THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 3, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 5th June.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Great has been the excitement throughout the country during the past week in relation to the action of the Democratic Convention which met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency who was worthy to receive, and likely to possess sufficient availability to carry the strength of the party in his wake.

Heretofore no matter how severely portions of the Democratic party have smarted under the lash of their leaders and taskmasters, they have contented themselves with a few wry faces and a few execrations, and then have quietly staggered on under their burdens. No doubt the Baltimore Convention presumed that this habit of slavish submission had become so confirmed that nothing could break it; and outrageously as New York was treated, it was still expected that she would, after a little murmuring, quietly lie down and lick the feet of those who spurned her. For the honor of human nature, we are glad to see the exhibition of a far different course—we are glad to see that she is preparing for signal vengeance on those who have trampled upon her—and that, undismayed by the repulse she has received, she is gathering all her energies to strike a new, and stronger, and surer blow, against the enemies of freedom.

The *Union*, as well as *little* locofoco papers, may alternately coax and threaten—the leaders of the Hunkers may rant and rave—the party lash may be applied, and the party screws be tightened, but all these means and appliances will, we doubt not, prove in vain, and New York will teach a lesson to designing demagogues by which it may profit for years to come. Nor will New York be the only State in which the juggling trickery of the Baltimore dictators will be exposed and scorned. Intimations have already been given of a disposition to break bonds in other quarters, and long before midsummer, there will be a general commotion and insurgency among the emancipated democracy of the North, which will make the dry bones of locofocoism shake and rattle with novel and awful dread.

For the benefit of those who are so fond of referring to the contest of '44, we publish a few of the many articles we have, from their most able editors—papers that exerted a most powerful influence in behalf of Mr. Polk in that campaign.

GEN. CASS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Globe, (Barnburner) says:

We tell our readers that it is as impossible to elect the Baltimore nominees as it is to row a boat up the Niagara Falls with a crowbar. They cannot be elected. If every Democratic papar in this State should give the nomination a hearty support, the result would not be changed. Lewis Cass will want from fifty to one hundred thousand votes of carrying the Electoral ticket of New York. The man who thinks otherwise knows little of the extent of the popular indignation respecting the outrages committed on the New York Democracy. A revolution in parties is at hand. The honest of all parties will come together and the Democracy of the Union will become purified.

The New York Evening Post thus announces what is the determination of the section of the party called the "Barnburners:"

On Saturday we announced in a postscript that the, delegates of the New York democracy had agreed upon calling a convention of the democrats of the state, to be held on the 23d of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The step appears to have given general satisfaction to the democratic party. Without some such measure, the great body of democrats in this would have been virtually disbanded for the presidential campaign. They would be a party without organization, without a candidate, without a common object in the election. This cannot be suffered, the democrats of New York, a powerful portion of a powerful party, who have contended with so much courage, so much constancy, and such admirable union of effort, against the sinister influences which prevailed in the Baltimore Convention, are not about to lay down their arms because their rights were denied them at that convention. They are not about to surrender their franchise as electors; they do not mean to stand aloof from the competition for the most important and responsible office in the federal government, as if they had no longer any concern in the question upon whom it is to be bestowed. The freemen of New York have lost none of their determination; on the contrary, their interest has been rendered mere intense, their zeal warmer, their determination more inflexible, by the wrong and indignity which has been offered them.

They will take that part in the approaching election to which their numbers and their character entitle them; they will have their candidate; they will organize as the New York democrats know how to organize, and they will make their voice heard and their strength felt in the decision of a great question which is now before the people.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1848.

A good many of the delegates to the late Baltimore Convention still linger in this city. Some of them are satisfied with what has been done—I may say, most of them profess to be—while others are not, by a long shot.

The Whigs are wide awake, and are resolved to beat Gen. Cass, with his *all sorts of sides and opinions*, in a style that will be remembered hereafter!

The supporters of Gen. Cass held a meeting here on Friday evening, and made congratulatory and other sort of speeches, after which they marched in procession to the lodgings of the nominee and cheered him out, and a well-enough speech out of his mouth. One of the speech-makers at the preliminary meeting, represented to be an Old Hunker delegate from New York, made some low, vile and false remarks against Henry Clay, declaring, that he had always been a traitor to his country, which called forth, not only the indignation and disgust of all the Whigs present, but the marked disapprobation of nearly the whole meeting.

General Scott has arrived in this city, with a part of his staff. Generals Quitman and Cushing had previously arrived. Col. Duncan is here, and I know not how many other officers, who will be wanted at the Court of Inquiry.

I understand, that letters have been received in this city within a day or two past, from General Taylor and Mr. Clay which breathe, on the part of both of those distinguished gentlemen, the right spirit. "Skies bright" for the Whigs.

A meeting of a large number of the members of Congress, friendly to the nomination of General Taylor, was held at Copp's celebrated Pavilion last evening at which some capital speeches were made.

The news from Europe, by the last steamer, looks bad for Lamartine's popularity in France, for the Pope's in Rome, and for the spread of true republican liberty. POTOMAC.

GEN. TAYLOR COMING NORTH.—General Taylor is expected at Washington shortly. He is, it is said, to attend the Court of Inquiry at Frederick, Md.

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.—We learn from the Christian Advocate, that this body on Monday was engaged in discussing the report of the committee on the state of the Church; various substitutes were proposed, but no vote taken.—The following appointments were made on Tuesday:

Rev. A. Stevens, Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Rev. G. Lane and Rev. L. Scott, Book Agents, New York.

Rev. J. McClintock, Editor of the Quarterly Review, New York.

Rev. C. Pittman, Secretary of the Missionary Society.

AFRICA.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has received files of Africa's Luminary, published at Monrovia, to the 4th of April.

The United States ship Jamestown, Captain Mercer, arrived at Monrovia on the 11th March. On the 12th the barque Nehemiah Rich, Carlton, arrived from New Orleans, with 149 emigrants; she had a passage of 64 days. On the 14th the brig Amazon, Chason, arrived from Baltimore with 45 emigrants. The A. had a 33 days passage. On the 19th the U. S. brig Porpoise, Capt. Gordon, arrived from Port Praya. The U. S. brig Boxer also arrived the same day. On the 20th the bark Nile, arrived from Boston.

The Luminary of April 4th, contains a "eulogy on the death of the Hon. J. B. Gripon, delivered by Hon. S. Benedict."

The same paper has the official proceedings of the Liberia Mission Conference of the M. Episcopal Church. The returns show a Church membership of 827—Sunday schools 17, with 379 scholars.

From the Luminary of March 8.

Horrible Inhuman Sacrifice.—Not long ago, we are creditably informed, a famous Goulah chief, named Selly, being engaged in the war which has been carried on between the Goulahs and Condoes for a number of years, applied to a priest of the Mahomedan profession, to know what he should do to be more successful in his expedition against the Condoes. The priest inquired of him whether he was able to make the necessary sacrifice, to which he replied that he could make any sacrifice which could be named; upon this the nefarious imposter told him he must sacrifice his son; and taking his dead body upon his shoulders, his feet swung around his neck and his head hung behind him, in this manner advance before his troops to the contest, and victory would be his!

It is hardly necessary to inform the reader that these sanguinary directions were complied with. Calling his son into a house, he caught him, deliberately tied him, and then, with his own paternal hand, he cut his throat! Having offered this sacrifice, he and his troops prepared to advance toward the jurisdiction of their enemies; then was this inhuman father seen with his dead son on his back, in the manner directed, without any display of parental affection or any emotion save that aroused in his barbarous breast by the confident expectations of victory.

He was successful in three subsequent engagements and undoubtedly ascribes his victories to the costly sacrifice made to obtain it. Such exhibitions of barbarity are astonishing to many of the natives as well as civilized persons; and show that their dispositions have undergone quite a change. This inhuman affair is attributed to one that converses as well about the Old Testament, or some parts of it, as most professors of Christianity.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE DECLINING.

The steamship New Orleans arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ult, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from the city of Mexico to the 18th, three days later than the dates brought by the steamer Tay.

Among the passengers by the New Orleans is Lieut. Cannon, bearer of despatches to the Government from the American Minister. He states that the prospects of peace were not so favorable as they had been—that the opposition to the treaty was growing stronger, and that the war party were endeavoring to get up a revolution to overthrow the Government.

The announcement by the Tay, that Gen. Herrera had been elected President, proves to be incorrect. The fact is, that Pena y Pena has been re-elected as Provisional President.

Fendall, Dutton, and Laferty, have been convicted of murder and burglary, and sentenced to be hung at the city of Mexico.

The New Orleans brings the sad intelligence of the death, by drowning, of Commanders Harris and Pinkney, of the Navy. They were drowned on the 15th ult, on the bar of Tuspan, by the upsetting of a boat.

Lieut. Breverton, on his way from the Rio Grande, jumped overboard from the steamship Telegraph, in a fit of insanity, and was drowned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

Appointment of a new Government in France—Proclamation of the Republic—Proceedings of the National Assembly—Triumph of Moderate Principles—Bloody conflicts between the Poles and Russians—Declaration of War by the Pope against Austria—Blockade of the German ports by the Danes—Decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs &c.

The steamship Hibernia, Captain Shannon, arrived at New York on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th inst., and has thus accomplished the passage in a little less than 14 days.

Commercial affairs wear rather an improved aspect.

Ireland was less tumultuous.

The French National Assembly had appointed an Executive Government of five persons.

The prospects of the Italian patriots in the north of Italy had improved, and news was expected of a victory over the Austrians under the walls of Verona.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—The weather continues most beautiful, and is every thing which can be desired. The crops throughout the entire United Kingdom look most promising, and afford ample hope of a most abundant harvest. We observe that a leading Dublin paper "regrets very much to state that extensive failures has been already discovered in the potato crop in the west of Ireland." The same "regrets" appear in a few English papers. We are unwilling to believe that there exits at present any cause for alarm as to the failure of the potato crops; and we again recommend the grower, and speculator in breadstuffs, to look with caution upon these reports.

Ireland has become more tranquil. The Limerick affair has tended not a little to this salutary result. It is quite clear that there will be no revolution in Ireland this time; and that whatever changes may be brought about, they will only be effected by peaceful agitation.

FRANCE.

We have received details of the proceedings of the meeting of the French Assembly up to the 11th inst. In the afternoon of that day, the Executive Commission with whom the choice rested, declared the ministry, as follows:—Foreign Affairs, Bastide; War, Charras; Finance, Duclerc; Justice, Cremieux; Instruction, Carnot; Commerce, Flocon; *Religion*, Bethmont; Public Works, Trelat; Marine, Casy; Interior, Recurt; Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Favre.

By the last arrival, we had reports of the election of Mr. Buchez, President of the Assembly.—He was elected as a "conservative" republican, in opposition to the extreme republicans; but his authority has been limited to one month's duration, and a truly republican jealousy is evinced by the new assembly, which prompts them to guard against any of the encroachments which might be made upon democratic rights; accordingly the delegated power they confer is provisional, and limited until a definitive constitution shall be agreed upon.

But the formation of the executive authority, to carry on the business of the state, is a still more difficult question. At the first attempt to decide this essential point, by nominating a delegated authority of five Ministers, Barbes, the ultra-colonel of the National Guards, ascended the tribune and raised such a confusion, by referring to the late events at Rouen, as plainly to prove that any attempt by the moderate Republicans to exclude the members of the ultra party from a due share in the government, would be followed by a movement of the people to restore the preponderance of the extreme party.

Already the threat is held out, that if the Assembly will not rule the country according to the views of Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Flocon, and Albert, an appeal will be made to the mob to take them. At the sitting of Tuesday this vital question was for the present disposed of, after a rejection by a majority of 411 against 385, of the recommendation of the Bureau that nine Ministers should be *directly* appointed by the Assembly.

M. Lamartine evidently wishes to retain Ledru Rollin in power, however obnoxious his principles may be; as, in the event of his being ejected, the extreme Republicans would appeal to the sword, and raise such confusion throughout France, as would wholly obstruct the action of the government.

The celebrated Abbe Cacordaire wisely said, that it would be unfair to exclude those Republicans, who in fact had brought about the revolution of February.

At present it seems very doubtful whether a presidential chief will be appointed. A powerful minority, being only less by twenty-six of the half of nearly eight hundred members, are of opinion that the Executive Government can be carried on by the Assembly itself.

Each man of the three hundred and eighty-five thinks himself as good and as capable as Lamartine; and, accordingly, the members who take this view of their duties are not disposed to delegate the authority which the people have granted them.

Marrast has refused to be a member of any body which includes Ledru Rollin, in fact, the latter would be certainly driven from power by the majority of the Assembly if they voted directly for Ministers; but the wiser and more moderate of the leaders, including Lamartine, conceive that order may be better preserved by allowing Ledru Rollin to remain.

SPAIN.

A military insurrection took place at Madrid on the 7th instant, 4 o'clock in the morning, which was suppressed after a sanguinary conflict which lasted several hours.

The number of the dead was not known, but it was considerably greater than in the insurrection of the 26th of March.

Among the killed was the Captain-General Fulgosio, brother-in-law of Maria Christina.

Thirty-four of the prisoners taken—one half of them civilians, the other half military men—were tried and sentenced to death by a court-martial, and were about to be shot when the post left.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA

The eternal city is in high insurrection. Rome may be considered in state of siege. Pious IX., whose name was so lately the symbol of Italian emancipation, and who was personally the idol of the people, and now pronounced a "reactionnaire," is left nothing but the name of the sovereignty of Rome, and scarcely even that.

What appears certain is, that when the declaration of the Pope against proclaiming war against Austria and disapproving of the passage of the Po by the Pontifical troops became known, the population of the Holy City rose as one man—the national guard took possesion of all the gates, sentinels were placed at the doors of the residences of all the cardials, who were detained prisoners; a committee, of which the celebrated Cicero Vacchio was president, took possession of the post office, where all the correspondence was seized; the letters addressed to the cardinals were opened and read.

A letter from Rome, dated the 1st inst., says that the moment the declaration of the Pope above mentioned became public, deputations from the municipality, the clubs and the civic guard, proceeded to the palace, where they remained for nearly four hours in conference with his Holiness. It was during this conference that the gates of the city were seized. The result of this conference was what has been already announced, that the Ministry was retained in office, receiving full powers to exercise government in all temporal affairs, without the sanction or sign manual of the Pope. The Ministry thus became a provisional Government.

A letter from Leghorn, dated the 4th, affirms that a republic was proclaimed in the Roman states. It is added that the people proclaimed a temporal forfeiture of the Pope, named a laical provisional government, and proclaimed a republic with acclamation.

The contre coup of these events (says this writer) was felt at Leghorn. Numerous groups of people formed in the streets. Republican placards were posted on the wall. The crowd "en masse" uttered shouts of "Long live the Romans, death to tyrants and traitors." Before this evening, perhaps, the Tuscan dynasty might have survived. Another letter mentions a report that the Pope had been alleged to leave the Querinal, and to retire into the castle of St. Angelo.

From Venice, we learn that Zucchi, being summoned to capitulate, answered the summons by discharge of cannon, which made carnage among the body of the enemy who had advanced to Palmanuva. The enemy's wounded are stated to have filled sixteen wagons.

The Piedmontese, desiring to pass the Adige at Ronco, are said to have had an engagement, in which were killed 500 Austrians, with some officers, among whom was one colonel. The Piedmontese have fortified themselves at St. Lucia and at Pescontina.

Neapolitan troops to the number of 12,000 have disembarked at Venice. With them is a company of 200 volunteers, under General Pepe.

IMPRISONEMENT OF THE POPE.—A report prevailed in Paris, May 12th, that the Pope, repenting his late hostility to Austria, had revoked his late declaration of war, that in consequence, the people had risen *en masse* and deposed him from his temporal authority; placing him under restraint in the Castle of St. Angelo.

The Journal des Debats confirms the above.—It appears that Rome has reglularly rebelled against him, and the probability is that his Holiness will be deposited as a temporal Prince. In fact, the entire executive authority appears to be exercised by the new ministry without any control on the part of the Pontiff.

Some of the Journals announced that the Pope had been deposed, and the Republic proclaimed at Rome.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The whole of Germany continues in an agitated state, and the report of the collection of an army of 50,000 men between Bamberg and Nuremberg has created a deep sensation at Paris. On the Prussian-Polish frontiers, the utter disorganization of all government, has led to the most frightful excesses.

As far as we can judge, from the conflicting accounts which reach us, it appears that the Germans, having broken faith with the Poles, in certain concessions granted to them, the latter flew to arms.

A succession of the fiercest battles has been fought—the two last, at Xionx at Miloslaw, have been frightfully bloody. The carnage of the first battle was only exceeded by that of the second.

The Prussians had ten thousand men, whilst the Poles were a mere handful, and yet the slaughter was terrific. The Prussians were beaten.—The whole province of Posen was in arms, and that city is not unlikely to be taken by the Poles.

Between the latter and the Germans the fiercest animosity subsists; the Poles have refused to send any delegates to the Diet, and in fact, abjure all connection with the Germans. Prussia seems to be in a deplorable state, from Treves to Posen; and the distress at Berlin is intence.

The Queen of Portugal has issued a decree, appointing a commission to carry into effect the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese ultra-marine possessions.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER UNITED STATES.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Attempt to overthrow the Government—Forcible dissolution of the Assembly—Arrest of the ring-leaders—Polish demonstration in Paris, &s.

The steamer United States arrived at N. York, at an early hour Wednesday morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 17th, and consequently brings but three days later intelligence.

FRANCE.

Matters have taken another and an unexpected turn in France. The ultra-democrats are determined to do all in their power to retrieve the ground lost at the election, and have chosen the question of interference in behalf of Poland, as the cloak to hide their designs.

Notwitstanding the expectations entertained on the 13th, of the speedy formation of a permanent government in this country and the restoration of tranquility, a serious misunderstanding had arisen, which threatens not only to entirely over throw the schemes of the moderate party, but to induce the return of a state of anarchy. The following telegraphic dispatch from the channel, gives a summary of the exciting scenes:

PARIS, May 15.—To-day an immense body of the populace forcibly entered the National Assembly—M. Hubert rose and proclaimed, in the name of the people, the dissolution of the National Assembly—Paris is in a state of perfect confusion. Blanqui, Barber Cortais and Raspail have been arrested by the Provisional Government.—Fresh disturbances had occurred, and the National Assembly had actually been seized by the mob.

PARIS, Monday, 5 o'clock, P. M.—We have again to-day, had a tremendous demonstration, which has shaken the capital to its very centre; but up to this moment all has passed off peaceably. We have seen enough, however, to be well assured that the Ministers are dancing upon a volcano which may explode at any moment, and submerge them and the whole assembly into the gurgling chaldron of lava now smoldering in its bosom. The demonstration of this day was in behalf of Poland. The admirers and well-wishes of that country met on the Place de la Bastile, in great crowds; at 10 o'clock this morning, and formed in order and proceeded in procession down the Boulevards. The workmen from the Ateliers *Nation Eaux*, left the National work, and came forth with their banners to join the manifestation. They then gathered in groups around their respective banners each surmounted with the blood red cap of liberty, and streamers of black crape, emblematical of the mournful fate of Poland. The various demonstrations of these clubs, and inscriptions upon their banner, it were vain to altempt to communicate.

There was "The Emancipation of the People;" "The Society of the rights of man," "The wounded of the July revolution. There was also the banners of the different, traders, trades, and delegates from the departments who have been defrauded of their fete; officers of the National Guards, Mobile Guards, and all sorts of guards, including the most sable of all guards, who certainly predominated in numbers. On came the moving masses down the Boulevards, shouting "Vive la Pologne," and singing the Marseilles Hymn; whilst the crowd who was seated in the noble Peristyle of the Church Madeline formed the chorus. On arriving at the bridge of the Madeline they joined the chorus.

On arriving at the bridge which leads to the National Assembly, the captain of the National Guard attempted to oppose them; but as he had only sixty men, and there being one hundred thousand against him, he ordered his men to unfix bayonets and march off, and live to fight another day. The crowd then proceeded to the Assembly and rushed into the precincts of the Chamber. The populace stationed themselves along the quays shortly after 2 o'clock.

According to some accounts, a musket was fired and a general commotion ensued; but it was quickly found to have been an accident, and tranquility was restored. The National Guards, however, instantly cleared the Tuilleries gardens, and a cittadine full of cartridges drove about, in order that the plebeians might see what they had now to expect. The mob, however, is fast dispersing. I saw the captain of the Mobile Guard, at the Place Carousel, order his men to load, but happily these dangerous men were far from the scene of action—otherwise, a rspetition of the 24th of February might have ensued.

Mr. Mitchell, editor of the United Irishman, has been arrested under the new law prescribing his offence as felony. The trial of Mr. O'Brien has been brought to a close, the jury not being able to agree. That of Mr. Meagher was progressing, but would probably terminate in the same manner.

Death of Lord Ashburton.—We regret to announce, says Willmer & Smith's Times, the death of Lord Ashburton, formerly Mr. Alexander Baring, which took place on Friday, the 14th May, at Longleat, Wiltshire, at the seat of his grandson, the youthful Marquis of Bath. His Lordship died in his 75th year, surrounded by his family, and has thus speedily followed to the grave his two brothers, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and Mr. Henry Baring, both of whose deaths we recorded a few weeks ago.

WAR IN OREGON

LOUISVILLE, May 21, 1848.

By the arrival of Major Meek, from the West, we have late and most important news from Oregon, where all is confusion and bloodshed between the whites and Indians. Four powerful tribes have united, and commenced a deadly war. Four battles took place in January, in three of which the whites were successful in beating their enemy. Five hundred whites fought a body of two thousand Indians a whole day, when the Indians retreated, after wounding a great number of whites.

On the 29th of November, a most horrid and brutal massacre was committed by the Cayuse Indians, at the Presbyterian Mission, at the Wallah-Wallah Valley, Dr. White, his man and wife, with eighteen others, were killed, and sixty or seventy taken prisoners. The houses of the Missionaries and their neighbors were burned to the ground. The unfortunate prisoners were subsequently ransomed, through the agency of Peter Skeu Ogden, chief factor of the Hudsons Bay Company.

Major Meek pushed up the river yesterday, on his way to Washington, with despatches for the Government asking for immediate aid on the part of the Oregon settlers.

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.—*Progress of the Civil War.*—The schr, Isaac Franklin, arrived at Boston on Monday, in thirteen days from Cape Haytien, brings some further and authentic particulars of the outbreak and civil war at Port au Prince, where terrible scenes have been enacted,

It seems that a portion of the inhabitants (the mulattoes) remonstrated with President Soloque, against certain of his measures, when he arrested eighty of their number, and had them shot in cold blood. This atrocious act aroused the slumbering discontent of the friends of the murdered ones, who flew to arms. President Soloque collected his troops and marched against them. He met them on the way, a skirmish ensued, and he was driven back to Port au Prince.

It is hard to trace the course of all these troubles. It is stated that Soloque has systematically excluded the yellows, (who, though the minority, are the most intelligent and substantial portion of the inhabitants,) from all participation in the officers of Government, and has replased them by blacks, who are ignorant and incapable. It was probable upon the remonstrance of the yellows against this proscription, that their massacre was decided upon.

At the latest accounts, all the influential men of the yellow, in and about Port au Prince, were either killed or in prison. Whether these troubles will spread to all parts of the Island, and a bloody war of casts ensue, is of course, all conjecture.

A Buisy Day.—The day on which the next presidential election will take place, the 7th of November, will be a buisy one.—Two millions of voters over the country record their suffrages for a National ruler, and as the Telegraph communications will extend by that time over nearly the whole country returns of the election may be known and telegraphed by the next morning to indicate with tolerable certainty whom the nation has chosen. This will be the greatest business ever done in one day in the United States.

A family residing in Littleton, near Lancaster, England is said to have owned and occupied the same farm during the last 600 years; and its head is reported lately to have sold for old iron, the armour in which his forefather fought at the battle of Flodden.