

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Europa.

2 WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Election of Louis Bonaparte to the Presidency of France—Flight of the Pope—Abdication of the Emperor of Austria—Riots in Prussia—Ireland Quiet.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 8 P. M.

The Cunard steamer Europa arrived this afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th ult. The most important intelligence by this arrival is the result of the recent Presidential election in France.

Louis Napoleon has been elected President of France. The country is represented as tranquil.

The Pope has been compelled to leave Italy, and was under the protection of Naples.

Russia continues to watch the progress of events in other parts of Europe. The Emperor has an army of 500,000 men in a high state of discipline. Such a force cannot fail to restore the Pope.

Abraham Pacha is actually dead.

A great change has come over the people of Prussia as well as the Court. The King has granted a Constitution of the most liberal character.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Dec. 16.

BREADSTUFFS.—U. S. sweet Flour 27s to 28s, Indian Corn 31s to 36s; U. S. white Wheat 7s 9d to 8s 2d per 70 lbs; Meal 15s 6d to 16s.

FRANCE.—The latest intelligence from Paris is up to 10 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 23th, at which time tranquility prevailed. The latest election returns show a majority in favor of Prince Louis Bonaparte which, with those before given leave no doubt of his election.

Prince Louis Bonaparte has proposed to raise Gen. Cavaignac to rank of Marshal of France.

A partial amnesty is still spoken of as likely to be presented to the French Chamber, either by Gen. Cavaignac or the Ministry of Prince Louis Bonaparte. It is understood that it will not include the prisoners of Vincennes.

The intention of promoting the election of Defaure to the Presidency of the Chamber will be renewed, and will probably be carried into effect.

Marshall Bugeaud made his first appearance in the Chamber on the 13th, and was received in the Salledes-pas-dus by M. Thiers and M. Mole. A great number of members of the Assembly, on the same day left their card at his hotel.

Prince Louis Bonaparte's proclamation of President was to be issued about the 20th.

From the incomplete returns received, the vote stood in the following proportions: Louis Napoleon 66 per cent. Cavaignac 20 per cent, Rollin 6 per cent, Raspail 4 per cent, Lamartine 3 per cent. Commissioners will have examined the vote by the 17th, and on 19th the Assembly will proclaim the Prince President.

The very latest intelligence from Paris confirm Louis Bonaparte's popularity, and the overthrow of Cavaignac. The election was more decisive than was anticipated. In Paris the Prince's majority over all competitors is 20,000; and Bordeaux gives him 70,000 votes.

SPAIN.—Cabrera and his Generals are making headway against the Queen's troops.

PRUSSIA.—At Memil, on the 4th Dec the most alarming riots took place. On the 5th the entire town was in possession of the populace for four hours, during which time great excesses were committed.

AUSTRIA.—The military executions for political offences still continue. The Cholera is raging fearfully at Presburg.

IRELAND.—All is tranquil. Lord Clarendon was formally received on his return to the Vice Regal Lodge. The usual address of confidence was voted him, coupled with recommendation for a removal of grievances under which the country labors. His Excellency's reply is temperate, and disclaims any design on the part of the Government to exclude Catholics from juries.

ITALY.—The revolution in Rome has terminated by the flight of the Pope, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. One of the most popular Princes that ever ascended the Papal throne is now an exile and wanderer. The Pope, it appears, after the scenes last described, remained a prisoner in his palace, protected from personal violence by the French Ambassador.

The pope, in fleeing from Rome, took refuge at Naples, and was under the protection of the King. His Holiness refused to go to France, and has signed a protest declaring all the late acts void.

AUSTRIA.—The emperor has abdicated in favor of his nephew. The new Ministry, by its President, published an address containing the policy of the new Emperor, in which he pledges to maintain the Liberty of the country.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—Doubtless the poor in all of our cities have suffered much during the inclement weather. The Boston papers give an account of the death, amidst distressing poverty, in that city, on Thursday night, of Joanna McCarty, aged 11 years. Whilst on the recovery from illness, she sat sewing till 9 o'clock at night, and was dead at 12, with nothing but a piece of straw matting for a bed, covered with a rug. Her mother, sitting on one of the two chairs in the room, alone witnessed her death. A New York letter, of Saturday, says: "An unfortunate woman, named Mary Sullivan, was found last evening in a dying condition in a squallid cellar at 25 Rose street. Five naked and helpless children surrounded her, almost frozen with cold and crying for food."

INTERESTING NEWS FROM ITALY.

THE FLIGHT OF THE POPE TO GARETA.

The following account of the Pope's flight from Rome into the Neapolitan territory, is furnished by the Naples correspondent of the Times:

"Since the assassination of M. Rossi, the Pope remained a close prisoner in the Quirinal; and the Duke d'Barcourt, the French representative, was compelled to reside in the palace, for the purpose of affording the protection of his person and flag to the sovereign Pontiff. The business of the government went on in the Pope's name, but without his sanction, and so far did he carry his resolution not to be dictated to that he refused even to receive the reports according to invariable custom, of the officer of the guard. Such a state of things could not long continue and the members of diplomatic corps as it is said, arranged a plan for the liberation of his Holiness, of which the immediate execution wrs entrusted to Count de Spaur the Minister of Bavaria. At an early hour, previously agreed to, the Pope retired into a private room for the purpose of apparently conferring with the gentleman I have just named, and there he disguised himself in the Livery of the Bavarian legation. In a few minutes the carriage of the minister was called, and the Count de Spaur, followed by the Pope, disguised as his servant, descended the grand staircase, entered his carriage, the Pope mounting on the box alongside the coachman.

The artifice succeeded—no suspicion arose either in the Quirinal or the outward guards, and the good old man was enabled to breathe the air of liberty. Immediately on arrival at the residence of the Bavarian minister, another transportation was made. The Pope took off the livery suite and dressed himself in the usual costume of the minister's chaplain, or aumonier, and M de Spaur having already given notice of his intention of going to Naples, and received passports from the Government, post horses were soon procured and the count and supposed chaplain took their places in the carriages, and then happily cleared the gates of Rome. It was sometime before the escape was discovered, as of course due care was used by those in the secret to say that the Pontiff was engaged in his devotions, and could not be disturbed. When the flight became known the ministry was thunderstruck, and, as I hear, dragoons were despatched to bring back the fugitive. But either these measures failed, or the new Government hesitated in arresting the person of an ambassador, and the Count de Spaur, with his reverend charge, crossed the frontier in safety, and arrived at Gaeta, a large town, the first in the Neapolitan territories, not far from Naples.

As soon as the Pope arrived, a letter was sent to the King Ferdinand—the Pope remaining in the Bishop's palace at Gaeta. Two regiments were sent from Naples by steamer to Gaeta, as a guard of honor, and the King, Queen, and the princes followed in another steamer. The royal party arrived at Gaeta, and did homage to his Holiness in the usual manner, by kissing his foot. The Queen and princes remained at Gaeta, while the King returned to Naples to make preparations for the reception of the Pope. The Roman and Spanish Ministers at Naples went to Geata, and the diplomatic corps at Rome, except the Sardinian member thereof, has arrived at Naples, with the cardinals.

We cannot but regret that the Pope, whilst flying from the turbulent of his own dominions, has taken up his residence with perhaps the worst monarch now reigning in Europe. It gives his enemies cause to say, and his friends reason to fear, that he repents him of the liberal measures he has lately granted to his people. The flattery and fawning of this despicable sovereign to the Pontiff has not inaptly been compared to the pious doings of Don Miguel and the devotions of Louis XI of France, who kept one confessor and two hangmen.

Upon this subject a paper published on the spot remarks:

"There is no doubt that the temporal sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff has been placed in serious jeopardy by the withdrawal of Pius IX. Had he gone anywhere but under the shadow of the bombarder of Massina, and the assassin of the Bandieras, the democracy would have borne it patiently. Malta would have been considered a decorous and dignified retirement. But he has chosen to sail in the same boat with the detested Ferdinand, and there will be but one conclusion drawn in Italy, viz: that he appeals to brute force, and flings down the gauntlet to his once adoring and confiding subjects. This is a most serious matter, and the friends and admirers of the Pope are filled with dejection and despondency."

The writer adds:

"Things continue, nevertheless, in the most complete calm. No one would fancy that we were without a monarch, or under a Government which that monarch disavowed. Shops and theatres are open, and the latter are said to be unusually crowded."

We find the following paragraph in the Boston Traveller:—

Rapine and Murder in California.—Private letters received here from the gold mines of California are rather discouraging to those about starting for that region.—They confirm the former reports as to the abundance of gold, but at the same time state that those who are in possession of the precious ore in any quantities, are marked, and then often soon disappear. Even some that have attached themselves to trains leaving the mines have been robbed, and trains on their way there have been plundered.

Another letter states that the mate of a vessel lying on the coast, who had deserted a month or two previous, had returned to the vessel with $20,000 worth of gold.

A HOAX. The story of the horrid murder of Mr. Johnson, the Cleveland drover, is now said to have been a hoax.

DISASTER ON THE IRISH COST.

SEVENTY-TWO LIVES LOST!

At 4 o'clock on the evening of the 1st December, the steamboat Londonderry left the harbor of Sligo for Liverpool. There were on board her three cabin passengers, a number of sheep and oxen, and about 150 emigrants. The majority of the unfortunate passengers intended to proceed as emigrants to America. Towards nightfall a heavy gale came on, and at last blew with so much violence, that shortly after midnight, the decks were cleared of all except the seamen.

The steerage passengers, perhaps 150 in number, were crowded into the fore-cabin; men, women, and children, all were driven below, into a space capable of holding only 40 persons. The companion, the only aperture by which the fore-cabin received ventilation, was closed, and over the companion was nailed down a piece of tarpaulin!

This was about midnight between Friday and Saturday. The result proved to be only such as common sense would tell every one was inevitable. The steamer drove bravely through the tempest, while those who directed her remained wholly unconscious of the frightful conflict for life and death which was then raging in her very entrails.

The following is a description of the scene which met the eye of the mate when a steerage passenger, who had at last, forced his way out, communicated to him the terrible intelligence:

The mate instantly became alarmed, and obtaining a lantern, went down to render assistance. Such, however, was the foul state of the air in the cabin, that the light was immediately extinguished. A second was obtained, and it too was extinguished. At length, on the tarpaulin being completely removed, and a free access of air admitted, the real nature of the catastrophe exhibited itself. There lay in heaps, the living, the dying, and the dead, one frightful mass of mingled agony and death, a spectacle enough to appal the stoutest heart. Men, women and children were huddled together, blackened with suffocation, distorted by convulsions, bruised and bleeding from the desperate struggle for existence which preceded the moment when exhausted nature resigned the strife. After some time the living were separated from the dead, and it was then found that the latter amounted to nearly one-half the entire number.

"The scene, on entering the steerage of the steamer, was perhaps, as awful a spectacle as could be witnessed. Seventy-two dead bodies of men, women and children, lay piled indiscriminately over each other, four deep, all presenting the ghastly appearance of persons who had died in the agonies of suffocation; very many of them covered with the blood which had gushed from the mouth and nose, or had flown from the wounds inflicted by the trampling of nail-studded brogues, and by the frantic violence of those who struggled for escape—for it was but too evident that, in the struggle, the poor creatures had torn the clothes from each other's backs, and even the flesh from each other's limbs."

The coroner's jury have found Alexander Johnstone, captain, Richard Hughes, first mate, and Niman Crawford second mate of the Londonderry, guilty of manslaughter, and have expressed in the strongest terms their abhorrence of the inhuman conduct of the other seamen on board throughout this unhappy tranraction.

Excitement at the African Methodist Church, and Fatal Result.—On Sunday evening last, about 9 o'clock, as a large congregation of colored persons had assembled in the Methodist church on the corner of East and Douglass sts., for the purpose of participating in religious exercises customary on New Year's eve, an accident occurred, which although trivial in itself, produced an excitement and panic in the assembled congregation that ended very seriously. At the time mentioned, one of the men in the eastern gallery accidentally let fall his hat, which struck in its descent a camphine lamp, breaking one of the chains, causing the lamp to upset, and the burning fluid to run down upon the heads of those below. Only one or two persons were slightly burned by the camphine, but such was the excitement and alarm which seized all present, that without waiting to ascertain the true position of affairs every one, male and female, set themselves to work to get out. The windows, up and down stairs, were nearly all broken out, & many jumped from those in the gallery, a height of some 20 feet. One man was in such a hurry, that he forced his way out of second story window, without even taking time to raise the sash, and carrying glass and all before him, landed without breaking a bone, upon the pavement below. Others, both men and women jumped from the galleries down upon the mass below. In this way many were considerably bruised, and one woman named Louisa Chew, was knocked down and trampled upon to such an extent by the crowd in their rush towards the doors, that she died about 1 o'clock the same night. When rescued from her painful situation, she was found to be in a dying condition, and expired before she could be conveyed to her residence in Salisbury st. We are also informed at the scene of the accident, that a woman named Green, had her collar bone broken by jumping from one of the second story windows, and that another named Ann Grant, received such severe injuries in the church, that her life was thought to be in danger. Whether these reports were true, we could not ascertain, but from the appearance of things at the church, it is certainly a matter of wonder that the affair was not attended by results still more serious. Such was the precipitancy with which the congregation vacated the building, that one-half of them left their bonnets, hats and other articles of dress behind them, and yesterday morning the church looked not unlike a "second-hand clothing store," such was the number of hats, bonnets, cloaks and other articles too numerous to mention, that lay scattered about, or were hanging upon pegs.—*Balt. Clipper of Tuesday.*

CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Charleston papers speak of the receipt there of a private telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, dated 25th December, announcing that 150 deaths of Cholera had taken place that day.

The Board of Health of New Orleans report 45 deaths from Cholera on the 20th and 43 on the 21st December.

The Mobile Register of 23d ult. has the following article:

CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers are reluctant to confess the existence of the *Asiatic* Cholera, in their city, and the extent of its ravages. Some of them contend that the disease prevalent is one endemical in that city, resulting from local causes. They all admit, however, that a destructive pestilence, rapid in its career, and nearly always fatal, is existing; but, for prudential motives, they conceal the extent of its devastations. From private accounts we have received, we are convinced that the papers give no adequate idea of the amount of sickness or the number of deaths which have occurred.

By letters received yesterday, and from passengers by the mail boat, we learn that the disease prevailing in New Orleans is, beyond all doubt, the Asiatic, or Spasmodic Cholera, and that it is raging with terrible severity. A gentleman, who arrived yesterday, informs us that in the twenty four hours which terminated at 12 o'clock Wednesday there were, according to the Sextons' reports, one hundred and seven deaths from Cholera. Many of these were old and respectable citizens. The statement is substantiated by other informants.

One gentleman informs us, that since Monday morning more than 15,000 persons had left New Orleans, flying from the pestilence. An universal panic is said to prevail in the city. The Hospital reports, we are told, embrace only about one fourth the number of persons who die in the city.

These statements should be taken with many grains of allowance. Such reports are apt to be greatly exaggerated, and we suppose they are in the present instance.—But we are satisfied that the pestilence in New Orleans is far more destructive than is stated in the papers. From the Delta, we give below extracts from its article, which will show the condition of things as reported in the journals:

The alarm in regard to the disease which has shown itself in our city for some days past was somewhat revived yesterday by not a few authentic reports of sudden deaths, accompanied with symptoms of Asiatic Cholera. The number of deaths by this disease at the Charity Hospital for twenty-four hours preceding 12 o'clock yesterday was upwards of thirty. Several experienced physicians can see no essential distinction between this disease and the cholera of 1832. Others (and we believe they constitute a majority of the faculty,) think that it is "native and to the manor born"—generated by the remarkably unseasonable weather—warm, damp and murky—which has prevailed in our city for some time, and by the foul and filthy condition of our streets and lots.

From the New Orleans Crescent, Dec. 21

Board of Health—At the special meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 20th inst. it was.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Board of Health, from the reports before it, that the Cholera is on the increase, but they cannot at the present time consider it *epidemic*.

The Board of Health recommends to the house keepers of the city to throw lime into their yards and gutters, and to observe the strictest cleanliness about their premises.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.

The papers of to-day state that yesterday there were *one hundred new cases of cholera* in this city. This is a fearful stride in the progress of the disease.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CINNATI—BUSINESS PROSTRATED ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHOLERA.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28, A. M.

Calhoun's varnish factory, Barding & Salein's Cheese Warehouse, (in which were stored a heavy stock of cheese,) and Michell & Rammelsburg's Furniture Warehouse, were destroyed by fire last night. The adjoining buildings suffered considerable damage. I have not learned the amount of the loss, but it is very heavy. There is but a partial insurance on the whole amount of property destroyed.

No new cases resembling cholera, in this city, have been reported since my last despatch. The well authenticated rumors of the prevalence of the cholera as an epidemic in New Orleans, has had quite a disastrous effect on the mercantile community here. All business is nearly prostrated.

THE STEAMER TRIBUTARY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29—9 A. M.

At an early hour this morning the steamboat which runs between this city and Louisville, from some unexpected cause, took fire, and before the flames could be subdued, the boat was burned down to the water's edge, and will be a total loss. The Arkansas, lying alongside of the Tributary, also took fire, but suffered no further damage than the destruction of her cabin. The Tributary was valued at $5,000, and was insured for $3,000. The damage to the Arkansas amounted to $300.

The Cholera Raging in New Orleans—Frightful Mortality on board the Western Steamers—Crews Dying—Boats Deserted.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29—11, A. M.

The accounts received here of the ravages of the cholera at New Orleans, and on board of the boats bound up, are well calculated to create the utmost consternation among our citizens.

The steamer Peytona, from New Orleans, arrived here a few minutes ago.—The captain reports that the cholera was raging to an alarming extent in New Orleans when he left, on the 21st. Fourteen deck passengers died with the cholera, on board the Peytona, while coming up the Mississippi.

The Captain of the Peytona further states, that the steamer St. Cloud was lying at Vicksburg, unable to proceed any further on account of the fearful ravages of the cholera on board the boat while on the passage up. The captain, the mate, the clerk, and one of the pilots of the St. Cloud, had all died with the cholera! The remainder of the crew deserted at Vicksburg.

The Peytona passed the steamer South America, coming up, full of passengers, and only a small crew on board—scarcely enough to work the boat.

THE SAD REALITY—STEAMBOATS UNABLE TO LAND FREIGHT AT NEW ORLEANS.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Dec. 29—4 P. M.

All the passengers on board the steamer Bay State, bound down, left the boat this morning and returned to Cincinnati. Reports from New Orleans have reached here, stating that the boats there are unable to discharge their freight, as no one will pay the charges and receive it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Saturday morning last, one of the most destructive fires which we have had to record for a long time, occurred in our city. Shortly before 1 o'clock, the watch discovered that the large four story building in South st., above Pratt, belonging to, and occupied by Mr. Robinson, as a chair factory, was on fire. The alarm was immediately given, and the fire department quickly responded, but owing to the inclemency of the weather and wretched condition of the streets, (by the accumulation of snow and ice, rendered almost impassible,) before the apparatus could be properly brought to bear upon the destructive element, it was found that it would be impossible to save the building. The rear of the burning building being only separated from the large warehouses on Commerce st., by a narrow alley, it was now seen that nothing but the most extraordinary exertions could save them from also falling a prey to the devouring flames. But notwithstanding almost super-human efforts of the firemen, which were rendered untiringly to this end, the large store occupied by Mr. C. F. Pitt, commission merchant, took fire, and with the exception of the first floor, burnt entirely out. From this point the fire also communicated to the adjoining warehouse of Messrs. Levering & Co., doing considerable damage in the upper story; and on the other floors much damage being sustained by the water. The warehouse of Mr. Wm. Allen, on the north side of Mr. Pitt's was also slightly injured by the fire and his stock somewhat damaged by water. Had it not have been for the snow upon the house tops, and the rain which fell heavily at the time, thus in a great measure aiding the philantrophic exertions of our brave firemen, consequences far more disastrous must have ensued, owing to the confined and closely built locality in which the fire occured. As it was, however, it is attended, we regret to say, with a heavy loss.

Mr. Robinson had an insurance on the building at the Equitable, of $2,500, but had nothing upon his stock, which he values at from $1200 to $1500. Several of his journeyman, we are sorry to say, are also losers in the way of tools, &c. This is the second time Mr. R. has suffered by fire in the last six months, having as will be remembered, been burnt out in June last.—As there had been no fire in the part of the building where the work of destruction commenced, since 6 o'clock on the evening previous, it is concluded that the fire must have been the work of an incendiary.

The total amount of loss sustained, cannot be more than guessed at. Mr. Pitt and Messrs. Levering & Co., were fully insured—the former at the "Firemen's" for $12,000; the latter by an insurance of $17,000, divided among the "Baltimore," "Mutual," and "Firemen's." The warehouses are the property of C. O'Donnell, Esq., and a fully insured at the "Equitable."—*Balt. Clipper.*

SHOCKING DEATH BY FIRE.—One of the most shocking cases of death by fire that has ever come to knowledge, occurred in this city on Saturday night. Shortly after 10 o'clock, the inhabitants of a small alley in old Town, called Hull's lane, occupied chiefly by colored persons, had their attention attracted to a small house tenanted by an aged & respectable colored woman, from which loud cries, as of some one in great agony were heard to come. On breaking into the room on the first floor, a dense volume of smoke which rushed out announced that it was on fire. By this time the cries of distress had ceased, but on extinguishing the fire and clearing the room of smoke, the poor occupant of the room was discovered lying on the floor, burnt literally to a crisp. From the appearance of the corpse, it was evident that the poor creature had died in the greatest agony—one hand was almost burnt off, nothing being left but the charred and fleshless bones, and the extremities and other portions of the body also exhibited an appearance truly horrible to look upon. Her clothes had no doubt taken fire from a wood stove, near which she was found.—The name of the unfortunate woman was Polly Coates, who, for many years has been highly respected in her humble sphere by all who knew her. She was supposed to be at the advanced age of 90 years. Coroner Hooper was called in, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Female Light-House Keeper.—Mrs. Susan Harvey has been appointed keeper of the light-house at Mahon's Ditch, Kent county, Md., in place of her husband, Thomas Harvey, who died on the 11th ult. She has for a long time performed all the duties of the office, as her husband was a helpless cripple. She has three children. So says the Argus.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 6.

BALTIMORE PATRIOT.—In Monday's Patriot it is announced, that Joshua Jones and John F. McJilton, Esqs., have become associated with Isaac Munroe, Esq, as proprietors of the paper. They have long been connected with the establisment, and are perfectly conversant with the business. We have no doubt that the Patriot will continue to be conducted with talent and energy, and to the satisfaction of its patrons.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Friday, the 29th, about dusk, in the Tin shop of A. J. Loveday, during his absence, which we regret to say destroyed his books before it was extinguished.

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—The subjoined table shows the popular vote given at the last election for the three principal candidates for President of the United States. The figures in the table represent nearly the full vote of all the States except TEXAS, from which no official report has been received. South Carolina is not included, because the vote of that State is given by her Legislature.—There were, in all, about four thousand scattering votes, which are not enumerated in the table. Most of these scattering votes (that is, 3,657 of them) were given in the States of New York and New Hampshire.

It will be seen that the majority of Gen. TAYLOR, the Whig candidate, over Gen. CASS, the Democratic candidate, falls but little short of the majority obtained in 1840 by Gen. HARRISON over Mr. VAN BUREN. The Whig majority then was 146,000, and now, without Texas, it is 144,000. We presume that General TAYLOR'S majority over Gen. CASS would have been equally as great if there had been no third candidate in the field.

States.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. Buren.
Maine,	35,279	40,138	12,124
New Hamshire,	14,781	27,763	7,560
Massachusetts (*a*)	61,300	35,398	38,360
Vermont,	23,122	10,848	13,837
Rhode Island,	6,689	3,600	705
Connecticut,	30,414	27,046	5,005
New York,	218,551	114,592	120,519
New Jersey,	40,009	35,880	849
Pennsylvania,	186,113	172,661	11,200
Delaware,	6,422	5,900	80
Maryland,	37,702	34,528	125
Virginia (*b*)	45,026	46,659	9
North Carolina,	43,550	34,869	
Georgia,	47,463	44,596	
Alabama,	30,482	31,363	
Florida,	4,539	3,238	
Mississippi,	25,578	26,398	
Louisiana (*c*)	18,273	15,440	
Arkansas (*d*)	7,758	9,300	
Tennessee,	61,705	58,419	
Kentucky,	67,141	49,120	
Ohio,	138,356	154,783	35,374
Indiana,	69,867	74,745	8,100
Illinois,	53,215	56,629	15,804
Missouri,	32,671	40,077	
Michigan (*e*)	28,940	30,687	10,389
Iowa (*f*)	11,084	12,093	1,126
Wisconsin (*g*)	13,747	15,001	9,518
Total,	1,357,718	1,213,464	280,687

(*a*) Including three towns not returned in the official vote.

(*b*) In three counties the majorities only are included in the totals here inserted, the official vote not having been returned.

(*c*) Including the parish of Jackson, from which the returns were not received in time to be counted by the official canvassers.

(*d*) Not including Franklin, Izard, Montgomery, Phillips and Searcy counties, from which there were no returns.

(*e*) Not including the vote of Houghton and Ontonagon, two new counties on Lake Superior, where the vote was very light and nearly equally divided.

(*f*) Including the vote of Pottawatamie county, which was not included by the official canvassers, and which the Democrats do not admit to have been legally organized as a county.

(*g*) La Pointe and St. Croix not heard from, which will not materially vary the result.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE FRENCH ELECTION.—The last telegraph despatch from Paris received by the Europa, widens the great difference between the votes given for the two principal candidates; it being announced at the Hotel de Ville that Louis Napoleon had received four millions, and Cavaignac only nine-hundred thousand.

ANOTHER BONAPARTE ELECTED.—The whole Bonaparte family are likely to become legislators of France. We see by the last news that Louis Lucien Bonaparte has been elected to the Assembly for Corsica. The vote stood: Bonaparte 11,977, General Arrighi 10,860. The latter was recommended by Prince Louis, Jerome and his son Napoleon; but the former being the son of Lucien, who with his sons, was always more faithful, or less faithless, than others of the family to republicanism, he succeeded in carrying his election in spite of all opposition.

Horsewhiping and its Consequances.—We learn from the Frederick Citizen that Mr. Smith, ornamental painter, on Thursday, at the City Hotel, in Frederick, attempted to horse whip a Mr. Routzahn, of Middletown. Mr. R., used his knife in self defence, and inflicted a severe wound on the neck of Smith.

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