

From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 18.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TAM-
PICO.

The schooner Renaissance arrived yesterday from Tampico, having sailed the 6th inst. She brings us the important news of an outbreak in Tampico, directed against the military force stationed there by the government. The details will be found in the following letter:

TAMPICO, Oct. 5, 1848.

A movement was made on the night of the 29th ult., by the National Guards of Tampico, for the purpose of banishing the military from the town; the force of the latter was about 105 men. Their reasons for taking this step was that the military intended to disarm the National Guard, and pronounce for Santa Anna as soon as their force should be stronger; and a reinforcement of 60 men was already en route to join them from Tula, and another large one from Huasteca. The National Guard consisted of about 150 men, armed with muskets; and they congregated in front of the court house and demanded that the *ayuntamiento* should be convoked, which having been effected, they demanded that the military should be ordered to leave. A message was then sent to Colonel Tenorio, in command of the military, to that effect, to which he replied he was ready to do so, provided they waited an answer from the Supreme Government, at Mexico, and that meanwhile he would maintain his position in the military hospital, and not have anything to do with the town. This was refused by the commissioners named by the National Guard, Messrs. Pablo Castilla and Jose H. Gonzalez. Things remained in this state until next morning, the 30th, when two commissioners were sent by the military to see if they could come to some other more advantageous terms, but the National Guard refused, saying they must leave immediately. The commander-in-chief of the National Guard, Manuel Solaresano, being frightened, now refused to be, as he said, at the head of a sedition and insulted Pablo Castilla with some expressions, when the people of the town and National Guard cried "Death to Solaresano," and Castilla put himself at their head, and at 10 o'clock, P. M., the *Nacionales* being eager to fight, were formed at the court house. The shops of the town were closed, and every thing wore the semblance of a row. Amongst the National Guard were many men who had figured in the federal cause in 1838.

All, however, were stopped by the military offering to evacuate on the following morning, (the 1st of October.) This, however, Colonel Tenorio did not do, alleging that he was not ready. His object obviously was to gain time, and get in the reinforcement from Altamira. The National Guard was now much excited, and Tenorio wrote in a promise to leave on the 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M., which was granted. During the intervening night, a party, consisting of about 30 men, under adjutant Jose H. Gonzalez, succeeded in effecting an entrance into the house of the American Consul, Captain Chase, and obtained possession of a small howitzer that had been left by Colonel Gates for the protection of the town against the Indians.

Mr. Chase had refused to deliver it up during the previous day, as he had no wish to favor either party, and the entrance was effected by the Captain of the party having his force concealed in an out-house, and advancing to the door with a letter from the alcalde. Mr. Chase was in bed, but he got up to admit the bearer, when the party rushed forward, behaving, however, with great respect to the Consul, and not molesting him further than to gain possession of the piece, when they left the house with it.

Next day, the 2d, Castilla made the necessary preparation for the attack. The military were now in the Fort known as the Powder Magazine, which is a solid stone building, with a fosse round it, on a hill overlooking the town, and near the cemetery; but all bloodshed was saved by Tenorio evacuating with his force to Puebla Viejo at about 1 o'clock P. M., when the National Guard advanced and took possession of the fort. Had the National Guard not shown the firmness they did, Colonel Tenorio would have waited until he was joined by the 50 men that were expected in the same night from Altamira, when there would have been some fighting.

The National Guard of Tampico consists of some 600 men, but there are only 150 muskets. Pablo Castilla is now their chief. He has issued two or three proclamations.

There is a rumor in town that the Ministry in Mexico have made a *pronunciamiento* in favor of Santa Anna.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steam ship Palmetto, Captain Smith, arrived at New Orleans Wednesday morning from Galveston, having sailed on the 15th inst. The Palmetto towed the barque *Touro* into Galveston on the 12th inst., the barque having been dismantled.

The crew of the schooner arrived at Lavaca, and reported that vessel a total wreck. She had left Matagorda for Mobile, and was driven back by stress of weather, and lost on Mustang Island.

The Victoria Advocate of the 25th ult. says the Texas Rangers have not yet been disbanded. The same paper learns that Brigadier General Harney is to take command of the forces on the frontier of this State.

The Victoria Advocate of the 5th inst. gives the following report of savage murders: We learn that on last Monday week two young men by the name of Davis (brothers) were inhumanly murdered at their own house, upon the head waters of the Clayto, about the upper corner of Dewitt and Goliad counties. These young men were settling a new place on the creek, and, together with another brother, kept a bachelor's ranch. Very early on the morning of the murder, the oldest brother left home upon some errand. He had scarcely got out of sight of the house before he heard a gun fire, but thinking it was one of his brothers who had shot at a deer, gave himself no uneasiness. But what were his feelings when on reaching home next day he found both his brothers lying dead on the floor, they having been horribly butchered by unknown assassins! A company of the neighbors was soon on the trail, which they followed to the mouth of the Goliado, where it crossed the San Antonio river. It is generally believed that these murders were committed by a party of Mexicans, as they took special pains to leave *Indian signs* along the trail, thinking to produce the impression that it was done by Indians; but the device was too shallow to catch Texans. It is believed that they carried off several horses from the settlement.

TWO MORE MEN KILLED.—We regret to learn that a party of three men were attacked by a body of Indians on the road between Goliad and San Antonio, near the Cabaca, on last Friday, and two of them killed, and the other escaping with three arrows shot in his person. The name of one of the deceased is given—the wounded one Joseph Hare—but the name of the other deceased person we have not heard. We suppose there cannot be a doubt that these murders, and perhaps the Davises noticed by

us last week, have been perpetrated by hostile Indians, who we have no doubt have ventured into the settlements knowing that the Texan ranging companies have been disbanded and our border defenceless.

The citizens of Goliad turned out *en masse* in pursuit of the Indians, but what success they have met with in eluding them we have not learned. It is not known what tribe it is; but we are inclined to think it is the Camanches.

Since the above was written we have learned that two more bodies have been found on the San Antonio road, near the Cibolo, supposed to have been killed about the same time as the above. We also learn that a party of Indians were seen by the Taylors of De Witt county, on the road between the Cibolo springs and Chisolm's Ferry in the early part of the week. They intended to make a charge upon the Indians, but they found their number too great to do so with safety. They also found a white man's scalp on the road, dropped by the Indians—whether the scalp of the killed heretofore mentioned by us is not known. We learn that a company left De Witt on Tuesday in pursuit of the Indians.

The same number of the Advocate has the following information in a post-script: MURDEROUS WORK BY THE INDIANS.—By the following note we are pained to learn that three of the valuable citizens of our valley have just been killed by the Indians:

CLIXTON, (De Witt Co.) Oct. 12, 1848.

Dear Sir:—We had a fight with the Indians yesterday on the San Antonio river. We were whipped. John York, James Bell and James Skiles were killed; three wounded. We want help at Tumlinson's on the Coletto.

WM. P. PATTERSON.
J. T. TUMLINSON.
P. DOWLEARN.

We learn verbally that Joseph Tumlinson, James York and H. R. Young, are the wounded persons. We have not been able to learn the number engaged in the battle.

This is truly bad news, and our citizens must be on the alert. There is no doubt but that it is the Camanches.

We stop the press to add a few particulars to the above. A letter from J. N. Smith, Esq., of De Witt, has just been received in town. From it we learn that the number of Indians is about 200. The fight took place west of the San Antonio and near the mouth of the Cibolo. Our men were led into a narrow defile, and by largely superior numbers defeated with the loss as above. Indian loss not stated. A company of men are preparing to leave here this evening. May they chastise the Indians. They will go to York settlement or Goliad, from whence the line of pursuit will be taken up.

From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 21.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The brig *Titi*, Capt. Radovich, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 13th inst. Our papers by her are to the 11th from Vera Cruz, the 10th from Jalapa, and the 7th from the city of Mexico.

The British steamer *Forth* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 9th inst. She is now due at Ship Island, on her return voyage.

There has been a difficulty in the city of Guadalupe between the Governor and the Military Commandant of the State, (Jalisco.) The latter had at last gone to the city of Mexico with his complaints, and the papers, incensed that peace should be disturbed by such quarrels, demand the abolition of all the *Comandancias Generales*. From the comments on this quarrel which we find in the papers, it is manifest that these military commandants are grievously suspected of being partisans of Santa Anna. Whispers of a revolution in Guadalupe in favor of the illustrious exile had been for some time current.

From the *Arco Iris* of the 11th inst., we translate the following paragraph. It is important as disclosing great distrust of Santa Anna's purposes: GEN. SANTA ANNA.—We learn that letters have been received from Gen. Santa Anna by his friends, assuring them that he has no thought of returning to the Republic at present; that he is very pleasantly situated in his retirement, and that he would only consent to leave it in case the nation *en masse* should demand it, or the territory of the Republic should be invaded by a foreign foe. These may very well be *alibares rixios*, (anglic, oily gammon,) but if what he says be true, we pray Heaven to preserve him in this wholesome frame of mind.

The *Arco Iris* of the 11th inst. thus mentions the Tampico movement: VERY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM TAM-
PICO.—By an express, which arrived yesterday morning, we learn that a *pronunciamiento* has been made proclaiming the independence and annexation of that State to the United States. We have not been able to learn all the details, but the fact is certain. In consequence of this, orders have been given to disembark three hundred muskets and other munitions of war, which, by order of the Government had been sent aboard a vessel now in this port, and which were to be sent to Tampico. This event will prove most disastrous to the Republic, under the circumstance that the Government is so straightened for resources; nevertheless, by making a sacrifice so as to arm two or three vessels, which may blockade the port of Tampico, and by attacking the insurgents by land, a new disembarkment may be prevented. It is believed that the same thing which occurred in Tampico happened at Matamoras at the same time.

Zempoalteco, of Jalapa, of the 10th inst., regards the Tampico movement precisely in the same light—as covering designs of annexation to the United States. It pours out anathemas upon the authors of the project, and is in despair at the ruin which threatens the country from this source. Not a word is said abusive of the United States, yet all seem to take it for granted that annexation to the United States is the true and sole motive to the revolution. The documents of Col. Castilla, justifying it, are not re-printed, nor even alluded to. They are evidently regarded as shams. The Mexicans should certainly know best what the conspirators in Tampico are after, and we are bound therefore to believe that the consummation of the grand Sierra Madre project is near at hand, unless Mexican treachery should arrest it.

In this connection we may mention that letters have been received from Tampico, from a source entitled to credit, which makes it appear that the Governor of the State of Tamaulipas is in favor of the last *pronunciamiento* at Tampico. He, as well as the great majority of the citizens are in favor of a separation from the Republic of Mexico, and the information received from Mexico leaves no doubt that Santa Anna will return to Mexico in less than two months at the invitation of the officers of the army, and that the same government of misrule and plunder which existed previous to the invasion of the Americans will be restored; and secondly, because the commerce of Tampico is utterly destroyed, owing to the following cause—the possession of the left bank of the Rio Grande by

the Americans renders it impossible for the collector at Matamoras to suppress smuggling. To derive any revenue from his office, therefore, he is obliged to admit goods on the terms prescribed for him by the merchants. The consequence is that Tampico and other places are flooded with goods paying a nominal duty, and ruinous losses are the result to those who import goods through Tampico.

So immediate did the General Government consider the danger of an attack upon Tampico from the United States that before the late *pronunciamiento* in that city troops had been ordered thither from San Luis, Guanajuato and other points; and further, authority had been conferred by Congress upon the Government to employ the National Guard *Mobile* of the frontier States to repel any invasion which may threaten the country. From the demonstration lately made in Tampico, this "Guard" is not very likely to acquiesce in the wishes of the Government, unless they should square with their own.

There have been difficulties at Vera Cruz between the military and some of the people, growing of some personal quarrel; but so strong was the indignation exhibited against the troops, that the military commandant had to order the regulars out of the city. The circumstance of the quarrel was of little moment, but the inference drawn from it by the Mexican editor is important, and shows that much the same state of feeling exists in Vera Cruz as has developed itself in Tampico. He tells the Government that so deep was the distrust of the regular troops on the people, that it would be quite impossible to carry any public measure into effect there which is opposed to the understood public interests. A paper of the capital says that the permanent troops stationed at Vera Cruz are understood to be partisans of Santa Anna and ready to support any movement which may be made in his favor.

There appears to prevail in the respectable journals of the capital a sad, desponding spirit in view of the many difficulties under which the country labors, and the total indifference thereto of the mass of the inhabitants. The return of Santa Anna is looked upon with almost a sense of terror, yet his partisans are open and declared, and a newspaper organ is already established for him. The army is represented as in a state of destitution and eager for his return. The States of Durango, Zacatecas and San Luis are constantly threatened and often devastated by Indian incursions. A restlessness which borders on good mania exists in the principal cities, and flummery processions and festivals appear to occupy the minds of the people, instead of the necessities of their country. In commenting upon these topics, the editors of the capital, men of spirit and ability, evince deep and painful regrets.

An indication not to be mistaken that a revolution, or an attempt at one, is at hand and in favor of Santa Anna, we have in the action of the State Legislatures—confering extraordinary powers upon their executives to put down any attempt at disorder.

The Minister of the Treasury, *Senor Pina y Cuevas*, has been seriously ill and public business much obstructed thereby.

There has been a report current in the city of Mexico that the Minister of War had employed some Spanish assassins to make away with Paredes. Government journals indignantly deny this.

We might fill columns with details from our Mexican files, but have only aimed to-day to glance at two most engrossing subjects which now agitate the public mind—the return of Santa Anna on the one hand, and the revolution of Tampico on the other.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

It would seem that our Government is at this moment engaged in negotiations with Spain for the immediate purchase of Cuba, if the statements made in a letter from Madrid, and published in the N. Y. Herald, can be relied on: MADRID, September 19, 1848.

Highly Important Intelligence from Spain.—Negotiations for the Cession of Cuba to the United States—Probable Success. It is not often that there is information of an interesting nature to the United States, worth the trouble or expense of a correspondent, from this far famed capital; but during the last few weeks, certain matters have come to light, concerning the relations between the United States and Spain, which presents points of the deepest importance to both of those countries, and to the world at large; and which, when fully known, will, no doubt, create a great sensation throughout England, and the whole of Europe. I have reference to negotiations which have recently been opened on the part of the United States, with the Spanish Ministry here, for the cession of the Island of Cuba to the United States, on the payment of a considerable sum of money. I speak of matters, you will observe, which, at present, are only known among the diplomatic corps, but which will probably get into the newspapers, and become a general subject of European remark, in a short time.

As far as I can ascertain the facts, from the best diplomatic sources, and in every possible way, I learn that, in July or August last, the United States government sent a despatch, through Mr. Sawyer, Secretary of Legation, addressed to Mr. Saunders, the American Minister here, containing directions for him to sound the Spanish government, on their disposition to sell or cede the Island of Cuba to the United States, and, if such a purpose could be accomplished, to commence negotiations as secretly and as fast as possible, so as to prevent opposition or hostility from the British, or other governments. Mr. Sawyer has been here for some time, and Mr. Saunders I understand, has been taking some steps in the matter.

The present state of affairs in Europe has disposed the Spanish Government to look for a new purchaser, and that purchaser is the United States. Accordingly, negotiations, with that object in view, may be said to be opened by the despatch which was sent through Mr. Sawyer, the Secretary of Legation, in August, and delivered by him to Mr. Saunders, the American Minister at the Court of Madrid.

I am not able to inform you of what progress has been made in these negotiations, but I shall endeavor to ascertain and inform you by the next British steamer, and give you all the additional information in my power. Mr. Saunders, I believe, made only an informal inquiry as to the disposition of the Spanish Government in the matter; but is very certain that several times one of the Spanish Ministers, on the occasion of *sorries* given by the Queen in this capital let out such information on the general subject as called forth from the press here and elsewhere, the immaterial and merely diplomatic contradiction I have referred to, which, in fact, amounted to no contradiction at all.

Over one hundred professional beggars reside in the vicinity of the Five Points, New York, so says the Sun, and represents that several of them have property and money in bank.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Wednesday Morning, November 1, 1848.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, EDITOR.

"BELL" will appear next week.

Our market has been again well supplied, but prices have receded. We quote from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.—The recent news from Europe, are not indicative of any improvement.

CHARLESTON, October 28.

The sales of cotton the past week reached 9600 bales, against the receipts in the same time of 15,000 bales. Extremes ran from 4 3/4 to 6 1-16c. At the close of the week the quotation for middling fair was 5 1-2, and fair and fully fair 5 5-8 to 3-4c. 50 bags of long cotton sold at 12 1/2c.

The transactions in flour during the week have been limited. Small lots of Virginia brands sold at 86 5/8.

The Camden Branch Rail Road. We are happy to announce that our branch road is completed to this place, and that it appears to be doing a good business in freight and passengers. On Friday last a train of twenty cars fully loaded with freight arrived at our Depot, besides several other trains since that time. We trust the completion of this work ushers in a prosperous era in the history of our town; its commercial business must be increased, and our up country and North Carolina friends, will find it the most advantageous market both for buying and selling, this side of Charleston. The road is under careful management, and the merchants in the interior, must find the facilities it affords for transporting their goods, to be of great advantage. We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, for the time of the arrival of the cars, and departure from Camden and other points on the road. The company seem determined to render every accommodation and facility in their power.

The vote of the State. Before our next issue the choice of the two Presidential candidates will be made, and as far as our own State is concerned, the Legislature will have determined which shall receive his votes. It cannot be doubted but Cass and Butler will receive these votes, as the recent elections have only exposed the utter weakness of the Whig party in this State, far aided and abetted as it was by recent demerits in Charleston, and by all the arts and deception which have been used to invest Taylor with popularity in a few of the election Districts, his money list of supporters will not amount to a corporal's guard. We have a few words however to say to our Representatives;—it is possible that some chic-mery, some political trickery may be used by this clique, through which they may seek to leave the vote of the State thrown away, if it cannot be fair or foul means be obtained for General Taylor. It would seem superfluous to say to our Legislators, that the people of the State are strictly democratic in feeling and principle; that the juggling of politicians are held in utter contempt, by the masses, and that they expect their agents to carry out their wishes to the letter. Especially do they expect at this crisis, that no circumstances whatever, that no developments, which may be brought to light on the eve of the election—that no hostile influence, be they who they may, parallel to those of Cass, or favorable to Taylor, should cause their representatives, so far to forget the sacred obligations which they owe to their constituency, as to manifest, by a wanton exercise of their power, an utter disregard all principle. To throw away the vote of the State now, would be worse than to give it to Taylor, and to give it to him, inasmuch as he is very reasonably supposed to be, on the "paramount issue," would be an outrage, that would deserve, and would inevitably receive the unmitigated reprobation of the honest democracy of South Carolina. That man, who being elected, as favorable to our ancient Democratic Creed, pledges either expressed or implied, and who now for any cause whatever, should abuse his trust, could never have the assurance, to seek a renewal of that trust, his political odium would be sealed. To the honest representatives of the middle & upper districts, we confidently look for the administration of one of the severest re-lookers for the Whig faction in this State have ever received. As an instance of Whig trickery in Charleston, we may mention, that on the day preceding the election in the city, a Whig Committee, questioned the democratic candidates with regard to giving the election of Electors to the people; their own candidates of course having their answers in favor of the measure prepared, and because the others did not promptly answer in the papers on the morning of the election, their silence was construed into an opposition to the measure and was used against them by the unscrupulous Taylorites.—Such chic-mery as this may succeed in the city, but would find little favor amongst our honest yeomanry anywhere else. The giving of the election to the people, is a democratic measure, and it was such a barefaced cheat on the part of the Taylor party in Charleston, our only wonder is that it could gain even the most unthinking and unwary. We have only to say to our representatives to be prepared for any and every species of political humbug; go up to the Capitol determined that nothing shall cause you to swerve from the line of duty, and should starting "developments," or even Taylor's pledges be spread to entrap you, your reply must be that which some months since, rang through the French Chamber with thrilling effect—"IT IS TOO LATE!"

Free Soil Calculations.—The Duty of the South. The *Troy Budget* has some speculations with regard to the result of the Presidential Election, and the great hope of the party is that the election will go into the House of Representatives. The *Budget* says: "That the Free democracy will carry Vermont and Massachusetts and probably Ohio as well as New York and Wisconsin we will not permit ourselves to doubt. The question is whether Cass has votes enough to get it into the House of Representatives. Our hope is, that he may obtain it, not Ohio—which we intend to retain—at least some other State or States, as once in the House the chances of Mr. Van Buren are as great or greater than those of any other Candidate." The free soil movement, is not one of any ephemeral character, to die away after this election. The New York *Evening Post* publishes the electoral votes of 16 States (two of the slaveholding States) in which the onward progress of this faction is undeniable. We do not believe that the leaders have the slightest hope of success now, it is to the election of 1852, they look forward for a complete triumph. And who can say that there is no possibility of such a result? Men of all parties at the North, are in favor of the *Wilnot Proviso* if not voluntarily so, compelled to be so, by the overwhelming power of popular opinion, and it is more than idle for the South, to rely upon any President merely, for the maintenance of their rights, for there are few men, aspirants for that office, who would not be compelled to court the abolition and Free soil support. It is therefore we trust, that this Presidential election will be the last which will distract the people of the South, indeed it must be, for it requires not the ken of a prophet or seer to discover that if they are determined to continue active participants in these scarambles for power, and patronage, they will be stripped of the last vestige of equality. After the present election storm is over and during the calm which will succeed it, the people of their Southern States, must set about the work in earnest for it is a work which will require un-

concession or compromise now, these words must be stricken from their vocabulary of safety or necessity. Their operations must have life and zeal, tempered with a due proportion of caution and prudence. The South possesses many master minds, thoroughly qualified to take the helm and direct her course, and it now becomes their solemn duty to do so. Distraction or diversity of opinion, will not only be injurious but positively ruinous, as without concert in our councils, and complete unanimity in our action, our cause even based as it is, on strict justice, is hopeless. To such men as Calloum, Berrien, and Butler, and their southern associates, we now look for counsel, and guidance, and we hope they will not consider it out of their province, nor inconsistent with their senatorial duties or dignity, to give it freely and unobtrusively. The initiative movement in our neighboring district of Fairfield is being extensively noticed throughout the Southern States, and as it is all important, that no false step should be taken at the outset, we conceive it to be high time, for those in active public life, to set about the work of organization. Our brethren of the press, Democratic, Whig and independent, should all unite in requiring this duty at their hands, that the people may act with wisdom.

Death of Senator Lewis. The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, U. S. Senator from Alabama died in New York on Wednesday last. Mr. Lewis had been re-elected by the Legislature of his State for a further term of six years.

German Colony. We see in the Charleston papers, that the German residents of that city have formed a society with a view of establishing a German colony in the upper part of the State. The industrious German farmer will find an accession to any part of our country.

Free Soil in North Carolina. We have before us in the columns of the *Greensboro Patriot* the proceedings of a Free Soil meeting held in Jamestown N. C. on the 13th ult. The preamble and resolutions uttered thereat, are such that we are struck with amazement that any portion of the people of a state holding State could entertain such opinions or could give utterance to such absurdities. We are moreover astonished that the people of North Carolina, ever permitted such a convocation of wiser men to quietly hold their meeting for such seditious purposes, and we are no less surprised that any respectable Southern newspaper should publish their fanatical proceedings. The *Greensboro Patriot* and the *Cincinnati Campaigner*—a free soil abolition paper, we presume—were requested to publish them, and in obedience to this request the former has insulted its Southern readers by giving the preamble and resolutions a place in its columns. Its column of comments, by way of defending the Quakers, who it says, have had nothing to do with it, only invest the proceedings, with a degree of importance, that it should not have received. There is no doubt, but it will make a wonderful display in the columns of the *Campaigner*, and be loudly and probably kept standing, in glaring capitals, in every Abolition paper in the Union, and perhaps headed in the usual way: "From the Greensboro Patriot (N. C.) Patriot. But this meeting and its proceedings being countenanced in this manner, should arouse the attention of those who are attached to our institutions, and are determined to defend our just rights. This fanatical movement must be arrested in its open and bold progress, and must be closely watched and defeated in its most audaciously approaches, for no matter under what guise it comes, or by whatever name it is called it is nothing more or less, than abolitionism, and an outrage, on Southern rights, feelings and principles. How long, oh how long will the people of the South, calmly look on, and fold their arms in apparent indifference, whilst their enemies are no longer skulking around their outposts, but attacking them even on their own soil? The time is fast approaching, when Southern rights must be respected, or be forever lost.

How the matter really stands. The results of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, seem to dismay our friends, but we feel confident there is no cause for alarm. The majorities for the Whig Candidates in both States are very meagre, and it is not denied by the Whig and Free Soil press, but in both instances, they have been elected by the free soil and abolition votes. The Cleveland *Democrat* in remarking on the prospects of its party (the Free soil party) unsatisfactorily claims the result in Pennsylvania as a free soil victory, and says that Johnston received the free soil votes there as Ford did in Ohio. This is the language of the Barnburner Organ in Ohio. What now becomes of the alleged coalition between the democrats and free soil men?

Foreign News. The *Europa* has arrived at Boston. From Telegraphic reports of her intelligence, we learn that the cotton market was flat, some accounts state a decline of 1.8d. Flour and meal had declined.

Inland Smith O'Brien, was found guilty of High Treason, and it is supposed was hung the day the steamer left. In France, the Ministry having been defeated tendered their resignation, which General Cava-
nac refused to accept. Louis Napoleon is considered to stand the best chance for the Presidency. In Austria another outbreak had occurred, in which the people were entirely successful, a Republic had been proclaimed, and a Provisional Government appointed. The Prime Minister had been captured and hung to a lamp post.

DeBow's Commercial Review. The September number of this valuable periodical is equal to any of its predecessors, and we feel confident if our planters and merchants, would bestow upon this work a liberal support, they would be repaid ten fold. Its extensive circulation would infuse a new spirit of enterprise and progress, to which we are yet comparatively strangers. Twelve numbers of this work make the cheapest Five Dollars worth of reading and valuable information, we know of.

In one fine State at least, the Constitution is respected. Judge Dickcey of Chicago has decided, that a master or owner of a slave e-peeing into Illinois has a right to remove said slave without regard to the Illinois statute on the subject. The Illinois statute was pronounced unconstitutional as the owner can reclaim his property at once.

Ice Manufactured. A mechanic of Cincinnati has constructed and put into successful operation, a machine for making ice, which can be afforded at a cheaper rate than the article is now sold at. The machine is cheaper and can be easily kept in order and the patentee values it at half a million of dollars.

The right way. Some of the obstructions to navigation, in the Ohio river, are being removed by private subscriptions. This is the honest way to do such things, instead of drawing on Uncle Sam's purse.

An Illinois editor speaking of a bankrupt in that State, says he has broke every bank and Sabbath day that has been in that State for the last five years.

The following hit at the mania of office seeking is by Madam De Stael:—"If the Plague had offices to give, the Plague would find worshippers."

It is rumored that the Ministry in Mexico have made a *pronunciamiento* in favor of Santa Anna.

Sentences of Smith O'Brien.

The following is the concluding scene and terrible sentence of W. S. O'Brien. It is reported that he was executed the day the steamer sailed. The Clerk asked Mr. O'Brien what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. Mr. O'Brien said:—"My Lords, it is not my intention to enter into any vindication of my conduct, however much I might have desired to avail myself of this opportunity of so doing. I am perfectly satisfied with the consciousness that I have done my duty to my country—that I have done only that which in my opinion was the duty of every Irishman to have done, and I am now prepared to abide the consequences of having performed my duty to my native land. Proceed with your sentence. (Cheers.)

The Lord Chief Justice, after a few promitatory remarks then, amidst a silence solemn and painful, assumed the black cap and proceeded as follows:—"The sentence is that you W. S. O'Brien, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence drawn in a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead; and afterwards the head be severed from your body, and your body be divided into four quarters, and be disposed of as Her Majesty shall please, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The Cholera has broken out in London, Edinburgh, Shields and Hull.

The Whigs have elected their candidates both in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In both of the States they were aided by the vote of the Free Soilers and Abolitionists.

The greatest number of insane people, in proportion to the population is in Rhode Island, and the least number is in South Carolina.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—Under another head, notices will be found of a missionary meeting at Dr. Cone's church on Friday evening last. On Sunday evening, the Rev. J. B. Taylor, Secretary of the Southern Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Mr. Whilden, missionary of that Board to China, were present at the evening service of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Lathrop, of and addressed that congregation.

On Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Whilden, the Rev. S. J. Smith, missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, whose ordination is mentioned by our Philadelphia correspondent, and the Rev. Messrs. H. V. Rankin and J. W. White, and their wives, missionaries of the Pragsbyterian Board, all sailed in the good ship Valparaiso, Captain Lockwood, for Canton. A large gathering of friends accompanied them to the ship, where appropriate religious services were observed. After the singing of a hymn, the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D. of Elizabethtown, N. J., offered prayer; addresses were then made by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and the Hon. Walter Lowrie; another prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Condit, of Newark, a doxology was sung, and the services were closed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Brinmado, of Newark. It was an occasion of unusual solemnity. We have seldom seen illustrations of Christian faith or Christian sympathy more beautiful or more touching than those which were manifested on the occasion. The day was fine, and our friends departed under auspices most happy in every respect.

We understand that there are several passengers on board besides the missionaries; among them Mr. Joseph Colgate, son of William Colgate, Esq., of this city.

On Saturday last, the Rev. Wm. M. Jones and wife and Miss Elizabeth Howard, Missionaries of the American Baptist Free Mission Society, sailed from this port to Haiti to join the mission of that Society on that island. The Rev. Mr. Cushman and wife sailed in the same vessel under the patronage of the Evangelical Society.—N. Y. Rec.

GENERAL WORTH—AN INCIDENT AT THE OPERA.

General Worth attended the opera in Philadelphia on Monday evening, and when discovered some of the audience proposed three cheers. The Bulletin says:

The distinguished veteran was not generally seen for some time, but at last all eyes were fixed upon a commanding form with hair some what silvered, sitting in a remote corner of the parquet. The shouts were then redoubled—the audience rose *en masse*—a hundred lognettes were leveled at the General, and as many pairs of bright eyes darted their brightest glances from this dangerous battery of artillery. The orchestra warmed up with this enthusiasm of the audience and commenced playing "Hail Columbia," which was received with shouts, and then cries and cheers for Worth were more than redoubled. All this time the General sat unmoved—in close conversation with a lady by his side—so stern and unbending under this assault of popular feeling as he was at the storming of the Bishop's Palace or in the famous Molino del Rey. All the cheering and shouts and lognettes and National Airs and bright glances, could not disturb him from his position, and the audience were obliged at last to sit down discomfited. It was one of Worth's greatest victories—the victory of the Opera House!

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

Bagging, per yd.	18 to 20	Lard	lb	8 to 10	
Bale Rope	lb	10 to 12	Lead	lb	6 to 7
Flour	bu	74 to 8	Molasses	gall	31 to 40
Butter	lb	12 to 18	Meal	bu	8 to 12
Brandy	gall	28 to 35	Nails	lb	64 to 8
Bees-wax	lb	18 to 22	Onions	bush	30 to 35
Beef, fresh	lb	4 to 6	Oil, Sperm	gal	1 to 14
Chickens	lb	5 to 6	Shot	gall	70 to 76
Coffee	lb	8 to 10	Peas	bush	50 to 55
Curry	lb	4 to 5	Potatoes	sack	27 to 30
Corn	bushel				