TERMS:

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#### Notices.

J. Thomas, intending to devote his attention to other business, offers for sale his entire stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,

Zollinger has an assortment of beautiful Hats on hand, from which the most fasaidious cannot fail to make choice.

### Our Late Defeat.

A number of whig papers have indulged in some severe remarks against certain persons for taking ground against Governor Johnston at the late election, and thereby aided in his defeat. That some of Mr. Cooper's special friends, both here and elsewhere, did so, is not a matter of doubt, but for one, we are not disposed to magni-Ty them into so much importance as to attribute the result of the election altogether to their deceptive course, Our friend of the Reading Journal, who is generally relative to this matter, and we heartily concur in all that is said in the subjoined article from that paper:

We regret to see some of our strongest and most influential Whig journals, while review-ing the causes that led to our recent defeat, indulging in accusatory and intemperate remarks in regard to the course of a portion of the party who are supposed to have leagued themselves with the opposition, and materially assisted in bringing about the untoward result. It seems to us that a course like this can do no good, and may, if persisted in, be productive of infinite harm. That a few traitors have disgraced our ranks is scarcely to be denied, but their number is so inconsiderable, and their influence so weak, that, treated with the contempt they merit, it is hardly possible they will be able to work further mischief. To get up a hue and cry against them now, would be honoring them with an importance they by no means deserve, while it could hardly fail to raise them to a consideration which they most

The contest through which we have passed is after all, but preliminary to a greater and more glorious struggle. The Presidential election is fast approaching, and the choice of a proper candidate should now claim all our regards. If, as has been alleged, the course of the disorganizers was prompted with a view to effect that choice, they will find that they have counted without their host. The great body of the Whigs of Pennsylvania have already declared almost unanimously for Scorr, and whatever may be said by designing politicians abroad or at home, his claims, popularity, and chances of success, are in no degree affected by what has taken place. In a word, we can afford to be magnanimous-to let the miserable tricksters go-with the certainty that we shall triumph over them mest signally in the end, at least so far as the voice of the Whigs of the enough room in the world for me and thee.'

But while much that has been said, though ill advised, may be deserved, there is no ground. that we can see, for the attacks ndulged by some of the prints we have referred to, against the present National Administration. Whatever may be said of others in high places, President FILLMORE, we think it will be generally admitted, had no part or lot in our discomfiture, and entertains no sympathy with the common enemy. His course proves him to be a true Whig-loyal to the Constitution, to the Union, and the party. The complaint that he did not throw the weight of his official influence into the scale of Pennsylvania politics and assist to determine the result in favor, is altogether untenable, when we recoldect that opposition to this very sort of interference on the part of our Locofoco Presidents, was one of the main planks in the Whig platform. As ex officio leader of the party, it becomes him to occupy high national ground .-Any swerving on his part from this plain line of duty, would not only weaken his administration, but, if indulged in to any considerable extent, tend not a little to distract the party to whose united suffrages he is indebted for his position. There is no shadow of evidence to warrant the accusation that he has played false. On the contrary, the whole history of his political career, is a convincing proof that whether in victory or defeat his sympathies have always been on the right side.

Away, then, with useless regrets, and worse than useless criminations. We have been beaten, with as noble and gallant a candidate as ever canvassed a State-beaten not so much by treachery-(for we are not willing to admit that the Corporal's guard of poor miserable tools, cheered on by Locofocoism, are in any way responsible for the result)-as by intrigues, 'false alarms,' and coalitions of the most disgraceful and disreputable character. -By Wilmots clamorous for Free soil and Free Trade-and compromise men and protectionists, duped for the kundredth time by a set of artful demagogues. But we are not vanquished. From every hill-top and throughout every valley in the Commonwealth, the rious Whig banner still floats proudly in the breeze, and with the name of the gallant Scorr, inscribed upon its folds, will again ralty its thousands and its tens of thousands to renew the strife and achieve a victory more glorious than any that has preceded it. The time is near at hand when all who have been engaged in intrigue to defeat Gov. Johnston, will receive the RETRIBUTION OF THE PEOPLE. In view of their ultimate discomfiture we can afford to abide the result.

Is Joseph Stanley, of Duncansville, Blair county, a young man but 21 years of age, was convicted last week, at Pittsburgh, of purloining letters containing coney from the United States mail.

The publication of the premiums offered by the Mifflin County Agricultural Society at the Exhibition to be held next week, which we insert at the request of the executive committee, excludes a number of editorial and other articles intended for to-day's paper. A safe enclosure has been secured for the stock, and an ample room for articles that cannot be exhibited to advantage out of doors. It is to be hoped that farmers and others will attend and bring with them such animals or articles as will add to the attraction of the exhibition-for there is probably not a farmer or mechanic in the county who has not something worth showing; and if so, why not let it be seen?

The official vote for Senator in this

strict is as 4011	OWS:	
Juniata, Mifflin, Union,	SLIFER. 1140 1448 2774	Scattering. 0000 0000 98
	5362	98

Mr. Scattering makes rather a poor show, but promises to do better next time. His 98 votes are divided among three candidates in Union county, all of whom must possess the most unbounded popular-

Our neighbor of the Democrat is still duly grateful for the escape of the locofoco ticket from defeat at the recent election in this county. "Our opponents," he says, "trusted to the efficiency of twelve hundred dollars," &c., but still did "right side up," takes the proper ground not succeed. We don't know what means were used by the whigs and independents in conducting the campaign, but we strongly suspect our opponents trusted more in between two and three thousand dollars than in "democracy."

> Sands, Lent & Co's Circus, which exhibited here on Saturday afternoon and evening, was well attended. There was nothing particularly new in the performances, but people will go to see and to laugh at such things-folly though it beand until human nature changes 'twill be labor lost to argue it otherwise.

Snow .- The Boston and Pittsburgh papers of Tuesday, chronicle a snow storm as having prevailed on Sunday and Monday last. A few flakes fell in this neigh-

The Democrat takes good care to give currency to an expression said to have been made by a whig against the "cursed dutch." Of course this is intended to bring back some who have got tired of being foot-balls for the locofoco leaders, and because a whig said so, the inference is desired to be drawn that a whig represents the whig party. It is not long since we heard a locofoco wish the Dutch and Irish all in ---, and under the same rule, we suppose are to take it for granted that he Keystone is concerned. There was much suppose are to take it for granted that he sound philosophy in the remark of Sterne's represents the locofoco party just as much Uncle Toby to the fly- go poor devil-there is as a whig who would give utterance to the anguage harped upon by the Democrat.

> RELIGIOUS INTOLBRANCE IN POLITICS. -Judge Campbell, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and a candidate for election on the Democratic ticket, says the Baltimore Sun, has been defeated, although the rest of the Democratic ticket is elected by so large a majority. The reason for this defeat is said to be the religious belief of Judge Campbell. He is a Roman Catholic, and enough have voted against him to leave him in the minority. We did not think that such intolerance existed anywhere in the United States, though there is said to be something of the sort in New Hampshire, the people there having refused to adopt the new constitution, which removed the old restriction preventing Catholics from holding office. It is to be hoped that in both cases, some other cause lies at the bottom of the result.

A boy choked his mother to death, in Tipton county, Indiana, a few days ago. He had re-fused to do something which she ordered him to do-and upon her attempting to use some force to compel him, he seized her by the throat, and then threw her back upon the bed, where he held her until she was dead.

Jacob Little, the great New-York Stock-job-Jacob Little, the great free some weeks ago, ber has failed. The man, who two weeks ago, counted his wealth by millions, is now at mercy of his creditors, who, it is said, will com-

promise with him, and let him go on. Almira Beasly who was tried last week for on the ground of insanity. Every body seems to be insane now-a-day.

Among the counterfeit bank bills recently out into circulation, are 5's on the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank, Middletown Point, N. J. A good imitation of the genuine ones.

Thomas Bradford, Esq., an old and highly esteemed member of the Philadelphia bar, died at his residence in Philadilphia, last Saturday morning. Mr. Bradford has, during a long life, universally commanded the esteem of the members of the profession and of the profession. bers of the profession, and of the whole com-munity. His death will be sincerely deplored.

Barnabas Halway, in company with several others, caught in a seine, in Sandwich Bay, last week, fifteen hundred and sixty bass. Twentysix hundred pounds was sent to Boston market by railroad.

No sooner had Gen. Haynan housed the corn, grown on his newly purchased estate in Austria, than his barns were burnt down.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal. Letter of Henry Clay on the Compromise Measures and Southern Secession.

A letter is published in the Eastern papers from the Hon HENRY CLAY, in reply to a committee of gentlemen in New York, who had invited him to address a meeting in that city, upon the Compromise measures, and the hostility to them which has been recently manifested.

Mr. Clay expresses himself strongly in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, saying that " the necessity of maintaining and enforcing that law unrepealed and without any modification that would seriously impair its efficiency, must be admitted by the impartial judgment of all candid men." He expresses the belief that the law will be sustained, and that the show of opposition still made in the North is the effect of pride of opinion, and will soon give way to hearty acquiescence; and that in turning to the Southern States " we behold enough to encourage the friends of the Union and but little to excite solicitude

and alarm.' South Carolina alone furnishes, at present, occasion for profound regret and serious apprehension, not so much for the security of the Union, as for her own peace and prosperity. We are compelled, painfully and reluctantly, to yield to the force of concurring evidence, establishing that there exists in that State general dissatisfaction with, and a general desire to withdraw from, the Union; and that both parties-that which is for separate State action, and that which insists upon the necessity of the co-operation of other States equally agree as to the degree of rashness or prudence which characterize them

Mr. CLAY then enters into a close examination of the arguments in favor of secession, none of which he considers tenable. We quote the most important pas-

The partizans of this novel and strange doctrine attempt to support it on two grounds:
First, they contend that by an express amendment of the Constitution, as all powers not granted to the government of the United States are reserved to the States, or to the people, the power or right of secession is not granted. and that it is therefore retained by the States and the people, and may be exercised at their

This argument is refuted by either of two sufficient answers. The contested power can-not be retained, if its reservation be incompatible with the obligations of the constitutional compact. But the constitution was intended to be perpetual, or, which is the same thing, to be of unlimited existence, subject only, from time to time, to such amendments as might be made, in the mode which it specifies. It created a more perfect Union, which was to secure the blessings of liberty to the generation which formed it, and to their posterity. The obliga-tion which each State voluntarily assumed to the other States, by being admitted into the Union, was, that it would remain perpetually bound with the other States to preserve that Union, for their own benefit, and to inure to the benefit of posterity. To assert, in the face of that obligation, that a State may retire from the Union whenever it pleases, is to assert that a party, bound by a solemn compact to other parties, may cancel or violate the compact whenever it thinks proper, without their consent. In order to secure respect and submission to the Union, the constitution expressly provides "that this constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, every-thing in the constitution or laws of any State to

the contrary notwithstanding."

Thus each and every one of the States has agreed, not only that its ordinary legislation, but that its constitution, the higher law made by the people themselves in convention, shall, in any cases of conflict, be subordinate to the paramount authority of the constitution, laws made in pursaance thereof, and treatics of the United States. If, therefore, any State were, either in its Legislature, or in a convention of delegates of the people, to declare, by the most formal act, that it had seceded from the Union, such would be nugatory and absolute nullity; and the people of that State would remain bound by the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States, as fully and perfectly as if

the act had never been proclaimed But there is another view also, conclusive against the pretensions of secession being a power reserved to the States under the amendment of the constitution referred to. The reservation of a power implies its existence in the party reserving it, prior to such reservation. But when a State existed in its independent, separate and unassociated character, it could have had no right of secession, there being no confederacy or other party from which to secede. Secession is incident to union or confederacy, without which it can have no existence, and unless it is clearly provided for in the compact of Union, out of which it springs, and still more, if it be utterly irreconcilable with that compact, it can have no constitutional or legiti-

mate foundation.

It is contended, however, in the second place, that the right of secession appertains to the States, under and in virtue of their sovereignty. This argument scorns any reliance upon the reservation of powers in the constitution, cuts loose from all the obligations in that instrument, defies the power and authority of the general government, and finds a solution of the authorifor secession in the sovereignty of the States What that sovereignty is, it does not deign to define or explain, nor to show one of its attributes is to disregard and violate grave compacts.

The sovereignty of the States, prior to the adoption of the present constitution, was limited and qualified by the articles of confederation. They had agreed among themselves to create a perpetual Union. When, therefore, the thirteen riginal States passed from under those articles. to the constitution, they passed from a less to a more perfect union, and agreed to further limit-

upon their sovereignty. Under the present constitution, among limita-tions and prohibitions upon the sovereignty of States, it is expressly provided, that " no State Almira Beasly who was tried last week for shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confed-murdering her infant step-brother, was acquitted eration, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of " and " no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty or tonage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as to admit of no delay." It may be affirmed, with entire truth, that all the attributes of sovereignty which relate to peace and war, commerce, navigation, friendship and intercourse with, and, in short, all that relate to foreign powers, and several of those attributes which relate to the internal administration of the States themselves, are voluntarily surrendered to the general government, and cannot be exercised by the States. The performance of any of the forbidden acts would be null and void, no matter in what solemn and authentic form, nor by what State authority, the Legislature, a convention of the people themselves of the State, in an aggregate mass, it might be Republican.

performed. The Constitution of the United States would instantly intervene, vacate the act, and proclaim the overruling, supreme and paramount authority of the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States.

treaties of the United States.

It is clear, therefore, that no State can do anything repugnant to the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States. What it might do, if it were in possession of all its absolute sovereignty, and had never entered into this Union, is a different question. But if we suppose, contrary to the historical fact, that the States were absolutely sovereign when the existing constitution was adopted, could they circumscribe and contract their attributes of sovereigns. cumscribe and contract their attributes of sovereignty, by the stipulations and provisions which are contained in it? All history is full of examples of the total annihilation of sovereignty or nationality, oftener by the power of the sword and conquest, but sometimes by the voluntary act of one nation merging itself into another, of which we have a striking instance in the case of Texas, in our own country.

Assuming that the constitution is a more com-

pact between independent nations, or sovereign States, they are, nevertheless, bound by all the obligations which the compact creates. They are bound to abstain from all forbidden acts, and to submit to the supremacy of the constitution and laws of the United States. But, it will be asked, have they not also the right to judge of the fidelity with which the common government has judged of the common compact? Yes, most certainly. They have that right, and so has every citizen of the United States, and so has the general government also. The alleged violation of the constitution must be exposed and denounced by all the weapons of reason, of argument, and of ridicule, by remonstrance, protest, appeals to the judiciary, and to the other States, by the press public coinion and all legislations. States; by the press, public opinion and all le-gitimate means of persuading or influencing it. If, after the employment of all or any of these peaceful methods, the government of the United States, sustained by a constitutional majority of the nation, persist in retaining the obnoxious law, there is no alternative but obedience to the aw, on the part of the minority, or open, undisguised, manly and forcible resistance to its

Mr. Clay then says that the right of Seression is sometimes confounded with revolution, and enters into an argument, showing the difference between them.

Concerning the remedy that should be applied in case of an attempt to dissolve the Union, Mr. Clay speaks very clearly in the following passages:

But suppose we should be disappointed, and that the standard should be raised of open re-sistance to the Union, the constitution and the aws, what is to be done? There can be but one possible answer. The power, the authority and dignity of the government ought to be main-tained, and resistance put down at every hazard. Government, in the fallen and depraved state of man, would lose all respect, and fall into dis-grace and contempt, if it did not possess poten-tially, and would not, in extreme cases, practi-cally exercise the right of employing force.

The theory of the constitution of the United States assumes the necessity of the existence and the application of force, both in our for-eign and domestic relations. Congress is expressly authorized "to raise and support ar-"to provide and maintain a navy," and "to provide for calling forth the militia to exe-cute the laws of the Union, suppress insur-rections and repel invasions." The duty of executing the laws and suppressing insurrections is without limitation or qualification; it is co-extensive with the jurisdiction of the United States, and it comprehends every species of re-sistance to the execution of the laws, and every form of insurrection, no matter under what auspices or sanction it is made.

Individuals, public meetings, States, may re-solve, as often as their tastes or passions may prompt them to resolve, that they will forcibly oppose the execution of the laws, and secede from the Union. Whilst these resolutions remain on paper, they are harmless; but the mo-ment a daring hand is raised to resist, by force, the execution of the laws, the duty of enforcing them arises, and if the conflict which may ensue should lead to civil war, the resisting party, having begun it, will be responsible for all the

The following is the closing paragraph

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us enjoy the proud consolation afforded by the conviction that a vast majority of the people of the United States, true to their forefathers, true to them-selves, and true to posterity, are firmly and immovably attached to this Union; that they see in it a safe and sure, if not the sole, guaranty o liberty, of internal peace, of prosperity, and of national happiness, progress, and greatness; that its disolution would be followed by endless wars among ourselves, by the temptation or invitation to foreign powers to take part in them, and finally, by foreign subjugation, or the establishment of despotism; and that " united we stand-divided we fall."

A GREAT LAND CLAIM.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Express of the 21st instant says: "We learn that suit has been instituted in the U. S. Circuit Court of this district by the heirs of Dubuque, o recover the whole of the land lying along the Mississippi river, above and below the city, for eighteen miles, in which boundary is composed the city, our whole mineral region, and many of the best improved farms in the county.

SAD ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday last a young lady, daughter of Mr. David Wilt, residing near the foot of Plane 9 A. P. R. R. jumped from the bumping-beam of a freight car in Gaysport whilst in motion, but failing to clear the track the wheels passed over one of her legs near the ancle, crushing it so shockingly as to render amputation necessary. The operation was per-formed by Drs. Coffey and Rodrigue on the next day; and we understand that she is doing as well as could be expected. Immediately after the occurrence of the accident she was taken to Mr. John Lowe's under whose hospitable roof every possible attention has been paid her .- This is another sad warning against attempting to get off cars whilst they are in motion .- Hollidaysburg

More FILIBUSTIERISM .- The fact that a number of Texan Rangers and a company of U.S. Troops had joined Caravajal in an attempt to overthrow the Mexican Authority between the Rio Grande and the Sierra Madre-participation in which by persons from this country is a violation of our treaties with Mexico, and of all international good faith—has led President Fillmore to issue a Proclamation on the subject, which will be found in another part of this The National Intelligencer is of the opinion that this revolt is merely to get possession of the Mexican Custom Houses in that region, and to rob them of the goods stored therein, large quantities in amount and value of which had been seized in an attempt to smuggle them across our border into that country in violation of its tariff laws. It says:—'It may be that the two hundred Filibustiers who banded together n Texas, and, before they heard of the fate of LOPEZ, marched towards the sea-board to join the Cuban invasion, have, in default of any other iberating enterprize, turned their attention towards the coffers and custom-houses of Tamaulipas, or formed the nucleus of a large invading force.' It does not appear that this razzia s intended for any other purpuse than that of robbery, like those of the caterans of the Highlands to levy black mail on the Lowlands of Scotland, unless the inefficiency, cowardice or want of ability of the Mexican Government to resist and overcome these Filibustiers, may enable them to gather strength, and give to ravages the consequence of a Revolution .- York

### Telegraphic Despatches.

HALIFAX, October 28 .- The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, with London dates to the 18th instant. The cotton market is depressed, and the desire to realize having increased, prices since the 3d inst. had declined one-eighth of a penny per lb.

The steamer Mississippi, with Kossuth and his companions, is announced as having arrived at Gibraltar. Kossuth had announced his intention of sailing for Southampton. come passenger in the steamer Madrid, and was expected to arrive there about the 20th. The preparations for his reception were rapidly progressing, and expectation was on tip-toe for the

The exhibition had finally closed, and the ar-

ticles were being rapidly removed. The fate of the building is yet undetermined. The entire French Ministry have resigned, holding their offices now merely until successors can be appointed. The event excites the most lively influence throughout Europe, more espeto have been caused by the President's determination to restore universal suffrage by repealing the electoral law of May 31st.

Austria. - We learn from Vienna that the Ministers had patched up the existing differences, and still continue in office.

Germany .- The King of Hanover is recovering from his late illness. The Government of Saxe Coburg has pre-pared a Constitution for the Duchies of Coburg and Gotha, hitherto under a separate adminis-tration. The Constitution is as liberal as the

present condition of Germany permits.

Denmark.—Danish affairs are again becoming complicated. The Ministry are on the point of

resigning.
Spain.—The Cuban prisoners who arrived in Spain, to the number of 126, were shortly to undergo sentence to hard labor in the mines. The highest military order of distinction had

een conferred on the Captain-General of Cuba.

Breadstuffs.—There is a less active demand, and the upward tendency of prices has been checked by the advices from the Continent. Flour meets a steady demand for consumption; there is also a large demand for export into Ireland and for South Wales. Western Canal is quoted at 16s to 19s per barrel; Philadelphia 18s to 19s; Baltimore 17s 6d to 19s. Corn is in moderate request. Yellow is unchanged.— White is scarce and dearer. The demand for wheat is limited. White is held at 5s 7d to 5s 11d, and red and mixed 4s 5d to 5s per 70 lbs. Indian corn, white and yellow, 13 to 14s.

MILWAUKIE, Oct. 27.-The Democrats of Racine, have nominated Hon. Henry Dodge for President of the United States. Judge Bryan, one of the delegates to the National Convention, has expressed a preference for Mr. Dodge.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27 .- The only changes from the political complexion of the last delegation are in the Tenth and Fifteenth districts. In the former, Bedinger Democrat, is defeated by C. J. Faulkner, Whig—a Whig gain; in the latter, G. W. Thompson, Democrat, is elected over Thomas S. Haymond—Democratic gain. The delegation is, therefore, the same as in the last Congress. Democrats, (embracing seven dis-unionists) 13; Whigs 2.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—Wilmarth & Noble's City Flour Mills, in the Fifth Ward, were destroyed by fire this morning. The mills were the most extensive and complete in the Western country. They were insured in four offices in this city for \$25,000, which will probably cover the loss. The mills were pretty full of grain, but as the fire took place in the roof, a large amount was saved.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 29 .- The first State Agricultural Fair commenced to-day at this place. The attendance of citizens and strangers from all parts of the State is very large, and the dis-play of the live-stock and articles of husbandry in the highest degree creditable, though lacking in extent and magnificence the displays in some of the other States where State Fairs have become regular annual festivals. As a beginning, vania Railroad Company been more liberal in seconding the views of the committees, it might have rivalled in extent even the State Fairs of New York. As it is, the enclosure is well filled with a great valiety of Stock, of the most ap-proved and favorite breeds, and a very extensive display of agricultural implements, and every variety of articles connected with the working of the farm, while contributions, both of live stock and articles of husbandry, are yet coming

Dorus Barret last week shot his brother Lewis, in East Troy, Bradford county, Pa., in

P. T. Barnum, the Bridgeport Standard says, will be nominated for next Governor of Connecticut by the Temperance, and also by the 'Democratic' party of that State.

Bennet, convicted of murder at the late term of the Ripley (Indiana) Circuit Court, has been sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in December. It is said, the Sheriff will resign rather than execute the sentence of the Court.

Fatal Accident .-- A man named John Thompson, in the employ of Mr. George Fulmore, at Lancasterville, Montgomery county, while engaged quarrying stone, on Monday, the 13th was instantly killed by the falling in of the bank, beneath which he was working.

Loss by Fire .- On the morning of the 12th inst, the Linwood Cotton Factory, in Lower Chichester, Delaware county, was entirely consumed by fire. All the machinery, raw material, and a large amount of finished goods were burned. The whole loss is estimated at \$40,000-Insurance \$18,000. The proprietor, David Trainer, is one of our most respected and useful citizens, and in this calamity has lost all his former savings. The fire is said to have been the act of an incendiary.

## Juniata County.

MARRIED .- On the 14th inst., by the Rev. L. T. Williams, Gustin S. Patton, of Milerstown, to Miss Amanda Davis, of Walker township. On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. McCullum, Robison Fleugar, to Miss Isabella Logue, both of Milford township.

On the 15th inst., by the same, Samuel Hoke, to Miss Mary Fisher, both of Juniata county.

# Centre County.

MARRIED .- On Thursday the 2d of October, at Potters Mills, by the Rev. W. Howe, Stephen Gibson of Milton, and Miss Rebecca Price, of Boalsburg.

By the same, on the 5th inst., at Centre Furnace, John Harmor and Miss Nancy Shirk, of Harris township.
By the Rev. Wm. R. Yearick, on Tuesday, the Oth ult., David Fulton and Miss Levitus Call.

all of Walker township.
On the 2d inst., by the same, Jacob Neichard, of Spring township, and Miss Mary Lytle, of Clearfield county.

DIED .- On the night of the 25th ult., in Spring township, Mary, wife of Thomas W. Thomas, (and daughter of Frederick Antes of Boggs township,) in the 28th year of her age. In Nittany Valley, Walker township, August 20th, Jane, wife of Mr. Samuel Pettit, in the

Auth year of her age.
In Walkersville on Thursday the 18th unt.,
Mrs. Eve, wife of Samuel Osman, aged 36 years 9 months and 8 days. Suddenly on Wednesday morning the 8th inst. about I o'clock, Mr. James Galbraith, in the

82d year of his age. On Tuesday the 7th inst., Mrs. Nancy, wife of Dr. B. J. Berry.

### OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND CANAL COMMISSIONER, 1851.

		head	70	
	Johnston	Bigler	Strohm	Clover
Counties.	nst	er.	hin	rer
	on.			
Adams	2,472	1,945	2,454	1,958
Allegheny	8,797	5,983	8,511	5,991
Armstrong	2,184 1,962	2,472 1,996	$\frac{2,060}{1,852}$	
Beaver Bradford	3,650	3.688	3,332	
Berks	4.721	9,486	4,688	
Bedford	2,239	2,202	2,229	
Bucks	5,258	5,488	5.147	5,538
Butler	2,782	2,536	2,741	2,514
Blair	2,295	1,704	2,283	1,682
Cambria Carbon	$\frac{1,230}{787}$	1,765	1,182 773	1,776 1,374
Centre	1,883	$\frac{1,374}{2,974}$	1.861	2,980
Chester	6,350	5,350	6,366	5,310
Clarion	1,351	2,658	1,324	2,569
Clearfield	962	1,698	993	1,590
Clinton	981	1,266	1,059	1,137
Columbia	1,024	2,041	1,016	1,937
Crawford Cumberland	2,933 $2,955$	$\frac{3,192}{3,141}$	2,874 2,969	3,227
Dauphin -	3,699	2,690	3,709	2,674
Deleware	2,147	1,594	2,095	1,598
Elk	154	465	140	
Erie	3,610	2,110	3,539	2,121
Fayette	2,626	3,179	2,585	3,172
Franklin	3,782	3,236	3,782	3,236
Fulton Greene	$\frac{706}{1,272}$	$\frac{840}{2,250}$	706 1,223	$\frac{836}{2,132}$
Huntingdon	2,435	2,230	2,446	1,978
Indiana	2,540	1,752	2,450	1,675
Jefferson	1.002	1.240	954	1,088
Juniata	1,143	1,337	1,133	1,337
	11,064	6,226	11,066	6,144
Lawrence	2,137	1,079	2,001	1,085
Lebanon Lehigh	2,924 3,015	$\frac{1,949}{3,392}$	2,909 $2,973$	1,961 $3,395$
Lycoming	2,007	2,675	2,091	2,537
Luzerne	3,471	4,909	3,369	4,782
M'Kean	409	468	367	447
Mercer	2,673	2,760	2,653	2,779
Mifflin	1,413	1,673	1,423	1,665
Monroe	423	2,107 $5,742$	338	2,053
Montgomery Montour	4,941 876	1,394	4,828 834	5,753 1,401
Northampton		4,150	2,449	3,971
Northum'Ind	1,628	2,529	1,627	2,512
Perry	1,390	2,237	1,480	2,221
Phil'a. city	8,542	5,255	8,874	4,829
Phil'a Co. 1	6,218	16,746	16,379	16,548
Pike Potter	$\frac{169}{621}$	836 574	152 607	799 513
Schuylkill	4,069	4,743	3,983	4,767
Somerset	2,739	1,069	26,78	1,039
Susquehanna	2,123	2,815	1,957	2,789
Sullivan	227	458	199	464
Гioga	1,463	2,336	1,364	1,966
Union	2,817	1,949	2,792	1,896
Venango Warren	1,142 $1,137$	1,698 1,242	1,028 1,124	1,707
Washington	4,042	3,916	3,823	$\frac{1,241}{3,927}$
Wayne	1,040	2,182	966	2,158
Westmorland		5,140	3,033	5,022
Wyoming	913	1,136	811	1,137
York	4,727	5,738	4,790	5,690
17		186,499 178,034	175,444	184,021 175,444
	-		-	
Bigler's majo	rity	8,465	Clover's	8,57

For Governor Cleaver, Native American, had 1713 votes, and for Canal Commissioner M'Donald, Native, had 1875 votes.

## JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Democrats.		Whigs.		
Black	185,893	Comly	173,635	
Gibson,	184,408	Coulter	179,238	
Lewis	183,887	Chambers	174,381	
Lowrie	185,464	Meredith	173,391	
Campbell	176,039	Jessup	172,232	
	-			

Official Vote for Governor and Canal Commissionor

it	· Centre	County.		
	Bigler. Jo	HNSTON	. Clover.	STROHM
Bellefonte,	138	88	140	86
Boggs,	119	141	118	142
Ferguson,	174	151	172	151
Gregg,	228	70	228	68
Harris,	174	248	173	246
Halfmoon,	61	73	61	73
Hains,	184	92	183	91
Howard,	116	128	114	126
Huston,	36	54	37	53
Liberty,	64	56	65	55
Marion,	102	19	102	19
Miles,	216	26	216	26
Milesburg,	48	57	47	57
Patton,	26	70	26	70
Penn,	220	32	220	33
Potter,	331	100	339	90
Rush,	58	54	58	52
Spring,	251	207	251	207
Snowshoe,	77	33	78	33
Taylor,	30	25	30	25
Union,	93	77	93	77
Worth,	35	32	36	31
Walker,	193	50	193	50
	2974	1883	2980	1861

Official Vote for Governor and President Judge in

l	nion Cou	nty-1	851.	0
	JOHNSTON.	Bigler.	CASSY.	Wilson
New Berlin,	96	58	71	83
Union,	131	133	107	153
Limestone,	87	60	70	72
West Buffaloe,	85	80	88	70
Mifflinburg,	62	99	55	106
Buffaloe,	129	93	119	95
East Buffaloe,	117	64	86	90
Lewisburg,	210	171	140	231
White Deer,	175	123	161	132
Kelly,	128	35	126	37
Hartley,	237	144	220	157
Centreville,	108	33	97	35
West Beaver,	177	33	126	74
Beaver,	256	44	169	123
Centre,	175	91	156	100
Middlecreek,	58	62	58	62
Perry,	104	97	117	83
Washington,	107	105	82	127
Chapman,	108	147	113	137
Penns,	263	282	218	316
	2817	1949	2379	2283

Official Vote for Governor and Canal Commissioner in Huntingdon County.

	JOHNSTO	x. Bigler.	STRONS	Clove
Henderson,	206	245	205	244
Dublin,	89	71	87	72
Warriorsmark	. 103	99	105	95
Hopewell,	86	47	87	45
Barree,	59	171	57	169
West,	121	166	120	158
Jackson,	140	141	138	142
Shirley,	169	170	169	169
Porter,	153	137	162	131
Franklin,	130	121	130	116
Tell,	37	110	40	109
Tod,	142	54	139	54
Springfield,	81	12	81	12
Union,	82	39	79	37
Clay,	95	32	96	30
Brady,	119	64	117	63
Morris,	100	62	104	57
Walker,	80	82	85	76
Murray's Run.	35	20	35	20
Cromwell,	172	90	172	88
Birmingham,	22	23	23	23
Cass,	116	21	116	21
Penn,	98	47	99	46
	-		-	-

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