## FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP LIVERPOOL.—EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER.—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—SUBMISSION OF THE CARLISTS—BILLS OF U. S. BANK DISHONORED AT PARIS—COTTON MARKET STILL DECLINING—GLOOMY PROSPECTS OF THE HARVESTS, &c.—By the steam ship Liverpool, which arrived at New York, at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, (17th) 19 days from Liverpool, we have London dates to the 20th ult, and Liverpool the 21st. We copy the most important part of the news from the New York Star.—Sun.

The Liverpool steam ship arrived out from New York Sept. 7.

The Liverpool brings out here, besides her full complement of 94 passengers, 60 cases of figured silks, each valued at £10,000—a total of £600,000 in silks alone.

The Liverpool Mail of the 21st, in a savage article on the U. S. Bank, Mr. Biddle, and American planters and merchants, says:

We may, therefore, assume that it is so—that the bank is suspended, and that the end will be a cessation of its enormous and ruinous speculation, and a wind up, at the expiration of three years, with as potent a dividend as the circumstances shall afford.

The unexpected arrival of large quantities of specie from the United States, had produced a favorable effect on the aspect of our fiscal relations with England.

The mob had risen in some parts of the Valais against the new constitution of Switzerland.

*Arbitration between the United States and Mexico.*—It is asserted that M. de Renne, Prussian minister to the United States, and now at Berlin, is to be the arbitrator under the king of Prussia, to adjudicate the differences between the United States and Mexico.

King Leopold and his queen are at London, on a visit to Victoria, their niece.

The Emperor of Russia reviewed his troops at Borodino Aug. 29. The camp is ten miles long. The second corps of infantry alone, counted fifty thousand soldiers and officers.

*The Rains and Harvests.*—The rains had fallen in torrents from Sept. 14th to the 17th all over England and Ireland, causing general destruction of the crops.

The Tournament at Eglintoun castle, after all, ended brilliantly. The sun in the week succeeding the rains, came out bright, and the pageant was attended by about 10,000 spectators.

We are happy to learn, by the intelligence received by the Liverpool, that previous to the departure of General Hamilton (who is a passenger on board of this ship) from Paris, on the 10th Sept. last, a treaty of amity and commerce was agreed upon between France and Texas, which contained a recognition of the independence of the latter. Copies in both languages had been exchanged, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marshal Soult, merely waited the return of the King to Paris, that it might be laid before him, when the treaty would be formally executed.

Among the depressing intelligence brought by the Liverpool, we find but one consolatory paragraph. The Manchester Chronicle observes that—"The improved state of feeling and revival of confidence in the money market is not confined to the class of depositors in Savings Banks, but in general throughout all ranks of the commerciel community, and a marked improvement is visible in all branches of trade."

From the London Times.

*London Exchange News*—Thursday evening, Sept 19th.—It is generally believed in the city this afternoon that the house of Rothschild, in Paris, will interfere to cover the draughts of the U. S. Bank on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. The current version of the transaction most accredited, for there are several afloat, is that of the whole amount of these draughts, which is 6,200,000 francs or about £248,000, the amount of £60,000 had been accepted for honor of third parties, and that the remaining amount of £188,000 had been, or would be accepted by the Messrs. Rothschilds, of course under security given. Nothing is as yet, however, certainly known on the subject.

From the London Herald, Sept. 20.

Since the morning it has transpired that, by the exertions of Mr. Jaudon, arrangements have been made through the great house of Rothschild & Co., by which they will take up the agency, and honor all the drafts of the United States Bank, now in a temporary abeyance of credit.

For the sake of public credit generally, we are happy to be enabled to notice the great probability of such a result; nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the United States bank has received a blow with regard to its public credit that must seriously re-act upon the credit of the commercial interests of the United States at large. We are not disposed to be harsh in our remarks; but there is a strong impression amongst most of our manufacturing and commercial interests that the Bank of the United States, under the administration of Mr. Biddle, has abused its true banking power by the reckless adoption of jobbing in produce, and its neglect of the true principles and action of banking, by directly, as well as indirectly, lending itself to unprofitable speculation. The assurance of this great difficulty being finally settled we trust may be relied upon as certain; else we cannot foresee what may be the result on either side the Atlantic. Mr. Jaudon has returned from Paris to London, and his arrival may lead to further satisfactory explanations.

*Paris Money Market, Sept. 18th.*—The refusal of Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. to honor the drafts of the United States Bank to the amount of ten millions francs, produced great consternation. The London agents were acquainted with the intentions of Messrs. H. & Co. The object of the latter seems to have been to compel the bank to remit in specie. as their large shipments of cotton from the depreciation in price, was no longer a sufficient guarantee The Bank of the United States had drawn to a still larger amount, and their bills would fall due Oct. 1st; and serious consequences were apprehended abroad and at home. The private banks of Paris accordingly limited their transactions; but the submission of Don Carlos and the pacification of Spain, had again revived confidence, and it was believed would bring forword immense capitals which have hitherto been unemployed, and which will give a new impetus to the money market and to trade.—The Actives rose this day to 33, and at this price it was remarked that several influential buyers were in the market. The calculation of the Bourse is that Spain, in providing for the future, cannot be able to pay more than 33 per cent. to her creditors—that is to say, one-third of her consolidated debt, as France did after her first revolution.

*Paris, Bourse, Sept. 18th, 4 P. M.*—The timely intervention of the house of Rothschild has induced M. Hottinguer, the banker, at last to accept the bills of the United States Bank. At the opening of the Bourse, business was rather flat, money difficult to be obtained, but in the course of the day some extensive purchases gave an impetus to the market.

Our present stock of cotton amounts to 443,800 bags, viz: 413,000 American, 6400 Brazil, 9900 Egyptian, 9200 East Indies, and 5300 Demerara, West Indies, &c. A year ago it amounted to 486,200 bags, viz: 402,400 American, 35,100 Brazil. 660 Egyptian, 34,500 East Indies, and 7600 Demerara, W. I. &c.

The Liverpool Mail of the 21st says:

The accounts from the manufacturing districts respecting the state and prospects of trade, especially of the cotton trade, are unsatisfactory and discouraging. The demand, either for the home market or for export, is extremely limited, and both manufactures and spinners complain that business yields no profit. It is true most of the factories are now imployed full time; but this circumstance is not owing to any improvement in the price of yarn.

*The Harvests in England.*—The Liverpool Chronicle of September 21st, (the latest news,) gives a gloomy picture, which, however, may operate advantageously for our abundant crops!

*The Corn Laws and the Weather.*—Thanks to the working of these abominable laws, the people of this country are, in all probability, about to be subjected to new miseries in addition to those which they are already enduring. For the last twelve months, while wages have remained stationary, they have been compelled to buy their bread at almost a famine price The great bulk, therefore, of the working classes have just been able to exist, and nothing more. But we fear they have only escaped famine to be the victims of plague and pestilence. The bad weather which has prevailed during this year's harvest, has had the effect of forcing up fair samples of grain to a price far above the reach of the poor, while the quantity of damaged corn brought into the market will keep down the averages so that no relief can be obtained from abroad. The consequence will be, that the working classes will have to live upon the damaged and unwholsome food which will be so abundant in the country until the harvest of 1840. Bread will be scarce, but fevers and sickness of every other kind will be in plenty. The poor will suffer, but landlords and doctors will flourish. From some districts such accounts of the health of the people already reach us. But then, we are told, "It is the weather." Meagre and poor diet, and bad food, the offspring of the starvation laws, have nothing at all to do with it. It is the weather—O! yes! it is the weather altogether.

*Highly Important from Spain.*—Don Carlos and his army have been completely routed by Espartero, and fled into France for refuge. The Insurgents of Catalonia had, with Cabrera, &c., mostly laid down their arms. It appears that the corps of Don Carlos in the Bastan was intercepted by Espartero from the main body of his army, and driven into Urdax on the French frontier, near Bayonne, Sept. 13, where the sub prefect went to him and recommended him to take refuge within France. He accordingly did enter into Bayonne, with his family, and one thousand household troop, September 14, all of whom laid down their arms, and were conducted to a place of safety. On Sept. 14th, six Alavese and two Navarrese battallions and all the Carlist staff, with Generals Elio and Negri, hotly pursued by Espartero into Urdax, fled over the frontier to France, and also submitted. Four other Navarrese battallions entered by Sarre, and were disarmed. Only eight more Carlist battallions remained in Navarre, and Gen. Espartero was to march in pursuit of them on the 16th.

The French government by telegraph received all the news, and immediately Marshal Soult sent the chief of his staff, Baron de Tinan, to conduct the pretender to Bourges, assigned for his residence.

Eight battallions of Biscayans under Torre, five Castillian under Urbistondo, three Guipuscoan under Iterbe, together with some stray corps and cavalry, made their submission to the Queen's general at Bergara. The five other Guipuscoan battallions have since joined, which make twenty-one battalions.

*Turkey.*—Mehemet Ali is fortifying the whole line of the coast down to Aboukir. He is determined to resist any attempts of the English and French fleets to cut the Turkish ships out of Alexandria. The British fleet was, by accounts from Constantinople to August 28th, still at the Dardanelles. Mehemit Ali persists in demanding more territory than the Sultan is willing to give. Revolts are reported in Asia Minor, in Albania, &c. But little hope is entertained by the Allied Powers that they can adjust matters with the Egyptian Pacha without a war.

*The British and French Fleets in the Levant.*—From the immense naval force of these powers lying off Tenedos, in the beginning of September, we should suppose that Mahemet Ali could soon be brought to terms; they consisted of eighteen ships of the line, 14 frigates, brigs, sloops and steamers, making in all a force of 32 vessels.

*From the Washington Globe.*

THE ELECTIONS.—The late elections in Maryland are followed up by preliminary votes in Pennsylvania, that give earnest that the latter will support the victories of the *Maryland line* with overwhelming forces.—An addition of two thousand to former majorities is shown in the election of Democratic inspectors and judges in Philadelphia county over last year's result. The Federal majority in the city is much reduced, and, as far as we have had news from the interior, the Democratic gain has held proportion with that near the Federal headquarters. Democracy has carried Federal townships in Bucks. In Carlisle the majority has been increased tenfold. From Chester we have express slips of rejoicing, with the impress of the Great Ball in motion. But we return to Maryland with renewed pride, in her glorious achievement.

The very constitution of the State had, for years back, been a guarantee for Federal success. That party, under the contrivances of the old instrument, had gerrymandered the State, and with a sort of Senate for life, perpetuating itself by filling vacancies, and a Governor not of popular election, but springing from a body, the representation of a minority of the people, had in fact made the road to all political power and preferment, and emolument, lie directly through the dominions of the minority. But the triumph of the principles of reform, and the consequent amendment of the Constitution, has awakened the people to a new life in Maryland.—The first Governor elected by the people of Maryland is a sterling Democrat, a man of genius, of probity, and of patriotism looking above ambition. The second election under the new constitution has given the first Democratic majority in the State's delegation to Congress, and produced more than a revolution in the popular branch of the State Legislature. In every district in the State we believe there has has been a Democratic gain.

Where all have done well, it would be invidious to discriminate. Great was the exertions necessary to the contest, and nobly have they met the crisis. Allegany, Washington, and Frederick, have, in Mr. Francis Thomas's district, sustained themselves nobly. In Mr. Worthington's district of Baltimore and Hartford counties, the great Democratic district of the State, the majorities of former elections are increased, particularly in Hartford. In the double district of Baltimore, the stronghold of aristocracy, in the face and defiance of the infamous registry law, were every means which reckless combinations of discordant materials, agreeing but in one thing—to do all the mischief they can—they have met with a North Point defeat, and the Democracy have covered themselves with honor.

In the district in which Philip Francis Thomas is elected, a name dear to the reformers of Maryland, composed of old Democratic Cecil—from which one hundred was expected, and the expectation was answered by twice the amount—Talbot, Caroline, Queen Annes, and Kent, our friends have done wonders. In the latter county, the Whigs of Baltimore made their great demonstration; but, while circumventing Kent, the Democrats were storming their citadel at home.—In this they met the fate of their leader, Mr. Clay, who, while delivering inflammatory speeches during his late electioneering tour in New York, was prostrated in the West, by the Democrats of Tennessee and Indiana.

We cannot close this article with complimenting only the successful districts. They deserve and receive our thanks and strong commendation; but they commenced the campaign with prospects and hopes of success.—What is due to that Spartan band, that gallant triumvirate, H. G. S. Key of the 7th district, Washington Duvall of the 5th district, and James A. Stewart of the 1st district, who attacked the enemy in their strongholds, who offered themselves as the forlorn hope and have left memorials of what can be done by talents and worth in a good cause?—Witness the lean majorities left in Prince George's, Montgomery, Somerset, Dorchester, and the still more astonishing effects upon St. Mary's. The Democracy of the union owe them much for their exertions, and the freemen by whom they were supported, still more.

*From the Philadelphia World, (Whig.)*

POLITICS.—The result of Tuesday's contest is a "Whig victory;" one of those victories gained by Pyrrhus, of which another, he said, would ruin him. In the county, the Whig party is now thoroughly beaten; in the city it has achieved a fruitless victory at the expense of all its elements of stability. It has succeeded by a expedient which insures its dissolution, and it is now in that tottering condition which proves that the next election will leave it prostrate. In the State it was beaten soundly at the last election; and we have no reason for supposing that it has gained any thing since, and doubt not that complete returns will show that it has lost abundantly. In other States it is beaten till scarcely any thing is left to beat; and its prospect every where is that of annihilation.

The Whig party, of this State, county, and city, may thank itself for its defeat, the consequence of its own misconduct. The lesson is impressive, and upon the considerate portion will probably produce a salutary impression. But this portion is not large enough to retrieve the disaster, and all that the Whig party can do is to disband, and leave the task of reformation to new combinations. As a party, it has lost and cannot regain, the confidence of the people. In nearly all the States the Whig party has identified itself with the abuses of the banking system; and the people indignant at this perversion of institutions to purposes injurious to regular business and productive industry, are punishing it, by rallying under the banner of its opponents. The alternative is grievous to a large portion; but between executive usurpation, bad as it is, and that reckless speculation which unsettles all foundations, and that grinding usury by which the idle prey upon the industrious, few can hesitate. The majority say that even executive usurpation is more tolerable than the heavy yoke of an inflated banking system, perverted to speculation and usury. Poor Whigs! The many are paying dearly for the few! You have held each other, while your oppressors skinned you alive! Solace yourselves for your own exhaustion of means by contemplating the fortunes which your idols have made—at your expense! Smile over your blasted hopes, your plundered pockets, your broken credit, for it is the work of your own dear friends! For three years past you have been urged to reform your banking system. But you would not; and where has it left you! In the hands of the usurer? Some of your sapient organs will ascribe all your misfortunes to the removal of the deposites, and you will believe them. But when you remember that with the State administration in your hands for the last three years you did nothing to correct, but much to encourage the abuses of your banking system, you may perhaps, doubt a little the wisdom of your advisers, and do a little of your own thinking.

The Whig party in this city and county has been destroyed by its own imprudence. At the last election, it certainly attempted a very bold game in the Northern Liberties, and gave its opponents numerous reasons for suspecting fraud To meet these supposed frauds, its opponents resorted to violence; and by the misconduct of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the reckless course of partisans on both sides in the Senate and House of Representatives, and the violence of mobs assembled in the Capital, the State government was in imminent danger of dissolution. The consequence of these proceedings was a new election law, giving to each political party a share in the inspection of votes, which insured a fair canvass; and the operation of this law has demonstrated that in the last election, the Whigs could not have made correct returns. Upon no other hypothesis can we account for the great difference between the vote of the last and that of the present year. These improper proceedings of the last year were well known, and produced a deep impression upon the considerate portion of the community. They left the Whig party by hundreds, unable to countenance such proceedings; and the returns of the late election demonstrate the truth of their conjectures. The same result has appeared in the city; for in the midst of great excitement; well fitted to call out every voter; while the Van Buren men have gained more than five hundred, the Whigs seem to have lost more than fifteen hundred.

Some account for this decrease by saying that fifteen hundred Whigs staid at home.—No friend of Mr. Swift staid at home, for all of them felt that to elect him, a desperate struggle was necessary. No friend of Mr. Montgomery staid at home, for all of them knew that no exertions would be spared by their opponents. In a contest for the Mayoralty, which every citizen regarded as important to the good government of the city, neutrality could not be extensive, and did not probably include five hundred. Where then are the other thousand? We have reason to fear that exaggeration in the returns of the last year will account for the most of them. But even admitting that fifteen hundred Whigs staid at home, though we believe the number was less than five hundred, we can see nothing in the fact but dissatisfaction of the Whigs with the management of their party. We cannot wonder at their dissatisfaction, when they see their party sacrificing every higher consideration to the personal interests of individuals. But however the decrease may be explained, it shows in connection with the returns from the county, that the Whig party of Philadelphia is breathing its last, and will die with the whig party every where.

*From the Easton Whig.*

THE VOTE OF THE STATE.

It may not be uninteresting to many of our readers now that the battle is over, to take a survey of the field. We have given the entire vote upon this shore for the last and present years, taking the Governor's vote of the former and the Congressional vote of the latter. The picture is a bright and cheering one and we place it before our readers with no small degree of gratification.

| 1839 | Democrat | Whig | 1838 Dem. | Whig |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worcester | 854 | 1063 | 828 | 1207 |
| Somerset | 963 | 999 | 922 | 1042 |
| Dorchester | 963 | 1112 | 850 | 1113 |
| Talbot | 700 | 658 | 732 | 598 |
| Caroline | 607 | 583 | 577 | 583 |
| Q. Ann's | 716 | 643 | 686 | 641 |
| Kent | 475 | 615 | 544 | 530 |
| Cecil | 1333 | 1114 | 1354 | 1251 |
| | 6611 | 6817 | 6493 | 6965 |
| | | 6611 | | 6493 |

1839—Whig maj. 206 1838, whig maj. 472

This exhibit shows a Democratic gain on this shore over last year of 266 votes. The vote of this year falls short of the vote of last only 30 votes—the aggregate vote of this fall being 13,428, and of last fall 13,458.

Last year Governor Grason's majority in the State was 311. We will now take the aggregate vote of the Congressional Districts and see how accounts stand this year.

| | V. Buren. | Whig. |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern Shore | 6611 | 6817 |
| 3d District | 3924 | 2378 |
| 4th District | 339 maj. | 0000 |
| 5th District | 2635 | 3125 |
| 6th District | 4279 | 3704 |
| 7th District | 0000 maj. | 531 |
| | 17838 | 16555 |
| | 16555 | |
| | 1283 | |

Showing a Democratic majority this year over ONE THOUSAND! which can be doubled by next fall, and secure the electoral vote of old Maryland to Martin Van Buren by TWO THOUSAND!

At the last Presidential election, Harrison's majority in Maryland was 3,685. In the brief space of three years that majority has been swept away and the Republican party is now in the ascendancy by near a thousand—which shows a change in our favor of about FIVE THOUSAND VOTES! This is indeed a triumph—a great, a glorious triumph, whose true value to the union cannot now be fully appreciated. But when we remember that modern Whigery has held almost unlimited sway in Maryland since 1830, and have witnessed the consequences of the dominacy of that party, we feel rejoiced in common with our political friends, that our State has been wrested from the hands of the spoilers, and placed in a position that may redeem her from the ruin which has so nearly overtaken her.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Parties in the next Congress will be very close. If we throw into one batch all the "odds and ends" of every faction arrayed against the Government, it will show 114 Opposition, to 120 Administration members. This gives a Democratic majority of 6, to which can safely be added 2 from Mississippi, which state votes early next month. If the five Federalists from New Jersey and the one from Illinois, who claim their seats in violation of law and justice, be admitted as members, then our majority will be only two. But we yet fondly cherish the belief that their will be a sufficient manifestation of public virtue evinced to show these claimants that our American Congress will not sanction an open and palpable fraud practised upon the people for party purposes.—Ibid.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We are now enabled to give the returns complete from the first District. It will be seen that Mr. Donoho's vote is meagre in the extreme, and the contest was strictly between Messrs. Dennis and Stewart, the former beating the latter by only 394 votes in the whole district, where last year the whigs had a majority of 762, which shows a Democratic gain of 368 votes!

| | Dennis (W) | Stewart (V. B.) | Donoho |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dorchester | 1112 | 963 | 3 |
| Somerset | 999 | 963 | 27 |
| Worcester | 1063 | 854 | 6 |
| | 3174 | 2780 | 36 |
| | 2780 | | |

Dennis' maj. 394

Mr. Stewart entered the campaign against fearful odds, and deserves well of the republican party for attacking the enemy in one of his strong holds, and reducing a heavy majority down to one by no means formidable. If the Democratic party had run a regularly nominated ticket in Worcester, that county would probably have given a larger vote for Mr. Stewart. But our friends have done nobly, and so has the whole state.—Ibid.

RESULT OF THE NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The majorities in the several counties may be stated as follows:

| Dem | | Fed. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bergen, | 350 | Essex, | 1553 |
| Monmouth, | 450 | Morris, | 150 |
| Sussex, | 1637 | Passaic, | 19 |
| Warren, | 864 | Somerset, | |
| Hunterdon, | 950 | Middlesex, | |
| Atlantic, | 161 | Burlington, | 450 |
| Salem, | 150 | Cumberland, | 60 |
| | | Gloucester, | 270 |
| | | Mercer, | 270 |
| | | Cape May, | 254 |
| | 4562 | | 3393 |
| | 3393 | | |
| Dem. majority | 1169 | | |

In the counties of Sussex, Warren, Essex, Hunterdon, Atlantic and Cape May, there was no contest at the present election, we have therefore set down in the above statement the last year's majorities in each of these counties. It will be observed that in counties where the contest was if possible, even more active on both sides than last year, the democratic party have made a nett gain of a thousand votes. Had their been a contest in the other counties, the gain would have been no doubt proportionably great and we therefore consider that the result of the present election proves, incontestably, that there is a clear democratic majority in the popular vote of New Jersey of near 2,000.

The aggregate vote in the contested counties will be a trifle less than the number polled last year; but this is owing entirely to the operation of the new election law which has excluded a number of votes of both parties.—*New York Evening Post.*

CONGRESS.

| | Democrats | Whigs | Doubtful. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 6 | 2 | |
| New Hampshire | 5 | 0 | |
| Vermont | 3 | 2 | |
| Massachusetts | 2 | 10 | |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 2 | |
| Connecticut | 0 | 6 | |
| New York | 19 | 21 | |
| New Jersey | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Pennsylvania | 17 | 11 | |
| Delaware | 1 | 0 | |
| Maryland | 5 | 3 | |
| Virginia | 12 | 9 | |
| North Carolina | 8 | 5 | |
| South Carolina | 8 | 1 | |
| Georgia | 0 | 9 | |
| Alabama | 3 | 2 | |
| Louisiana | 0 | 3 | |
| Mississippi | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Tennessee | 6 | 7 | |
| Kentucky | 2 | 11 | |
| Ohio | 11 | 8 | |
| Indiana | 5 | 2 | |
| Illinois | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Michigan | 1 | 0 | |
| Missouri | 2 | 0 | |
| Arkansas | 1 | 0 | |
| | 120 | 114 | 8 |

There is no question of a decided majority for the Sub Treasury Bill. A portion of the Whig representatives from Georgia are in favor of it, and R. M. T. Hunter (W.) of Va. will also vote for it.

*From the Delaware Gazette.*

WILMINGTON CITY ELECTION.

The following is the result of the election on Tuesday. Those on the Temperance ticket marked thus* were also Republicans.

| Republican Ticket. | | Whig Ticket. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *City Council,* | | *City Council,* | |
| Allan M'Lane, | 314 | Washington Rice | 99 |
| James Webb | 319 | Elisha Huxley | 134 |
| John Harris | 347 | Miller Dunott | 86 |
| Wm. Townsend | 348 | Joseph T. Price | 123 |
| *Treasurer,* | | *Treasurer,* | |
| Henry Hicks | 347 | Ziba Ferris | 106 |
| *Assessor,* | | *Assessor,* | |
| Benjamen Webb | 319 | Wm. H. Naff | 102 |

TEMPERANCE TICKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| *City Council,* | |
| David Bush* | 191 |
| Thomas Young | 224 |
| David C. Wilson* | 257 |
| Jacob Alrichs | 173 |
| *Treasurer,* | |
| John Hagany | 211 |
| *Assessor,* | |
| Joseph Scott* | 240 |

*Distressing Conflagration.*—Extract of a letter to the Charleston Courier, dated

AIKEN, Oct. 4, 1839.

*Gentlemen*—You will have learned no doubt by other letters which may have reached you, of the awful calamity which has befallen us to-day. At 9 o'clock this morning all the inhabitants of our town were busied in their different avocations. Our merchants were buoyed by the prospect before them of a far more extensive business this fall than had ever been done. But how sudden the change from prosperity to adversity. At fifteen minutes after 9, A. M., the alarming cry of fire was sounded, and at 11, A. M., in two short hours, all our hopes are blasted.—The whole of the business part of our town is destroyed, and naught but smoking ruins and blackened chimneys point out the spot where life and activity were before. Thirty-six houses have been consumed, every one of which, with one or two exceptions, was occupied.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—By a letter dated on board the U. S. ship Relief, (of the Exploring Squadron,) Callao Bay, July 16th, it is learned that that vessel was to sail next day, for the Sandwich Islands and New South Wales, and leaving there the rest of the squadron, return home by way of the Cape of Good Hope, about the month of March or April next The Peacock, Vincennes, Consort and Flying Fish, all of the expedition, had sailed for the Island two days previous; but the U. S. schooner Sea Gull, commanders passed midshipman Ried and Bacon, not having been heard of for three months before, was given up for lost.

(*Baltimore Sun.*

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