HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

THE UNION—IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED

PROTECTION

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 26, 1853.

S. L. GLASGOW, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons we have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, Esq., Hollidaysburg,
SAMUEL COEN, East Barree,
GEORGE W. CORNELIUS, Shirley township,
JAMES E. GLASGOW, Clay township,
DANIEL TEAGUE, Esq., Cromwell township,
Dr. J. P. ASHCOM, Penn township,
Dr. H. L. BROWN, Cass township,
J. WAREHAM MATTERN, Franklin township,
SAMUEL STEFFEY, Jackson township,
ROBERT M'BURNEY, " "
Col. JNO. C. WATSON, Brady township,
MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township,
WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp.,
JAMES McDONALD, Brady township,
GEORGE W. WHITTAKER, Petersburg,
HENRY NEFF, West Barree.
JOHN BALSBACH, Waterstreet,
Maj. CHARLES MICKLEY, Tod township,
A. M. BLAIR, Dublin township,
GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tell township,
JAMES CLARK, Birmingham.
NATHANIEL LYTLE, Esq., Spruce Creek.
Maj. W. MOORE, Alexandria.
B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace.
SIMEON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township.
DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cassville.
SYMUEL WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township.
JOHN LUTZ, Esq., Shirleysburg.
DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark.
DAVID AURANDT, Esq., Todd township.

A few loads of good WOOD, wanted at this Office, immediately.

New Advertisements.

It will be seen that Mr. L. Westbrook, has just returned from the east, and has now on hand a large and well selected stock, of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. Give him a call.

See Sheriff's Sale, Hunt. Co. Temperance League. Notice by Miles & Dorris. Administrator's Notices. Also,stray Steer, &c.

☞ The election being over, we will now endeavor from this on to give our readers, in addition to the passing news of the day, some matter of a more substantial and practical nature. This we think altogether necessary in newspapers designed for the perusal of families and those whose tastes run a little higher than such as read merely for the sake of the news the papers contain.

☞ We call the attention of the friends of education and the public generally, to the Literary Notice, in another column, of Juniata Academy, Shirleysburg, Pa.

The Anniversary Address, before the Society connected with this Institution, will be delivered on the 2d Nov. next, by Gov. Bigler.

This address was prepared by the Gov. for the close of the School, but owing to indisposition, he could not be present. The same will be delivered by His Excellency at the time above designated, which will be at the *opening* of the next Session. We hope the friends of the institution will not fail to be present.

Broadtop and Drakes Ferry Railroad.

This is a project which is eliciting considerable attention on the part, not only of those individually concerned, but of the public generally. There is no question that the construction of this road would be of magnitude importance to the people residing in those townships through which the contemplated route is to pass. It is to commence at Mount Union, or Mapleton Station, on the Central Road, and passing through Union, Cass and Tod townships, terminate at some point in the Broad Top Coal Region. The length of the Road, it is said, will be about twelve miles from one point to the other.

Being well acquainted with the ground over which it is to pass, we are confident, there will be no very heavy work,except the tunnelling of Sidling Hill, and that will be only a short distance.

We understand the company has been regularly organized by the election of officers, &c., who are pushing the matter as fast as possible, and we hope they may succeed in a speedy construction of the road. It cannot materially affect the interests of the Broad Top and Huntingdon Road, and the more of such public improvements our county can secure, the better it will be for her citizens and the community generally. So we hope the road will be speedily made.

Our Officers Elect.

In James Maguire the people of Huntingdon county will no doubt have a faithful, impartial, and industrious representative, one who will endeavor, we are satisfied, to legislate for the interests of the whole people.

Joshua Greenland, the Sheriff elect, Joseph M. Stevens, the Treasurer elect, as well as those who have been elected to fill the minor county offices, are, we know, all intelligent, accommodating, and well qualified to discharge the duties of their several positions.

The people have reason to rejoice that they have been so fortunate in the selection of such capable men on this last occasion.

Mr. Greenland, with all the others, except Mr. Stevens, who will enter on his duties about the first of January, will be sworn in at the November Court coming.

☞ Those wishing to travel to the Trough Creek settlement, should go on Mr. Smith's line of hacks, which runs between Mill Creek and Cassville. He is one of the most accommodating proprietors we have met with for some time. Long may he wave.

☞ New Orleans has at length been declared, by the local Board of Health, to be free from the epidemic which has been so fearfully desolating its homes, and the Bee announces to absentees that they may now safely return. A sanitary commission has been established, which is laboriously investigating the causes of the awful visitation, and its inquiries will doubtless result in much future good to the afflicted city.

MARRIAGE OF GRACE GREENWOOD.—Miss Sarah J. Clarke, (well known as Grace Greenwood,) was married on Monday at the Episcopal Church, in New Berlin, Pa., to Mr. Lippincott, of Washington city. Mr. L. is connected with the *National Era*.

Robert Fulton.

Some forty years since a young American was occupied in the construction of a few models of machinery, by which he might bend to the use of navigation an agent familiar to all, but which had only been pressed into the service of mechanics a short time before by the genius of Watt. Receiving no countenance in this country, he visited France, and at a diplomatic dinner given at Paris, by Chancellor Livingston, to a company of Plenipotentiaries, Statesmen and Literati, Fulton wearied the patience of the guests by endeavoring to show them that he could, if he had the means, construct a boat that could stem the waves of the Hudson by the force of steam with the velocity of four miles an hour! But his plans were regarded as idle and visionary, and repulsed he turned his face to his native country;—and it is interesting to listen to his narration, recounting the opposition he received from his own countrymen, the little disposition they evinced to give his project any countenance. Says he, "my friends were civil, but shy; they listened with patience to my explanations, but with a settled cast of incredulity on their countenances—I felt the force of the language of the poet:

"Truth would you teach, to save a sinking land,
All shun, none aid you, and few understand."

As I had occasion to pass daily to and fro from the building while my boat was in progress, I have often listened, unknown, near the idle group of strangers, gathering in little circles, and heard various inquiries as to the object of this new vehicle. The language was uniformly that of scorn, sneer, or ridicule. The loud laugh often rose at my expense, the dry jest, the wise calculation of losses and expenditures, the dull and useless repetition of the '*Fulton family*.' Never did a single encouraging remark, a bright hope, or a warm wish cross my path. The day arrived when my boat was finished, and the experiment was made.—To me it was a most trying and interesting occasion. I wanted some friends to go on board to witness the first successful trip. Many of them did me the favor to attend as a matter of personal respect; but it was manifest that they did it with reluctance, fearing to be partners of my mortification, and not of my triumph. I was well aware, that, in my case, there were many reasons to doubt of my own success.—The machinery was new and ill-made, and many parts were constructed by mechanics unacquainted with such work, and unexpected difficulties might reasonably be presumed to present themselves from other causes. The moment arrived in which the word was to be given for the vessel to move. My friends were in groups on the deck. There was anxiety mixed with fear among them. They were silent, sad, and weary; I read in their looks nothing but disaster, and, I almost repented of my efforts. The signal was given, and the boat moved on a short distance, and then stopped and became immovable. To the silence of the preceding moment now succeeded murmurs of discontent and agitation, and whispers, and shrugs. I could hear distinctly repeated: '*I told you so—it is a foolish scheme—I wish we were well out of it.*' I elevated myself on a platform, and stated that I knew not what was the matter, but if they would be quiet, and indulge me for half an hour, I would either go on, or abandon the voyage. I went below and discovered that a slight mal-adjustment was the cause. It was obviated—the boat went on; we left New York—we passed through the highlands—we reached Albany! Yet even then imagination superseded the force of fact. *It was doubted if it could be done again, or if it could be made; in any case, of any great value.*" Well may our coutryman, Willis, exclaim: "what an affecting picture of the struggle of a great mind, and what a vivid lesson of encouragement to genius is contained in this simple narration." His example should teach us the value of industry, indefatigable patience and perseverance—his difficulties lead us never to despair in any great enterprise, but even, if opposition should offer, to persevere until success crowns our efforts.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Official Returns.

The Harrisburg *Union* (Loco) publishes a table of the official vote for State officers from all the counties in the Commonwealth, except Bradford, Elk, Forest, M'Kean, Pike, Potter, Sullivan and Venango, which foot up as follows:—

Judge of Supreme Court.—Knox, D.		147,409
	Budd, W.	110,099
	Majority for Knox.	37,310
Canal Commissioner.—Forsyth, D.		146,880
	Pownall, W.	112,137
	Majority for Forsyth,	34,745
Auditor General.—Banks, D.		148,343
	M'Clure, W.	110,749
	Majority for Banks,	37,594
Surveyor General.—Brawley, D.		140,025
	Meyers, W.	113,492
	Majority for Brawley,	36,533

These majorities will hardly be increased by the counties yet to hear from, as the returns from Washington county only includes the Democratic vote. They are sufficient, however, for all useful purposes. The Whigs are badly beaten, but this is not surprising, as only a corporal's guard seem to have attended the polls on election day. The way to win elections by *staying at home* has not yet been discovered, and until it is, we fear the Whigs must reap the penalty of their inaction.

☞ Hon. William Hiester died at his residence in New Holland, Lancaster county, on the 14th inst., in the 63d year of his age. He had represented that county in Congress, and was a member of the Convention that changed our State Constitution. Of unimpeachable integrity, amiable manners, and liberal views, Mr. Hiester won friends wherever he was known, and the notice of his death will be regretfully received throughout our State.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT FORT GRAHAM.—The brother of Dr. J. M. Steiner, who recently shot Major Arnold at Fort Graham, Texas, denies the truth of the published accounts.—He says that Major Arnold fired first upon the Doctor, which he returned, breaking the Major's arm, and that Arnold then fired on him a second time, when Steiner shot him dead.—The charge against Dr. Steiner by C. N. Brooks,a Justice of the Peace from Hill county, Texas, on the 16th of September, who, after hearing the evidence relative thereto, discharged Dr. Steiner on the ground that the homicide was committed in self-defence.

☞ Among the very singular freaks of the last election was the election of a Whig Sheriff in Westmoreland county, and a Whig Treasurer in old Berks—both in single-handed contests.

Pennsylvania Legislature--Session 1854.

SENATE.

1. Philadelphia city—*Wm. A. Crabb, Eli K. Price.**
2. Philadelphia county—SML. G. HAMILTON, William Goodwin, Levi Foulkrod.*
3. Montgomery—*Benj. Frick.*
4. Chester—*Henry S. Evans.*
5. Berks—William M. Hiester.
6. Bucks—Howard K. Sager.
7. Lancaster and Lebanon—*Esaias Kinzer, Edward C. Darlington.*
8. Northumberland and Dauphin—*John C. Kunkle.*
9. Northampton and Lehigh—William Frr.
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—E. W. Hamlin.
11. Adams and Franklin—*David Mellinger.**
12. York—Jacob S. Haldeman.
13. Cumberland and Perry—Samuel Wherry.*
14. Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton—James W. Quiggle.
15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—J. Cresswell, Jr.*
16. Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—C. R. Buckalew.*
17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—Wm. M. Piatt.*
18. Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Elk, Clearfield, Jefferson and Forest—Byron D. Hamlin.
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—Thomas Hoge.*
20. Erie and Crawford—*James Skinner.*
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—*John Ferguson.**
22. Alleghany—*George Darsie*, Jones R. M'Clintock.*
23. Washington and Greene—Maxwell M'Caslin.
24 Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—*H. B. Barnes.*
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—S. S. Jamison.*
29. Juniata, Mifflin and Union—*Eli Slifer.*
27. Westmoreland and Fayette—John M'Farland.
28. Schuylkill—*John Hendricks.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—John C. Ellis,
Alleghany—John S. Hamilton, *John M. Porter, John J. Muse, Thomas J. Bigham, John E. Parkes.*
Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson—David T. Putney, Thomas Magee, Geo. W. Ziegler.
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—*B. B. Chamberlin, W. Stewart, R. B. M'Combs.*
Bedford, Fulton and Cambria—Wm. T. Daugherty, Thomas Collins.
Berks—Jacob Wicklein, John B. Smith, Daniel V. R. Hunter, Geo. Shenk.
Blair and Huntingdon—*James L. Gwin, James Maguire.*
Bradford—John Passmore, William E. Barton.
Bucks—Evan Gorom, Silas H. Beans, Luther Calvin.
Carbon and Lehigh—David Laury, James R. Struthers.
Centre—Charles R. Foster.
Chester—Henry T. Evans, Robert E. Monaghan, William Wheeler.
Clearfield, M'Kean and Elk—Aaron S. Arnold.
Clinton, Lycoming and Potter—John B. Beck, George J. Eldred.
Columbia and Montour—George Scott.
Crawford—William H. Davis, Jesse Smith.
Cumberland—David J. M'Kee, Henry G. Moser.
Dauphin—Simon Sallada, *George T. Hummel.*
Delaware—*Jonathan P. Abraham.*
Erie—*Gideon J. Ball, Humphery A. Hills.*
Fayette and Westmoreland—William A. Cook, Benjamin Byerly, Abram Gallentine, William T. Roberts.
Franklin—John Rowe, Samuel Gilmore.
Greene—John M. Stockdale.
Indiana—*Alexander M'Connell.*
Lancaster—*John A. Hiestand, Daniel Herr, Henry Gray, C. L. Hunsecker, John Rawlins.*
Lebanon—*John Meily.*
Luzerne—A. B. Dunning, Truman Atherton.
Mercer, Venango and Warren—Lothrop T. Parmlee, John J. Kilgore, Robert M. DeFrance.
Mifflin—Alexander Gibboney.
Monroe and Pike—Abraham Edinger.
Montgomery—Henry Beyer, Charles H. Palmer, Jacob Fry, Jr.
Northampton.—
Northumberland—David B. Montgomery.
Perry—Thomas Adams.
Philadelphia city—William C. Patterson, *M. W. Baldwin, George H. Hart, Henry K. Strong.*
Philadelphia county—Thomas Manderfield, Robert M. Carlisle, George W. Hillier, John J. Boyd, Robert B. Knight, Isaac W. Moore, Richardson L. Wright, E. POULSON, J. H. HURTT, BENJAMIN R. MILLER, JOSHUA S. FLETCHER.
Schuylkill—John Horn, Samuel Hipple.
Somerset—Joseph Cummins.
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—Ezra B. Chase, James Deegan.
Tioga—James Lowrey.
Union and Juniata—John W. Simonton.
Washington—Mathew Linn, Jehu Jackman.
Wayne—Frederick M. Crane.
York—Jacob K. Sidle, Vincent C. S. Eckert. Joseph Wilson.

Democrats in Roman—Whigs in *Italic*—Natives in SMALL CAPS—New members marked thus (*).

The above list, principally copied from the Democratic Union, makes the Senate consist of 18 Democrats, 14 Whigs and 1 native; and the House of 70 Democrats, 26 Whigs and 4 natives—but among the Democrats are embraced several independents who may not always go in for canal soup.

Particulars of the Escape of John Mitchell the Irish Exile.

The New York Times contains the following account in a letter of the escape of John Mitchell from the English Penal Colony in the South Seas:

Nearly all the exiles have, when they desired, obtained what are called "tickets of leave," which gave them liberty within certain prescribed limits. John Mitchell had one of these; but not satisfied with the liberty vouchsafed to him he concluded to return it, and take out one of a somewhat different character—namely a "ticket of leave" for America. His friends having made the ncessary preliminary arrangements, he proceeded to the police office of the district where he resided, and with his usual politeness handed to the Magistrate a letter containing a resignation of his "ticket of leave."

The magistrate, as was his duty, immediately opened it, and "with spectacles on nose" commenced devouring its important contents. As our friend John had the advantage of a prior reading, he did not care to listen to a recital, and consequently he left the august presence of his honor, and in a moment was on the back of a trusty steed, which two of his (and our) friends had saddled and waiting for him near by. The three, each well mounted, rode with becoming haste to the sea coast, where a boat awaited them, and the noble Mitchell was soon pacing the deck of a vessal, at the mast head of which flaunted the Stars and Stripes.

That flag has floated over many a true man, but never over one truer to the cause of liberty throughout the world, and to every ennobling sentiment and feeling, than John Mitchell.—The vessel immediately put to sea, and is now on her way to the harbor of New York.

I am assured that John Martin accompanied him. I hope he did. My information on this point is not, however, from the most reliable source; consequently, I cannot speak with certainty. I have, however, the pleasure of informing you that Mrs. Mitchell and her six children have sailed from Hobart Town, and are now on their way to join him in New York.—You will doubtless have pleasure of seeing them all, a short time after the receip of this.

The yellow fever still continues to rage in parts of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Price of Flour.

Interesting Statistics.—We copy from the Baltimore American the following highly interesting table, giving a comparative view of the price of Flour in that city for the first three months in each year from 1796 to the present time. It possesses peculiar interest at the present moment, showing, as it does, the great and rapid fluctuations of the market, and stating the fact that at periods when labor did not obtain more than half the price it now commands, flour has sold at much higher prices. In 1796, for instance, it sold as high as fifteen dollars a barrel, and at $14,25 in 1847.

Prices of Flour for the first three months of the year, from 1796 to 1853, inclusive.

Years.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*
1796	$12 00	$13 50	$15 00
1797	10 00	10 00	10 00
1798	8 50	8 50	8 50
1799	9 50	9 50	9 50
1800	11 50	11 25	11 50
1801	11 50	11 25	11 50
1802	7 00	7 00	7 00
1803	6 50	6 50	6 50
1804	7 50	7 50	7 00
1805	11 00	12 25	13 00
1806	7 50	7 50	7 00
1807	7 50	7 50	7 50
1808 (embargo)	6 00	5 75	5 50
1809 do	5 50	7 00	7 00
1810 (in July & Aug. this year $11 & 12)	7 75	8 00	8 25
1811	11 00	10 50	10 50
1812 (war)	10 50	10 12	9 75
1813 do	11 00	10 00	9 50
1814 do	7 25	9 25	8 00
1815 do	8 00	8 00	7 75
1816	9 00	9 00	8 00
1817	13 50	13 75	14 25
1818	10 00	10 75	10 50
1819	9 00	8 75	8 25
1820	6 00	5 50	5 00
1821	4 00	4 00	3 75
1822	6 25	6 25	6 25
1823	7 00	6 75	7 00
1824	6 00	6 00	6 12
1825	4 87	5 12	5 12
1826	4 75	4 62	4 50
1827	5 75	6 00	4 75
1828	5 00	4 87	5 75
1829	8 50	8 25	8 00
1830	4 62	4 50	4 50
1831	6 12	6 25	7 00
1832	5 50	5 50	5 50
1833	5 75	5 00	5 50
1834	5 25	5 00	5 87
1835	4 87	5 00	5 00
1836	6 50	6 62	6 75
1837	11 00	11 00	10 75
1838	8 75	8 00	8 00
1839	8 00	8 25	7 50
1840	5 37	5 50	4 87
1841	4 50	4 50	4 25
1842	5 87	5 56	5 25
1843	3 87	3 68	3 75
1844	4 25	4 50	4 62
1845	4 00	4 25	4 25
1846	5 25	4 87	4 98
1847	4 75	5 87	6 12
1848	6 00	5 50	5 94
1849	5 00	4 87	4 81
1850	4 75	4 75	4 62
1851	4 56	4 50	5 37
1852	4 00	4 18	4 12
1853	5 25	5 25	5 00

We have chosen the first three months in the year, January, February and March, for the foregoing statement, for the reason that flour has generally reached its highest point during those months. In 1847, the Irish famine year, during the month of June, flour advanced to $9.75; although sales were made in November at $6.12½, from which time it commenced to advance.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Mail—Mexican News—Death of Gen. Childs, &c.

Baltimore, Oct. 19.—The New Orleans papers of Wednesday and Thursday last have been received.

Galveston dates of the 7th report the epidemic on the decline there.

Dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th had been received, but there was no news of interest.—The decree re-establishing the order of Jesuits in Mexico has been published. Gen. Arista has written a letter in which he proposes to witness operations between Turkey and Russia should war break out.

In consequence of the defalcation of the Cashier of the Sisters of Charity in Mexico, they have been rendered bankrupt, leaving debts which the Trait D'Union says amount to many hundred thousand dollars.

Dr. Steiner, who killed Major Arnold, has been acquitted by the civil court, but he is still held to bail for trial by a court martial.

The steamboat McDaniel exploded at the mouth of the Mississippi, on the 12th, killing three persons and scalding others.

The Washington Star asserts that the necessity for the removal of Messrs. Bronson and O'Connor will be enforced in the Union before any further steps are taken.

The Hon. Isaac Davis, of Mass., has been appointed Ast. Treasurer at Boston.

Gen. Childs, of the U. S. A., died at Tampa Bay, on the 8th inst of yellow fever.

Collision on the Columbia Railroad—Two Lives Lost.

Lancaster, Oct. 21.—A collision occurred on Coatesville Bridge, this morning, between a freight train going eastward and a passenger train going west. Both engines were disabled, and two men, named Williams and Davis belonging to the freight train, were killed, and another man was injured severely. One of the trains was coming round the short curve, near the bridge, which prevented the engineer of the other train seeing the danger. Both trains were going very slow—only at the rate of four miles per hour. None of the passengers were injured, except one person in the hind car.—The shock was scarcely felt. Those killed belonged to Penningtonville.

Death of Hon. Ichabod Bartlett.

Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 20th.—Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, of this State, expired yesterday. The deceased had held the office of Speaker of the New Hampshire House, and served, also, during three terms as member of Congress.—At the expiration of the last term he was succeeded by Franklin Pierce, now President of the United States.

Washington, Oct. 21st.—Mr. Bronson's removal has certainly been determined on.—This is a fixed fact. The President will not tolerate insubordination. It is surmised that Judge Nicholson is preparing an elaborate answer to Bronson's letter. This is probably true as the editor was not on the Avenue to-day, and did not see company at his room. A distinguished Cass Democrat, but one who will not use patronage to thwart the Administration of its settled policy; will probably be Mr. Bronson's successor—Mr. Redfield, most likely.

Several important appointments, foreign and domestic, will be announced ere long.

J. L. O'Sullivan, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the New York Sub-Treasury, will, most probably, be selected for a diplomatic station. The most perfect unanimity exists between the President and his Cabinet.

Removal of Collector Bronson—Appointments.

Washington, Oct 22.—The Cabinet had a protracted session to-day, in relation to the difficulty with regard to the New York appointments. The following is the result:

Herman J. Redfield, (Soft Shell) has been appointed Collector of New York, vice Mr. Bronson, removed.

J. R. Brodhead, (Soft Shell) Naval Officer, in the place of Mr. Redfield, promoted to Collectorship.

John S. Cisco, (Soft Shell) Sub Treasurer, vice John A. Dix.

John L. O'Sullivan, (Free Soiler) is appointed Charge to Portugal.

Thanksgiving Day.

We subjoin a copy of the proclamation just issued by Governor Bigler, fixing upon Thursday, the 24th day of November next, as a time for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the numerous blessings he has bestowed upon us. This annual festival, though provided for by no law of Pennsylvania, seems yet so naturally looked for every year by our people, and is so congenial to their sentiments, that our Governor would be thought to have omitted the performance of a solemn duty were no proclamation issued for thanksgiving day. The proclamation we publish below is written in a very proper spirit, and will meet the approval of the community generally:

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, WILLIAM BIGLER, Governor, of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

[L. S.]—Fellow Citizens—A merciful and beneficient Providence has blessed our country during the year that has just passed. His exceeding goodness calls for an earnest manifestation of our gratitude as a people.

A firm belief in the existence of God, and a just conception of the perfections of his nature—of His attributes of infinite wisdom and power—of His boundless munificence and mercy, lie at the foundation of true religion, and constitute the basis of that righteousness that exalteth a nation.

An humble acknowledgement of dependence on the overruling care of "that God who measureth the ocean in the hollow of his hand," whose will controls the destiny of nations, and who yet condescends to feed the fowls of the air and clothe the lillies of the field, is an act ofhomage eminently becoming a people so peculiarily favored as we have been.

The blessings of peace have distinguished the closing year. With the entire family of States our relations are amicable, and give promise of a bright future. Our free institutions of government have been perpetuated, and religious and political liberty vouchsafed to the people. The cause of education, morality and religion have been steadily on the advance; the arts and sciences have gained additional perfection, and all the great interests of the people, physical and moral, have flourished.

In our own Commonwealth, the merciful care and boundless good of Providence have been most strikingly manifested. We are under special obligations for His benificience and mercy. The people have not only been spared the afflictions of the plague and pestilence, but they have been blessed with abundance of the choicest productions of the earth. The seasons have passed in their regular order.—Winter and Spring and summer have come and gone, and Autumn is now; "seed time and harvest" we have had, and the husbandman has rejoiced in the rich rewards of his toil.—The valleys and hills and plains have given of their abundance, to make glad the hearts of the people.

The desoaltions of famine, which at present seem to threaten some of the nations of the eastern continent, as do the devastations of war, have thus been turned from this people, by the strong arm of His power.

"The pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon day"—whose ravages have sorely afflicted the citizens of surrounding States—have not been permitted to invade our favored Commonwealth. It has pleased a merciful Providence to restrain the hand of the destroyer, and to bestow on Pennsylvania a season of health and unalloyed prosperity.

These manifold blessings are in the gift of God, and to Him our grateful acknowledgements should be devoutly made.

Under the solemn convictions of duty, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens, I, William Bigler, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 24th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise throughout the State, and earnestly implore the people that, setting aside all worldly pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for his past goodness and mercy, and beseech him for a continuance of his blessings.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-eight.

By the Governor: C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

October 19, 1853.

Fire.

We have just heard that Messrs. Frick, Slifer & Frick, of Lewisburg, in this county, suffered severely by a fire at their boat-yard on Saturday evening last. Their steam saw-mill, but lately built, was completely destroyed, together with a large and valuable lot of lumber and three finished boats; beside two unfinished that were badly scorched. The loss is estimated at $25,000. The county suffers a loss of about $4,500 in the burning of the bridge across Buffalo Creek; at that place, at the same time.

The kindling of the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary,and Benj. Stone, who was lately a workman in the yard, but had been discharged, is now lodged in the county jail, on suspicion. The fire was first discovered in the lower part of the Mill.

[*Union County Star, 20th inst.*

☞ Lately a party of California emigrants, from the neighborhood of Clarksville, Texas, had encamped at a point known as "Thom's Well's." During the night the Indians effected a stampede of their animals. On the following morning, 13 of the party mounted and went in pursuit, and after following the Indians some fifty miles, discovered some of the party enter a deep and extensive cannon in the mountains. Very few of the Indians were at first observed by the Americans, and those kept up a slow retreat, entering the cannon and following up its course towards the head. The Americans gave chase for about ten miles, when they discovered that they had been entrapped, and were surrounded by a large body of Indians, who were concealed behind rocks and the ravines.

Four of the Americans were immediately killed, and the others endeavored to sell their lives as dearly as possible, and did so. Ten of the number were killed on the ground, and only three escaped, who suffered all the horrors of famine and thirst for eight days, when they arrived at the settlements, so much wasted that one of the number then died. The other two were recovering.

☞ When the steamer Florida last left New York, the following interesting incident took place:

As the Florida was about to leave her wharf in New York, a rather genteelly dressed person presented himself to the steward of the vessel with a fine child of about two years of age in his arms, and requested him to take charge of it until he returned, stating that he wished to step ashore for a few minutes. The "few minutes," however, have not expired with him, and perhaps never will; but the prattling infant is happily cared for, as the humane and generous steward cannot be prevailed upon to place it in other keeping than his own. During the passage, the little fellow became quite an object of interest, and could have secured more than one protector besides the worthy guardian who feels a pride in its charge.—*Savannah Republican.*

☞ A singular incident occurred on the occasion of the recent collision between the Paris and Bordeaux Railroad. The conductor, whose place was in the luggage van, on hearing the noise of the approaching train, opened the sliding door and put out his head to see what was the matter. At that moment the trains came in collisian, the sliding door was violently slammed to, and decapitated him as neatly as a guillotine. His head rolled down the embankment, while his body remained in the van.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

☞ He who labours for mankind, without a care for himself, has already begun his immortality.

☞ The true poet is he who finds for the universal thought and feeling the becoming language.

☞ Pleading at the bar—A toper trying to pursuade a bar-keeper to trust him for a three cent "nip."

☞ The real and personal property in St. Louis has just been assessed at $39,397,186, an increase of $2,299,606 since last year.

☞ Charles Dickens computes, that one-sixth of the English people gain their livelihood from the trade with the United States.

☞ He who would acquire fame, must not show himself afraid of censure. The dread of censure is the death of genius.

☞ The snake may reach the eminence as certainly as the eagle, but he reaches it by crawling, and he still remains a snake.

☞ The sleeves on the ladies dresses are now made so large that it gives the fair creatures a chance to laugh in them.

☞ Never despair in adversity. Work and persevere. When a wheel is going round, the bottom must turn upward—sometime.

☞ Solitude bears the same relation to the mind that sleep does to the body. It affords it the necessary opportunities for repose and recovery.

☞ Two mammoth squashes were exhibited at the Erie (Pa.) Agricultural Fair, last week—one weighed 226, and the other 227 pounds.

☞ Content and kindness are the soft vernal showers and fostering sunny warmth that keep a man's nature and being fresh and green.

☞ The effect of character is always to command consideration. We sport, and toy, and laugh, with men or women who have none; but we never confide in them.

☞ The only correct idea of social liberty is, that each person should be suffered to occupy his proper place, according to his natural capacities.

☞ There is talk in England of introducing the American railroad car, which is far better in every respect than the small coach-car of the English railroads.

☞ Dan Marble, speaking of a young gentleman with moustaches, said: "He is a critter that wears hair on his upper lip to keep the spiders from crawling into his hollow squash.

☞ "I'm afraid of the lightning," murmured a pretty woman, during a thunder storm.—"Well you may be," sighed a despairing adorer, "when your heart is steel."

☞ It is not long since that the Hon. Abbot Lawrence gave $50,000 to the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge—he is about to add $50,000 more to the same object.

☞ Justice is the great, but simple principle, and the whole secret of success, in all government; as absolutely essential to the training of an infant, as to the control of a mighty nation.

☞ It is easier to forgive an ancient enemy than the friend we have offended. Our resentment grows with our undesert, and we feel vindictive in due degree with our own doubts of the chance of finding forgiveness.

☞ The amiable is a duty most certainly, but must not be exercised at the expense of any of the virtues. He who seeks to do the amiable always, can only be successful at the frequent expense of his manhood.

☞ Many persons fancy themselves friendly, when they are only officious. They counsel, not so much that you should become wise, as that they should be recognised as teachers of wisdom.

☞ The vulgar mind fancies that judgement is implied chiefly in the capacity to censure; and yet there is no judgement so exquisite as that which knows properly how to approve.

☞ The birth of a child is the imprisonment of a soul. The soul must work its way out of prison, and in doing so, provide itself with wings for a future journey. It is for each of us to determine whether our wings shall be those of an angel or a grub!

☞ Sax gives the following advice to the rising generation:

In going to parties just mind what you're at,
Beware of your head, and take care of your hat,
Lest you find that a favorite son of your mother
Has an ache in the one and a brick in the other.

A Clerical Resignation and Appointment in the Bureau of the Solicitor of the Treasurer.—Mr. A. G. Seaman, having resigned his third class ($1,500 per annum) clerkship in the Solicitor's office, Franklin I. Burr, of Connecticut, has been appointed for examination to fill the vacancy thus created.

☞ The moment that a man begins to rise above his fellows, he becomes a mark for their missiles. The already superior regard him as a probable competitor, and those below, or equal, as an impediment to their own progress. They make a common cause accordingly, for his destruction.

☞ Better that we should err in action than wholy refuse to perform. The storm is so much better than the calm, as it declares the presence of a living principle. Stagnation is something worse than death. It is corruption also.

☞ That audacity, which is one of the essentials of genius, has always laughed at what the convention would describe as decorum.—Genius is discovery! How should it submit the training of its eyes to those by whom no discoveries have yet been made?

☞ "With full assurance in the arm of the Almighty," says the Emperor of Russia, "we go forth to fight for the orthordox faith." And accordingly, twelve thousand muskets, and the usual proportion of sabres and bomb-shells, are sent on in advance, to promote the spread of Christianity among the heathen Turks.

☞ Courting is an institution made up of flutes and moonlight—a *period* that brings discretion to a full stop, and marks, with a star the morning of our hopes. Courting converts women into angels, mouths into honeycomb—the heart becomes a great hive of sweets—while kisses are the bees that keep up the supply.—Agaid we ask, did you ever hold the head of a blue-eyed girl?

☞ The first Locomotive, built west of the Allegheny mountains has just been completed at Chicago. It is called the Enterprise; and a trial trip having been made with it in the run from Chicago to Geneva, on Fox river, Wisconsin, it attained the speed of a mile in 68 seconds. This is an event of some importance The vast increase of railroads at the West has suggested the advantage of locomotive factories in the West. Accordingly, we find that movements are in progress for the establishment of them at Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville; Columbus, and other places. Chicago has got ahead of other Western towns, and has shown she can turn out good engines.

MURDER OF A RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.—*The Louisville Courier* tells of a terrible murder under the following circumstances:—A man on his return from California, in Jackson county Illinois, a few weeks since, was met a short distance only from his house by a neighbor, who, upon learning he had money, killed and robbed him. Another person happened to be coming that way, and having his attention attracted by the report of a gun, espied the villain dragging his victim into the bushes. Immediately upon being discovered, the murderer commenced reloading his gun; but before he succeeded, the man rushed upon him, knocked him down, and secured him as a prisoner.

The deceased was a man of family; had been absent some two years, and had suffered all the perils, hardships, and privations of the pioneer California gold diggers, for the sake of a little money, and was brutally Murdered for it, when almost in sight of his wife and children, by one whom he regarded as his friend.

THE MARKETS.

HUNTINGDON.

Oct. 25, 1853.

Flour per bbl.,	$6.50 a $6,75
Clover Seed, per bu.,	5,25
Red Wheat, per bu.,	1,10
White Wheat, per bu.,	$1,15
Rye, per bu	70
Corn, per bu	50
Buckwheat, per bu	50
Oats, per bu	45
Flaxseed, per bu	1 00
Hay, per ton	6 00
Butter, per lb.,	15

PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 24, 1853.

Flour per bbl	$6 50
Corn Meal	3 93
White Wheat, per bu	1 45
Red,	1 40
Corn,	80
Oats,	48

BALTIMORE.

Oct. 24,