

Election Returns.

PHILADELPHIA.—Political Union is defeated. In the city, the Whigs have carried everything: Mayor, Senator, members, Council, &c.

In the county, the Democrats have elected their entire ticket; insuring a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Democratic ticket for City and County officers has been elected by about 600 majority.

In the Dauphin and Northumberland Senatorial district, an unhappy division has elected Jordan, whig, by about 100 majority. Maj. Foster being nominated by the confederates of Dauphin; and Mr. Dewart by those of Northumberland.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—The Democratic ticket has been elected, except the Commissioner.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The Democrats in this county have elected their whole ticket by a large majority.

LEBANON.—The whigs in this county have, as usual, elected their whole ticket, by a majority ranging from 100 to 500.

SCHUILLICK COUNTY.—The Democrats in this county have elected their whole ticket by a majority of from 500 to 700.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—The Whigs have elected their whole ticket.

WATERBURY COUNTY.—The Whigs have carried the county by a small majority.

YORK COUNTY.—The Democrats carried the entire ticket in this county with the exception of Prothonotary.

BERKS COUNTY.—This county has gone for the Democrats by a considerable majority.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—The whole whig ticket is elected by a majority of between five and six hundred.

BERNARD COUNTY.—The entire Democratic ticket has been successful in this county. The average majority will be about 300. This is a gain of two members of the House of Representatives.

DAUPHIN.—In Dauphin, one Whig and one Democrat is elected to the Legislature. The Whigs elected their Sheriff and Prothonotary, and the Democrats carried all the other county officers.

JUNIATA COUNTY.—We learn from the "Juniatian" that Mr. Bower, the Democratic candidate for the Senate, leads Wagonseller, (whig) about fifty votes.

Mr. Miller, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, has a majority of one hundred. The whig nominees for Prothonotary and Recorder, have been elected by a majority of at least fifty. The balance of the Democratic ticket, is, we think, elected by a small majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The entire Democratic ticket has been carried by a large majority.

THE ANTI-RENT TRIALS ENDED IN DELHI.—SEVENTEEN OF THE PRISONERS.—The trials at Delhi have closed, and the Court has been awarding to the criminals the wages of their crimes.

John Phoenix aged 21; John Burch, aged 22; John Lathan, 45; William Beside, 24; Isaac L. Burhans, 23—all plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. Each sentenced to the State prison for seven years.

Calvin Madison plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. State prison 10 years.

William Brisbane had plead guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. State prison 7 years.

Daniel Northrop plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. State prison for life. (The Court intimated that should his conduct warrant it, the Court would intercede for his pardon in two or three years.)

Charles T. McCumber plead guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. State prison 7 years.

William Jocelyn plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. State prison 2 years.

VERY MUCH IMPROVED.—The Elmira Gazette comes to us dressed in a new suit of type, new head &c. We are glad to see that the Editors of the Gazette are receiving the encouragement they so much merit.

THE WESTFIELD STANDARD.—This is a newspaper, published at Westfield, Mass., by H. A. Beebe, formerly of this place, and more recently of Oswego. It is published on the cash principle, at \$1 per annum.

THURSDAY, the 4th day of December next, has been appointed as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise in Maine.

PRETTY GOOD.—A correspondent of the Independent Monitor, Tuscaloosa, who lately visited Washington city, objects to the nudity of the Indian girl in Persico's group representing the landing of Columbus.

This reminds us, says the State Journal and flag, of the old maid, who after reading the account of the gallant rescue of Miss Onslow from the wreck of the Pulaski by a Mr. Ridge, to whom she was afterwards married, and brought a fortune of \$200,000, remarked that Miss Onslow might be very pretty and a great heiress, but for her own part, she had rather been drowned any time than be saved by sitting alone on a piece of the wreck, with a young man, in her night gown! Very much like the Monitor's critic was the bashful young man who lately took some ladies to see Power's beautiful statue of our first mother. Seeing her standing before them as large as life, and twice as natural, he blushed immediately, and turning to the ladies, said hastily, "We've called too early. She's not dressed. Let's Eve-actuate."

REFORM.—REFORM.—The major part of the federal organs of our State say that their party is the conservative, viz: opposed to change.—Admit it. Their conservative principles would have made them exiles with Tarquin, when expelled from Rome—Cavaliers in the English revolution of 1646—Jacobites in the English revolution of 1688—Tories in the French revolution—Emigrants in the French revolution of 1789—Peace men in the American revolution—Opponents of the French revolution of 1830. As they are now the opponents of Texas—and of a reform of our State constitution. All because they are for conservatism. Enimich to the annexation of Texas, because it would change by extending the limits of the United States—to the occupation of Oregon, because it would change by disposing of a large and valuable part of our territory—to reform in our constitution because it would change by enlarging the power of the people, retrenching, and, possibly, encroaching upon some federal office.—Mail.

Late from Mexico and Texas.

We receive, by the New Orleans Picayune, dates from Mexico eleven days later than brought by the Princeton. They are from the city of Mexico to the 20th ult., and Vera Cruz to the 22d. The papers contain an account of the inauguration of President Herrera, who took the oath of office in presence of both Houses of Congress, on the 18th ult. He pronounced a discourse on the occasion, but scarcely alludes to Texas, and does not hint even at any differences with the United States. He recommends good laws as essential to the existence of a government and the preservation of order and peace. He promises a rigid superintendence over the police, with a view of effecting a general feeling of security and of preventing crime. The pure and rigid administration of the finances of the country, and especially the equitable payment of the public creditors, without any show of favor or preference, is announced as one of his most urgent desires. This branch of the Message leads the President to deplore the utter insufficiency of the revenues of the government, and gives him an opportunity to demand the prompt and energetic co-operation of the legislative body, to remedy the evil. All the powers of government are paralyzed for want of means. In pointing out particular evils from this source, the President says: "The army cannot move; territory usurped, will remain usurped; and the hope of recovering it being once lost, the usurpation will be successively and gradually continued until it embraces the whole Republic, and (I shudder to confess it) Mexico, with so many elements of abundance and of greatness, will disappear from the number of independent nations."

Constitutional reform is urged. The security of the State in its foreign relations, will be one of the most constant employments of the government. It will aim to preserve and to form friendly relations with foreign powers, avoiding all occasions for controversy, "but guarding always the sovereignty and independence of the Republic, its honor and dignity, and the observance and respectability of the national laws."

The diligence between Vera Cruz and Jalapa was recently robbed near the latter city. One of the passengers, writing on the 17th ult., describes the process. El Veracruzano, of the 20th, announces that the last previous conduct had been attacked by robbers, and that two soldiers were killed in the affray. The Mexican papers give the most minute details of the military and naval forces which the U. States have concentrated upon the frontier and coasts of Mexico.

Every Mexican paper speaks of a war for the recovery of Texas as a matter of course.—There is no longer any talk about a declaration of war, but the plan seems to be to go about the re-conquest of Texas at the earliest convenience of the Government and people.

Gen. Paredes defends himself from the charges brought against him and professes implicit confidence in the government, and a determination to resist the plans of the seditionists.

La Esperanza, of Tampico, of the 3d ult., says that letters have been received which declare that Paredes was only awaiting the arrival of \$60,000, hourly expected, to take up his march for the Rio Grande.

There is nothing else of interest in the paper. The government is utterly without means to pay its necessary expenses.

Texas.—Galveston dates to the 4th inst. have been received.

A dinner was given to Hon. G. W. Terrell, late Minister to France and England, by some of his friends on the 2d. Mr. T. being toasted, responded. He alluded, among other matters to annexation, and remarked that although annexation was now certain, and it became the duty of every good citizen to acquiesce in and sustain the country in the destiny which its citizens have chosen for it—yet he believed the benefits and advantages expected from it had been over estimated, that his own solemn convictions against the desirableness of the measure were unchanged, and that he believed the day was not far distant when Texas would regret the political fate she has chosen for herself.

Gen. Henderson has been nominated as the candidate for Governor of the new State, and it is said, will have no one in opposition.

The Treasurer's office at Austin was destroyed by fire, with all the papers and records.

APPLE TRADE.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has the following statement: "Robert Pell, esq., of Pellham, Westchester county, has an orchard of twenty thousand apple trees, all bearing Newtown pippins.—By trimming, and the application of the best manures, he has brought the fruit to unusual size and excellence. The apples are picked and packed in barrels, without being rolled or jolted in carts, and so arrive in the very best order for shipment. Last year they were sold in London at twenty-one dollars a barrel; and the merchant to whom they were consigned wrote that the nobility and other people of great wealth had actually bought them by retail at a guinea a dozen; which is some forty-five cents an apple."

Mr. Pell has from three to four thousand barrels of the apples this year, which are sold as fast as they arrive in market, at six dollars a barrel, and are all shipped to England. It is quite a business for one of our commission merchants to dispose of the produce of this noble plantation.

"The American apple, take it all in all, is the most valuable fruit which grows on the earth. We undervalue them, because they are so abundant; and even many American farmers will not like the trouble to live like an English lord, though the trouble would be very little."

THE MACKENZIE BOOK.—The Vice Chancellor, of New York, was on Monday, 13th inst., engaged in hearing the argument of counsel, (Mr. Straughton,) for the defendant, Mackenzie, at the suit of Jesse Hoyt, which was extended to great length. He contended that if the injunction was not dissolved, then was the liberty of the press set at naught, as the book contained much valuable matter which had no connection whatever with Hoyt—his letters not filling much space in the book, and those of his political friends not occupying more than one third. The Vice Chancellor said it would have been impossible to grant an injunction against any part of a book after publication: If the injunction had been before the book was published, then it might have been solely directed against the letters. After a few other remarks from counsel, the court adjourned.

There was a number of prominent politicians of both parties in court. The decision will be looked for with much interest.

BRADFORD COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS. 1845

Table with columns for various offices: Canal Com., Representatives, Sheriff, Prothonotary, Reg. & Rec., Treasurer, Commissioner, Coroner, and Auditor. Rows list candidates and their vote counts for various precincts like Albany, Armenia, Asylum, etc.

The Abolition vote, 34 for Canal Commissioner. \*Rejected—being returned for John C. Powell. †Returned for J. N. Martin.

Religious News.

At a confirmation held at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, in Washington city, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Eccleston, one hundred white, and twenty colored persons received this holy sacrament of confirmation. At the close, the Archbishop made a few remarks, and invested each with an appropriate silver medal.

ROW AT PARKERSBURG, VA.—Parkersburg, has a Methodist Church under the Ohio Conference, and the latter recently stationed the Rev. John Dillon over it. The congregation being equally divided for and against the Ohio connection, they had a grand contest on Sunday week, for the possession of the edifice.—Parson Dillon got into the window and preached. An indignation meeting was held in consequence, and he moved away during the week under threats of a coat of tar and feathers.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFEND A CLERGYMAN.—Romain Weidmann, a Catholic Priest, was consigned to the Penitentiary, in Indiana, for a revolting outrage on the person of a female while at confession. Schmitt, the prosecutor, who went off to Missouri, acknowledged to four German friends, that he got up the prosecution on false evidence, having compelled his wife to testify against the clergyman. The Governor of Indiana should demand the surrender of the perjured conspirators, and have them punished as they merit.

The Synod of Pittsburg, of the Presbyterian Church, (old school) closed its session during last week. A resolution censuring or disapproving of the action of the late General Assembly, which sat in Cincinnati, on the slave question, was negatived by a vote of 82 to 10.

The Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Church, decided by a vote, on the 10th ult., to adhere to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The vote stood ayes 147, nays 5.

The Rev. A. H. Kremer, has been elected to the pastoral charge of the German Reformed Church, Carlisle, vacated by the resignation of Rev. Henry Aurand. The latter gentleman will still devote himself to his pastoral duties in several congregations in that vicinity. Rev. J. S. Foulk, has accepted a call to the German Reformed Church, in Shippensburg, as the successor to Mr. Kremer.

The Rev. Alfred Nevin, formerly of Shippensburg, has received and accepted a call from the German Reformed Church, Chambersburg, to officiate as their Pastor. The Rev. T. V. Moore, having accepted a call to the Pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Greensdale, Franklin county, has resigned the Pastoral charge of the second Presbyterian Church, Carlisle.

Died, at his beautiful cottage retreat at New Rochelle, 24th ult., full of years and pure piety, the Rev. Samuel Haskell, the oldest Episcopal clergyman in the State of New York.—He was a native of Boston, and in his youth a soldier of the revolution, having fought the good fight of his country's liberty on the ever memorable Bunker Hill. Mr. Haskell's exact age was not known, but he could not have been far short of 90.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Thus, adds the Picayune, one by one drop away from that good old revolutionary tree—under whose branches our ancestors found shelter from the storm of British oppression—those leaves, ere and yellow with age, which originally gave to it its strength and vigorous beauty. By the way, in the days of the revolution, no absurd notions prevailed about non-resistance. It was not then thought to be incompatible with religion and morality for a citizen to resist oppression or defend his rights. The Rev. Mr. Haskell did both; and we have not a doubt but he showed as much of the pious minister by his acts, and as much of the sincere Christian at heart, as the meekest among those non-resistance.

ANTI-TOBACCO.—The Allegheny Methodist Conference lately required "that no minister shall be admitted into this conference who uses tobacco in any of its forms, except as a medicine, and in that case satisfactory evidence shall be given."

A LUDICROUS BLUNDER.—A Metropolitan paper has the following curious typographical blunder: "We have been favored with a specimen of the finest cats (oats) we have seen this, or, we may add, any other season."

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.—The report of Alderman Hart, Messerole and Stoneall, and Assistant Alderman Purser, M'Clay and Albertson, the joint committee instructed by the Common Council to investigate the cause of the destructive explosion at the great fire on 19th of last July, is published in a large octavo volume of 350 pages, comprising a skillfully digested and judiciously arranged compilation of all the facts bearing upon the subject and essential to elucidate its obscurities, and evincing an incredible expenditure of labor, and energy in the conduct of the investigation and the preparation of the report. The object proposed to be accomplished by the committee was to ascertain: First. In what building or buildings did the explosions at the fire, or any of them occur? Secondly. What were the character, extent and consequences of those explosions? Thirdly. What was the cause of those explosions? Their examination resulted in the following conclusions, fully sustained by evidence recorded in the report:

1. That all the explosions at the fire originated within the store of Crocker & Warren, 38 Broad street.

2. That there were thirteen explosions at intervals of several seconds, until the final explosion, which destroyed seven buildings, and scattered the fire in all directions. So that the fire, but for these explosions, would have been confined to two buildings, whereas it destroyed 230 buildings.

3d. There was no other cause for the explosion whatever than the saltpetre in Crocker & Warren's store.—Journal of Commerce.

ANOTHER DREADFUL RESULT OF GAMING.—\$80,000 EMBEZZLED!—Wall Street, New York, was considerably agitated yesterday by the announcement of the discovery that the confidential clerk and book-keeper of Messrs. Holford, Bancker & Co., private bankers of that street, had been committing a series of embezzlements of the funds of the house, amounting to over eighty thousand dollars! He had been enabled to accomplish this enormous wrong by means of a regular system of fraudulent and false entries, and alterations of the books, carried on for several years. The young man, whose name is suppressed on account of his afflicted family and fond and doting young wife and several small children, has not been the gainer by his nefarious practices—for he does not now possess a single penny of the whole sum. The fatal passion for gaming first induced him to betray the trust of his employers. He lost, and his after-larcenies were committed with the hope of being able, by a fortunate stroke at play, to retrieve his losses, and refund the money. As is too often the case, instead of getting out of the mire, he continued to go deeper and deeper into it, until at last his crime was discovered. He has not yet been irretted, but the police know where to lay their hands upon him whenever he is wanted.

MACKEREL.—The price of this fish is lower now than for a long series of years past. The cause is singular, and shows that trade, as well as law, is sometimes very uncertain. The opening prices for the catch of this year were much the same with those of last year, and everything seemed to be going on smoothly, when all at once there rushed into Boston Bay an immense school of very fat mackerel, of rather small size and evidently of a very different family from those usually taken. The catch of the fishermen was instantly quadrupled. From this school an extra quantity was taken, amounting, as some persons estimate, to twenty thousand bbls. Although very fat and delicious, they were, from their size, almost all ranked at No. 2 and 3, and the prices of these numbers were thrown down to their present position. The fall on No. 2 was four dollars a barrel, causing a very severe loss to holders, who had purchased with the ordinary prospect of profit. This new family of the fish have been chiefly instrumental in causing the irregularity in the inspections which we have already mentioned. Some of the inspectors rated as No. 1, on account of fatness the same fish which others call No. 2 on account of size. For use it is really of very little consequence; for their excellent quality is inducing our best livers to take them for family use in preference to the common fish of larger size, which are of very questionable quality, though selling at double the price.

COLLISION AT SEA AND RECKLESS CONDUCT OF A CAPTAIN.—The Boston Times, notice the arrival at that port of the ship Sardis, Captain Foster, from Liverpool, says that on the night of the 7th instant, about midnight, and when in the vicinity of George's and Newfoundland Banks, the Sardis came violently in collision with an unknown brig, which appeared to be crossing her bow, carrying along her foremast, and the ship's fore-ward. The night was clear and the sea smooth at the time, and the ship was sailing eight or nine knots an hour. The brig was struck in the fore-chains, with sufficient force to have sent her instantly, had the blow been received amid-ship. Immediately after the collision, cries were heard of "save us, save us," and the passengers of the ship urged Capt. Foster to stop the vessel and ascertain the extent of the injury, but he obstinately refused to do so, and with an oath, ordered the men to put on more sail; which order was obeyed, though the men wished to go to the relief of the sufferers. This is a serious charge against Captain F., which for the cause of humanity, we hope he may be able to exculpate himself from.

THE DISTRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We learn from a southern paper that the apprehended distress in South Carolina, from the failure of the corn crop in some sections, has been greatly exaggerated. The extent of this failure is not so great as was feared, and corn has poured into the State from other sections of the country so freely, that it is selling at very reasonable rates in Charleston. A committee appointed by a convention in Anderson District, to take measures to procure breadstuffs, has reported against any application to the Legislature for relief, as inexpedient and unnecessary. Strange, indeed, if farmers should start in a country where their produce overflows the land.

SECOND THOUGHTS.—A young lady in Cincinnati was lately undergoing the matrimonial trial, but when the minister required the lady monosyllable "yes," she took second thoughts and replied "no." She considered that she was too great disparity in their ages, and left the room, humming "An old man would be wooing," to the discomfiture of the poor bridegroom.