VERMONT PHŒNIX.

Friday Morning, Dec. 7, 1838.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF WHIG PRINCIPLES.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS. The elections for members of Congress are all passed for the present, and the result so far is a signal evidence of the truth of Mr. Van Buren's remark, that "the sober, second thoughts of the people are never wrong and are always efficient."—Fifteen states have held their congressional elections, and the members to the next Congress are classed as follows: Whigs 77; Loco Focos 69; Whig maj. *ten.* From the same states the members of the present Congress stand, Whigs 64; Loco Focos 83. The members from the eleven remaining states stand now, 56 Whigs, and 39 Loco Focos, and if the Whigs do no more than hold their own in these, the Whig maj. in the House in the next Congress will be TWENTY-SEVEN. This is the more important, because the election of a President will devolve on the new Congress, if there should be no choice by the people; and in that case it will be seen that neither Mr. Van Buren nor any other Loco Foco can be chosen; and if the Congressional elections are a true indication of the political preferences of the people, as of course they are, no Loco Foco can receive a majority of the electoral votes. It remains therefore only for the Whigs to unite upon one of the three prominent candidates of the party, to secure the election of a man who will carry out their republican principles and effect a reform in the administration of our national affairs which a majority of the people seem to be aware is so much needed.

NORTH CAROLINA. A Whig has been chosen Speaker of the Senate in the North Carolina Legislature now in session, by a majority of three. The majority for the Whig Speaker of the House was twelve.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Globe has attempted to show from the vote for Governor, that there has been a great diminution of the Whig strength in this state. But it is well known that the subject of politics was altogether secondary to the License law in the election of Gov. and members of the Legislature. The vote for Members of Congress was the true test of political strength, and the Boston Atlas gives the official returns from all the districts, showing an aggregate Whig majority in the state of SIXTEEN THOUSAND.—The 17th inst. is the day appointed for a second trial in the 4th district (Parmenter's) in which there was no choice.

NEW YORK. The Journal of Commerce states that the whole number of votes polled in that state at the recent election was, THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND! being *eighty thousand* more than last year. "The long and short of the matter is, that the number of votes polled at this election is 25,000 more than was *ever* before polled in the state. No man therefore will pretend, as was done last year, that there has been no general rally of the forces. The Whig gain from 1836 is FORTY THOUSAND. Hurrah for Jackson!"

DELAWARE. From the following it appears that little Delaware is still true to republican principles.

From the Delaware State Journal.

We tell the Globe, the Pennsylvanian, and others of that stamp, that they count without their host, when they claim the members elected in Sussex, as Loco Focos; they are sound Whigs, and will elect a Whig Senator in January next. Remember that.—There is no falling off from principle in the Whigs of Delaware. The State is decidedly Whig as it ever was; and the sense of disgrace, the ardent desire to wipe out the stigma of their late defeat will stimulate the Whigs at the Presidential election in 1840, to renewed and unprecedented exertions:—their majority we confidently predict, will exceed any they have ever yet given. "We bide our time."

THE TABLES TURNED. Formerly a leading English Quarterly was wont to ask in a sneering way, "Who reads an American book?" Now a large proportion of the books advertised by the London booksellers are American reprints, or importations from this country. Who would have thought at the period of the American revolution, that the then almost unsettled wilderness of Vermont, would in sixty years furnish the London booksellers with some of the most valuable publications on their shelves? Yet this has been realized, the Typographic Co. in this place having recently received and answered an order for some of their publications, from a bookseller in London. This speaks well for the character of the books issued from the Company's press.—They are among the most valuable and popular publications before the public.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF OUR STATE. It is much to be regretted that our Legislature should have refused to authorize a Geological survey of this state. Immense mineralogical resources exist among us, which would be brought to light by such an enterprise, and which would a thousand-fold repay all the expense incurred, and add greatly to our wealth. We learn that large quantities of Manganese (used for bleaching purposes) are yearly exported from Rutland County *to Scotland*, the beds in that country having been exhausted.—Vast quantities of Copperas and Iron are also carried to market from our hills and there is scarcely a state in the Union richer in mineral wealth than our own. It is the part of enlightened legislation to call forth all the resources of the country.

Messrs Papineau and Nelson. These gentlemen (Wolfred Nelson) are now in the city. Mr. Papineau, it is stated, is opposed to all the late movements in the United States intended for the Canadians.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the Madisonian.

MR. SWARTWOUT AGAIN.

"We merely add on this subject, to prevent misapprehension till all the facts are ascertained fully and officially, that the weekly returns to the Treasury Department are understood always to have been made promptly, and on their face have excited no suspicion of a default. If the defalcation exists, as is now supposed, it must have been concealed and suppressed by fraud and false returns."

The above appeared in the Globe of Saturday night last; and, as we are led to believe, was intended as a notice of an article in our paper of that morning. If so, we look on it as a mere subterfuge; an effort to delude. And suppose the "*weekly returns*" were made promptly, and on their face excited no suspicion of default," where were the *monthly returns?* the *quarterly returns?* the schedule of bonds laying over unpaid, as well as of those running to maturity? The certificates of money deposited? Were these ever compared together? And how did it happen the Treasury Department was unable to inform the Committee of Congress, (that of Ways and Means,) whether the amount of bonds that had been "postponed," was six or nine million dollars?

Let us see the "*facts ascertained fully and officially,*" and laid before the public, not by the subordinates of those who are implicated, nor by those who may become implicated themselves, but by a Committee of Congress, chosen (not appointed) without regard to party, but to render strict justice to all the parties interested or implicated in the case.

We shall not remain a silent witness of any efforts that may be made, to give this defalcation a mere *white-washing.*

THE MORMONS.

From the St. Louis Rep. of the 12th inst.

The account of the bloody butchery of *thirty-two* Mormons, on Splawn's Creek, is fully confirmed. *Two children* were killed, we presume, from accident. Considerable plunder—such as beds, hats, &c. were taken from the slaughtered. Not one of the assailants was killed or hurt.

About the time of the surrender, several houses were burnt in Chariton: and one Mormon who refused to leave, killed.

At Far West, after the surrender, a Mormon had his brains dashed out, by a man who accused the Mormon of burning his house in Davies.

We copy the above paragraphs from the Gazette of Saturday evening. We are sorry to say, that our own information corroborates the details. For the honor of the State, we could have wished, that such savage enormities had not attended a controversy in itself disgraceful enough. We understand, that the company engaged in the attack at Splawn's creek, was not attached to any division of the army, but was fighting on its own hook. The men were principally from Chariton county, and amongst the number was at least one member of the Legislature. The enemy had approached within eighty yards of the Mormons before they were apprized of their approach. The Mormons had their families with them, and to preserve their lives, the men separated from them and took refuge in a blacksmith's shop. Here they were murdered! It is said that the Mormons had arms, but it is a little singular that they should have used them so ineffectually as not to have touched one of the assailants. The latter, in some instances, placed their guns between the logs of the house, and deliberately fired at the victims within. These reports are founded upon statements of persons engaged in the attack; and, bad as they are, are not likely to be overcharged. Will the actors in the tragedy be suffered, by the Courts of that District, to go unpunished?

The Mormon War.—The Western mail, yesterday, brought us some additional particulars in regard to the disturbances in Caldwell county. The Far West, published at Liberty, states that Gen. Clark still remained at the town of Far West, having under his command 1500 men, who were employed in guarding the captured Mormons. The General had despatched an order to Gen. Lucas, commanding him to return Jo and Hiram Smith, Rigdon, Wight, Robinson, and Hunt, for trial in Richmond, Ray county. Gen. Lucas was on his way to Jackson county, and it is said, refused to obey this order. A great many of the Mormons had made their escape from Caldwell co., leaving their families.

The Far West also says:

Just as our paper was going to press, we received a communication from Gen. Lucas giving the stipulations of the treaty made by him and the Mormons.

The following are the stipulations between the parties:

1st. To give up their leaders to be tried and punished.

2d. To make an appropriation of the property of all who had taken up arms, for the payment of the debts, and as an indemnity for dangers done by them.

3d. That the Mormons should all leave the State and be protected out by the militia; but to remain under protection until further orders from the Commander in Chief.

4th. To give up all arms of every description, to be receipted for.

For the purpose of arranging every thing in a proper and legal way Gen. Lucas left Col. Williams, aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, Col. Burch and Major A. Reess of Ray county, to attend to drawing, writings, &c. with a company of men, to execute all orders consistent with the stipulations. *Ib.*

From the Quebec Mercury, Nov. 20.

On Sunday, twenty-three state prisoners from Upper Canada, were brought by the steamboat, and are at present confined in the common gaol of this district till they can be forwarded to England. It is believed they can be forwarded to England. It is believed they will embark in the Captain Ross tomorrow for London. Parker, Chandler, and Waite are of the number.

A person named Alex. Dumont was, we learn, committed to prison last night on a charge of High Treason.

ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

We publish to-day such of the Resolutions of the Anti-Masonic National Convention, which recently met in this city, as relate to general politics. They are temperate and unexceptionable in tone and sound in doctrine. They express opinions to which every opponent of the National Administration can subscribe. They indicate preferences in which every Whig may acquiesce.—What will be the effect of this movement remains to be seen. For ourselves, we regard it as the act of a highly respectable portion of the opposition party of this country, legitimately done, and left to have such influence as it may be entitled to, with such as act on principle with those who make it. General Harrison and Mr Webster are accredited Whigs, nor can they be made less so by the preference which another party, acting with and not against the Whigs, have expressed. Every Whig press of this city supported General Harrison at the last contest with hearty good will, and a vast majority of the Whigs of the Commonwealth anxiously hoped for his success. Mr Webster has been the object of the merited and ready praises of the same presses during all the recent political convulsions. We see no reason to change *our* tone with regard to these eminent individuals because of their being nominated, not unexpectedly, by a portion of our political brethen—brethren at least in opposition to the principles and measures of the Administration. It seems to us that it would be at least decorous to pause in the expression of regret or reprobation until the nominees themselves shall have expressed their views. We feel and shall express none. Friendly we are and always have been to another Whig candidate, but we have too much regard for that candidate to express irritation and uneasiness at a measure, which, if improper or premature, can do no harm, and in which, if influential hereafter on the body whose action we seek not to anticipate, we are bound and ready to acquiesce.

Mr Cooper, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the issue to be decided by the people of the United States, at the Presidential election, in 1840, is one of momentous importance, involving a question of no less magnitude than the subversion of the liberties of the country, through the power which the present National Executive is seeking to concentrate in his own hands, by the adoption of the Sub-Treasury system, and other measures of an arbitrary and anti-democratic tendency.

Resolved, That, in view of these attempts of the Federal Executive, to subvert the principles of republican government, by seizing upon the treasure of the nation, through the instrumentality of the Sub-Treasury scheme and its kindred projects, it becomes the imperative duty of every friend of the country, to exert himself to prevent a consummation of measures certainly destructive of the prosperity of the people, if not at once subversive of their liberties.

Resolved. That we believe the election of Gen. William Henry Harrison for the office of President, and of Daniel Webster for the office of Vice President of the United States, are the best means to secure the people against the adoption of measures so dangerous in their tendency.

Resolved, That in presenting to the people the above named individuals, as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United Stataes, we have been governed solely by the desire to promote the general prosperity, and to advance and perpetuate those principles of rational freedom, always contended for by the great democratic party of the union.

Resolved, That the talents of Gen. William Henry Harrison, and the eminent public services which he has rendered to the country, entitle him, at once, to the affections and confidence of his fellow citizens throughout the union.

Resolved, That Daniel Webster, whose unsurpassed talents, and patriot conduct in the Senate of the United States, have earned for him the proud title of "defender of the Constitution," that great guarantee of our liberties, cannot but be acceptable to the enlightened freemen of "the country—the whole country."

(*From the Springfield Republican.*)

FUN ALIVE.—*Robert Rantoul Jr.* came last week, all the way from Cape Ann to Northampton, to help the Loco Focos there rejoice over what they call *democratic!* victories, including in them Illinois, *New Jersey*, and Maryland!

Well, at it they went, and 27, all told, sat down to dinner in the Town Hall—and so they celebrated!

The next day *Robert Rantoul Jr.* came down to Springfield; and here he heard of another sort of victory, that of the Whigs in New York. He attended a Loco foco caucus on the Hill in the evening. And what does this modest and ingenious gentleman say there about victories—this gentleman, who had come all the way from Cape Ann to celebrate tory victories? Why, he said he rejoiced that the Whigs had got New York, *Mr Van Buren's own State with 42 electoral votes, because he was afraid the Administration party were getting too strong!*

In other words, he rejoiced that the Whigs were to have a majority in the next Congress—because the Administration party were getting too strong! And the next day *Robert Rantoul, Jr.* went home to Cape Ann!

Judge White.—The Nashville Whig says that Judge White, moved by the earnest wishes of his friends and constitutents, has consented to retain his seat in the United States Senate, for the coming session at least, should his health permit him to reach Washington by the first week in January.

Something of a Traveller.—If the Great Western reaches England at the anticipated time on her return voyage, she will have traversed 40,000 miles of water in nine months.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steam ship Liverpool has arrived at last. She left Liverpool Oct. 20th, as before announced, but having encountered heavy weather, which delayed her progress, and owing to some defect in the construction of her flues, which has since been remedied, her consumption of fuel being very great, the Captain became apprehensive that her supply of coal was insufficient for the voyage, and put her back to Cork, where she arrived on the 20th. After taking in more coal and making some alterations in her chimnies, she sailed again for New York on the 6th. A number of the passengers, including Mr. John Van Buren, being disheartened by the ill success of the first attempt, left the ship at Cork and returned to England. She has however made a fine voyage, having crossed the ocean in 17 days. She brings Cork papers to the evening of Nov. 5th, and London, Dublin and Liverpool to the 3d.

There is, however, very little news.

FRANCE.

Letters from Algiers state that war is inevitable in Africa in the Spring of the coming year. The enemy to be encountered is Abdel Kader, who is now uniting the scattered forces of all the populations of the ancient Regency of Algiers. He traverses the country in all directions, and by the yatagan of his executioners ensure submission.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

A letter from St. Petersburgh of the 15th Oct. published in the Paris Courier Francais, says—"Two aids-de-camp of the Emperor, charged by his Majesty with missions from the Cabinet, quitted this day for Odessa, from which place one of them will immediately proceed to Constantinople. [The English Ambassy has despatched three couriers within 18 hours.] The subject of the mission is the entirely new turn which the affairs of Turkey have taken, and the danger apprehended from the passage of the Dardanelles by a British squadron, all of which was wholly unsuspected by His Majesty. Sultan Mahmoud is called on to give a categorical explanation. Extraordinary measures are in preparation as to the armies of the North and of Bessarabia, also as to the corps of embarkation and the fleet of the Black Sea. If England should have the audacity to send her fleet into the Dardanelles, the Egyptian army would invade Anatolia, where the Turkish troops are unable to oppose effectual resistance. At all events, this conflict must sooner or later ensue; although Russia will not accelerate matters, it will not recoil from war, rather than lose its position.

"The news from Caucasus shows that affairs are still more complicated, not because the Russian troops have been defeated in several engagements, but because it is proved that succor is regularly organized at Constantinople, at Sinope, and at Trebizond, by English Agents; whereby the resistance of the Caucasians may be interminably prolonged, and even Georgia may be compromised by the contagion of rebellion.—The Teherkesses have among them a multitude of European officers, who teach them to turn their local advantages to account; and the native princes, who might have been gradually won over to the cause of Russia, can no longer treat with the Cabinet without exposing themselves to certain death. The blockade, which does more injury to the commerce of Russian subjects than to that of the insurgent Caucasians, and which is very expensive, cannot be continued during the bad season, whereas the coasting vessels can at all times convey to the rebels the supplies of which I have just spoken. The army of the Couban and of the Cossacks, have been remodelled thrice, without giving consistency to the Russian forces in that quarter, and the Generals will again be changed, to as little purpose as heretofore. This war is a canker worm to the empire."

The defalcation of Mr. Swartwout still excites a good deal of interest in the city, and the fact of the defalcation, hitherto doubted by some, is now generally admitted.—Mr. Swartwout's defalcations begun, it is presumed, the first year of his appointment, and continued through the whole of General Jackson's administration, and through some portion of Mr. Van Buren's. The Star of last evening states, that the late Collector was always a buyer, and never a seller of the various kinds of stocks in which he was a notorious speculator. His accounts with the Treasury Department, at Washington, were never settled and hence the immence amount of money lost, and the late hour in which the fact of the defalcation has been made known to the public. The Treasury Department can have no excuse for this, and none will be received. In alluding to this fact, the Star says boldly—

"We charge upon the Treasury Department, that Mr. Swartwout's account of Bonds received, paid, and in suit, has never been examined, item by item, since 1829!" and adds, that it is a fact within our knowledge that Mr. Swartwout's Bond to the Government for the faithful discharge of his duties lay whole months here without being executed, and we believe was burnt with other papers when the Treasury was destroyed by fire. The neglect of the Treasury Department to examine and pass upon his quarterly accounts since 1829, according to law—the careless indifference in relation to his personal bond to the Government, allowing it to remain a long time here unexecuted, release his sureties from all responsibility. When the Committee of Congress appointed to examine into these affairs shall arrive here, all these facts tending to show the culpable neglect of the Treasury Department will be fully developed.—*N. Y. Express.*

The case of Mr Mahan.—The trial of Mr Mahan charged with the abduction of slaves from Kentucky, and who was arrested and conveyed to Kentucky, on a requisition from the Governor of that State, terminated on the 19th inst. in his acquittal. The case turned on the question whether the agency of Mr Mahan in the abduction of the slaves was confined to the State of Ohio, or was executed within the borders of Kentucky.

☞ The following letter in the Bangor Courier announces the first performance of the bears for this season.

Correspondence of the Bangor Whig and Courier.

Linneus, Me. Nov. 19, 1838.

Mr. Editor—Presuming that your readers, like most others, are fond of the marvellous, especially when tinctured with truth, I hasten to lay before you the following occurrence, which took place in this town last evening. About 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Isaac Saunders's son James, who is about eight years of age, was sent to the barn to feed the cattle, and while returning there from the house, (the distance from the barn to the house is about 40 rods) had his attention arrested by the appearance of a huge black object directly ahead of him. He stood still for a moment, not knowing whether to advance or retreat. At length he concluded to go ahead, when the bear rose up on his hind legs, and put himself in an attitude to receive the youngster with his fore paws. The boy perceiving the attitude of the bear, and his apparent determination to maintain his ground, gave a loud screech, and turned and ran towards the barn. At this, the bear started in pursuit, and came up with the boy, who was still screeching.—Just as the men in the house, who had heard the alarm, were approaching the theatre of action, the bear seized the boy with his fore paws, raised himself again upon his hind legs, and started with his prey with all possible despatch for the woods. The men hotly pursued him for some three quarters of a mile, when the bear finding himself but a few feet ahead of his pursuers, turned around and stood face to face with them, when the men, each of whom was armed with an axe, made a motion to give him a gentle tap upon the head, but his left paw was ready for a fend-off, while he held the boy tightly with his right one. The men finding it was useless to fight with axes, one of them started for the house after a gun, which he loaded with buck shot, and returned to the woods. On his arrival at the scene of battle, the bear in attempting to turn and try leg-bail again, was shot through the left side of his body, which brought him to the ground, and caused him to relinquish his hold of the boy, who scampered home, more frightened than hurt, having received no other harm than a most unconscionable hugging. Mr. Saunders took the bear to his house, skinned and dressed him, and I have just finished my supper, which was made partly of a portion of the flesh. The bear weighed when dressed 362 pounds, and is said to be the largest ever caught in this town.

From the Baltimore Commercial.

A THRILLING INCIDENT. Among the perilous scenes of the heavy gale which caused such wide spread disaster to our lake shipping, a fortnight since, one has come to our knowledge equalling in interest the most highly wrought tale of fiction. In that fearful night, the steamboat Constitution, Capt. Appleby, was out amidst the terrors of the gale. By the glimpses caught at intervals, when the fitul storm for a moment broke away, the anxious and watchful commander was made aware of the critical situation of his boat, which was rapidly drifting in—under the hurricane power of the gale, which blew almost directly across the lake—toward a dangorous reef, from which escape would have been impossible. He went directly to the engineer, and ordered on "more steam." The reply of the engineer was that there was already as much on as the boilers would safely bear.

Again did the captain seek the deck, to see if his laboring boat was making head way, and again returned to the engine room.

He exclaimed to the engineer their hazardous situation, and told him that all hope was lost, if no more headway could be gained—but left the engineer to act his discretion in the crisis. A moment of reflection, and his decision was made. Life or death hung on the issue. Certain destruction awaited the boat and her devoted crew, in a few brief minutes, if she did not gain upon the driving storm. This might be averted, if the boilers—already crowded to a fearful pressure—could yet bear a heavier strain, and that he determined to TRY. True, the awful horrors of an EXPLOSION were vividly before him—the mangled limbs, the scorched and lifeless bodies, the death shrieks and the groans of the hopless victims, were before his eyes and on his ear—the alternative was fearful one, yet it must be restored to.

He coolly directed the heads of two barrels oil to be broken in, and the furnaces were rapidly fed with wood dipped in the highly inflammable liquid, while two men with ladles dashed the oil into the flames.—The intense heat which these combustibles created, generated steam with the rapidity of lightning, and soon the resistless vapor forced up the safety valve, and issued forth with tremendous violence, its sharp hissing heard above the wild uproar of the waters and the storm. With a desperate and determined courage which equalled the most daring heroism that the page of history has ever recorded, the engineer *set down upon the lever of the safety valve, to* confine and raise the steam to the necessary power required to propel the boat against the drifting waves! In this awful situation he calmly remained, until the prodigious efforts of the engine had forced the Constitution sufficiently off shore to be beyond the threatened danger.

This intrepid act was not a rash and vainglorious attempt to gain the applause of a multitude by a fool hardy exposure of life, in some racing excursion,—it was not the deed of a drunken and reckless man, wickedly heedless of the safety of those whose lives were periled—but it was the self-possessed and determined courage of one whose firmness is worthy of all admiration. We give it as it was told to us, as one of those frequent scenes of real life, whose actual realities are indeed "stranger than fiction."

American and English Steamship.—A writer in the Post last evening, states that a trial of speed took place between the Fulton and Great Western, on Friday, going down the Bay. The Fulton beat the Great Western at the rate of 2 1-2 miles an hour.