HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 2, 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.

New Advertisements.

Jacob Fockler, Esq., offers the house he now resides in, on the corner of Bath and Washington streets, for sale. The situation is a very desirable one, and those wanting property of the kind would do well to give the matter their attention. See his advertisement in another column. See Notice to the Public, by Eliel Smith, Esq., of Union township. Also, to Country Merchants and others, by J. Palmer & Co., of Phila. Also, notice of Jacob Miller, Esq., Treas. of Huntingdon and Braad Top R. Road. Also, notice of the literary Exhibition of Cassville Seminary, to take place on the 10th inst. Also, of the Stray Bull on the premises of S. R. Douglass, in Shirley township. Also, a notice by Wm. States, President of the Board of School Directors, that four competent teachers are wanted to take charge of the public schools of Walker township. Also a memorial to the President and Board of Directors of the Pa. Central R. R. Co., by the Board of Directors of the Drake's Ferry and Broad Top R. R. Co. Also, the invitation to purchasers, by John Dougherty, Esq., of Mount Union, to attend the sale of his property by Sheriff Zeigler.—A superior farm, of 98 acres, situated in Walker township, is offered for sale by Livingston Robb.

☞ In this week's paper we publish a communication over the signature of William Christy, Esq., of Alexandria, to which we invite the attention of the Whigs. Mr. Christy denies that there is any truth in the report that was circulated before the election, to the effect that he opposed Mr. Maguire and supported Wharton. We always did think it was a queer charge against an old and faithful Whig like the Squire.

The Alleghanian.

Our article in the last *Journal*, in speaking of the course this *chaste* sheet pursued towards Col. White, during the late campaign, evidently struck the little Berkshire editor right over the nose. It certainly made him "froth at the mouth" most prodigiously, judging from the *language* and *tone* of his would-be reply in the "Alleghanian" of last week. And this very circumstance alone, if we had nothing else, is sufficient to satisfy any man that what we said of him is *true*.

And we know all we said *is* true, and there are hundreds of Whigs in the district who think just as we do. The little Berkshire needn't attempt to *evade* or *smother* the truth, by the use of such *language* as his article contains, in which he has shown himself to be a complete *blackguard*—a malicious *slanderer*, and a wilful *liar*. But we have no desire to bandy words with such a creature, and we will therefore pass him by.

Fuller's Political Class Book of the State of Pennsylvania.

This is the title of a new work, containing about one hundred and twenty pages, just published by Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle, in Philadelphia.

We have examined its contents and have no hesitation in pronouncing it an excellent production, and one well adapted to the purposes intended. It should be immediately introduced into all our Schools and Academies, because a work, such as this, imparting information in reference to the nature of our political institutions and the general principles of governmental power, has been much needed.

CONSOLIDATION.—A union of the State *Journal* and Pennsylvania *Telegraph* is about to take place. Both papers will be issued from the same office to-morrow, but after that only one, under the title of Pennsylvania *Telegraph* and State *Journal*, conducted by Col. John J Patterson. The union of these two papers will make one of the very best establishments in the State, out of the cities, and it will make just such a Whig Journal as should be published at the seat of government. Col. Patterson, the Editor, is fully qualified to make it worthy a very extensive patronage, and we hope his labors will be duly appreciated. He is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and his talents and industry are such as to command universal admiration. So, long may he wave and flourish like a "green bay tree."

☞ Open hostilities have not yet commenced between Russia and Turkey, though the indications are, from the latest accounts, that they will soon. Turkey has made an open declaration of war, and extensive preparations are taking place on both sides.

The Russians and the Circassians have had a pitched battle, in which the former were victorious. The other Powers of Europe appear yet to occupy neutral ground, though Italy manifests symptoms of revolution.

☞ The Hon. John Bell has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee, for six years from the 4th of next March. This is exceedingly gratifying to the Whigs throughout the Union,—and they have reason to rejoice that they have such men in the Halls of our National Legislature, as Everett and Bell, to stand by their principles.

Truth.

Truth requires no definition. We need not say that it is conformity to the nature of things, or employ any other phraseology to designate its characteristics. Such is the human constitution—so has God made us, that we do violence to our nature, if we do not seek after, acquire and apply it. The history of philosophy is a history of our race, seeking after truth, and the greatest philosophers in ancient times, such as Socrates and Cicero, were those who were most ardent, sincere in the search, and most honest in the application of it. What is it that has rendered illustrious men of ancient and modern times, given them not an ephemeral but everlasting renown? Is it not their love of truth and the toils that they endured to obtain it? Do not the volumes, which record it, triumph over all changes, and command an abiding and elevated position in the estimation of those, who occupy the chief places in the departments of human life? An unparalleled teacher, on a great occasion, when he witnessed a good confession, declared that his mission was sacred to the interests of truth, and with an extraordinary sagacity he resolves whatever of moral excellence is developed by man, under the tuition of insipid communications, to the love of truth; and whatever of impurity and crime may gather upon the rejection of the accredited messages of heaven, to a hatred of it. Fortified, in our estimate of its value, by authority so unquestionable, we proceed to remark that truth is accessible to us. We have faculties to acquire it, facilities for the use of them, and it is poured with a most munificent hand, all around us, and opened to the preception of all, who dwell on the earth. We can approach matter and mind, we can examine and learn what are their properties; we can penetrate into their interior and expose their recondite history; we can trace their relations and mark the phenomena which they exhibit, whether occupying their primitive position or assuming new ones under our direction. We can trace effects to their causes, and announce the results of agents with which we have familiarized ourselves. Even mind itself, though so different from that with which we are intimate, so inscrutable in its essence and subtle and rapid in its phases, that it requires a most practiced eye to perceive and to follow it, nevertheless is compelled to yield its treasures to enrich our conceptions. Truth in the department of morals is susceptible of evolution by the instrumentality of dialectics, and still more within our reach, through the medium of our sacred books. The Creator of the Universe is revealed to our vision through a double medium: he is apparent in the glories of his creation, by which we are surrounded, and of which we are a most important and instructive part, and in the compositions of those extraordinary men in whose mental operations a supernatural energy mingled and worked truths, such as God alone could teach. It is not important that we should advert to truth in various other forms in which it is accessible to man. It would, too, be a work of supererogation to attempt the proof of the capacity of man to master it. Though by no means disposed to advocate the Helvetian theory of the equality of man considered intellectually, we do claim for our race, in all cases in which, through some inexplicable derangement of the cerebral structure, a drivelling idiocy has not been entailed, sufficient rationality or mental capacity to grasp and hold, if not with Newtonian energy, yet with some, the floating verities which are circling continually around us.

That the truths, presented to us in the exact sciences, may more easily glide into some minds than others, cannot be questioned by those who have learned that such men have lived as Newton and Pascal, who intuitively obtained what others, not unknown to fame, have been compelled to study; but that any one is so positively obtuse, that a mathematical idea can never enter his pericranium, we are slow to believe. The same may be said of other studies. Whatever is level to our capacity, we may learn. We were made for truth; and though it may sometimes seem to flee from us, we may win it back by proper appliances.

The question, *why am I here?*—one more interesting than which it would not be easy to ask, and which never emenated from a mouth that was not guided by reason—a question, which, when originated with any thing like an approach to a sense of its importance, involves a mental condition of high promise and deserving of the attention of all who profess a creditable philanthropy, is answered by the reply, you are here, surrounded by the proofs of the divine existence and perfections, with truth in multiform aspects inviting your attention, with pre-eminent physical and mental endowments, that you may imbue your minds with it, put in suitable exercises the energies of your souls, cultivate moral purity through the sanctifying power of religion, and render happy your fellow beings by the communication of your treasures whether they be intellectual, moral or physical.

To search for truth, to obtain it, to apply it, to diffuse it—these are the great task imposed by a wise Creator on a richly endowed creature. This is our birth-right. Unworthy is he of the name man—unworthy the privileges of civilization and religion, whose heart does not beat high in resolves to fulfill his elevated destiny and to achieve victories over ignorance, sensuality and sin. At the shrine then of truth should we be assiduous worshippers, and for it should we search as for hid treasures. We may think with the ancients that it is in the bottom of a well, but if we appreciate properly its importance, we will be willing to descend and obtain it,

I hold him to be a man and no other, however strong his pretensions from his corporeal organization, who carries with him a conviction, that in the economy of life he is bound by every motive strong and holy, to expend his energies, not in sensuality and excess, but in the pursuit of truth. Wherever he can get it, he should go. He ought not to think it too laborious to search for it in distant lands, if it cannot be procured at home. It was not unusual in an earlier period of the world for the friends of truth to go abroad into distant lands in search of it, to travel amongst the nations to learn their wisdom, and to devote years to labors of this kind.

The Speakerships.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia County, and Hon. Maxwell McCaslin, of Green county, have been mentioned in connection with the speakership of the State Senate; and Maj. John Rowe, of Franklin county, with that of the House.

☞ Yale College has existed one hundred and fifty-three years, and "educated" six thousand students.

The Bribery Business.

We noticed in the Hollidaysburg *Standard* of last week, a card over the signiture of Geo. S. King, of Johnstown, in which it is stated that "when informed by Mr. Glasgow that a large amount of money had been offered him, and that he could get $1000, I replied that from *principle*, I could not sanction a course of the kind."

Now this is a wilful and malicious perversion of the truth and Mr. King *knows* it too.—In this card he says nothing about his having approached *us*, after dinner, at the gate in the rear of the American Hotel, at Hollidaysburg, and offered us money if we would vote for him. Nor does he say any thing about his having voluntarily offered to *pledge* himself to us, to procure us an office at Harrisburg, providing he should receive the nomination and be elected Senator. Nor does he state we immediately answered, that we wanted no office, and that if we had been inclined to take money for such political purposes we could have had a considerable sum in our own county before the nominations.

On all these points Mr. King is particularly silent. We never told him "that a large amount of money had been offered us and that we could get a $1000." The only man living that ever did offer us money to vote for him for Senator was Mr. King, and it matters little to us whether he denies it or not—his denial will not affect the truth of it. If he thinks he has accomplished any thing in Huntingdon county by the publication of such a card, in a *locofoco* paper, he had better come and see.—The man is evidently an aspirant to office and he wants to keep his way clear, but let him once come before the people, and he will discover when all is over that there will be no occasion for *him* to inquire, "who struck Billy Patterson?"

The Whigs in this county well understand the motives of the individuals who have circulated this report; and it is a subject that has given us personally very little thought. We care not a single farthing about it, because *we* know that it is *false*, and we are confident that our friends and the Whigs generally do not believe it. In our action as Conferee we did what we honestly believed was for the interests of the Whig party, and it matters not to us now what our enemies say to the contrary. If they felt satisfied the charge was true, why did they not *prove* it, when we called on them to do so, or suffer themselves to be denounced as "*liars, villains* and *cowards!*" We consider the very fact of their not being able to do this, a complete and glorious vindication of our innocence in the matter, and the personal slander that was attempted to be heaped upon us on account of it, has justly recoiled on the heads of its authors. The prosperity of the *Journal*, during the past summer, we know, as do many others, has been a very sore spot in the political eye of some, but it is a circumstance of no moment to us. The people well understand the whole thing, and as long as we have them on our side, what have we to fear? Up to this time we have endeavored to discharge our duty to our party and ourself, as *faithfully, openly* and *frankly*, as we knew how, and we know the Whigs generally have approved our course. So we intend to let the malicious SLANDERER—the TRADUCER of private character—the false CALUMNIATOR—and the wilful LIAR—all take their course—they will meet with their reward at the proper time, and they will discover too in the course of events that they have had their labor all for nothing.

A Prohibitory Law.

The public mind has become so much excited on the subject of Prohition, that, if the next Legislature does not take some action in reference to the matter, the members will be guilty of great dereliction of duty. Because there seems to be now but one opinion, on the part of both temperance and anti-temperance men, and that is, to have a law so shaped as to get an expression of the people through the ballot box on the subject. We hope such a law will be passed by the coming Legislature, even if they should feel themselves compelled to authorise a *special election* for the express purpose. By so doing the matter would be taken out of politics, and a fair and honest test would be had on the question. Let there then be one universal effort on the part of the whole people to secure the passage of such a law and if Prohibition wins the day, vexation of spirit will pass away; but if Hobensack gains the victory, it will also be fair, and Prohibition must yield, at least, for some time to come.

Correction.

MR EDITOR:—Having left home on the morning after the late election, and did not return until yesterday, during which time I was employed on the mountains, in running the lines between Huntingdon and Centre, and Centre and Mifflin Counties, and had no means or opportunity of hearing from, or ascertaining the result of said Election, until I was on my way home on the day before yesterday. Owing to which I now at this late date, wish to occupy a small space in the columns of your paper, to correct a few envious reports that appear to be in circulation through the county, in relation to the position assumed by me in the late Election. And in the first place, it was reported that I received a bribe or a large amount of money from Alexander White, the then Candidate for the State Senate, with directions to keep an open Barr on the day of the Election, and electioneer for him, &c. And in the second place it was reported that I opposed the election of Jame Maguire, and supported the election of S. S. Wharton, and that I burned or destroyed the tickets with James Magures name on, and inserted in their place tickets with S. S. Wharton's name on, &c. In answer to said charges, I would beg leave to state that after the nominations were made and Col. S. S. Wharton was defeated in the Convention, I did not support him either directly or indirectly, and that individual is not living who ever heard me say that I would vote for Col. S. S. Wharton under the then existing circumstances, nor is that individual living that I ever directed, asked, insinuated, conversed with, either openly or secretly, or that I furnished, or gave out a single Wharton ticket, on the day of the election, or any other day or that I exercised an influence, over any Persons, in favor of S. S. Wharton, and against James Maguire, &c. But I pursued a straight forward course in support of the regular Whig ticket, and the whole Whig ticket, and voted the same as I undeviatingly have done for the last twenty years, and I have the first ticket with James Maguire's name on to burn, or destroy, or in any way deface yet, or to direct the distribution of any of them, or to insinuate that it was my will or wish that a single one of them should be burnt, destoyed, or defaced, and all of the reports above mentioned are as false as the heart in which the same was matured, and are a mass of notorious base lies, and I believe were fabricated for design, and maliciously placed in circulation.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Alexandria Oct. 27, 1853.

RETURN OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.—We observe among the passengers in the Atlantic, the Hon. J. R. INGERSOLL, late Minister to England, and Hon. R. H. BAYARD, late Minister to Brussels.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—Shall we have a Prohibatory Liquor Law? This is *the* question now, and it should demand the serious consideration of every philanthropist and tax-payer in the Commonwealth.

It does seem to me that party politics has became so much mixed up with the *whiskey influence*, that nothing can be expected from either side of the political schemers, on the subject of Prohibition. The Whigs are afraid of it, and the Locofocos regard its touch as deadly as that of the Upas.

But it is not a Whig question, nor is it a Locofoco question; if it is, one of the parties must evidently be the advocate and supporter of drunkard making.

There are, it is well known, strong advocates of the temperance cause in both parties, consequently it belongs exclusively to neither. But while neither will lay hold, the fires of the destructive pestilence are spreading—rumshops are multiplying—gilded saloons to ensnare the unweary are constantly presenting their fatal allurements to the young and the gifted—and intellect is falling prostrate before the torped touch of the facinating foe. We have much evidence of this in our own county—and are there not some living proofs of it even in your own town?

But these are not the only evils the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits entail on the community. It has been proved to be the cause of most of the pauperism and crime in our land. It fills our streets with drunkards—our Jails and Penitentiaries with poor criminals, and supplies the gallows and the gibbet with hundreds of unfortunate victims. Thus children are subjected to beggary and orphanage—and widows made to weep in hopeless penury and degradation, whilst burning tears fall on brows of unconscious innocence, as they cling to bosoms now dead to hope.

The young man of promise and education staggers—reels—falls—the man of business becomes negligent—irrosolute—indolent—bankrupt—the aged is sotted in his three score years, and the veneration due his gray hairs yields to the ribaldry and jest of thoughtless boys. Society witnesses the sacrifice of its dearest interests—the industry—the morality—the intellect of the community—all share the blight of this woeful pestilence.

The great object of government is the protection of the people; but where is that protection so long as the State sanctions the abominable traffic of liquor? Let it be blotted from our statute books that it may no longer disgrace them. Let the voice of the people from every town, township and borough, be loud in favor of its suppression, and if the next Legislature heeds not that call by petition, let us resolve to speak in tones on the day of the next annual election, that will make corrupt partizans tremble, and cast forever in the shade, deceitful, designing politicians.

Friends of humanity, industry and prosperity, be active—be diligent. UNION.

A Dying African's Prayer.

The *Vermont Chronicle* publishes the following dying prayer of a native of the Grebo tribe, West Africa, who was converted two years ago, and died in January last. Rev. Mr. Wilson overheard the prayer and wrote it down, as nearly as possible, in the exact words. As the last words were uttered he expired:

"Lord Jesus, I thank thee for that everlasting salvation which thou hast procured for us with thy precious blood. I bless thee that thou didst put it into the hearts of thy missionary servants to come and make known that salvation to the dark-minded inhabitants of Africa; and especially do I thank thee that I was led by thy Spirit to accept of that salvation which is bestowed upon poor Africans, without money and without price.

"Keep thy missionary servants among us in all their trials and difficulties; give them strong faith to endure all the discouragements that may meet them in the performance of their duties, and make them the instruments of leading many poor heathens to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. Have mercy upon the Grebo people. Thou knowest that they have for a long time hardened their hearts against the gospel. But thou hast power to convert them, and I pray that power may be put forth. To thy mercy I especially commend my wife and child. May they be converted to the Lord Jesus, and though I shall see them no more in this world, grant that we may meet in heaven. May the Moinge people, who have had the Gospel preached to them, turn to the Lord Jesus. Remember in great mercy these friends around me, who have been so kind and attentive to me during my sickness.—May they be prepared to follow me to a better world above. I thank thee that thou hast sustained me in this painful sickness, and that I am comforted with the assurance that my sins are all forgiven me for Christ's sake. And now that my pains and sorrows are drawing to an end, Lord Jesus, I commit my spirit into thy hands."

THE TELEGRAPH AND ELECTRICITY APPLIED TO WAR.—One of the recent experiments in Europe is the application of electricity and the electric telegraph to the purposes of war. It is stated that during the field day at Olmutz, on the 26th, at which the Emperors of Russia and Austria were present, a sham fight on a grand scale, the siege of the citadel, including the application of electricity on the most recently approved principles of ignition and combustion, constituted the most important of the manœuvres which were practised. A Vienna paper describes three omnibus looking vehicles which were in the camp, each containing a complete electric telegraph apparatus, with a contrivance for laying an insulated wire along the ground by the mere locomotion of the vehicle, the wire being so protected as to remain uninjured by the pressure of the heaviest artillery passing over it. By this means orders are to be instantaneously conveyed from the Emperor's station, and that of the chief commanders, to troops at almost any distance on the field of the manœuvres. The application of electricity or magnetism to the purpose of war may be no less useful than they are shown to be by every day's experience in the peaceful arts and pursuits of life.

THE NORTH WEST PASSAGE.—Important despatches have been received by the English Admiralty, from Commander M'Clure, who sailed in December, 1846, in search of Sir John Franklin. No traces of Sir John Franklin have been discovered; but Commander M'Clure, in a letter dated the Bay of Mercy, Baring's Island, April, 1853, announces his success in accomplishing that which has so long been a mysterious problem, namely, the *North Western Passage*. He is going home by Baffin's bay, having actually sailed round the American continent through the Arctic Ocean. Natives have been discovered farther north than ever were seen before, at Woollaston Sound, at Victoria Land and Prince Albert's Land. Copper, of the purest description, was found in lumps, and the natives, who were friendly, were much amused at seeing the sailors run to pick up the lumps of metal with which they edge their spears. Commander M,Clure's vessels have wintered in the pack in 1850, and the succeeding years, without receiving any injury. The despatches will no doubt be published.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT JUDGES.—At the late election in this State, President Judges of the Courts were voted for in four districts, with the following results:

In Allegheny County, Moses HAMPTON, whig, was elected President Judge of the District Court.

In the District composed of Wayne, Pike, Carbon and Monroe counties, JAMES MADISON PORTER, democrat, was elected President Judge.

In the District composed of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton counties, JAMES BURNSIDE, democrat, was elected President Judge.

In the District composed of Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Warren counties, JOHN S. MCCALMONT, democrat, was elected President Judge.

☞ Silver jewelry is fashionable in Paris, this season.

Further News by the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27.

The following is the balance of the foreign news despatch, received here at 10 o'clock this morning per steamer Niagara, and which, owing to the lateness of the hour, could not be forwarded in time for to-day's papers:

The Niagara brings 145 passengers.

The steamer Golden Age arrived out on the morning of the 12th inst.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It was supposed that the Turkish Government would decline the offers of the foreign exiles, if France and England should afford assistance.

Omar Pasha, on the 9th, formally summoned Prince Gortschakoff to evacuate the Ottoman territory, allowing fifteen days for the accomplishment of the same; and intimating that if the demand is definitively refused, hostilities will be commenced at once.

A levy of 150,000 additional Turkish troops has been ordered.

The Greek clergy have offered to place 800,000 piasters at the Sultan's disposal.

The Sultan tells the various foreign Ambassadors that he desires to settle the present difficulties peaceably, but that as their ancestry gained their Empire by the sword, the Turks would perish on its support, and if fate ordained that Turkey should fall, another master would enter Europe as the Turks entered it, sword in hand!

The Russian troops continued to manifest much activity. General Luders had arrived at the camp when the troops were put in motion, and a body comprising 15 battalions of infantry, with 32 pieces of artillery, marched through Bucharest on their way up the river.

It was reported that Prince Gortschakoff had annexed the Principalities, and had formally notified the Hospodars that Prince Menschikoff would in future administer the government.

All the Russian officials had left Constantinople.

A body of 30,000 troops, under a French commander, had been sent to the Bosnia frontier to watch the movements of Prince Daniel of Montenegro, who is again arming.

It is rumored that the Porte has appointed the Hungarian Generals, Dembinski Kagka, to high commands in his army.

The Shah of Persia, by the advice of the British Minister, rejected the overtures of Russia to arm against the Sultan.

FROM SMYRNA.

The American Consul at Smyrna, it is rumored, has opposed Koszta's removal to the U. States.

PARIS BOURSE, Oct. 13.—The Bourse rose to-day 1¼ per cent.

ENGLAND.

The Queen has returned to London, and the Ministers were all reassembled.

Parliament would not be convoked unless matters were more threatening.

The Peace Conference was in session at Edinburgh. Messrs. Cobden, Bright Burritt, and Sturge were present.

The manufacturers of Sheffield have memorialized the government against engaging in the war in favor of Turkey.

The Iron masters of Birmingham have reported trade to be in a healthy condition. Prices are firm and the stock is low.

FRANCE.

The French Empress was at Amiens at the last accounts.

ITALY.

Numerous arrests of supposed revolutionary agents have been made in Italy.

Miss Cunningham has been liberated from prison at Florence.

The Papal Government has forbidden the export of grain.

Naples is threatened with a scarcity of breadstuffs, and the government contemplates purchasing grain.

Earthquakes have recently been felt at Athens and Thebes.

OIL SPRING.—A new petroleum, or oil spring, has been discovered in Western Virginia, near the forks of the Hughes river. It was found in sinking a well for salt. Instead of salt, however, the spring commenced blowing out mineral oil, and has so continued to furnish it at intervals up to the present date—about fourteen gallons of oil being produced every fifth day.—An account which appears in the Christian Advocate and Journal says that the stratum yielding the oil lies parallel with the bed of the river, is generally near five feet thick, and is reached in various places by sinking pits thirty feet into the earth. The writer thus speaks of the oil:

"The oil, in its natural state, adheres to the sand, and can only be separated from it by washing the sand in water. The sand is washed by sinking a small pit as deep as the bed of oil; the pit soon fills with water, when men go into it with broad hoes, and wash the sand by pulling it to them and pushing it from them.—When this is done, the oil loses its affinity for the sand and immediately rises on the top of the water, it is then gathered by a large ladle and put into large cisterns or hogsheads, where it purifies itself; it is then put into barrels and sent to market. Some pits fifteen feet square have yielded one hundred and thirty-five barrels of oil, but all are not alike rich. The oil is valuable for weakness in the breast, sprains, cuts and bruises; it burns very well in lamps, and may be used in dressing leather, instead of fish oil, but makes the leather porous."

☞ We all have our little troubles. There is an elderly gentleman down east, who can boast that he has seen every President from Washington to Pierce—except *one*—namely, General Taylor; and the existence of this elderly gentleman is embittered by the reflection that he neglected to see General Taylor when he passed through New York, though he might easily have done so. How often does repentance come too late!

THE MARKETS.

HUNTINGDON.

Nov. 2, 1853.

Flour per bbl.,	$6.00 a $6,25
Clover Seed, per bu.,	7,00
Red Wheat, per bu.,	1,15
White Wheat, per bu.,	$1,25
Rye, per bu	70
Corn, per bu	60
Buckwheat, per bu	50
Oats, per bu	40
Flaxseed, per bu	1 00
Hay, per ton	8 00
Butter, per lb.,	15

PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 31, 1853.

Flour per bbl	$6 50
Corn Meal	3 93
White Wheat, per bu	1 43
Red,	1 35
Corn,	76
Oats,	46

BALTIMORE.

Oct. 31, 1853.

Flour per bbl	$6 37½
Corn Meal	4 50
White Wheat, per bu	1 37
Red,	1 30
Corn,	66
Oats,	43

MARRIED,

Oct. 25, by Rev. Andrew J. Hay, Mr. DAVID A. ELDER, to Miss AMELIA J. LIAS, both of Altoona, Pa.

☞ **POISONING.** ☜

Thousands of Parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their Children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a billious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

☞ "*Be not Deceived*," but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK'S, as none else are genuine.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

COUNTIES.	JUDGE SUP. COURT. Knox, D.,	Budd, W.,	Broom, A.,	CANAL COMMISS'R. Forsyth, D.,	Pownall, W.,	Morgan, A.,	AUDITOR GEN'L. Banks, D.,	M'Clure, W.,	Reigle, A.,	SURVEYOR GEN. Brawley, D.,	Myers, W.,	Cleaver, A.,
Adams,	1426	1722	1436	1727		1433	1736		1430	7131		
Allegheny,	5214	5587	532 4849	5768	550	5137	5700	439	4882	5758		518
Armstrong,	2066	1244	2067	1367		2026	1163		1965	1334		
Beaver,	1508	1333	1443	1363		1443	1350		1394	1393		
Bedford,	1790	1700	1810	1722		1809	1719		1768	1749		
Berks,	6838	3407	58 7345	3244	48	7509	3150	48	7385	3232		51
Blair,	1516	1834	1514	1885		1545	1758		1413	1848		
Bradford,	2846	2215	2834	2203		2842	2180		2748	2193		
Bucks,	5076	3881	5064	3883		5078	3878		5025	3904		
Butler,	1835	1652	1811	1982		1826	1955		1796	1989		
Cambria,	1673	1011	1632	1092		1596	986		1597	971		
Carbon,	1042	297	1023	370		1026	343		1002	344		
Centre,	2345	1228	2449	1213		2418	1261		2173	1364		
Chester,	4669	4880	4738	4821		4745	4868		4612	4856		
Clarion,	1997	570	1860	621		1810	610		1663	800		
Clearfield,	1121	222	1029	293		1019	230		979	239		
Clinton,	1130	753	1111	735		1111	754		1035	793		
Columbia,	2053	291	2068	712		2021	648		1981	650		
Crawford,	2354	1426	2230	1490		2213	1486		1765	1734		
Cumberland,	3024	2160	3001	2168		3042	2159		2959	2211		
Dauphin,	2476	2378	8 2437	2749	6	2503	2692	6	2224	2845		14
Delaware,	1432	1728	1464	1705		1425	1709		1382	1760		
Elk,	400	99	354	94		335	91		321	85		
Erie,	1434	2017	1345	2028		1313	2004		1125	2079		
Fayette,	2706	1727	2746	1618		2713	1595		2661	1616		
Forest.												
Franklin,	2706	2842	2736	2869		2702	2876		2720	2858		
Fulton,	718	574	725	575		722	576		725	575		
Greene,	1889	703	1910	708		1885	676		1859	693		
Huntingdon,	1563	1845	1569	1817		1548	1796		1454	1835		
Indiana,	1357	1475	1020	1599		979	1492		961	1601		
Jefferson,	1059	421	748	485		703	390		620	465		
Juniata,	950	798	870	858		951	779		920	802		
Lancaster,	5519	8829	144 5968	8528	160	5590	9179	160	4744	9415		163
Lawrence,	738	1400	726	1431		722	1417		661	1482		
Lebanon;	1228	1969	59 1243	1982	59	1232	1985	59	1215	1992		59
Lehigh,	2023	989	1925	996		2029	969		2918	976		
Luzerne,	4132	1798	4146	1773		4121	1746		4048	1765		
Lycoming,	2468	1523	7 2437	1611	7	2382	1540	7	2319	1532		7
M'Kean,	355	168	329	179		310	171		302	175		
Mercer,	2246	1458	2210	1470		2213	1470		2078	1521		
Mifflin,	1559	997	1532	1022		1469	1059		1312	1192		
Monroe,	1858	192	1851	181		1820	157		1730	187		
Montgomery,	4535	3214	65 4478	3221	53	4559	3173	50	4485	3195		46
Montour,	1004	429	1004	434		968	413		958	403		
Northampton,	2937	1382	118 2961	1385	118	2923	1330	118	2877	1323		118
Northumberland,	1847	912	38 1881	894	39	1645	798	36	1593	756		249
Perry,	1600	855	1622	868		1631	867		1589	884		
Philadelphia city,	4630	7958	353 4663	7751	487	4700	7836	288	4430	7880		514
Philadelphia co.,	17092	10671	5087 17601	11394	4876	17453	11475	4875	17173	11944		4946
Pike,	564	87	566	83		492	84		538	78		
Potter,	643	81	533	80		591	74		538	77		
Schuylkill,	4022	1987	1115 4028	1995	1081	3915	1915	1107	3862	1873		1167
Somerset,	740	1855	715	1834		704	1791		680	1736		
Susquehanna,	2017	745	2007	764		1999	712		1994	722		
Sullivan,	331	111	314	120		308	115		300	117		
Tioga,	2146	701	1923	697		1875	668		1856	653		
Union,	1541	2216	1537	2257		1520	2210		1475	2204		
Venango,	1300	427	1184	469		1166	463		1137	523		
Warren,	920	424	908	398		869	425		815	438		
Washington,	3399	2830	3454	2759		3360	2852		3345	2840		
Wayne,	1670	441	1627	442		1632	420		1574	430		
Westmoreland,	5410	1815	3250	1939		2752	1734		2623	1839		
Wyoming,	898	336	876	362		856	334		855	342		
York,	4234	3015	4279	3029		4240	3057		4203	3065		

Total.—Knox, 153849. Budd, 116117. Broom, 7574. Forsyth, 153603. Pownall, 118112. Morgan, 7884. Banks, 152459. M'Clure, 117044. Reigle, 7247. Brawley, 145905. Myers, 119581. Cleaver, 7850.

☞ "I DIGEST!" SUCH IS THE TRUE MEANING of the word "PEPSIN," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE, prepared by Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, of Philadelphia, from the fourth stomoch of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders GOOD EATING perfectly consistent with HEALTH. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of this paper.