Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 18, 1854.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENT for this paper in the cities of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; N. YORK, Tribune Buildings. PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

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,
HENRY HUDSON, Clay township.
DAVID ETNIRE, Cromwell township.
Dr. J. P. ASHCOM, Penn 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., Cass township.
SYMUEL WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township.
DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark.
DAVID AURANDT, Esq., Todd township.

WANTED,

A few loads of WOOD at the Journal Office.

WANTED—A boy to learn the printing, at this office, about 16 years of age. None but a good one need apply.

New Advertisements.

David P. Gwin, has just received a large and splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods. Call and see his new stock.

Alex. Carmon, has just returned from the east, with a splendid stock of goods, which he can seen gratis, by calling at his store.

H. Roman, is now prepared to sell clothing cheaper than ever. See advertisement.

A. Willoughby has received, a new and fashionable stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. Give him a call.

Land for sale, by William Bradley, Notice by Jacob Gehrett. Sheriff's Sales. Proclamation, &c.

The Winter Session of the Juniata Academy and Female Seminary, at Shirleysburg, commences on Wednesday Nov. 7th. See card.

☞ Godey's Lady's book for November is on our table at this early day, and it is really a superb one, we think it surpasses any he has published. It has a fine steel engraving representing "Peace," it is one of the two celebrated match pictures—Peace and War—by the celebrated, Landseer of London. The colored fashion plates represent the latest style of fashion. Lady's Reticule. School out.—A humorous engraving. Fashionable bonnets and caps. Music. The Barcelona—The Empress. Are two full paged cloaks. The Varna.—A cloak; front and back view. The Modena—The Dutchess, is two beautiful styles of mantillas. The fashionable furs for winter. Evening dress with diagrams. Novelties in caps bonnets, capes &c. Embroidery for childrens drawers. Bead and Bugle work. Mat with border. Crotchet Collar. Embroidery Patterns. Peignoir, or morning dress. Lessons in drawing. It has about 100 pages of the choicest reading matter. It contains Receipts of various kinds; which alone to a family are worth the whole price of the subscription for a year.

This work can be had for $3, per annum by addressing L. A. Godey; or we will give the Huntingdon Jonrnal and Godey's Lady's book for one year for $3,50.

☞ Kennedy's Bank note and Commercial Review is on our table. It is one of the most agreeable visitors that has ever entered our *sanctum*, and it should be in the possession of every man who handles money. The October number comes to us increased in size, and otherwise improved, yet no corresponding addition to the subsciption price. Kennedy's Review is of the highest standing, and he says "he is determined to go ahead of every publication of the kind in the country, both as regards the matter as well as the style.

By Sending $1 to Kennedy & Brother, No. 83, third street, Pittsburg, you can get the work.

☞ One of the drivers on the stage line between Mt. Union and Chambersburg, was arrested last week, on Thursday, for burglary charged to have been committed in Strasburg. Evidence was given against him by a young girl who accused him of having incited her to the perpetration of the act.

☞ We are informed that the tickets of some of of the candidates of the regular nomination, were destroyed and not given to the several voters in some of the townships.

☞ The Ohio Election has proved an astounding defeat of the Democratic party. Sixty counties heard from give the Independent American and Anti-Nebraska ticket 65,000 majority, and the majority in the State will, it is said, reach 90,000.

☞ Henry S. Mott, Democrat and Know Nothing, is elected Canal Commissioner by about 60,000

Jeremiah S. Black is elected by a large majority to the Supreme Bench.

BANKING CAPITAL.—The Harrisburg papers contain applications to be made to the next Legislature, for thirty-three new banks, covering a capital of nearly fifteen millions of dollars.

☞ Now is the time for those in want of a family paper; to take the "JOURNAL."

GLORIOUS VICTORY!
Freedom Triumphant.

Notwithstanding the corrupt coalition which for the time being has borne down the gallant Whigs of the Keystone State, we have the proud gratification of announcing to our friends a glorious triumph of American principles throughout the State. The returns of the election on Tuesday, the 10th inst., in Pennsylvania, indicate, beyond all question, the downfall of Locofocoism. Pollock will have a majority of over 30,000. "Know Nothingism" has made its mark all over the State—especially in the heavy Democratic counties

But three Nebraska men are known to be elected to Congress from this State, all the rest being opposed to that measure. Seventeen Whig and American members are elected.

Hon. John M. Clayton and Americanism.

Some time since a letter was addressed to Senator CLAYTON, of Delaware, on behalf of some gentlemen of Philadelphia, who are "deeply impressed with the importance of having all the offices under the General and State Government filled with able and intelligent men free from the prejudice and ignorance of our institutions, which foreign birth, education, and influence is so apt to produce." These gentlemen feeling a high respect for Mr. CLAYTON'S personal character, and admiring the ability displayed by him in conducting the affairs of the nation, whilst filling a station but little inferior in respoosibility to that of the President of the United States himself, are encouraged to hope, from some of his late speeches and votes, in the Senate of the United Stated, that he coincided with them in sentiment, and would endeavor to carry out their views by consenting to be their candidate for the highest office within their gift, requesting him to state whether, if elected, he would pledge himself to exclude from all civil offices persons who do not possess the requisite constitutional qualifications for filling the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; except, in the case of foreign diplomatic or commercial agencies, or otherwise, where the services of persons possessing the above mentioned qualifications cannot be commanded, without detriment to the public interest." Mr. CLAYTON prefixes his reply, by stating that he never will be a candidate for the Presidency, and answers the questions propounded in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1854.

D. RODNEY KING, Esq.—My Dear Sir—Protracted and severe sickness since the receipt of your letter of the 9d ult., has prevented me from keeping up my correspondence. But for this, your letter would have received an immediate answer. Let me begin then by replying to your principle question. I respond to that by declaring frankly, that I never was, am not now, and never shall be, a candidate for the Presidency. I have seen enough of it to form a decided opinion, that for me, there is no position in this country less desirable. I shall be content with the seat in the Senate of the United States, which the kind partiality of friends in my native State has assigned to me. Indeed, I would not exchange it for any under the government.

The year 1856 must decide a momentous issue in this country. Are the American people prepared to share with aliens the right of governing this nation, at the ballot-box, as soon as those aliens can make a declaration of intention? They may, and often do, make such a declaration, within a week, or even a day after landing on our soil. Again, are the American people prepared to share, with aliens, every blessing and benefit conferred upon them as American citizens, and even to give them a share of the public domain? By the Nebraska bill, Congress has conferred upon them the right of voting, and by the homestead bill which is still pending, and to be decided upon next winter, they are to have an equal share of the pulic domain, on the same terms, with native had naturalized citizens. Again, the American people must decide whether, other circumstances being equal, the native citizen is or is not fairly entitled to a preference in the distribution of honors and offices in the country which gave them birth.

The state of my health will not permit me to discuss these questions in a letter. Our naturalization laws are unquestionably defective, or our alms-houses would not now be filled with paupers. Of the 134,000 paupers in the United States, 68,000 are foreigners and 66,000 natives. The annals of crime have swelled as the jails of Europe have poured their contents into the country, and the felon convict, reeking from a murder in Europe, or who has had the fortune to escape punishment for any other crime abroad easily gains naturalization here, by spending a part of five years within the limits of the United States. Our country has become a Botany Bay, into which Europe annually discharges her criminals of every discription.

I have no prejudices against the honest foreigners who come here to seek an asylum from the tyranny of rulers abroad. All my sympathies are with them, and when they become naturalized I will defend them, as American citizens, in all their *rights*, as fully as those born on the soil. I would inculcate and practice religious toleration, in its broadest sense, but I would see to it that no man of any sect, whose creed teaches them to deny religious toleration to me and my countrymen, should ever hold office here, or power of any kind to persecute us for our religious opinions. No man who acknowledges allegiance to any foreign potentate or power, or who holds himself under obligations to obey the edicts of any such potentate or power, shall be by my vote placed in any post or office under the American government. I would defend the rights of men of all religions to the full extents to which those rights are guaranteed by the American Constitution.—But while I would advise every American citizen to defend the religious rights of all others, even at the hazard of his life, I would at the same time advise him to peril his life not less freely in defence of his own.

I do not undertake to enter into the subject how far foreigners, who are not naturalized in this country, should be permitted to hold office. You will find that you can lay down no general rule upon this subject, to which there will not necessarily be exceptions. It is sufficient for my purpose, standing, as I do, without the power, to confer offics upon others, to say, that in my judgment, a native American citizen, under equal circumstances of qualifications and merit is, better entitled to the honors and offices of the country than a foreigner, whether naturalized or not.

And now, seeking no office from you or your friends or any body else, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very sincerely and respectfully.
Your friend,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

D. Rodney King, Esq., Philad'a.

Baltimore City Election.

The election for Mayor and City Council took place ón Wensday. The Whigs had no ticket—the contest being between the regular Locofoco ticket and the Know Nothing. Wm. G. Thomas was the candidate of the former. and samuel Hicks the candidate of the latter—both Democrats. The contest was excited, and the Americans triumph complete. Their candidate for Mayor has 2,741 majority—being a gain of 6,425 over the last Mayor's election. The Know Nothings have also elected a decided majority in both branches of the City Councils.

☞ The deaths at Charleston last week were 83, of which 53 were of yellow fever.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

$960,000 *in Gold, and* $1,004,000 *on the way.*

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS.

KNOW-NOTHING MAYOR ELECTED.

NEW YORK, October 8.

The steamship Northern Light arrived this evening about half past 10 o'clock from San Juan, with 495 passengers and $960,000 in gold.

The principal consignees are: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., $242,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., $208,000, Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, $103,000; W. Hoge & Co., $100,000; J. P. Rue & Co., Philadelphia, $7,500.

The Northern Light connected with the Sierra Nevada, which left San Francisco on the 16th September. Among her passengers are Ole Bull, M. Strakosch, Mrs. Bateman and family; J. B. Booth and Lady; Judge Blair of Washington; Judge Canfield of Ohio; and J. Luther of the firm of Drexel & Co.

The town of San Juan is being rebuilt by the inhabitants.

In the interior Chamorro has captured the three schooners comprising Castellon's fleet on the Lake.

The total shipment of gold by the steamers Sierrea Nevada and Panama, amounted to $1,950,000, besides $700,000 in U. S. transfer drafts by Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., which took the place of that much specie. The principal shippers on the Sierrea Nevada are: Page, Bacon & Co., $221,000; Adams & Co., $162,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., 116,000; B. Davidson, $115,000.

The principal shippers by the Sierrea Nevada were:

Page, Bacon & Co., $504,000; Adams & Co., $200,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., 1131,000; Drexel & Co., $103,000; Burgoyne & Co., $100,000.

The general election in California took place on the 6th of September, and resulted in the success of Messrs. Denver and Herbert anti-Broderick Democrats, for Congress.

As to the Legislature, the result, as far as heard from, has been that seven Whig Senators and twenty-six Democrats have been elected, and in the House thirty-five Whigs and forty-five Democrats. It is, however, doubtful whether the Democrats can unite upon a candidate for United States Senator.

In San Francisco, the Know Nothings carried everything before them, and elected their candidate for Mayor S. P. Webb, formerly Mayor of Salem, Mass., by over 500 plurality.

On the ticket elected were twenty-seven names of Know-Nothings, twenty being nominees of the Whig and anti Broderick conventions, and seven were nominations made by the Know Nothings only. Every man was elected, some having 4000 majority. The Know Nothing vote is about 350 out of 11,000 in the whole city.

The new Common Council is composed of 12 Whigs and 4 Democrats.

The news from the mines continues to be favorable, and the Southern miners are especially more successful than ever.

The overland emigrants are arriving, but not so numerously as in former years.

The Chinese are arriving at the rate of five hundred to a thousand every week. Most of them are slaves to their more wealthy countrymen.

About the average number of murders and assaults are recorded.

The British and French ships of war left San Francisco on the 2d, on a cruise.

The English barque Amelia Thomson has been stranded north of San Simeon bay.

The steamships Cortes, with passengers, and the Star of the West, with dates from New York to August 19, arrived at San Francisco on the 14th September.

The Sierrea Nevada passed, on the 22d Sept., the steamer Panama, for Panama, and on the succeeding evening night, the John L. Stevens, for San Francisco.

The banking house of Caruthers, Anderson & Co., one of the smallest in San Francisco, has supended payment.

The anniversary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated at San Francisco on the 9th of Sept, with great pomp

More Indian massacres among the overland emigrants for Oregon are reported.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to Aug. 7th, but there is no news of importance. At the Society Islands the war had ceased, the revolutionary chief being firmly establishe on the throne.

The San Francisco markets for the two previous weeks show a marked improvement on previous rates, with a fair business. The demand was quite active for all the leading staples, and especially for provisions. Fresh goods were much sought, but for old goods there was no inquiry.

DISTRESSING NEWS.

Terrible Collision between Two Ocean Steamships, and Total Loss of the Arctic.

Between three and four Hundred Souls Perished. Only thirty-two Lives known to be saved.

The steamship Arctic with 226 passengers, exclusive of children, 175 employers, a valuable cargo and heavy mail, is lost. Of the more than four hundred souls who left Liverpool on the 20th ult., full of hope, gaitey and health, many returning from an European tour of pleasure, only thirty-two are known to have been saved, and certainly not more than one hundred can, by any possibility, have escaped a watery grave.

In addition to all this, another large steamer, freighted with hundreds of human beings, has, in all probability, met a like fate. The details of the horrible disaster are as follows:—

On Wednesday, Sptember 27, precisely at 12 o'clock M., in a dense fog we came in contact with a barque-rigged iron propeller, with black hull, salmon colored bottom, lead colored paop and boats, and black pipe. She was bound eastward, and had all sails set, with a strong fair wind. The speed of the Arctic at the time was about thirteen knots an hour.—The shock to us appeared slight, but the damage to the other vessel was frightful. Capt. Luce instantly ordered the quarter boats cleared away, and the chief mate, boatswain and three sailors went to her relief; before other boats left, the order was countermanded. The Arctic then described a circle twice round the wreck, during which time I caught a glimpse of more than two hundred people clustered on her hurricane deck.

At this juncture it was first ascertained that we had sustained injury, and the water was pouring in at our bows. When the first officer came alongside to report, the captain was unable to take him up, but headed N. N. W. in the hope of makig land. Our position on the previous day, at 12 o'clock, was latitude 48 39, longitude 45 27. We had run about three hundred and ten miles from the time of this observation until the moment of collision, and were supposed to be forty miles from Cape Race. The pumps were vigorously worked, and an anchor chain thrown overboard; but in spite of all exertion, the engines stopped, and the water extinguished the fires. Four of the five other life boats, believed to have been well provisioned, containing the engineers, sailors, and a few passengers, and all the officers except the captain and third mate, left the ship at an early stage. The majority of the passengers were working at the pumps—some firing the signal guns, and others launching spars, under the direction of Captain Luce and Mr. Dorian, the third mate, to form a raft.

In order to facilitate this latter work the sixth and last boat was lowered. Dorian, one or two firemen, three of the other passengers saved, and myself, were busily engaged lashing watercasks and settees to the main yard, two topgallant yards, and several smaller spars—the Captain, with a number of gentlemen, protecting the work by keeping back the crowd—when a panic seized all on board, a rush was made, passengers and firemen precipitated themselves headlong over the bulwarks on to the raft, and in a moment our little boat was full, and in imminent danger of being sunk.—

In this emergency, Dorian ordered the rope which held us to the steamer to be cut, and with our hands and axes we paddled from the side. The mate, who throughout preserved great presence of mind, and labored with heroic energy, cried out: "For God's sake, Captain, clear the raft, so that we can work. I won't desert the ship while there's a timber above water."

But the sea was now flush with the deadlights. In less than three minutes from the time he spoke the stern sunk—the foam went boiling over the tumbling heap of human beings—many were dashed forward against the pipe.—I heard one wild yell (still ringing in my ears,) and saw the Arctic and the struggling mass rapidly engulphed. Numbers yet clung to the imperfectly constructed raft; but, alas, we could render them no aid. Our own situation was no less precarious; and cruel as it seemed, we were forced to abandon them to fate.—Heaven forbid that I should ever witness such another scene. We however, picked up two more men, and then, with an overloaded boat without oars, thelopins, food or drink, avoiding with difficulty the fragments of the wreck, and passing many dead females, prepared for a night upon the ocean. We secured a floating pumpkin and cabbage, to guard against immediate starvation, lashed a spar to the bow of our boat to keep her head to the wind and sea, and thus drifted until daylight. The night was cold and foggy, with a heavy swell, and, in a cramped, drenced, and half naked condition, we suffered terribly.

Without dwelling upon our miseries, alleviated much by the consciousness that we had endeavored to do our duty to our fellow men, suffice it to say that at five o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th we espied a sail, and raised a handkerchief to attract attention. We were successful. With the rude substitute for oars which we had constructed during the day by lashing planks to capstan bars, with a view of attempting to gain land when the sea subsided, we pulled to wards the ship. On our way we passed the remnant of the raft, with one man on it, apparently alive.

The bark proved to be the Huron, of St. Andrews, N. B., Capt. A. Wall, bound for Quebec. Our men safe on board, the noble hearted Dorian, with some of the Huron's crew, returned to the raft and rescured the poor fellow who for twenty-six hours had clung to the spars. He states that after the steamship sunk, he counted seventy-two men and four women on the raft, but at 8½ o'clock he was the only one alive.—In the morning two bodies were besides him, much eaten by fishes, and at the time he saw our boat he was on the point of voluntary dropping into the sea to end his agony. Coming from the raft Dorian encountered and examined the life car of the Arctic. It contained a bottle of water, some cheese and a lady's garment.

By the humane captain of the Huron, and Mr. Wellington Cameron, a son of the owner, we were recieved with great kindness, our wounds dressed, fires kindled, and food and clothing provided in abundance. During the night of the 28th, Capt. Wall hung out extra lights, fired rockets; and kept a horn blowing, in hopes of falling in with the remainder of the boats. But his endeavours were fruitless. On the evening of the 29th he spoke the ship Lebanon, Capt Story, bound for New York, by whom eighteen of our number were taken on, kindly welcomed and well treated. We have this moment reached New York, by pilot boat Christian Berg, No. 16, to which we were transfered from the Lebanon, and to the crew of which we are under great obligation.

The fate of the propeller and our five boats is unknown. If the steamer was, as I have reason to think, the Charity, from Montrtal to Liverpool, she is, I believe built with watertight compartments, or bulkheads, and will float, notwithstanding the damage to her bow. The fact that a boat left her, which was capsized by our paddles, augurs ill for her buoyant condition, though Capt. Wall, of the Huron, on the morning of of the 28th saw a singular looking craft far to leeward, but was unable to tell whether she was a steamer or sailng vessel. He says she had a nondescript apbearance, and may have been the wreck of the propeller.

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY.—NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.—A Syracuse paper says that the Millerites have recently been holding a series of meetings in that city, and have labored somewhat earnestly to make converts. The day now fixed for the end of all things earthly, is the 19th of May, 1855. These fixed last days having so often come and gone without the occurence of any unusal phenomena, we hardly think there can be many so unwise as to be disturbed by the prediction.—But the end of delusion is not yet.

Barn Burnt.

On the evening of last Thursday week, the large brick Barn of Mr. John Miller, jr., on the York turnpike, five miles from Gettysburg, was entirely destroyed by fire—together with his whole crop of the present year, and a large amount of old grain. The fire originated in the mow, but from what cause, is not known. It was one of the largest and best barns in the county. We learn that it was not insured—the policy having expired a few months ago.—*Adams Sentinel.*

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The next Senate, we shink, will stand thus:—Whigs 15; Independent (Greider, of Lancoster) 1; Democrats 16; Independent Democrat. (Frazer, of Westmoreland and Fayette) 1. As regards the House, we can only form an approximation thus Administration 41; Opposition 59.

☞ An Enormous Bed of Gypsum, seven hundred feet thick, and many miles in extent, and of the purest quality, has been discovered at the head waters of the Wichita, Arazos and Red rivers.

Official Returns
OF
HUNTINGDON COUNTY,
Oct, 10th, 1854.

Districts.	Governor. POLLOCK,	Governor. BIGLER,	Canal Com. DARSIE,	Canal Com. MOTT,
Henderson,	239	182	63	328
Dublin,	83	60	35	105
Warrior's Mark,	145	54	7	188
Hopewell,	78	64	26	108
Barree,	69	155	15	198
Shirley.	148	67	16	198
Porter,	181	71	36	216
Franklin,	158	56	31	181
Tell,	37	105	32	99
Springfield,	66	24	41	50
Union,	90	33	9	113
Brady,	80	68	55	92
Morris,	108	31	37	97
West,	133	109	32	192
Walker,	85	69	39	113
Tod,	131	71	12	184
Murray's Run,	36	4	8	32
Cromwell,	164	48	4	209
Birmingham,	40	15	3	50
Cass,	119	23	25	115
Jackson,	169	102	59	179
Clay,	98	33	6	100
Penn,	113	27	4	133
Mt. Union,	54	29	29	44
Total,	2614	1500	624	3315

Majorities—Pollock, 1114. Mott, 2691.

Districts.	Sup. Judge. SMYSER,	Sup. Judge. BLACK,	Sup. Judge. BAIRD, N.A.	Congress. EDIE,	Congress. Cresswell, I
Henderson,	58	173	179	131	196
Dublin,	35	54	52	86	32
War'rs Mark,	4	49	144	7	186
Hopewell,	26	59	49	68	22
Barree,	14	142	57	12	182
Shirley,	16	66	128	29	129
Porter,	30	76	149	118	16
Franklin,	34	58	121	84	33
Tell,	33	94	5	34	49
Springfield,	32	20	35	34	44
Union,	9	31	79	66	34
Brady,	54	69	23	55	65
Morris,	34	30	70	78	24
West,	27	113	87	35	158
Walker,	35	69	41	50	61
Tod,	12	71	116	53	131
Murry's Run,	9	3	26	38	00
Cromwell,	3	34	169	164	27
Birmingham,	2	11	37	31	6
Cass,	27	23	89	89	34
Jackson,	54	94	109	64	112
Clay,	6	27	91	90	11
Penn,	3	23	104	101	20
Mt. Union,	28	27	17	30	31
Total,	585	1516	1977	1537	1603

Majorities—Baird, 561 Cresswell, 56.

Districts.	Assembly. SMITH,	Assembly. MAGUIRE,	Assembly. Leas, Ind.	Assembly. Scott, Ind.	Prothono'y. MATTERN,	Prothono'y. Campbell,
Henderson,	196	78	197	193	44	353
Dublin,	75	32	49	57	31	107
War's Mark,	143	8	170	14	8	188
Hopewell,	64	28	38	73	24	108
Barree,	56	24	54	140	13	190
Shirley,	146	31	144	41	14	196
Porter,	153	29	143	95	40	208
Franklin,	151	29	129	65	62	155
Tell,	33	31	9	89	33	102
Springfield,	66	26	37	15	30	57
Union,	92	9	95	50	8	100
Brady,	70	46	30	67	44	100
Morris,	99	32	68	33	34	97
West,	106	33	88	126	16	208
Walker,	73	28	52	81	13	108
Tod,	124	12	113	75	12	184
Mar'ys Run,	33	9	28	3	6	34
Cromwell,	166	4	181	27	4	202
Birmingham,	35	4	33	20	1	46
Cass,	115	29	91	22	22	115
Jackson,	139	50	116	92	37	201
Clay,	103	5	95	30	3	105
Penn,	105	3	105	36	1	128
Mt. Union,	36	27	22	30	29	39
Total.	2379	606	2077	1454	529	3359

Majorities—Smith, 925; Leas, 623. Campbell, 2830.

Districts.	R. & Rec. GLAZIER,	R. & Rec. Stewart, I.	P. Dir. SHADE,	P. Dir. Long, I.	Co. Com. READ,	Co. Com. Neff, I.
Henderson,	281	114	132	194	192	176
Dublin,	86	51	192	39	83	48
W. Mark,	146	45	110	43	12	175
Hopewell,	64	60	42	63	50	63
Barree,	66	141	14	132	24	129
Shirley,	147	63	122	79	33	65
Porter,	177	75	111	84	95	124
Franklin,	153	55	113	53	100	66
Tell,	37	91	39	93	32	94
Springfield,	70	17	63	16	36	17
Union,	91	31	66	39	70	39
Brady,	78	63	63	70	55	73
Morris,	104	27	68	33	60	32
West,	94	138	23	114	33	170
Walker,	71	67	29	63	32	73
Tod,	131	70	95	65	98	75
Mur. Run,	32	7	30	4	30	4
Cromwell,	183	20	169	34	163	31
Birmingham	38	7	31	9	29	9
Cass,	117	21	105	22	118	20
Jackson,	100	166	56	59	53	90
Clay,	101	1	92	1	87	3
Penn,	118	13	81	24	80	32
Mt. Union	45	18	32	37	38	20
Total.	2533	1361	1788	1371	1593	1618

Majorities—Glazier, 1172. Shade, 417. Neff, 25.

Districts.	Auditior MOORE,	Auditior Harvey, I	Liq. Law. For Law,	Liq. Law. Against,
Henderson,	124	174	238	67
Dublin,	85	46	61	36
Warrior's Mark,	13	173	119	60
Hopewell,	49	47	75	51
Barree,	13	108	67	153
Shirley,	54	68	117	36
Porter,	108	74	163	52
Franklin,	120	67	145	51
Tell,	33	93	85	38
Springfield,	47	17	38	56
Union,	63	37	47	42
Brady,	62	72	47	78
Morris,	83	31	89	25
West,	26	116	153	57
Walker,	31	63	96	47
Tod,	91	66	78	86
Murray's Run,	31	4	22	15
Cromwell,	136	18	137	39
Birmingham,	30	13	47	2
Cass,	105	18	62	58
Jackson,	57	49	97	152
Clay,	73	1	53	56
Penn,	82	27	90	29
Mount Union,	38	21	43	8
Total,	1554	1403	2169	1294

Majorities—Moore, 151. For a Law, 875.

Whigs, in ROMAN CAPITALS. Democrats in *ITALIC CAPITALS.* Independent in Roman.

END OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.—Letters from Mexico state positively that the recent revolution in that country has been entirely quelled, though there are good reasons for doubting the entire correctness of this statement.

The State vote for Governor.

	Bigler, D.	Pollock, W.
Adams,		*7
Allegheny,	5115	10,377
Armstrong,	0000	0000
Beaver,		*400
Bedford,		*150
Berks,	8493	5113
Blair,	1513	2706
Bucks,	5089	5498
Bradford,	0000	*2000
Butler,	0000	0000
Cambria,	0000	0000
Carbon,	*100	0000
Centre,	0000	*500
Chester,	4412	6544
Clarion,	0000	0000
Clearfield,	0000	0000
Clinton,	0000	*250
Columbia,	*500	0000
Crawford,	0000	*500
Cumberland,	2581	3157
Dauphin,	2224	4061
Delaware,	1576	2292
Elk,	0000	0000
Erie,	6000	*1000
Fayette,	0000	*1000
Franklin,	2799	3579
Fulton,	0000	0000
Greene,	*300	0000
Huntingdon,	1500	2616
Indiana,	0000	*1800
Jefferson,	0000	0000
Juniata,	0000	*50
Lancaster,	0000	*6500
Lawrence,	0000	*1600
Lebanon,	1751	2636
Lehigh,	0000	*70
Luzerne,	0000	*1000
Lycoming,	0000	*200
McKean,	0000	0000
Mercer,	0000	*400
Mifflin,	1287	1630
Monroe,	*1400	0000
Montgomery	*415	0000
Montour,	976	757
Northampton.	*300	0000
Northumberland,	2182	2124
Perry,	0000	*800
Philadelphia,	24,936	28.817
Pike,	0000	0000
Potter,	0000	0000
Schuylkill,	5388	4252
Somerset,	0000	0000
Susquehanna,	0000	*790
Sullivan,	*150	0000
Tioga,	0000	*800
Union,	1913	2881
Venango,	0000	0000
Warren,	0000	0000
Washington,	0000	*700
Wayne,	*100	0000
Westmoreland,	†3083	3773
Wyoming,	0000	*100
York,	0000	*150
	80,379	113,716
		80,379
Pollock's majority,		34,337

* Reported majorities.
† So telegraphed, but we think it is a mistake.

Flour.

It is a curious fact, perhaps not generally known, that in every hundred pounds of flour, in the ordinary state, there are eleven to thirteen pounds of *water;* in other words that one-eight of every barrel of flour is not flour at all, but the same element that falls from the clouds and runs in the brook. Not a very pleasant reflection is it, surely, that when we pay ten dollars for a barrel of material to work up into "staves of life," one dollar and a quarter of that hard-earned amount goes for what could be procured, "without money and without price," from the spout of any pump in the street. According to a table which we find in the *Tribune*, giving the result of an analysis of flour from different States, it seems that the flour of Mediterranean wheat contains the smallest *per centum* of water. The following is the table referred to:

NEW JERSEY,	12.75
NEW YORK, Genesee wheat,	13.85
OHIO, flour from Louisville,	12.85
INDIANA, flour from Logansport,	12.85
ILLINOIS, flour from Oswego,	12.90
MICHIGAN, flour from Bruce Mills,	13.20
MICHIGAN, flour from Monroe,	13.10
WISCONSIN, flour made there,	13.80
GEORGIA, flour from Floyd county,	11.75

Average 12.81 per cent.

The large proportion of water contained in flour will account for the fact that it so soon sours when kept. The *Tribune* states that it is well ascertained that half of the flour that is not eaten for six months after it was packed, has commenced the chemical change which precedes entire decay. It is at great risk, then, that dealers keep flour and even wheat long on their hands.

IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICANS.—We learn from late Texas papers that several gentleman arrived at San Antonio on the 4th of last month, who reported that in the prison of the city of Durango, they found three Americans confined in a stone dungeon of the most filthy description. Their names are William Shirley, of Broome co., N. Y., and Wm. Rogers, of Stark co., and John Grains, of Dayton, Ohio. They state that for over four years they had seen no face but that of the jailer, and about half of the time had been chained to the floor, in total darkneess; that tney were imprisond on the charge of robery, and murder, but had never been granted a trial; and that although they had repeatedly written to the U. S. Minister at Mexico, they believe he had never recieved their letters.

☞ On Tuesday two weeks a party of Cincinnatians went to the woods in the neighborhood of Hillsborough on a sporting expedition. On Wednesday afternoon, as one of the party, named Joseph Cridlan, was perambulating the woods in search of game, he thought he espied a quail on the ground feeding. He instantly raised his gun, took aim, and fired at the object. Cridlan hurried up to secure his prize. To his astonishment he found that he had shot and instantly killed another of the party named James Glancy, who laid down to rest, having travelled all day. Glancy leaves a wife and four children. Cridlan is almost insane in consequence of this unfortunate occurence.

☞ M. de Balzac was lying awake in bed, when he saw a man enter his room cautiously and attempt to pick the lock of his writing desk. The rogue was not a little disconcerted at hearing a loud laugh from the occupant of the apartment, whom he suppsed asleep