

THE POCKET ANNUAL FOR 1839. It will be seen in another column, that our friend Hughes has published his Annual for the ensuing year. It is a neat Pocket Volume, and contains a variety of useful matter. It is a work that should be in the hands of every business man in the State.

ARMY.—OFFICIAL. WAR DEPARTMENT. GENERAL ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 40. Washington, Nov. 5, 1838.

To enable the Engineer Department to proceed with repairs of Fort Monroe with the greatest advantage to the public service, the troops will be withdrawn with as little delay as practicable, and the post at once be delivered over to the charge of Colonel De Russy. The Ordnance Department will continue its operations at Fort Monroe as heretofore. All the public property at the Post will be secured by the proper officers of the staff.

Brevet Captain Green, of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, will continue for the present on duty at Fort Monroe, who will take charge of the recruits sent from the Baltimore station, and such orders as may not be able to join their companies.

Company K, 3d Artillery, will proceed to Florida without delay, and take post at St. Augustine until otherwise directed by Brig. General Taylor. Capt. Davidson will take with him all the recruits, and the men fit for duty who belong to any regiment serving in Florida, and the Second Lieutenant there on duty will proceed to join their respective regiments as soon as they can.

Captain Ringgold having been instructed to organize and equip a company of Light Artillery in conformity with act of 1827, at Carlisle Barracks, the men detailed from the 1st and 2d Regiments of Artillery for this service, will now be dropped from the rolls of their respective companies, and mustered as Co. Company of the 3d Regiment. Captain Ringgold's former company, now in the field, will be broken up, the men to be transferred to the other companies of the Regiment, and the Subalterns will join their company at Carlisle, when the Lieutenants of the 1st and 2d Artillery, now on duty there, will proceed to join their respective Regiments.

By Order: ROGER JONES, Adj. Gen. Gen. Orders, No. 49, Nov. 3, 1838. Major T. Noel, of the 6th Infy, second Captain serving with his regiment, to duty according to his brevet, in place of the Major, absent, sick.

SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 73, Oct. 29—Major J. Garland, 1st Infantry, relieved from duty in the Indian Department, by direction of the Secretary of War, and ordered to join his regiment in Florida without delay.

Major E. A. Hitchcock, 8th Infy., employed in the Indian Department at St. Louis, will be relieved as soon as practicable, and immediately thereafter join his regiment at Sacket's Harbor.

No. 73, Oct. 23—Leave for four months, granted to Lieut. Col. R. B. Mason, 1st Dragoons.

No. 75, Nov. 2—Lieut. J. S. Hathaway, 1st Infy., to be relieved as soon as practicable from duty in the Subsistence Department, and join his company.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT. Major J. P. Taylor remains on duty at Louisville, Ky.

Major T. W. Lenthum, ordered to Baltimore. Bvt. Major R. B. Lee, ordered to St. Louis. Captains J. B. Grayson and J. C. Casey, remain on duty as before.

NAVY.—ORDERS. Oct. 29—Lieut. E. M. Wall, leave for 12 months, with permission to visit Europe.

Mid. W. A. McCrohan, Rec'g Ship Boston. 30—Mid. S. Pearce, Navy School N. York.

31—Lieut. S. Johnstone, New York station. Nov. 2—Lieut. R. Handy, Boston station.

5—P. Mid. J. R. M. Mullany, Rendezvous N. York. P. Mid. J. L. Heap, do Philadelphia.

OFFICERS RELIEVED AND DETACHED. Nov. 1—Lt. J. K. Mitchell, from W. L. squadron. 2—Surgeon W. Plumstead, do P. Mid. J. M. Lockert, from order to Woodbury.

BALTIMORE CITY COURT. Nov. 13, 1838. The Court was engaged during the whole of Friday and Saturday last, in the trial of the case of WILLIAM H. WATSON, for a libel on ABRAHAM HYAM. The special plea of the traverser being overruled by the Court, the case was tried upon the general issue before the Jury.

By the act of 1803, ch. 54, a party indicted for a libel, may give the truth of the matter charged in the indictment in evidence, under the general issue; and the traverser in this case availed himself of the privilege of that act, and examined some 27 witnesses, to prove the truth of the matter alleged in the indictment, viz: that Hyam was a miserable creature, without character, reputation, or sympathy—all of whom stated that they had known Hyam, some for a long period, others for a shorter one, and that they considered his character as bad. A number of

witnesses, some 24 or 25, were examined on behalf of Hyam, as to his general character; some of whom stated that they had known him for many years, and others for shorter period, and that his character was fair, and that they considered him a respectable man, but that within the last few years he has been connected with gamblers, and that his character since such connection had not been so fair as it formerly was.

This case was argued before the Jury by Messrs. Lee and Steele for the State, (Mr. Richardson, Deputy Attorney General, being suddenly taken sick during the trial, and Mr. Steele, at his request, was associated with Mr. Lee) and Messrs. Wallis, Pitts and Johnson, for the traverser, and submitted to them about 6 P. M. on Saturday, with directions from the Court to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday morning; & according, by this morning at 10 the jury returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY. [Paris.]

MORMON TROUBLES.

An arrival at St. Louis from above, confirms the reports which were previously current, of the burning of Daviess Court House, Post Office, and a store by the Mormons. It is stated that the Governor had ordered out 4,000 militia; and that volunteer companies were rapidly being organized to march to the scene of action. The Mormons are said to be receiving daily accessions to their numbers by emigrants from Canada.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Missouriian of the 27th ult. printed at Fayette, gives the following additional particulars. A company was to be organized in Fayette on the morning of the 27th.

Snowden's, Oct. 25, 1838. Colonel Jones: Sir,—News has just reached us that the Mormons have attacked and cut to pieces Captain Bogard's company of 50 men, except 3 or 4 who have escaped. They say the Mormon force is 300 or 400. Richmond is threatened to-night. If you can spare, I wish you to detail two or three companies of troops, and repair to Richmond with all speed.

Yours in haste, GEO. WOODWARD, Aid to General Parks. CARROLLTON, Oct. 25, 1838.

Gentlemen,—News of an appalling nature has just reached us. Capt. Bogard, who was ordered with his company to guard the frontier of Ray county, was attacked and cut to pieces by immense numbers. They were overpowered by 3 or 400 Mormons, while they were guarding their own frontier. But five minutes ago, three reports of a cannon were heard in the direction of Richmond. Firing has been heard in various directions, and there is no doubt but that these infuriated villains have attacked Richmond.

The news of their burning and pillage has already reached you. They have undoubtedly captured the cannon and taken many prisoners—probably killed many. Daviess county is a scene of desolation. Ray is probably so ere this time; and their next movement will be at this place. It is already threatened.

Be up and doing. Bring all the men you can, and let us check them in their course of destruction and devastation. They are moving on with giant strides to the climax of anarchy, civil war, and desolation. Wolf and Baker will explain all. I have just received orders, by express, from Brig. Gen. Parks, to raise 150 mounted men. Fifty have volunteered, and the remainder I will obtain in a day or two.

Stir the people up in Howard and Chariton. Send all the braves you can with Wolf, and we can meet and check them in their mad career.

Yours in haste, WM. CLAUDE JONES. To Congreve Jackson and others.

The St. Louis Republican of the 1st instant, after publishing the foregoing accounts, adds—"We have conversed with a gentleman who says that he had held a conversation, in person, with Jo Smith, a few days ago, and that Smith stated that his people were prepared to die in the defence of what they thought to be their rights; that although the Governor might raise and send against them the power of the State, yet he, and all the men he could bring, would not drive them from their present homes."

SINGULAR TRAGEDY. Some short time since, a man at Confolers, near Alby, dived in his intellect, and who had been separated from his wife, inveigled two of his children from their mother into a house, in which he lived by himself, and fastening all the lower openings of the dwelling, appeared

at the window armed with a gun, and vociferating that he intended to murder the children, whose cries were heard in the house, and that he would shoot any one who should attempt to interrupt him. The authorities were required by the neighbours to interfere, and the house was surrounded by the gendarmes; but the only way of rescuing the children from the maniac, was found to be an attack on one side of the house, while the children were told to get out of a window at another. This they did, and escaped; and the armed force was then left to blockade the house, and to get possession of the madman by some means or other. It appears that he had stood the blockade for several days; and during an attack, fired on and killed a young man. The Prefect of the Department came on the 13th to summon him to surrender. The only reply to this summons was a shot from a musket, which however fortunately missed the Prefect, and did not wound any body. A company of soldiers who had been placed round the house to reinforce the gendarmes, were then ordered to retire to the door, which they did, and the maniac, perceiving his danger, at length decided to try to escape by a window. As he was coming down from it, armed with a brace of pistols, which he was preparing to discharge at the soldiers, the latter were ordered to fire on him, and the consequence was that he was pierced by two balls, one in the thigh, the other in the jaw. The poor man was no longer capable of resistance, and was carried off to the hospital, where he died the day following. It was with difficulty that the people had been prevented from tearing him to pieces when he was captured. [Paris.]

CANADA WAR RENEWED.

It will be seen by the extracts below that the rebellion in the Canadas has broken out again—martial law declared, and blood spilled. We give all the particulars that have reached us—beginning with a ship from the Burlington Free Press, the statements of which are no doubt very much exaggerated.

FREE PRESS OFFICE, BURLINGTON, Tuesday Morning, Nov. 6, 1838.

CANADA WAR RENEWED.—We have to announce the important and thrilling intelligence that the Canadian population is again in arms, resolved to strike a blow for freedom.

The news by last night's blow is, that a general and simultaneous rising of the French population on this side of the St. Lawrence, has taken place, and that several small posts had fallen into their hands; they had made prisoners of the soldiers stationed at Napierville, and secured a considerable amount of arms and ammunition. St. Johns, it was believed, would be attacked last night by a strong force, estimated at seven or eight thousand.

The utmost consternation prevailed at St. Johns yesterday, and every means was put in requisition for the emergency. Capt. Price's shop, the Daniel Webster, we understand, was not permitted to leave the port. Several of our citizens went down last evening. This movement is said to be headed by Robert Nelson, Cote, Gagnon, Hotchkiss, and several foreign military leaders. Of its results, a few days will inform us; and this evening's blow will probably bring a pretty decisive indication. All accounts speak of arms, ammunition and men in abundance. May God prosper the right.

Martial law is again proclaimed within the district of Montreal, and we shall doubtless be called to chronic scenes of bloody outrage.

From the Montreal Courier of Monday. It appears that at La Tortu, about seven or eight miles above Laprairie, a number of rebels attacked, on Saturday night last, the scattered loyalists in that quarter, and they stated that two farmers of the name of Walker and Vitrey were murdered in cold blood. Several others who lived in the neighbourhood made their escape with great difficulty, and conveyed intelligence of the attack of Laprairie, from which place a party of the Huzzars were on the instant despatched to La Tortu, and were fortunate enough to come upon the rebels unawares, and disperse them with a few shots—with what damage it could not be ascertained, as the cowardly scoundrels took immediately to the woods, leaving behind two loyalists they had made prisoners. The deceased Walker's widow and child, as well as many families from near Laprairie, came to town yesterday.

[The Courier is full of details of the various risings, for which we cannot find room.]

The cars had not proceeded far from St. Johns yesterday morning, when it was discovered that about thirty feet of the railway had been torn up, which, however was repaired in the course of an hour.

The driver of the Quebec mail was detained by about 20 armed rebels at Pont de L'Isle, on Saturday night and yesterday morning, but was allowed to bring on the mail from below, it being the one for Quebec they wished to possess themselves of, as they imagined it might contain despatches for Sir John Clinchmont. It, however, had passed before they expected. They expressed a confident hope that their friends would stop it at Bertier.

In the course of yesterday the following persons were arrested—E. B. Viger, Charles Mondet, L. H. L. Fontaine. Harkin, John Donagel, Francois Des Rivieres. Gault, Labelle, L. M. Viger, Dexter Chapin, Francois Pigeon. Laboute, J. J. Girouard, J. A. L. Badie, H. B. Weibrenner, Geo. Dillon, besides several others whose names we did not learn.

We have heard of some risings in the north, but have not been able to learn any particulars.

MONTEAL HAZARD OFFICE, Monday Morning, Nov. 5, 1838.

The events we have so often predicted are now matter of history—the Canadians have again risen in open rebellion, evidently under most efficient organization, and martial law was

yesterday proclaimed in this province for the second time in the short space of twelve months. Most alarming intelligence reached town yesterday afternoon, that the whole country was in a state of insurrection, and that many loyalists have been murdered in cold blood, in the county of Acadie. Farther accounts but too painfully corroborated the previous rumour, and a considerable body of troops was despatched to that country. The steamer Princess Victoria, which took over a detachment of the Royal Artillery on Saturday afternoon to Laprairie, was twice set on fire by the rebels while at the wharf, but fortunately escaped without much injury.

The loyalists in Laprairie had ten minutes notice to leave the village, and getting on board the steamer Britannia; they have arrived in safety. Yesterday morning about two o'clock, a party of about 400 rebels attacked the house of Mr. L. Brown, at Beauharnois, and after a bout 20 minutes fighting, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ellice, Jr. M. P., Mr. Norvel, Mr. Ross, and the constitutionalists, surrendered themselves prisoners, and nothing more at present is known of their fate. Mrs. Ellice, Miss Balfour and the other females in the house at the time, took refuge in the cellar during the engagement. Mr. Brown and Mr. Ross are both wounded. Yesterday forenoon an Indian woman at the village of Coughin-waga, who was seeking for a stray cow, discovered a large body of armed men in the woods, and gave information of the circumstance to the Indians, who were then assembled at church.

They immediately seized what arms they could procure, such as muskets, tomahawks and picklocks, and giving the war whoop, charged their force, who scampered off as fast as they could, throwing down their arms as they fled. Twenty-five were taken prisoners, and brought to town, hand cuffed, by the Lachine cavalry. A considerable number of arrests were made yesterday, among whom are L. M. Viger, the President of the People's Bank; D. B. Viger, an ex-legislative councillor; Charles Mondet; John Deming; C. S. Cherner, and a great many other leading rebels. The volunteers were ordered out, and vied with each other in doing their duty with alacrity. They were appointed to search every suspected house in the suburbs for arms, and they brought in a considerable supply. It was remarked that in Canadian houses there were very few men to be seen, and it is supposed they are not far off.

The gates at the different barricades were closed, and strong pickets placed to guard them. Reinforcements of troops were sent to the various quarters of the district. At Beauharnois the rebel took possession of the steamer Brougham, on her way to Lachine, with her mate on board. It is currently reported that during the engagement, Mr. John McDonald, while leading on a party of dragoons against the rebels, was shot dead, five bullets having pierced his body.

The Montreal Courier of Saturday states that a military detachment had been secretly sent by water, and another from Chamblay, to a magistrate, to capture a body of rebels at Gagnon's residence, Point a l'Aigle, 6 miles from St. Johns, who it had been ascertained were to collect there on Friday night—that seven of the rebels were taken, among them the son of Gagnon—that some arrests were made at St. John's, among them Dr. Lacroix; that the constable at Gagnon's were armed—the editor of the Courier having seen one of the muskets taken from a prisoner, with bayonet, cartridge box, &c. and about 20 rounds of ball cartridge.

LATER! We have advices from Montreal up to Wednesday, and from the frontier to five P. M., of that day. We copy the following synopsis of the intelligence from the New York Commercial of Sunday evening:—

On Wednesday morning early the steamboat Burlington, Commodore Sherman, stopped, as usual, at Champlain, when the engineer was informed by the celebrated Dr. Cote, that he had come to the determination to stop the intercourse between the United States and Canada, and for that purpose the Burlington could not proceed farther—that he had under his control a force sufficient to carry his purpose into effect. This information was immediately communicated to the commodore, who went on shore and had an interview with Cote; the result of which was, that the Burlington was permitted to proceed. We are informed that Cote declared that this should be the last boat permitted to pass, and that he would bring down a field piece and fire it into any boat that should attempt to pass, either way, after being warned of his intention.

BATTLE OF OLETTOWN. It being known at Olettown that an attack was to be made on that place on Tuesday night the militia were ordered under arms—and having received information that a party of the rebels were approaching, they went out under cover of a dark night and fell in with them a short distance from the town—a battle ensued which resulted in the death of eight of the insurgents, and the capture of a piece of artillery and two hundred stand of arms. It was not the intention, as we are informed, of the militia to be troubled with prisoners at this juncture.

The sloops laden with munitions of war—among which was a large number of muskets—had been seized on Lake Champlain, by Mr. Crooks, one of the officers of the customs.

It was the prevailing opinion at Montreal, that tranquility would soon be restored. The administrator was making use of every means at his disposal to check the spirit of insurrection that had manifested itself.

The object of the rebels appeared to be to make hostages, for which purpose they were making prisoners of women and children—preferring in all cases the ladies of respectable families.

The Governor and Council, having granted permission to the banks to suspend specie payments, they have all availed themselves of the privilege, except that of the People's Bank—was required of that institution that before they suspend the payment of specie, they should make an exhibit of the state of their affairs—this they had not yet done.

We mentioned that on Sunday night lights were placed in the windows of the several dwellings in Montreal; this was also done on Monday, and was to be continued until further orders.

The name of Wolford Nelson, noticed yesterday, should have been Robert; Wolford was one of these sent to Bermuda.

The 71st regiment under the command of Col. Grey, left Montreal for Chamblay and St. Charles on Wednesday—they reached St. Johns at 11 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to their places of destination.

No intelligence had been received of the fate of Mr. Ellis and his family. The insurgents had made prisoners of Mrs. Ode and her family at Naperville, and taken them away.

Two dwelling houses in the village directly opposite St. John were set on fire on Wednesday morning and burned down; the fire was put out with the aid of the troops stationed at St. Johns. This probably led to the report that St. Johns was seen in flames. The river is not wide, and a person at a short distance might readily have mistaken the one for the other.

Some fears were still felt for the safety of the rail road, but a large military force is stationed at the principal points, which will exercise a vigilant watchfulness.

We do not believe the reports from Kingston and Perth mentioned in the letter from Jefferson county, published in this paper of yesterday.

The Democratic Republicans of Frederick gave a splendid festival on Saturday in honour of the "Glorious Nineteen" and of the great victory in this State in the election of William Graham to the gubernatorial Chair. The barbecue at Nixbor's field went off in excellent style and the procession at night was truly a brilliant affair. We shall have a full account of the doings on the occasion, in the next "Citizen," no doubt, and so shall not anticipate our friend Brown by any detailed description of our own. We will only say, that the whole did honour to old Frederick, and that individually, we shall always remember with pleasure an occasion which exhibited in such speaking terms the public spirit and hospitality of our political brethren of that ancient and substantial city.—Baltimore Republican.

What shall we say of New York? It would be useless now to expend regrets upon a defeat unexpected by us and which must bring with it the greatest mortification to our friends in that State, whose cause and whose efforts certainly deserved a different result. The battle has been fought and lost. All that is now left is to clear the field and repair damages. No time is to be lost. A thorough, new and well digested organization is required and on the next trial of strength the right must prevail. We shall continue to give the returns as they come to us, without further remarks of our own, until the real amount of the defeat shall be finally known. Things could not be much worse and we therefore think it useless now to waste words upon conjectures and an idle seeking of causes for the result of what we frankly confess we can yet but poorly understand.—16.

From the Evening Post. OUR CITY ELECTION. The democratic party cannot be charged with remissness in their political duties. They have fought the battle manfully. If they are overthrown, it is as the good angels are described in Milton's great poem to have been overthrown in one of their battles with the rebel spirits, by "strange fire and devilish engineering," by practices profligate beyond all former parallel.

We say this, not lightly, nor with any wish to console ourselves under our defeat, by reviling our political adversaries; but we say it with the strongest conviction that it is true, and the deepest regret at the extent of corruption and immorality which it indicates.

It is well known that enormous sums of money have been raised by the Whigs to carry on the election which has just closed. One list of Whig donations for the purpose has been seen, on which stood the sum of thirty thousand dollars. This, it is estimated, is very far below the amount actually raised; indeed, we have heard the fund collected by the Whigs for the expenses of the election stated at more than three times that sum.

The money thus raised was put into the hands of active, intriguing and profligate men who were employed to procure votes.

Besides those who could be bought or bribed in the city; besides the wretches, who could be picked up along the wharves, among whom are several persons claiming to be respectable, but inhabitants of the city, who never hesitated to vote at the polls, and in many instances did vote; besides letting out the inmates of the prisons on condition of their voting the Whig ticket, or arranging for the mode of procuring a large number of Whig voters from Philadelphia.

One of the officers of the Philadelphia police, who was supposed from his situation to know the abandoned and profligate persons in that city, men who were notoriously ready to sell their consciences for money, engaged to conduct the negotiation. Under his superintendence and those of other Whig agents, a select list of these fellows was made, amounting, it is supposed, to about two hundred, who were set on to this place in different directions. They were

each paid twenty-two dollars in advance; instructed to present themselves in each ward, and offer their votes, and after having voted in as many wards as they could, they were to receive a still further compensation.

On arriving at New York, they were taken to the Whig quarters in one of the lower wards, where they received a ticket prepared in a very peculiar manner. It was the printed democratic ticket, but the names were cancelled with a very fine pen, drawing delicate lines across them, which could not be seen on either side. The names of the Whig candidates were then written on the margin with the same fine pen and delicate hand. The ticket had thus all the appearance, outwardly, of being the regular democratic ticket, while in reality it was a Whig ticket. It was prepared in this manner that the fraudulent voter might escape the democratic challengers. To secure him in the mean time from being obstructed by his own party, he was furnished with a written note to some confidential person at the polls, intimating that he was to be allowed to put in his vote without challenging. One of these notes has been discovered, and is taken care of. It was written at the Whig head quarters in the Second Ward, and is directed to one Hewlett, a Whig Inspector of elections in the Fourth Ward, desiring him neither to challenge nor to swear the bearer of it.

A gentleman from Philadelphia, who knew something of several of these men, and who saw them hanging about the polls in one or two wards, gave warning to the democratic challengers, and prevented in some instances their voting. But generally it is supposed that they voted several times each, and that the Philadelphia reinforcement swelled the aggregate Whig vote by at least five or six hundred. To stimulate them to greater diligence in the work they had undertaken, these men received a dollar each at the several wards where they succeeded in getting a vote.

This plan of operations, and these proceedings, which have been revealed by one of the persons employed to come on from Philadelphia and vote the Whig ticket. He was known and marked, and in the hope of escaping some of the consequences of being engaged in such an atrocious conspiracy, he has made a full and particular disclosure. His name is Hart Marks, and in another part of this paper will be found a report of a statement made by him before Justice Lowndes at the Lower Police, which, however, does not include many of the particulars we have related.

We forebear to indulge in any of the reflections which so black a transaction naturally tends to excite. In noting down in a plain and naked manner the facts as we have heard them related, and as we believe them to exist, we ask no man to make up a judgment until full and satisfactory proof. A strict investigation is set on foot, and names and circumstances will be given without reserve to the public. The atrocity of the transaction will probably be deepened by the further disclosure.

The moral sense of no small portion of the community is horribly depraved in regard to the means used to secure the majority in a political election. It is time that something should be done to remedy this evil. Public opinion should be corrected by an agreement on the part of all honest and honourable men, of whatever party, to consider him who cheats in an election as infamous as the burglar and the highway robber. The rights of the majority should be protected by enacting severe penalties against those who vote without having the right, and those who are engaged in suborning illegal votes.

NEW YORK. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED. 1st District—Thomas B. Jackson, Dem. 2d—James on La Montagne, Dem. 3d—Ogden Hoffman, Edward Curtis, Moses H. Grinnell, James Monroe, Whigs. 4th—Governor Kean, Dem. 5th—Charles Johnson, Whig. 6th—Nathaniel Jones, Dem. 7th—Rufus Palen, Whig. 8th—Hiram P. Hunt, Whig. 9th—Hiram P. Hunt, Whig. 10th—David R. Barnard, Whig. 11th—Anson Brown, Whig. 12th—David Russell, Whig. 13th—Peter J. Wagner, Whig. 14th—Andrew W. Doig, Dem. 15th—John G. Floyd, David P. Brewster, Dem. 16th—Jefferson—Thomas C. Crittenden, Whig. 17th—John C. Clark, Whig. 18th—Caryus—Christopher Morgan, Whig. 19th—Monroe—Thos. S. Kempshall, Whig. 20th—Monroe—Thos. S. Kempshall, Whig.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY. The returns will not enable us to give the entire result, but sufficient is known to render it pretty certain that the federalists will have the Assembly.

The returns already in enable us to say that we have elected a twenty-six, and the federalists forty-five, making a gain of sixteen to us since last fall.

SERIOUS AFFAIR. A contest arose yesterday at Chestnut street wharf, which we regret to hear, is likely to result in the death of one of the parties. Mr. Bowman, the agent of the Philadelphia, and Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Line, met Mr. Van Bergen, an agent of the Philadelphia, New Castle and Baltimore Steam Boat Line, on board the ferry boat that plies from the foot of Walnut street to Camden, on the arrival of the passengers from New York in the morning line, with a view of procuring them to take passage in their respective lines.

Some dispute arose between them, which caused Mr. Bowman to strike, or strike at, Mr. Van Bergen with his cane. The latter seized the cane in his hand, and drew off the lower part which had served as a sheath to a sword. We understand that there was some attempt on the

part of the captain of the boat and paralyse them, but before this was done Mr. Bowman's sword was passed breast of Mr. Van Bergen. The conveyed into a neighboring house and called.

Mr. Bowman is in the hands of U. S. Gazette.

Among the passengers in the 7th arrived from London a day or two ago Christopher Hughes, Esq., of Ch. at the Court of Sweden, who, we have obtained permission to make home. He is the bearer of despatches from our legation in London, with which at once to Washington.—N. Y. J.

We learn with much pleasure Major General Gaines, who has an arduous and extensive tour of long our western frontier. We the pleasure of seeing the General understood with much gratification health and vigour remains unimpair.

From the Philadelphia Ledger THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION FIRST ACCOUNT OF THEIR OUT.

U. S. Snip. P. Madeira, Sept. 10. Dear Sir,—According to my promise of this opportunity of writing bound to New York. We have of 23 days from Norfolk to this place of wind parted company with the and the Vincennes arrived on the The Vincennes, Peacock, brig schooner Independence, Sea Gull! All things as yet progress very well cock in a wet ship, but a good shall, when we arrive at Rio, (w to sail for about the 21th Sept.) much repairs, and will be detained when you may expect to hear from Officers and men are all well and fits. Mr. Penle, belonging to corps, is on board of our ship. I appearances that we shall be able thing before we return. You can us about 3 years from this.

CANADIAN EXILES. The schooner Pers. verance, having on board a number of the exiled by Lord Durham from the arrived in Hampton Roads on the last. Among the exiles are Dr. most prominent of the insurgents, Boucher, editor of the Quaker, Montreal, and eight others of less have gone on to the North.

FOREIGN. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM The packet ship Oxford, at London papers to the 6th, and 8th October.

The weather had been fine and were tending downwards, though change had as yet occurred in duty on Foreign Grain had fallen and was 16s 8d per qr.

The crops in England appeared out fair, but great uncertainty of Ireland and Scotland. The miserably bad.

GREAT FIRE IN LIVERPOOL. On the 5th October, a destroyed at Liverpool, which destroyed amount of property. The following has sustained loss, viz:—James Henry Davis & Co., Chas. L. Highfield & Birch, Mr. Charles James Brown & Co., Mr. David Mr. Coston. No mention is made in Robert Street North, leading It contained a large quantity of to W. & J. Brown, Molyns Co., and Wildes, Pickersgill & Coles wool.

The building, which was set with all the contents, was set together with an adjoining with East India produce. The latter was partially saved.

Two dreadful explosions place, both of which were milled, and sent forth eruptions over all the adjacent parts of (unfortunately no lives were lost in which are described as being beyond description. We lament ever, that before the flames were men perished.

The rigging of some ship in the fire during the second explosion were saved. Much cotton shed of Messrs. W. & J. Brown mentioned, and the contents were also injured. Some wares pieces were destroyed. The fire is estimated at £100,000.

Sam Scott, an American "American leper," was drowned, while exhibiting him. An iron ship, to be called "to be built to ply between Cuba; tonnage 2,618, and 600.

MOUNT AETNA has been in whole of the month of August of the 27th ult. stated conflict had taken place between Piedmontese regiment.

The French, it appears, preparations to increase the iron on the Mexican coast. of the line, and the Volcanic bards, are under orders to the