FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Atlas—Extra.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITTANNIA.

The steamship BRITANNIA, Captain C. E. Judkins, arrived this morning at half past 8 o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of October 20th, making her passage in 134 days. We give below a summary of the most important intelligence.

THE EASTERN BOUNDARY.—In confirmation of the news published in this morning's Atlas, our papers received per Britannia announced the probability of a pacific arrangement of Eastern affairs. But we should state that this probability is, after all, only an opinion upon which people in general, and merchants in particular, decline acting: and that although the general tone of the press is pacific, the accounts of actual occurrences in the East are very contradictory. The London Sun of Oct. 19, observes:—

Upon the whole, however, the impression in Paris on Saturday was, that the question would be settled pacifically. Active negotiations were known to be going on between the Cabinets of France and England for arranging the basis of a final adjustment, and it is not unknown that already many of the greatest difficulties have disappeared. Already have the Ambassadors of the Four Powers of the Porte been instructed to communicate to the Sultan, that while they adopt the abstract principle of his Highness the Pacha Mehemet Ali, they nevertheless trust that in the event of the Viceroy's early submission the sentence will be revoked, and Egypt and a part of Syria granted to the Egyptian Rulers.

They have further been commanded to signify to the Porte that as the Consuls of the Four Powers in Syria have quitted Syria, no time ought to be lost in communicating to the Pacha the benevolent and gracious intentions of his Imperial master. We had expected that some more decisive step would be taken, and we are well satisfied that it has been taken so early as to appear the spontaneous act of the Four Powers — That the solution will be attributed to the recommendation of the Four Powers is inconceivable, inasmuch as they have charged themselves with the entire settlement of the question agreeably to the wishes of the Porte itself.

The Allies are masters of a position rather alarming for the Pacha. They were in possession of Said, Jaffa D'jonni, D'behah, Kaifa, and Tripoli: but Soliman Pacha had re-entered the Bayrout, which they had declined to occupy, as they could not command the hills in the rear, whence the Egyptian army could at any time destroy the town. Acre had not been attacked, and was supposed to be capable of serious resistance. The Alexandrian correspondent of the Monitour states that the towns on the sea coast of Syria are easily taken but that on their capture depends not the fate of Syria.

"The French Government," says the Ministerial evening papers, "has received the despatches brought to Marseilles by the last Mediterranean packet. They are to Alexandria on the 26th ult. The Government have not yet received those dated October 3, which arrived on Tuesday at Toulon. Those of the 26th contain no new fact; they confirm what was already known, that the Libanus was tranquil, and that Mehemet Ali was restored to health and was perfectly calm and resolute. No accounts had been received from Ibrahim Pacha, but it was known that he was concentrating his forces, and that his plan was to surround the Turkish camp, which had been formed to the north Beyrout. The combined fleets had encouraged Seid and Kaifa."

A letter from Alexandria, Sept. 2d inst. states Mehemet Ali has issued a firman, declaring all the population of Syria exempt from military conscription, and all persons who will join Ibrahim's army exempt from taxes for the remainder of their lives. Admiral Stopford, it was thought, would return off Alexandria. The blockade was to commence so that day, and no further communication with Europe would be allowed.

The French Consul had ordered all persons under his jurisdiction to be ready at a moment's notice. This, it was thought, indicated the probability of a bombardment. A levy of 50,000 irregulars (Bedouins) was making, and they would be placed along the coast. At the points where any landing could be effected were strictly guarded. This letter confirms the account of Ibrahim Pacha, having been ordered to march on Constantinople, and of a holy war being proclaimed.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles quotes the following from Alexandria, 26th ult.

The Pacha, on receiving the news of his deposition, assembled a grand council, at which he declared that nothing was left for him but an appeal to the sabre. Proclamations are about to be issued calling all true believers to arms. Egypt is fortified from Damietta to the Marabout, and 60,000 men are collected at Alexandria. It is stated with confidence that Mehemet Ali has sent orders to his son to march against Constantinople.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—*Paris, Thursday evening, 9 o'clock.*—Another attempt has been made to assasinate the King of the French. At six o'clock this evening, as the royal carriage was leaving the Tuileries, returning to Saint Cloud, he was fired at, but neither he nor any person of his suite was wounded. The assassin was instantly seized, and the King, who displayed his accustomed coolness and courage, ordered the postillons not to stop, and continued his route to St. Cloud.

The assassin is a young man, a native of Marseilles, who avows his criminal intention, and manifests much regret at having failed. He declares that he has no accomplices, and that he is not connected with any secret society. When examined as to his motives, he says he wished to rid his country of a tyrant, and that he had no other object than his country's good.

DREADFUL MURDER OF A DAUGHTER BY HER FATHER NEAR MONMOUTH, AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

From the London Times, Oct. 24

On Monday evening last, one of the most distressing circumstances which has ever fallen to our lot to record, occurred at Clayland, immediately adjoining the beautiful and hitherto quiet little village of Cleawell. The circumstances connected with this horrible tragedy, are as follows: A man named Philip Willis resided in a cottage about 300 yards from the late unfortunate Mr. Yartworth, who our readers will remember was shot at near Piff's Elm, and died some weeks since. Willis held the situation of superintendent agent to a numbers of the Forest of Dean, the property of the Cinderford Iron Company, and was very comfortably off, the cottage in which he resided, and the orchard adjoining, being his own property; he had also two houses at Bream. The unfortunate man had been for some time in an unsound state of mind, and about six months ago he became a patitionate of the lunatic asylum at Whitchurch, from which establishment he was discharged in about six months, with a certificate of cure. On the 10th of May last he cut his throat, but through the skilful attention of Mr. Marsh, surgeon of Coleford he recovered.

For the last fortnight a man had always slept with him, but on Monday his wife informed this man that she considered her husband so much better, that she should not be afraid to occupy the same bed with him. During the whole Monday, he was excited and nervous, seeming to be afraid of every one who came near him, and about 5 o'clock that evening William, his son, by a first daughter, a very pretty and most amiable girl, and of whom he was most dotingly fond, sat down to tea together; just before he sat down he kissed his child, and said, "I don't one hundred times, dear Ann, how I love you." He also knelt down and prayed, as he often used to do, that the Lord would strengthen his mind. After tea the daughter went out side the cottage door, and was in the act of chopping sticks to light the fire the next morning, when her father, who had taken a hatchet (an instrument resembling a bill hook) went quietly behind her, and as she stooped, aimed a deadly blow at the back of her head, and buried the hacker in her skull, which was cut through in a most frightful manner. Immediately on receiving the blow she cried out, "Oh, dear! oh, dear!" Her mother hearing this, rushed out, and was met in the doorway by Willis, who attempted to cut her down.

A dreadful struggle ensued between the husband and the terror stricken wife, in which the latter received a dreadful cut in the arm, and a gash was inflicted on her left shoulder, her gown and under garments was cut through, and her face bruised, both her eyes blackened and swollen. While the struggle was going on, the poor girl (wonderful to relate), went to a neighbor's cottage, 40 yards distant from the scene of blood. Mr. Marsh, of Coleford, was soon in attendance, but she died in an hour after receiving the injury. She spoke several times, and asked why her father did not come to see her? The neighbors being alarmed, ran to Mrs. Willis's assistance, who, on seeing them, exclaimed, "Run for your lives into the orchard, my husband is gone crazy!" They immediately went in search of him, and horrible to relate, found him at the foot of one of the trees, with his throat cut in a most shocking manner, his right hand grasping his razor. The poor wretch was still alive, but he died in a very few minutes after being discovered.

The deceased Miss Willis was almost miraculous, and it was a providential occurrence that his other two children were absent from home on a visit, or it is probable that they, too, would have fallen victims to his fury. His wife says he was a most excellent husband and fond father: indeed, his love for the poor girl who fell by his hands was extreme. He would not even let her go to the chapel by herself, fearing she might come to harm. Willis was 52 years of age, and his unfortunate daughter only 17.

From the Buffalo Commercial of Wednesday.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—*Gale on Lake Huron and Providential Escape of 150 Persons.*—By passengers who came in the Great Western last night, we learn that a heavy gale has been raging on Lake Huron for several days past, doing much damage to vessels and endangering the lives of many persons. Among the vessels mentioned as having suffered, is the new and elegant steamboat Missouri, Capt. Wilkins. This vessel left our port for the upper lakes, on the 26th inst. with 150 tons of merchandise and 150 passengers, forty of whom were females.

On Friday last the Missouri encountered the gale when she was some 30 miles from shore, and from what has been gathered, her situation and those on board must have been deplorable. Soon after the blow commenced, the brick work and connecting pipe of the boilers became loose, which compelled the engineer to quench the fire in order that the disaster might be remedied. Before this was accomplished, however, the force of the waves carried away the rudder post, thus rendering the vessel entirely unmanageable.

In this situation she lay rolling at the mercy of the elements, all of thirty-six hours, and so imminent was the danger that all on board, save the captain and a few others, yielded to their fears, and in a circle of small compass assembled together in the cabin, and prepared by prayer for the fate that threatened them.

Although at every swell of the waves the upper deck moved to and fro, and the hold was four feet deep with water, Captain Wilkins was firm in his belief to save the boat and those on board. After cutting some ten tons of crockery, hardware, small part of the baggage belonging to the passengers This relieved the boat considerably, and by continued exertions, Captain W. succeeded in getting the vessel under command again, and finally returning to Detroit in safety, to the infinite delight and thankfulness of all on board.

To the indomitable and persevering spirit of Capt. Wilkins, may be ascribed the preservation of those under his protection.—His boat is a new one, perfect in all her arrangements, and belongs mainly to C. M. Reed, of Erie.

Since the above was in type we have the following additional particulars from the Detroit Daily Advertiser of Monday last.

The Missouri met a tremendous gale in Saginaw Bay on Friday night last—during the early part of which the connections of the boilers gave way, and let off the whole steam. The boat, of course, became unmanageable, and was drifted more than 75 miles by the hardest blow ever known upon the lake.

The surges were overwhelming—racking the boat at every seam, and dashing immense quantities of water into the hold at every swell. The passengers manned the pumps and kept her above water until the storm abated.

The smoke pipes were blown away—the lower portion of the wheel house dashed in, and the rudder unshipped.

Ten tons of goods were thrown overboard to lighten the vessel, during the gale.

After the gale subsided, the injuries to the machinery were temporarily repaired, and the lost came in last evening.

Here follows a card of thanks to the captain and his officers, to whose excellent management and skill under Divine Providence, they attribute the preservation of their lives. In the reply of the captain he thanks the passengers for the old rendered to him during the storm, and says that the freight was not thrown over until all other resources seemed of no avail; and that during the time, the boat drifted toward the Canada shore about one hundred miles.

The Detroit paper mentions that the steamer Great Western was ashore on the Sti Clair Flatt—lighters were alongside her, and she was expected to be got off.

CURIOUS WATCH.—We find mention made in the papers of a *transparent watch*, the mechanism of which has been presented to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, constructed of very curious materials, the parts being principally formed of rock crystal. It was made by M. Robellier, and is small in size. The internal works are visible; the 2 teethed wheels which carry the hands are rock crystal, the hands are rock crystal, the other wheels of metal, to prevent accidents from the breaking of the springs. All the screws are fixed in crystal, and all the axles turn on rubies. The encapsulation of sapphire, the balance wheel of rock crystal, and its springs of gold.—The regularity of this watch as a timekeeper, is attributed by the maker to the perfect transparency and expansion of the rock crystal, on the balance wheel, &c. The execution of the whole shows to what a state of perfection, the art of cutting precious stones has been carried in modern times.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.—*Savannah, Oct. 21.*—We have received the following from a gentleman in Florida the important information in relation to the Florida war. From the source it comes from, we deem it authentic. It was brought by the steamer *Charleston*, which arrived at Savannah on the 20th instant:—

PILATKA, (FA.) Oct. 17.—Gen. ARMISTEAD has recently assembled a large force in the present, in consequence of an agreement between him and the Seminole Chief to hold a "talk" on the 20th instant, at which time the chief says he is willing to make a treaty of peace, which he says shall not be "*spoiled*" as the other treaties have been. No one here has any confidence in him or his treaties; yet you know Heaven is always better to us than our fears, and some good may grow out of it.

WM. F. JOHNSON, Esq.—When in 1837—8, this gentleman had the singular independence to come out against the Sub Treasury in our Legislature, he was denounced in every Locofoco Paper in the Common-wealth as an "apostate," a "traitor," a "renegade," a "federalist," and every species of abuse was heaped upon him which a corrupt party could invent. Now, although he is more firmly opposed to this measure than ever, and besides is a warm advocate of Gen. Harrison's election, the most sycophantic praises are lavished upon him, and they are fawning about him like a set of Spaniels, *because his vote cast in favor of them may* prevent the Legislature from doing any thing. If we know any thing of this gentleman's character, we can tell them that the man who had independence enough to leave them when they were in the hay-day of their success, for one bad measure, will not be likely to come back to them now that they are in the last stages of decline, when they have started a hundred wild and dangerous measures, and when at best his aid could only paralyze the action of the House.—*Har. Chronicle.*

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THE MILLINGTON BANK FRAUD.—The New York Times says:—"The recently exploded Commercial Bank of Millington, Md. is allowed to have been the greatest shave extant. Several hundred dollars were thrust upon our dealers within a few days past, and we are informed by a gentleman just from that section of the country, that $100,000 are afloat in Indiana. Western Pennsylvania is also flooded with the same trash."

NICE ANALYSIS.—Marsh's apparatus for detecting the presence of arsenic, recently employed in the examination on the trial of Mme. Laffarge, Paris, will detect the presence of this poison when operating upon only *one drop* of arsenical solution containing the *one hundred and twentieth part of a grain of arsenic.*

RESUMPTION.—The Philadelphia North American of yesterday says:—

We learn that negotiations for a temporary loan by the Boston and other banks have so far been completed, as to settle the question of a certain resumption of specie payments by the baks of this State, on or before the day fixed by law. This is cheering, for although money may be scarce for a season, yet the resumption must rejoice in the prospect of having a currency of which they need not to be ashamed.

The late dearly bought lesson will no doubt prove salutary; its good effects would soon have been thwarted, if the Administration of this State had the power to continue draining the banks by forced loans, and thus compel them to issue bills of credit to increase their capitals.

GEORGIA — The Louisville Journal says: Eight months ago, General Harrison had not a hundred friends and supporters in all Georgia. The prejudice against him in that State was universal. But his life and character have since been rigorously canvased by her citizens, and now she is for him by a majority of thousands. What a signal and glorious instance of the triumph of truth and virtue!

A SUB-TREASURER GOING BACK TO PAPER MONEY.—The Boston Atlas states that the collector of that port has given notice that the Government dues will hereafter be received in bank notes, and not one quarter of the specie required. This watch has been much trouble had been experienced in counting the specie and ascertaining its value, and therefore Mr. Bancroft determined to go back to the old convenient system. His right thus to abrogate the law may well be questioned, but what a commentary on the pretence about a specie currency.

"What General will the Whigs have next after they have elected General Harrison?" inquired a loco foco the other day. "General Prosperity" was the prompt reply of the Whig.

PRINCETONIAN FEAT.—On Monday evening John Towndsen, the celebrated pedestrian, who recently accomplished an arduous six days' task on the Prescot road, undertook to perform for a benefit, on the bowling green of the High Park Coffee House, the following feat: To pick up one hundred stones, each a yard apart, with his mouth, and deposit them in a basket without touching them with his hands; to walk a mile; to walk three miles forward, three miles backwards; and finally to run a hoop two miles; the whole to be accomplished in three successive hours. He commenced operations soon after five o'clock, and accomplished the feat with great ease within twenty minutes of the prescribed time. He afterwards, by way of afterpiece, picked up 40 stones in the same manner as before in almost 11 minutes. This extraordinary pedestrian is upwards of 50 years of age. A vast number of persons witnessed the feat —*London Paper.*

From the Albany Journal.

"ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES."—Titus Oates Butler, Stevenson, *alias* Jarvis, John W. Edmonds, and Edwin, Crowell affect a sudden horror of illegal voting, and yet the party by which they are fed and clothed owes its long reign to the grossest frauds. Election frauds have been practiced in New York and Albany by the Locofocos at every contested election these ten years. Our polls are always beleaguered with the illegal votes of locofocoism. At a former election in the 4th ward, Alderman M'Mullen saw a squad of men landing from the steamboat Rockland on the morning of the election.—They collected in a group, and seemed waiting for a guide. He approached and spoke to them, and soon learned that they had been brought from Coeymans to vote the Locofoco ticket in this city. We immediately sent to Coeymans for persons to indentify these imported voters, and thus actually drove them from the polls. At another election the United States soldiers at the recruiting rendezvous in this city were disguised as citizens, and suborned to swear in Locofoco votes.

At the charter election of 1839 a large number of men at work at the Choes were brought down in wagons, who voted illegally in the 5th ward, and their votes elected a portion of the Locofoco ticket. One of these men, on the day following the election, while in pursuit of a regency paymaster, called by mistake on Mr. Winne, a Whig candidate for Alderman, who had been beaten by these imported voters, and presented the following voucher:

SIR: *The bearer of this note, James Dunn, voted in the 5th. Ward yesterday.*
W. GILLESPIE.

Albany May 8, 1839.

Mr. R. J. FERRIS, at the Brew house.

To Mr. Winne's inquiry, Dunn replied that he and others had been employed by a tavern keeper at the junction to attend the election in the 5th ward; that they voted for the Van Buren ticket; that they were to receive twenty shillings a day, and that he had been directed to Alderman *Ferris* for his pay.

By this blunder of calling upon the candidate against whom he cast an illegal vote, instead of the Alderman who was thus illegally elected, this fraud was exposed.

And yet the men who have, year after year, cheated us at the elections impudently claim to be honest and patriotic, and Titus Oates Butler blasphemously attributes a vile plot hatched by Edmonds, Stevenson, *alias* Jarvis, and himself, to the "HAND OF PROVIDENCE!"

WHALES IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.—A Matrimonic letter states that. on the 20th June, 50 enchalot whales were driven on shore during a gale near the Bassa Point. The inhabitants hastened to make as much oil as they could from their carcasses, before the heat of the climate rendered them putrid. The appearance of whales in these regions is not of usual occurrence.

RIOT AT LANCASTER.

On the night of the 24th inst. a gang of bullies committed many assaults of an aggravated character at the polls. The Gazette, a neutral paper, published in Lancaster city says, "in the case of Mr. Middleton, (editor of the Examiner & Herald,) we are compelled to record one of the most infamous and cowardly proceedings that man might conceive or be guilty of perpetrating, which deserves the reprobation of every honest man. While offering his vote it was objected to, and he was shortly after beaten and maltreated by a number of individuals who infested the polls with disorder and noise during the whole time of canvassing; and this had scarcely subsided, when we witnessed a scene of violence upon our venerable townsman, George Ford, jr. that made us tremble and ask ourselves, is there no law or order? He was thrown upon the pavement and cruelly kicked, and struck and violently struck upon the head by persons who are notorious for their disorderly conduct. Mr. Ford's father, an aged man, was also treated." It is to be hoped that the Legislature will take speedy measures to rid the state of the corruption influences, which now degrace the public works, and under the guise of Democracy, have so long itself with this subject we invite attention to the facts contained in the following communication from the United States Gazette, on the subject matter of which we hereafter revert.

THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The certainty which now exists that there will be a Whig majority in both branches of the *Legislature*, assures to the public an examination into the conduct and accounts of those who have had the charge of the Columbia Railroad during the last two years.

Those who have been employed by the present superintendant have had other duties to perform than those of attention to the railroad—at "the polls" they or many of them have been violent partizans, insulting all who differed with them in political opinion, preventing their voting, and inflicting by personal violence, injuries on all who resisted their lawless conduct *at the Third ward in Spring Garden, and in Lancaster.* These acts were most open, and it is said were countenanced and instituted against some of these state agents of Spring Garden.

Some of the workingmen at the eastern end of the railroad have been unpaid for months.

The families of some of the engineers and agents have been suffering from sickness, and have had to use exertions with their hands to earn a livelihood, while considerable sums are due to them from the State. They dare not complain openly, for fear of being discharged, or *low complaint.* Daily, large sums are paid to the State as "toll," and from "*modice power*" and yet those who toil daily to earn the money are not permitted to know what becomes of the money so collected!

A committee of enquiry should be raised as soon as the Legislature assembles, and those who are the agents in these misdeeds will be exposed, and the wrongs they have committed will be punished.

THE LAST CONTEMPTIBLE TRICK.—One of the New York papers states, that copies of the "Observer" on the 24th ult. had been distributed in that state, on the inside of Edinburgh Cooperage boxes, to establish about the *recent fraudes.* The Observer is a religious paper, having a very large circulation, and it appears that the pressman who worked the edition of the paper of that date, damaged them in the printing, and sold them for waste paper to Jerry Bell, proprietor of the New Era. At that place they were purchased for the Hard Cider *inside*, these damaged papers were converted into a medium for the dissemination of locofoco electioneering falsehoods, and were thus sent forth on their foul errand, with the precepts of christianity on one side, and the promptings of the father of lies on the other.—*Her. Telegraph*

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Havana, in the ship Hellespont, were A. H. Everett, Esq. and D. Turnbull, Esq.—the latter recently appointed British Consul at Havana It may be remembered that the former British consul was charged with misconduct in relation to the slave trade, and it is on this account, probably, that he has been superseded.—Mr. Everett returns to Havana, we presume, on a mission of investigation touching the doings of Mr. Consul Trist.

GOVERNOR ELECTED.—The legislature of N. Jersey has re-elected the present Governor, Wm. Pennington, Esq. Charles G. McChesney has been elected Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LUNATICS AND IDIOTS.—GOV. Pennington in his Message to the Legislature of New Jersey, states that the number of lunatics in the State, so far as ascertained, is 338, and the number of idiots 358. This is a fearful number, he adds, and the wretchedness of their condition should awaken our liveliest interest.

The New York Tader states that the committee on behalf of the Africans taken in the Amistad, have engaged the services of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, as senior counsel, and that he will make the closing argument in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington next January.

THE FUTURE PROSPECTS OF OUR COUNTRY.

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Walsh in one of his valuable letters for the National Intelligencer, notices a powerful review of de Tocqueville's Democracy in America, which lately appeared in a French periodical. It is from the pen of Louis Blanc, late Chief Professor of Political Economy. He concurs with de Tocqueville and Chateaubriand, in the argumentative prediction that *Democracy* will continue to advance rapidly and widely, and must prevail throughout Europe as well as America. "The future (*avenir*) of the world," says the Poet and Councillor, "is Democracy under one form or other; I mean the abolition of privilege, the establishment of civil equality, of a law common to all; this must be the triumphant principle, that which realizes universal justice." Rossi argues, too, that the European countries destined to be thus democratic, need not seriously fear excess of *individualism*, because his vote cast in favor of them may prevent the Legislature from doing any thing. If we know any thing of this gentleman's character, we can tell them that the man who had independence enough to leave them when they were in the hay-day of their success, for one bad measure, will not be likely to come back to them now that they are in the last stages of decline, when they have started a hundred wild and dangerous measures, and when at best his aid could only paralyze the action of the House.—*Har. Chronicle.*

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THE AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, November 10, 1840.

THE GREAT AGONY IS OVER!

AND OUR CAUSE IS GLORIOUSLY TRIUMPHANT!!

PENNSYLVANIA

O. K.!

AND NO MISTAKE.

After many years of subjection to a party which impudently assumed and as impudently maintained that it was the Democratic party, Pennsylvania has at length taken a stand in favor of her own interests and true Democracy. This is glorious, thice joyous intelligence is communicated to our readers. We can now contemplate our State with pride; point to her as worthy of the blessings of a free constitution, salutary laws, and the inexhaustible resources of wealth which a wise and prudent policy will open up.

We look upon the present as an era in the history of this Commonwealth. In the future, it will be regarded as the point where the people, by the power of knowledge, broke the chains which bound them to the car of a party, which had so long trampled down all the dearest interests of the country, and particularly of Pennsylvania. From this moment, it is our most confident belief, that the business of the country, prostrated under the measures of the General and State governments, will be revived; and that we shall again see the people exulting in renewed prosperity.

In this glad moment of our victory, when our hearts are full of gratitude to the Benefactor of the State, from worse than Egyptian bondage, we must anxiously wish, that we could congratulate our fellow-citizens throughout the whole commonwealth upon the performance of their duty. But this pleasure is denied us, as far as the city and county of Philadelphia are concerned. Notwithstanding all their promises, they deserted us on the day of battle in the midst of danger. But let it pass. Their desertion had well nigh lost us the victory, but the gallant chivalry of the country threw themselves into the breach and saved the State. Perhaps we expected too much from them, when it was known that Gen. Harrison was not their choice. But if old attachments operated thus in the city and its suburbs, they did not in the country, where *all* went into the battle with their whole souls for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

The following returns are ALL OFFICIAL.

Counties.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Adams,	2453	1636
Armstrong,	1260	1744
Allegheny,	7620	4573
Beaver,	2143	1710
Bedford,	3910	2446
Berks,	3568	7475
Bradford,	2631	2844
Bucks,	4705	4488
Butler,	2100	1804
Cambria,	811	920
Centre,	1447	2343
Chester,	5643	4883
Clearfield,	499	812
Clarion,	648	1366
Clinton,	637	675
Columbia,	1325	2829
Crawford,	2469	2903
Cumberland,	2790	2695
Dauphin,	3134	2187
Delaware,	2031	1335
Erie,	2638	2051
Fayette,	3753	3035
Franklin,	3586	3693
Greene,	1350	2010
Huntingdon,	3826	2265
Indiana,	1953	1329
Jefferson,	476	592
Juniata,	968	1043
Lancaster,	9678	5473
Lebanon,	2369	1405
Lehigh,	2405	2451
Luzerne,	2774	4119
Lycoming,	1504	2181
M'Kean,	maj.	1329
Mercer,	3349	2336
Monroe,	845	1447
Montgomery,	4068	4193
Mifflin,	1228	1269
Northumberland,	1351	2187
Northampton,	2846	3838
Perry,	1072	1970
Philadelphia city,	7655	4774
Philadelphia county,	10189	13303
Pike,	135	524
Potter,	maj. 183	1560
Susquehanna,	1560	2023
Schuylkill,	1881	2184
Somerset,	2501	765
Tioga,	893	1721
Union,	2423	1518
Venango,	855	1575
Warren,	857	939
Washington,	4147	3611
Westmoreland,	2778	4704
Wayne,	675	1188
York,	3793	4382
	143,576	143,312
	143,312	
Harrison's maj.	264	

Maine.

Returns have been received from 181 towns, in which the aggregate Whig gain over the September election is, 660. Kent's majority then was 937. Harrison's majority will probably now be about

1,000.

New Hampshire.

As was expected, this State has given Van Buren a majority of 5 or 6000.

Rhode Island.

This gallant little State has given a majority of

1,976!!

for Harrison, Tyler and Reform. In 1838 Van Buren had the vote of this State. Now she is Harrison to the core, and will probably be the Whig banner State.

Connecticut.

Nobly and gallantly has this State done her duty. The true hearted sons of the "land of steady habits," have given the Harrison electoral ticket a majority of upwards of

6,000!

New York.

The "Empire State" has, beyond all doubt, given Harrison and Reward a large majority.—The New York papers claim a majority of upwards of

11,000!!

New Jersey.

The Jersey Blues have spoken in tones of thunder, and thus nobly avenged their "Broad Seal." New Jersey has given Harrison a majority of about

2,000!!

Maryland.

The majority for Harrison and Tyler in Maryland is

4,644!

Georgia.

We have returns from twelve counties in Georgia, which give Harrison and Tyler a majority of

2,527.

Ohio.

What shall we say of the Buckeye State? She is indeed the most noble in the galaxy of Whig stars! Harrison's majority in forty-seven counties is

16,030!!

Being 5,425 of a gain over the vote of Mr. Corwin on the 13th ult.

Virginia.

We have returns from 93 counties, which show a Whig gain on the vote of 1836, of 4,075. The vote is very close,—but the probabilities are in favor of Van Buren's having carried the State.

We are now enabled to *"post up,"* and render the account, with certainty, as follows:—

For Harrison.		*For Van Buren.*
Pennsylvania,	20	New Hampshire,
Maine,	10	
Rhode Island,	4	
Connecticut,	8	
New York,	42	
New Jersey,	8	
Maryland,	10	
Georgia,	11	
Ohio,	21	
	144	

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NARROW ESCAPE.—It is reported, says the Dayton Journal of Tuesday last, that Gen. HARRISON narrowly escaped with his life on Friday the 30th ult. He was riding over the tunnel of the Whitewater Canal, when perceiving that his horse was sinking, he sprang off, and the horse fell through the tunnel a distance of 30 feet and was killed.

ABOLITION.—*More Forgery.*—THOMAS EARLE, candidate for Vice President, on the Abolition ticket in this State, we see it stated in a Philadelphia paper, *voted the Van Buren Electoral ticket!* So much for the clamor raised by the Locos about Whig abolitionists

Now for another of the thousand and one *forgeries* that form a badge of guilt about the souls of many of the Locos, as black as the shades of Erebus—The Cincinnati Gazette of Oct. 28, says:

"A letter from New York, received in this city yesterday, enclosses a handbill issued from the office of the *New Era*, a Van Buren Locofoco paper, though *purporting* to come from the *Emancipator*, an abolition paper. The letter to which is affixed the name of *W. H. Harrison*, is a BASE FORGERY!!

The *forged* "Emancipator" introduces the letter as follows:

"We hasten to lay before our readers the following interesting correspondence. It speaks for itself. And in accordance with the views therein expressed, we shall remove from our next paper the name of James Gurney for President, and substitute that of General William Henry Harrison. And we hope that all of our abolition friends will use their exertions to elevate to the Presidential chair, the man, who he has pledged to carry out some of the most prominent and essential views of the friends of the African race.—All who may receive this circular will be doing service to a good cause by giving it as extensive circulation as possible."

We have not room for the forged correspondence, nor is it of any consequence, except to show what the forgers wish to make Gen. Harrison say.—Here is Gen. Harrison's letter in reference to the base fraud.

LETTER FROM GENERAL HARRISON.

To the Editors of the Cincinnati Republican.

CINCINNATI, 27th Oct., 1840.

DEAR SIR—I have furnished you with a hand-bill purporting to be issued from the office of the Emancipator, and a letter containing a letter under the date of the 21st of September, directed to me and signed by Arthur Tappan, J. Leavett, and H. Dresser, and an answer to that letter purporting to be signed by me dated in this city on the 2d of October, 1840.

I have never in my life received a letter from the above named persons either conjunctively or individually; nor did I ever address either the letter signed with my name, or any other letter to them, or either of them.

The whole is a vile fabrication, totally destitute of the least foundation in truth.—The letter which enclosed the handbill to me is left in your possession. It has the New York post mark upon it, and was opened this day by me, in the presence of E. P. Langdon, the Deputy Post Master.

Yours truly,
W. H. HARRISON.

From the New York Express of Wednesday.

DISORDERS IN THE CITY.—We have seldom, if ever, seen the city so given up to disorders, and passions as it was last night.—We saw indeed what never met our eyes before, a large body of men calling themselves "Spartan Band" start from the 6th Ward Hotel between 7 and 8 o'clock on a tour about the city, in a sort of wild procession, with clubs or *Shillalahs* in their hands, evidently bent on mischief, for which well nigh was the cause of a serious loss of life. Their intention in passing the Hall was clearly to have a row, and they succeeded by insult, which we presume, though we were not aware of such intention, occurred, whereupon, though the Hall was full, they threw brickbats, oyster shells, and in some instances their clubs, through the windows, demolishing white pieces of glass, and even breaking sashes, and of course endangering the limbs and lives of all within.—They also attempted to break in the Hall, and were prevented by a rush. In the meantime, mashetry was resorted to, and we heard one discharge. The Watch gathered after awhile, and seized a few of the offenders, when the crowd kept on increasing till after 10 o'clock.

This "Spartan Band" is the body that committed the outrage in the city on Monday night, and the American says, Mr. Butler, the District Attorney, *addressed during the evening from his steps!* We presume, however, he did not represent the Spartan Band Clubs, nor teach them much good morals, judging from their bad conduct last night. They dispersed at the 6th Ward Hotel about 11 o'clock.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The statement of Mr. Wise, the orotunst, if it be a *fact*, is a curious one. It is well known that almost every one on looking down from a great height feels effected with vertigo—giddiness of the head—and a sensation of sickness and insecurity. Yet, from some peculiar experience, that this only occurs when the individual is sitting or standing upon something *connected with the ground*, even lifted only by a rope, or other slight communication with the earth. But if *entirely isolated* from the earth, no such feeling or sensation can be experienced.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says; we are authorized to state that Mr. Grinnell has commenced proceedings against the Albany Argus, Washington Globe, and every other Loco, Foco paper which has published the infamous slander, of his having abscouded from this city in order to avoid meeting the consequences of the charges made against him by the informer Stevenson, under the advisement of his friend, Benjamin F. Butler.

RED MARKING INK.—Red ink, for marking linen, is made with half an ounce of vermilion and one drachm of salts of tartar, finely ground with linseed oil, to the consistence required for marking with a pen or camel's hair pencil.

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

At a meeting of Harrison Democrats held at the house of A. B. Kurtz, in Gettysburg, on Monday evening the 9th inst to devise a suitable method of commemorating the glorious triumph of the cause of the patriot Harrison in the Keystone State, on motion of Col. M.