid and firm because its proportions are perfect and its capital crowned with the beauty of art.

We class Mr. Everett and Mr. Rives together, because we think in many traits they are not dissimilar. Of high characters, of dignified manners, of conservative but not repressive views, of diplomatic experience, and of approved judgement, they are alike. They are both accomplished speakers, polished writers, and their countrymen may well be proud of two such statesmen.—Alexandria Gazette.

From the South Pacific, Australia, &c. Interesting details of the news from the South Pacific and Australia, contained in files brought by the Crescent City, are published in the New York papers. The most exciting portion of the intelligence from South America is that which relates to the serious difficulty which occurred between the captains of a number of American vessels lying at the China Islands, and the commandant acting for the Peruvian government. The aggression of the official upon the captain and crew of the Defiance had excited the deepest indignation among the masters of the other vessels there, and they promptly sought the protection of the American Minister at Peru, which was freely rendered, and with excellent effect, for so far it is probable that the Peruvian officer will be removed from his post and brought to trial.

Despatches relative to this affair have been sent to Washington for the consideration of the Cabinet. There is not a single man-of-war belonging to the United States at the place, and Mr. Clay was compelled to charter a special steamer to take him to the Chinchas.

Our Australian files are to the 19th of July, and the greater portion of the news is of a very important character. The popular agitation to prevent the annexation, as it is termed, of the lands from the government, was rapidly progressing. Extensive meetings were held in order to procure a reduction of the land license tax, and delegated representatives attended from all the fruitful "digging." The speeches were bold and enthusiastic, and the meeting at McVoy diggings, held July 12, would appear to inaugurate a new era of reform which may eventuate in a social and political revolution in that country.

Great excitement was caused in Melbourne, by the Americans proclaiming their intention of celebrating the Fourth of July in the usual manner. A very sharp controversy ensued between the government and democratic newspapers on the subject, Van Dieman's Land reports say that John Mitchell and John Macartin, the celebrated Irish leaders, had absconded, and it was thought, left the colony. A reward is offered by government for the arrest of Mr. Mitchell.

What Will Austria Do? The case of Mr. Costa is peculiar. He is in the custody of the French Consul, awaiting the decision of the Governments of the U. States and Austria, and those Governments are engaged in a correspondence upon the subject.

On the 24th of August last he was confined in the French Hospital; Smyrna, and guarded by an old grey-headed Turk. He was cheerful, in good health, and felt confident of his ultimate release. But how is that release to be effected? Austria recently sent a Protest to the United States and demanded satisfaction for the conduct of Captain Ingraham. The United States have replied; have refused satisfaction, have justified the conduct of Captain Ingraham, and will continue the correspondence, or will she let the matter drop? And if she should refuse to deliver up Costa—what then? Our Government must pursue a firm course, and not permit an individual, around whom she has thrown the protection of her nationality, to remain a prisoner in a foreign country. It is hardly possible that Austria will persist, under the circumstances—especially as the Government bears no love to the United States, and she would, if she could, annoy and perplex us. She is, moreover, seconded in her pretensions by Russia and Prussia, and this somewhat strengthens her position. Doubtless our agent at Vienna is instructed to make every possible effort to have Costa released, and to have the offices of the Ministers of England and France; as is likely, he may succeed. The points involved are novel, and there is no telling where this Costa business may end.—Philadelphia Inq.

Gratifying Result. At a stated meeting of the Board of Officers and Managers of the Sunday School Union, held in Philadelphia, September 20, 1853—among other interesting proceedings, reports were made of the doings of eighty-seven missionaries, the aggregate of whose labors is shown in the following statement:

Sales of Sunday School Books, \$9,141 23

Donations to Poor Schools, 1,690 00

Sunday Schools visited, 804

Sunday Schools organized, 589

Bibles and Testaments distributed, 686

In accomplishing the good work which is thus reported, twelve hundred public addresses were made, and more than twenty-five thousand miles of travel accomplished! The friends and contributors of the Society must be gratified at these tokens of its efficiency and prosperity.

Georgia Election. It appears now to be ascertained that the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor of the State of Georgia. His majority is quite small, not exceeding, probably, more than three or four hundred votes.

The following are names of the gentlemen who have been elected to Congress from the same State, the six first named on the list being Democrats:

James L. Seward, F. W. Chastain, A. H. Colquhoun, Junius Hillier, A. J. Bailey, David A. Reese, D. B. Dent, A. H. Stephens.

The Democrats have also obtained a majority of the members of the State Legislature.

A DAUGHTER OF PATRICK HENRY.—Near Athens, Alabama, resides Mrs. D. S. Winston, widow of Mr. G. D. Winston, of Virginia, and daughter of Patrick Henry, who did more, perhaps any other man, to set the ball of the Revolution in motion, and to inaugurate a life of this venerable lady is calm and quietly drawing to a close.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

THE TURKISH QUESTION UNDECIDED. ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Mehemet Ali at the head of the War Party in Turkey, Demanding a Declaration of War—Refusal of the Sultan—Recall anticipated!

Passage of the Dardanelles. The Combined Fleets at Constantinople.

Storm on the English and Dutch Coasts. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL ADVICES. Cotton Declined—Broadstuffs largely Advanced—Increased Pressure on the Money Market—Rate of Interest Again Advanced.

The Cunard Mail Steamship Canada, which sailed from Liverpool on 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 1st instant, arrived here this morning, bringing European intelligence one week later, and 140 passengers.

The Canada left here this morning, at 10 o'clock, wind South and blowing a gale. She will be due at Boston, about 7 P.M., on Friday. The Atlantic arrived out on Tuesday night, the 27th ult.

The steamship Humboldt was delayed at Havre until Friday, in consequence of leanness of the tides.

The screw steamer Lady Eglinton, from Quebec, arrived out on the 29th ult.

The storm of the 26th and 27th ult., did much damage on the British and Dutch coasts, involving the loss of many lives and much property. Rotterdam and other Dutch cities were inundated.

A screw steamer belonging to Amsterdam, was wrecked in the Zuyder Zee, and one hundred lives were lost.

The iron steamer Cammeston, bound from Hull to Hamburg, was lost, and several persons perished.

The American packet ship Neva went ashore in the Mersey, and a number of her passengers were drowned.

The ship American, for San Francisco, went ashore near Southampton.

The iron steamer Southern founder'd at sea on the 10th of September, on her passage from Glasgow to New York. The crew were saved.

Many other vessels were also more or less damaged.

The ship Rhein, from Hamburg for New York, with 200 passengers, had put back to Portsmouth with the cholera on board.

The London papers have started another foolish story, to the effect that Mr. Marsh, the American Minister, had offered the Sultan a loan of \$100,000 in behalf of the United States, together with active assistance.

General Juan De la Prezla is appointed Secretary of the Interior, and General Perin Governor of the Philippines Islands.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. The Eastern question remained undecided, and although the combined fleet of the great powers had passed the Dardanelles, hostilities, it was thought, would be avoided.

The French Government had received a pacific communication from the Emperor, at Olmutz. In addition to the Eastern question, it was understood that the Kossuth affair was to be debated by the Emperor at this interview. It was also rumored that France approved of Austria's policy in regard to the Kosta question, and was ready to join her. This is considered doubtful.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria met at Olmutz on the 24th ult. The event was made the occasion of a grand military display. The private conference was quite lengthy.

Advices by way of Trieste state that a better understanding prevailed between the war and peace parties in the Divan.

Some new arrangement, insisted on by England in the Vienna note, had caused Austria to inform the British and French Ministers that it was impossible that Austria could assent. It was also further stated that the most perfect accord existed between Russia and Austria, touching Turkey.

It was rumored that Russia now demands the cession of a Turkish province, to pay the expenses of the occupation of the principalities.

The Russian winter accounts still sending forward detachments of troops towards the Danube.

The Turks were actively engaged in erecting fortifications at all points along the coast of the Black Sea, from Varna onward to the mouth of the Danube.

It has been already mentioned that the Ulemans had presented a threatening address to the Sultan, calling on him to declare war against the Russians, or to resign. Inquiry has proved that the Ulemans, in this matter, were acted by the instigation of the political war party, at the head of whom is Mehemet Ali, the Sultan's brother-in-law. They persist, however, in their demands, by the Koran, and by the circumstances of the Empire, to resign.

The Sultan refused to sign the war declaration they declared against Russia, and there was a possibility of a riot. The French and British Ambassadors therefore sent for assistance, to protect the Sultan and the Christian residents. Four steam frigates, two French and two British, immediately passed the Dardanelles, and came to anchor before Constantinople, where they now remain. The British vessels were the Niger and Tiger, and the French, the Gomer and Mozembo. They were all four under command of Rear Admiral Baring Detina. Besides these, the Admiral has with him several British ships Retribution, Fury, and Caradore, and four French frigates.

The Daily News of the 29th, states that Admiral Dundas has received orders from the British Admiralty to move with the whole English fleet from Besike to Constantinople.

The rejection by the Czar of the Turkish Amendments was known at Constantinople on the 19th, but the expected crisis did not occur, and the ministry, at the date of the last letters, remained without change. The chief of the Ulemans had apologized for the disrespectful style of their address, and the Feast of Beriam had passed over without a breach of the peace. The Sultan appeared in the procession, and was not molested. He afterwards presided at a Cabinet Council, the proceedings of which did not transpire.

The Sultan was said to be displeased with the Foreign Ministers for bringing their fleets to Constantinople. He considered it unnecessary and derogatory.

A report had been current that Austria, Prussia and Russia had entered into a joint protest against the ships passing the Straits—but it had been contradicted.

The Cologne Gazette further intimates that Austria is endeavoring to quarrel with Turkey, under the pretext of indemnity due of Austrian subjects.

Trieste Gazette states that Russia demands the Province of Davition (7) in payment of the Province of the last letters, and mentions of expenses in occupying the principalities. This province possesses valuable mines and forests, and commands Barkistan and Circassia.

Confident expectations are expressed in Europe, that American privateers will not accept letters of marque from Russia.

The Austrian Lloyd's says, under date of Constantinople, 16th Sept.—that the Porte had not, to that date, induced the Porte to accept the Vienna note, but the Sultan had decided not to issue an appeal to the nation at present.

A Vienna letter of the 21st states that Lord Westmoreland had received instructions from his government to insist that the proposed declaration that the Vienna note contains nothing dangerous to the sovereignty of the Sultan, should be drawn up in the form of a protocol, as, after the interpretation given by Russia to the note, England might invite, but could not press the Sultan to adopt it.

In reply to this notice, the Austrian Plenipotentiary is said to have informed the

ENGLAND.

Meetings have been called in the various cities throughout the kingdom, for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the Greek Christians. But as the movement was supposed to be a Russian demonstration, few persons attended the gatherings.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The Manchester market for goods and yarns was depressed.

FRANCE. The Emperor Napoleon had returned to Paris.

Many alarming rumors were circulated on the coast of the Mediterranean, that the Russian Minister had demanded his passports; another, that Austria had notified France and England that, if they gave active aid to the Turks, Austria would side with Russia, and proceed to occupy Servia. Both reports were doubted, however.

PRUSSIA. Mr. Barnard, the American Minister, had presented his letter of recall. His successor, ex-Governor Vroom, was daily expected.

DENMARK. The cholera has entirely disappeared from Copenhagen.

SICILY. The time for the free exportation of Breadstuffs into the Two Sicilies has been extended to the 1st of June next.

Ten days' quarantine has been imposed on all vessels from the United States in the Neapolitan ports, vessels from New Orleans are to be excluded altogether.

FROM INDIA. The Overland Mail from India had been telegraphed to London, with Calcutta dates to the 29th of August, and Bombay to the 30th.

Famine and sickness were prevailing at Rangoon.

The advices represent the state of commercial affairs in India as satisfactory.

FROM CHINA. The Chinese insurgents continued to advance toward Peking.

Money and provisions were scarce at Peking. The hired fleet of English and American ships was blockaded in the King.

There is nothing later in regard to the movements of Commodore Perry. The steamer Powhatan and the ship Vandalia had arrived and gone north to join the expedition.