

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the country.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 3, 1856.

Important!

The attention of Dr. Brewster, the responsible editor of the Huntingdon Journal, and the public generally, is respectfully invited to the following clause of the 30th section of the Law for the government of the Post Office Department and the people, passed March 1825:

"If any person shall enclose or conceal a letter in writing, in a newspaper, which he shall have delivered into any post office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by post, FREE OF LETTER POSTAGE, he shall forfeit the sum of FIVE DOLLARS FOR EVERY SUCH OFFENCE."

Congress.

The Second Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress commenced on Monday last. The Black Republicans of the House will make desperate efforts to do something to keep up sectional agitation. The Senate, however, will hold them level. As the proceedings are likely to be interesting, we shall keep our readers booked up.

The President's Message will appear in the Globe next week.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—See advertising columns in to-day's Globe.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—John S. Isett has a few bushels on hand. See advertisement.

John McCahan offers to sell a very valuable wheat farm (Lloyd's, near McConnells-town,) by public outcry on the premises, (see handbills,) on Thursday the 18th December inst. Those who have the rags of doubtful 'promising to pay' banks, had better exchange them for terra firma. A safe investment.

Some two weeks since three young men from Philadelphia were arrested at Lewistown for breaking into and carrying off goods from the store of Mr. Bare, at Mount Union, in this county. They are now in our jail awaiting trial.

P. S. One of the three effected his escape from the jail last night.

LABOR LOST.—by Dr. Scullion, in making an effort to surprise the world with a beautiful picture of his own engraving to appear after the election of Fremont, but as he didn't get elected, the cut, a coon mounted upon a rooster, has been thrown aside only half finished! Vot a pity.

Rev. A. A. Reese will preach the funeral sermon of the late Rev. P. E. Waters, deceased, on Sabbath, 7th December instant, at half past ten o'clock, at Manor Hill church.

IN OPERATION.—The new mill of Fisher & McMurtrie. Just six months from the time the workmen commenced removing the old rat crib. We have heard it stated that this mill can grind all the grain raised in Huntingdon county. Can't say what quality of flour it turns out until we have a specimen for trial.

We have received a fine specimen of buckwheat flour, from Love & McDivitt's store. They are good judges,—and so are we.

The Know-Nothings say they have abolished all secrecy and oaths in their organization. We rather think the people have abolished the whole concern.

At a Democratic celebration in Eastport, Maine, the following toast was offered:

The Fremont Party.—Born in Philadelphia last June—died in Pennsylvania last November. Too old for rent, too young for beef—we have skinned it for its hide.

The Boston Post remarks that the hide may be useful for overshoes with wool inside.

A man turned his son out of doors lately, because he wouldn't pay his house rent. A striking instance of pay-rental affection!

Col. T. A. Maguire, of Cambria county, who has been for several years Clerk of our State Senate, has been appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Kansas.

ELOQUENT AND WITTY.—over the left.—The article in the last Journal, commencing with "It was night in Jerusalem." Who won't say that the author of that very nice effort is slightly idiotic? A friend has handed us the following "Fourth of July Oration," to match it. Read it, but don't laugh.

Feller Citizens: The clouds look portentous. I smell a Rat! I see it brooding in the storm! And if it don't take care, I'll nip it in the bud! (Tremendous applause.)

A FILL-MOURNER.—The following is from the letter of a K. N. in Baltimore, to the editor of the Norfolk News:

"BALTIMORE, 9th Nov., 1856. How are you pleased with the election returns in general, and Maryland in particular? Full 5,000 votes were cast here by fraudulent means, and scenes transpired throughout Baltimore which will always be remembered to the eternal disgrace of the city. Our daily papers have doubtless reported to you a list of 115 persons killed and wounded on election day.

"I voted for Fillmore, but I must say that the proceedings of his partisans in not only this city, but throughout the entire State, have so disgusted me that the fact of my having voted for him gives me no satisfaction whatever, and causes me to regard his defeat with far more complacency than I otherwise would have done.

Behold the Figures. Pennsylvania, for Buchanan, 35,000! New Jersey, " " 17,000! Indiana, " " 22,000! Illinois, " " 10,000! "THERE IS A NORTH."

Public Confidence.

One of the happiest fruits of the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, says the Reading Gazette, is the confidence in the future which it has inspired in the public mind. Among men of all parties, and in every section of the country, there is a sense of relief from the anxiety which was so manifest during the canvass, and a feeling of security in respect to what is to come. All seem to have implicit faith that under Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, the government will be safely conducted through every difficulty that may present itself, and every danger that may arise, to threaten its peaceful and prosperous progress. Even the newspapers that, but a short time ago, prophesied the worst evils as sure to follow upon his election, now see in him the wise, cautious, and experienced statesman that his friends described, and that his long and useful career in the public service had proved him; and take comfort to themselves in the defeat of their favorites, by expressing strong hopes that he will make a President fully up to the mark of his admitted ability. And strange as it may seem, too, the ultras who harped so loudly and lugubriously on "bleeding Kansas," and uttered so many piercing "shrieks for freedom," have all at once ceased to be alarmists, and now give utterance to no other fear than that the Kansas troubles will be effectually quieted, and thus their only political capital be taken from them. In short, Mr. BUCHANAN'S name is a pledge of national security, both in home and foreign relations, and a sure promise of the restoration of those harmonious feelings between the people of the respective geographical divisions of the Union, which alone can insure its preservation.

How different would have been the state of public feeling under other circumstances!—Let us suppose, for a moment, that FREMONT had succeeded. Who that is not utterly given up to sectional prejudices, but loves his whole country, and believes that its political union is the only ark of its safety, could fail to be filled with the most serious apprehensions? We are not among those who at any time have believed that the election of Fremont would, of itself, and immediately, cause a dissolution of the Union. But it cannot be denied that his elevation to the Presidency would have tended to increase rather than allay the fears which the wisest and most patriotic men,—men, too, who are not accustomed to give heed to causeless alarms—reluctantly and sorrowfully admitted they felt for the future of our government. Instead of subsiding into the calmness and security which we now find it, people's minds would have remained on the stretch in feverish anxiety as to the policy which would govern the administration of Mr. Fremont; and the country would have stood still, for months, in dread of seeing that ultra course of vindictive hostility pursued against the South, which the threats of the open disunionists who were among his warmest supporters, gave warning of, that could not well be unheeded; and which every friend of the Union, not willfully blind to passing events, knows would inevitably provoke a rupture, at the very first attempt to put it in force.

The failure of the people to elect, which was the most of the friends of Mr. FILLMORE hoped, would have left the country in scarcely a less unsatisfactory condition. In that event, all would have become involved in doubt and uncertainty; which in a government like ours, of the people, and intimately connected with them in all its operations, is a state of things amounting, while it lasts, to a positive evil. The excitement of the campaign would have extended beyond its allotted time, and the painful suspense which the election relieved would have yet to be endured, while the people waited the action of the House of Representatives. The prospect of a satisfactory solution of the difficulty would have been far from encouraging. The protracted struggle in that body to elect a Speaker or last winter, afforded slight hope that a President would be chosen at the time appointed by the Constitution. And the heterogeneous composition of the existing House, rendered it next to impossible that, even if successful in making a choice, the President would be one who represented the present will of the people, as expressed in the recent Congressional elections.

But speculations upon what might have been, are, happily, made idle by what has come to pass. The people have again chosen the President for themselves—and chosen well and wisely. There is every thing in Mr. Buchanan's character and career as a statesman to warrant the sense of confidence and security in which the popular mind now reposes, awaiting the inauguration of the new administration; which, we are conscious of no over-sanguine feeling in predicting, will be distinguished by all the vigor, independence, and true devotion to the Constitution and the Union, that characterized the Presidency of JACKSON, blended with the tranquility and good feeling of the days of MONROE.

SPOILING THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—The following statement is no jest, but a positive fact:—A young man in business in Liverpool, led his blushing bride to the altar in the Old Church in that town; and the question was asked, "Wilt thou cherish," &c., he answered as is customary, and added, "when she needed, he would bang her!" The girl immediately stopped the clergyman, and turning upon her heel quietly walked out of the church, saying that, "A man who could say what he has said in such a moment, in jest, was most likely to put his threat into execution," and bade him choose another mate.—English Paper.

WHAT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION HAS SETTLED.

After one of the most extraordinary struggles (says the Belfast Free Press,) ever witnessed by the civilized world, the democracy of America have gloriously triumphed. Our eagles glitter in the bright beams of the sun, and our flags proudly wave, with never a star struck from their ample folds. The Union is still a thing of life. It is not only perpetuated in marble, in brass, and in poetry, but it is a living principle, a binding obligation, held to be sacredly imposed upon the entire nation.—The sectional party which rallied under the name of "Republican," is not merely beaten; it is annihilated. This presidential election has settled many of the most important principles involved since the government was formed.

It has consolidated and eternized the Union of States. It has crushed forever all secret political societies. It has spoken peace to the adopted citizen, and words of welcome to the unfriended but meritorious emigrant.

It has thundered forth to the ears of spiritual tyrants our glorious creed of religious liberty. It has again rebuked the political priesthood of the country, and trampled into the dust the new attempt at union of Church and State.

It has hurled from the lap of the nation the rubbish of sumptuary legislation, prescribing what we shall eat, what we shall drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed.

It has enunciated in the most solemn manner the doctrine of self-government as applicable to States and Territories.

It has spurned the treason and traitors of 1850.

It has consigned the Wilsons and the Bankes, and Hales and Wades to an infamous notoriety.

It has strengthened the hands of the friends of freedom wherever its spirit is felt, its blessings desired.

It has enhanced the glory and prosperity of the nation almost beyond conception.

It has given importance to every individual in the Republic, because he is now looked upon as a citizen of this great country, and not of a fragment of the Union.

The people should celebrate this great, un-speakable victory, as a new declaration of independence, with shouts, with bonfires, by ringing bells, by mutual congratulations, by thanksgiving, and by a sincere acknowledgment to an overruling Providence.

An Interesting Reminiscence of the Presidential Campaign.

The Washington Union of the 27th inst., contains the following article:

SOMETHING WHICH SHOULD BE PLACED ON RECORD.—It will be recollected, that soon after the October election in Pennsylvania, considerable curiosity was excited as to the whereabouts of Col. Fremont, who about that time suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from the public gaze—at least from the public and private gaze of his fellow-citizens of New York. We have it from the most unquestionable authority that the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency disappeared mysteriously from New York to appear as mysteriously in Philadelphia, and that for several days between the 14th of October, and the 1st of November he remained incog. in the house of Mr. Isaac R. Davis, in the last named city; and, furthermore, that while an inmate of Mr. Davis's house, he had one, if not several interviews with Mr. Isaac Newton, who resides in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and who, at that time, was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Fillmore ticket. During these interviews, Col. Fremont made use of the strongest personal appeals and the most dishonorable propositions, with the view of seducing Mr. Newton into his support, and thereby to betray trust reposed in Mr. N. by his political associates, but without success. For the truth of this statement, we refer, although not authorized so to do, to Mr. Newton himself. He is almost as well known to the citizens of Washington as he is to the citizens of Philadelphia, and all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance, will cheerfully bear testimony to his character as a gentleman of the strictest honor and veracity.

Decency and morality must be at the very lowest ebb in the Black Republican party when its candidate for the Presidency, could stoop so low as to seek a political enemy in disguise for the purpose of wheedling him into a betrayal of his trust by the employment of means which honest, honorable men would spurn with scorn and indignation. When the quintuple alliance were raising the cry of fraud and corruption about the election in Philadelphia, it is but charity to suppose they knew not how much their candidate was implicated in the dishonest and disreputable practices which they falsely attributed to Democrats.

Black Republican Consistency.

The American people have been entertained for the last twelve or eighteen months with a constant repetition of terrible outbursts of Black Republican indignation about Kansas and SUMNER. "Bleeding Kansas" and "bleeding SUMNER" have been held up to our gaze in season and out of season, day after day, and month after month. Their whole vocabulary of denunciation has been ransacked and its billingsgate expletives showered with unceasing industry upon the Democratic party, for its alleged complicity with the occurrences dwelt upon.

Now, within the last few weeks the Baltimore election has occurred, where, we may say nearly if not quite as many people were killed or wounded as in Kansas Territory since its organization, for no other provocation than an attempt to exercise the right of suffrage. And KENNETH RAYMON, a Black Republican ally in North Carolina, has brutally attacked, with a bludgeon, a Democratic editor because he commented in fitting terms upon RAYMON'S political course.

We have looked in vain for the howlings of the Freedom-shriekers over these occurrences. The pens once so busy with alleged Kansas outrages, have scarce been used to utter a word of condemnation against the Baltimore outrages. And we have not yet seen a single Black Republican comment upon the gross attempt of their man RAYMON to crush out the freedom of the press, by assaulting an editor!

When it suits their purposes, they can make the earth vocal with their shrieks about guarding the ballot-box, brutal assaults, free speech, a free press, &c., but when those whose co-operation they desire or possess are guilty of acts quite as reprehensible as those they have so loudly condemned, they are silent as the grave.—Pennsylvanian.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 1.—Senate:—All the members were present, excepting Messrs. Bell of New Hampshire, Bell of Tennessee, Biggs, Butler, Douglas, Houston, Johnston, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Reid, Sebastian, Sumner, Toombs, Weller and Wright.

The usual committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that there was a quorum, and that each House had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

A similar committee of the House acted in conjunction with that of the Senate, and in each branch a report was made that the President would communicate his annual message to Congress to-morrow, meridian.

The Senate then adjourned.

House:—About three hundred members were present. Messrs. Hodges of Vermont, Garnett of Virginia, Allen and Morrison of Illinois, to fill vacancies, were qualified by taking an oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. Phelps presented the credentials of Mr. Whitfield, and moved that he be sworn.

Other papers were read, and a paper from Gov. Geary, certifying to the fact that Whitfield had been elected a delegate from Kansas, on the first Monday of October.

Mr. Phelps asked that the usual course be pursued.

Mr. Grow objected, and was about to state his reasons, when Mr. Phelps said it was known that a vacancy had existed in the representation from Kansas. His credentials had been presented and read, and this entitled Mr. Whitfield to have the oath administered to him.

At the last session the seats of all the delegates from New Mexico, Nebraska and Kansas were contested and their credentials were received and the oath of office administered to them severally without objection being interposed.

Mr. Grow—I objected. Mr. Phelps—I mean without serious objection. The course proposed to be pursued by the gentleman from Pennsylvania was contrary to precedent with one exception, and that was an exception to the rule; I refer to the New Jersey contested election.

The Speaker observed that, objection being made, it would be the duty of the chair to submit the question to the House, whether the gentleman be sworn in as a delegate.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio suggested to Mr. Grow, whether, as this is the short session, and there was much unfinished business, it would not be better to allow the matter to pass over, as he did last session on a similar occasion. He did not see that anything could thus be lost.

Mr. Grow—I cannot accede to the request. Mr. Campbell—I have done my duty.

Mr. Phelps, in reply to Mr. Phelps, said that the course he proposed was not unprecedented, and there were strong cases in the books to justify it. In that of the New Jersey contested election, neither set of delegates were admitted until the committee on Elections, after two or three months, reported. The House, at the last session, had sent a commission to Kansas to investigate the affairs of that Territory, and, after full deliberation, the House had decided that no valid election had been held, and hence Whitfield was ejected from his seat. What change had taken place in the organic act of the Territory since last session? Its legislature stands as it did six months ago, when the delegate was rejected. The legislature was an usurpation; its acts were characterized by unprecedented tyranny and unconstitutional wrongs; its laws were the basest and most odious to be found among those of despots. The House was now asked to overturn its decision and give validity to tyrannical acts forced on an unwilling people by the arm of government being used to shield the invaders of their rights from neighboring States.

Mr. Phelps said he would, at the proper time, be ready to defend the validity of the legislature and laws of Kansas. Last session Mr. Whitfield was sworn in and his credentials referred to the committee on Elections, who reported adversely to his taking his seat, and in favor of a vacancy; a vacancy was created, and Mr. Whitfield was elected to fill that vacancy, and is now here for that purpose.—Yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania has proclaimed that this question was adjudicated and decided at the last session. The gentleman, whilst voting against Mr. Whitfield, assigned as a reason for doing so that he was elected under an unconstitutional enactment, but he voted for Mr. Reeder to take a seat in the absence of all law.

Mr. Grow explained; he had stated that the people of Kansas were entitled to representation, and he desired to bestow it in that way as proper under the peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Phelps, resuming, said that Mr. Grow's position was, that the people of Kansas are entitled to a delegate; but who was here to contest the right of Mr. Whitfield? If the gentleman from Pennsylvania was desirous to see them represented, with what sense of justice can he oppose Mr. Whitfield, there being no contestant of his seat? Where was his love for the people of Kansas? The gentleman's course would prevent such a representation; votes were cast for no other person than Mr. Whitfield in October. Let the delegate be sworn in; his credentials can then be referred to the committee on Elections, and when their report be made they can act as they believe justice requires.

The question was then taken whether Mr. W. be sworn, which was decided in the negative, by 87 against 104.

A Man Meeting his own Funeral.

A singular incident occurred in New York last week. A man, killed by a railroad accident at Tarrytown, was reported to be Patrick Burke, of New York, and his wife at once proceeded to the spot. On arriving there she saw the body, and having her mind made up for the worst, without noticing the deceased's face, concluded that he was her husband, and forthwith made arrangements for the funeral. The supposed Patrick was brought to the city in a neat mahogany coffin, the expenses and luxury of an old-fashioned wake was incurred, five carriages were hired, and as the funeral was about to cross over the Williamsburg ferry on Thanksgiving day, the real genuine Patrick Burke met his bereaved friends and in full health as Mrs. Burke, on her testimony expressed it, to their utter "dismay." The mourners now began to think they had been hoaxed, and unceremoniously hurried the bogus Patrick to the Bellevue Hospital dead-house, while the genuine Burke rode home in a carriage by his wife.

Gen. John Eaton, formerly Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson, and otherwise distinguished, died at Washington recently, aged sixty-eight years.

A Brief History—A Foreshadowing of the next Party.

The spirit exhibited by the enemies of the Democratic party would be very commendable if it were manifested in a wrothier cause. When driven from one stronghold they fly to another; when one division is vanquished another comes on; when the whole united forces are driven from the field in inglorious defeat, they retire but to form new alliances, to lay new stratagems and decoy some who may have enlisted under our standard. When forced by the decision of public judgment, or by the hiss of public indignation to abandon one principle or set of principles, they quickly espouse some new doctrine, and advocate it with as much apparent enthusiasm and sincerity, as they professed for the creed just repudiated.

Without referring particularly to the old issues of tariff, bank, internal improvements, public lands, independent treasury, &c., upon which so many warm contests were had, and so many glorious victories achieved by the Democratic party, let us look at the campaigns of more recent years, and we shall find our old enemy with its new names characterized by the same tergiversations as of old, when forced to hush its clamor for a national bank, it at once commenced shouting tariff; and when the people were weary of that song, it harped away on something else.

In 1852 the great enemy of the Democratic party marched into the battle field under the streaming colors of Whiggery. They recognized no other name and confessed no other principles. The strife of the contest passed, the ranks of the Whig party were broken, its forces were scattered, disheartened and dismayed; its standard was deserted and left to be trampled in the dust. The disappointed and now desperate, met in secret and in darkness to counsel and plot for retrieving their fallen fortunes. A scheme was concocted by which the prejudices, the bigotry and the superstition of the people were to be aroused and pandered to; and under the magic influence of mystery men were to be seduced into an organization whose management being kept secret by blasphemous oaths, it was vainly hoped that its designs could not be thwarted as they could not be known. It was soon discovered that the disfranchisement of Catholics and of foreigners was the dark creed of this dark order. It succeeded once, but its success developed its policy and worked its overthrow.

In 1855 many who saw the waning fortunes of Know-Nothingism, and some who, having been Whigs, they grew reckless and false pride kept them back from the Democratic ranks, met to inaugurate a new party and establish a new confession of faith.—The focal point of this new party around which everything else clustered, was opposition to slavery. It professed to be in favor of the utmost freedom of thought and of locomotion, and hence it opposed and denounced the restrictive and proscriptive dogmas of Know-Nothingism. That contest passed in triumph. The verdict of the people was recorded—Know-Nothingism was emphatically condemned, and the Republican party had presented no special claims for the confidence of the intelligent and patriotic voters. The Democracy presented an unbroken front, and rallying under its time-worn banner, and shouting the same old war cry, it succeeded over the divided wings of its enemy.

The contest of 1856 was coming on; the indomitable legions of the Democratic party had already chosen their chieftain and flocked to his standard. Consternation filled the minds of its enemies; disaster and defeat rose up before them. They grew reckless in view of their impending fate; there was no faint shadow of hope that they did not catch at; there was nothing, however high that they did not strive to reach; nothing, however low, that they did not stoop and grovel to attain, provided only it promised aid and succor to its desperate cause. Those who had banded together to proscribe foreigners, now wheedled them and plead for their support; those who had conspired against the civil rights of Catholics, now impudently and earnestly appealed to them for aid; those whose tender consciences shuddered at the mention of slavery were willing to divide their votes with a slaveholder.

These were the movements of the leaders and managers of the Democratic party. Still, it was not deemed advisable to consolidate the opposition forces, for some were unwilling to yield their peculiar notions, yet all united in the common feeling of hostility to the Democracy. But this most dangerous and fearful conflict is over, and as the din of battle dies away, the jubilant shouts of the victorious Democracy rise and re-echo through the land. What now shall be done by our enemies? What new coalition will they form? What principles will they profess for 1857?

Already we see a foreshadowing of the new organization, and an indication of its doctrines. Many of those Know-Nothing papers which lent their aid to FREMONT are full of encomiums on those Germans who basely deserted the party that had defended them and maintained their rights, and got down on their knees to worship the new God of Fremontism. On the other hand, some of those who stood firmly by FILLMORE exhibit decided symptoms of the negro-phobia, so that it requires very little foresight to see how the cards are to be arranged for the next bold game. Inasmuch as many of the Germans have been found pliable, the Know-Nothings will take them by their bosoms, and the ban of proscription will fall only on other foreigners. And in consideration of the Know-Nothings yielding thus much, the Republicans will join with them in their crusade upon the Catholics. The Pittsburgh Gazette and other Republican journals are paving the way for this by daily tirades upon those holding the peculiar tenets of that church.

We predict now that the elements antagonistic to Democracy will speedily unite to form their cardinal principles, and for their bond of union, opposition to Catholicism and opposition to slavery. Down with slavery and down with the Catholic church will be the hideous and horrible war cry of the enemies of our party. It is the same grim fiend of treason to the Constitution, the same bloody ogre licking its lips for the life-blood of our Republic. Though it will come with a new name, it is the same dark demon still. But let it come—the Democratic party has proven itself invincible, and again, as heretofore, it will form a wall of fire around the sacred temple of our liberties and protect it from all foes, foreign or domestic.—Patriot & Union.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamship Illinois.—A Battle among the Chinese Expected. —\$1,830,220 in Specie.

The U. S. M. Steamship Illinois, Captain C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall at 2.45 P. M., on the 20th ult., and arrived at New York on Saturday, the 29th.

She brings the California mails of the 5th ult., 364 passengers, and \$1,830,220 in treasure on freight.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer Sonora, W. F. Lapidge, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco Nov. 5th, at 9 P. M., with 400 passengers and \$2,221,296 treasure on freight, \$381,046 of which was on foreign account, and arrived at Panama at 11 o'clock, A. M.; of the 19th.

U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, R. G. Tilton; Commander, left Aspinwall, Nov. 18th, for Norfolk, via Havana.

In the port of Aspinwall—H. B. M. ship Orion, 90 guns; frigate Augusta, 50 do.; mail steamer Deco, from San Juan del Norte, and one gun boat.

The principal consignees by the Aspinwall are:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Messrs. Drexel & Co., \$385,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., 360,000; Metropolitan Bank, 200,000; Howard & Aspinwall, 130,000; Charles Morgan, 105,000; G. W. Wines, 20,000.

The Illinois experienced very heavy weather, with strong head winds in the Caribbean.

SUMMARY OF FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

There has been no rain since the departure of the last steamer.

Gen. Cosby made an attack upon a party of Indians on the Klamah river, about a fortnight since, and killed a number of them.

John Gardner, Jack Phillips, and three others of Tom Bell's gang, have been arrested in Calaveras county, and lodged in jail.

A man named Christy, one of Tom Bell's gang, has been arrested, and made a confession detailing all the past acts of this terrible band of robbers and murderers.

John Sands was shot at Cottonwood, a few days since, by Thomas Word. The life of the former is despaired of. The difficulty arose out of a political discussion.

A party of whites was recently killed by the Indians near Bald Mountain.

It is now said that Ned McGowan left Santa Barbara on a French ship, bound for South America.

An unsuccessful attempt was made, a few days since, to assassinate Mr. Lewis, at Marysville.

A grand battle between the Canton and Hong Kong Chinamen was all prepared to come off at the Chinese Camp, in Tuolumne county, a few days since. The armies, numbering about a thousand on each side, were encamped and prepared for deadly combat, when they were interfered with by the authorities, and the fight stopped. There have been several of these battles within the past few years.

Rev. Mr. Hyman, recently arrived from the plains, reports that the Indians are very troublesome along the route. He also gave an account of a fight that occurred between a party of emigrants and a band of robbers, consisting of seven white men; the affair resulting in the death of five of the robbers, and the capture of the other two. The prisoners were brought to California for trial.—Mr. Hyman is a Baptist clergyman.

On the 20th of August, a large number of delegates from different parts of the Gadsden purchase assembled at Tusterton, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to form a territorial government. It is proposed to call the new territory "Arizona." The estimated population is 10,000.

Anastacio Garcia, the supposed murderer of Messrs. Wall and Williamson, has been arrested and delivered over to the authorities of Monterey.

Recently, at San Andres, during a rain, it was discovered, that some bricks in a brick-yard contained gold, and it being found that the gold was more valuable than the brick, the proprietor turned a stream of water, and is now washing away the whole brickyard.

From Sonora, we learned that a revolution had taken place, and Gov. Gaudara completely routed. He has sent messengers to California for 3000 men and arms, with the ostensible object of putting down the Apache Indians.

Tobacco, pronounced by the connoisseurs to be of an excellent quality, is now grown in various parts of the State.

A man named John Ryther, hung himself at Nevada on Monday last.

Theatricals, throughout the State, are in rather a dull condition. At the two theatres in this city, there have been good houses for the past fortnight. Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is playing at the Metropolitan, and Mrs. Mary Provost at the American.

Madam Lola Montez is in the city, but she is not playing. She has recently been afflicted with a severe hoarseness, which has prevented her filling engagements which are awaiting her in the interior. She intends, upon her recovery, to proceed to Marysville, Orville, Placerville, after which, she will go to Havana.

Rowe & Co.'s circus is about to sail for the Sandwich Islands.

A Mr. Roach, of this city, has invented an improved ballot-box, so contrived that every ballot deposited is announced by the ringing of a bell, and also recorded by a dial, which is seen from the outside. It is an admirable thing, but too expensive for general use.

P. T. Herbert, our honorable Congressional representative, has been in the city since the 21st ult. It is said he will leave for Washington by the steamer of to-day, Nov. 5.

An application was made by our principal citizens and business men, to Postmaster Weller, to have the steamer of Nov. 5th, detained until the 6th, in order that they might give more time to the election, and that an accurate return of the Presidential vote throughout the State could be obtained and transmitted at once to the East. The Postmaster replied, in effect, that his duty compelled him to see that the steamer sailed on the usual day.

"Texas," one of the chief confederates of the highwayman, Tom Bell, was arrested by a Sacramento police officer on the Golden Age, three days out from this port. He has been sent to Tuolumne for trial upon charges of murder.

The new steamship Orizaba, of the Nicaragua line, arrived in our harbor on the 30th ult., 11 days from San Juan. Her running time from New York is the best on record.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

In the city of San Francisco the entire People's (or Vigilance Committee's) ticket is elected. The Legislature looks favorable only for the Republican Senators. But little fraud was attempted, certainly none committed. Our citizens had adopted the most admirable and perfect arrangements for the pro-