INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Oct. 30 1857.

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Late Election.

The elections in the State and county have resulted in the defeat of the Union ticket. Judge Wilmot is beaten by Packer, in round numbers, 40,000 votes. Hazlehurst has about 28,000 votes. There is a deficit of a little less than *one hundred thousand votes* this year compared with the last Presidential election.

The defeat in the county can be attributed neither to the weakness of our candidates not to the popularity of those of our opponents. Our candidates were admitted to be popular men, fully qualified to discharge the duties of the offices for which they were nominated. The fault therefore was not with them. A number of causes have contributed in different degrees to the result. We were unfortunately divided among ourselves. Instead of directing our united efforts against the enemy, we were constantly employed in settling our own differences. While our friends were vainly endeavoring to effect a complete union upon the State ticket, our opponents were busily and successfully employed in creating distrust of our county candidates; the impracticable of both wings in the end refusing to vote for them. These difficulties were felt throughout the campaign; and it is now a matter of surprise that our candidates bore up so well against them. There was in consequence of these divisions a want of that zeal which confidence of success inspires.

Our organization was lamentably inefficient in some townships. There was none of the *esprit de corps* which distinguished the party in other elections. While our opponents cast nearly their entire vote in the county, our vote is more than five hundred short.—Had our entire vote been polled in the townships of Union, Juniata, Middle Woodbury, St. Clair, East Providence, Southampton, and Hopewell, our whole county ticket would have been triumphantly elected. But our friends in those townships as well as throughout the county were disheartened on account of the divisions and jealousies that had arisen among us, and refrained from going to the polls. They had strained every nerve at the presidential election one year ago, and were defeated on account of those unhappy divisions; anticipating a similar disappointment in regard to their nominees for Governor, and other offices, they determined to take no part, and let the election go by default.

In our Senatorial district the defeat is a matter of surprise as well as mortification.—We had no doubt of the election of our excellent candidate, Gen. Koontz. But the trading of purchased politicians in Huntingdon County, and the magnificent promises made in behalf of Mr. Schell here at home, gave him a start which Somerset County could not overcome. The railroad and plank road projects which Mr. Schell was to put into execution were too dazzling for many of our plain people and they voted for him. But when they get that railroad, we hope they will let us know. The run made by Gen. Koontz at home is certainly gratifying to himself and his friends. The result in Mr. Schell's case is one of the freaks of popular elections. In the start, neither he nor his friends had any hope of his success.—He was set up to be knocked down, and could hardly be prevailed upon to make the sacrifice. His election is a matter of as much disappointment to *some* of his political friends as to his opponents, quiet as they would like to keep it. But since this district must be represented by a Democrat we know of no gentleman in the ranks of the opposition whom we would prefer to Mr. Schell. We concede that he will make a faithful and able representative, but he can't make that railroad.

We give elsewhere the returns of the election of members of Assembly. It will be seen that our friend Castner escapes by the "hair of his teeth," in a district which in ordinary times is good for one thousand majority against the sham democracy; and so they may put it down—*next year*.

MUSEUM.—Messrs Slagle & Co., are exhibiting in this place, some specimens of Bedford County curiosities and antiquities.—The collection is much better than we supposed it were possible to be gathered in this County. It is one of the most interesting exhibitions we have ever witnessed, and will well repay a visit.

NEW FIRM.—We call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mrs. H. D. Peugh & Miss Ettie A. Fishburn, in today's paper. These ladies have opened out, in Mann's building, one of the largest, cheapest, and best assortments of Fancy Goods ever seen in this place. They take pleasure in showing their goods to any wishing to examine them.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

The Annual Agricultural exhibition of Bedford County, was held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. In consequence of the very short and partial notice which was given, a great display was not expected. But, notwithstanding, the display of agricultural and domestic products was very fine, and the attendance large, under the circumstances. Had the persons who assumed the particular arrangement and control of the affairs of the exhibition, given the public equal notice through our columns, the result would have been far different, not merely in the richness and variety of the articles produced, but in the finances of the society. But those gentlemen could not show off their accustomed favoritism and partiality except at our expense; and we could not be injured in our business by their narrow screwing policy without its working a far greater injury to the public.

On Wednesday the fair was badly attended and it was feared that it would have to be written down a failure. But on Thursday the crowd came. The ground within and without the enclosure, the streets and stores and places of business were thronged with people, eager to enjoy the pleasures of the day. Not many persons remained in town on Friday, when the list of premiums was announced.

The display of agricultural and domestic products was very fine, but not nearly as profuse as on some former years. Apples, peaches, melons, potatoes all kinds of fruits and vegetables, of almost fabulous size, were exhibited. We never saw, finer wheat, rye, corn and farm-products generally. Some of our mechanics exhibited excellent specimens of their various manufactures. It would be invidious to particularize, but we must be permitted to mention the fine display of tin-ware made by Mr. Abraham Herman. The ladies, always foremost in enterprizes of the kind, exhibited a great variety of preserved fruits, jellies, pickles, and other products of household skill and industry. The list of premiums will be published next week, and we may then take occasion to refer more particularly to the articles exhibited in connection with the awards of the Committees.

On Thursday the Bedford Riflemen, Capt. Sansom, the Odd Fellows, in full regalia, and the Bedford Fire Company in complete uniform, marched in procession through the streets, making an imposing display.

The result of this fair establishes, we think, beyond doubt, that they can be made an annual institution in Bedford County.—Our citizens prefer this kind of exhibition to any other, and will readily come together every season to exchange opinions on the subject of farming, and display their products. This fair passed off exceedingly well, in spite of the shortness of notice and preparation, as well as the manifest incompetency and want of liberality with which it was managed throughout. Let the matter be attended to in time next year, by active, competent citizens, and there will be no complaint on account either of the exhibition or the attendance.

Assembly.—Official.

	BEDFORD.	SOMERSET.
Castner, Union,	1976	2164
Stewart, Union,	1952	2110
Hay, Ind. Whig,	2330	1902
Burns, Locofoco,	2329	1803

Thus it will be seen that Castner, the regular Union candidate, and Hay, the Independent Old Line Whig candidate, are elected. The only Locofoco candidate that was before the people for that office, James Burns, was defeated!

Senator—Official.

	KOONTZ.	SCHELL.
Bedford,	1844	2457
Somerset,	2305	1716
Huntingdon,	1695	1892

NEW GOODS.—Messrs. A. B. Cramer & Co., have received one of the best supplies of New Fall and Winter Goods ever brought to Bedford. Call and see for yourselves.

Pennsylvania Election—Official.

	Wilmot.	Packer.	Hazlehurst.
Berks	2750	8722	874
York	1778	5314	1332
Snyder	989	999	81
Cumberland	2466	3078	58
Adams	1900	2363	58
Bucks	4801	5747	101
Lebanon	2664	1980	182
Bedford	1568	2238	398
Columbia	1144	2410	30
Huntingdon	1678	1749	248
Montgomery	2608	5448	1386
Erie	3305	1985	
Lycoming	1684	2824	347
Washington	3614	3752	142
Crawford	3514	2576	
Schuylkill	3079	5960	581
Cambria	1042	2379	165
Mercer	2928	2539	
Lancaster	7699	6486	1236
Fulton	570	817	9
Somerset	2277	1741	
Allegheny	7687	6610	856
Philad'a	10001	27749	14355
Franklin	3068	3186	
Northampton	1111	4067	1010
Mifflin	1207	1532	104
Montour	568	1080	
Union	1275	971	
Chester	5269	5388	529
Indiana	2650	1438	26
Lawrence	1992	993	50
Dauphin	2656	3109	600
Delaware	1614	1598	619
Bucks	4801	5747	101
Lehigh	2957	3805	9
Blair	1450	1819	569
Westmoreland	3448	4361	24
Armstrong	2109	2409	111

"THE REPUBLIC" is the title of a Daily and Weekly Republican newspaper, just started in Washington City. It is edited by Geo. M. Weston, formerly of Maine, and Daniel R. Goodloe, of North Carolina. To show what is the aim of the new paper, we make the following extract from its prospectus:

Esteeming as the most imminent and pressing national danger, the attempt to maintain a geographical party by pandering to the passions of the slavery propaganda, *The Republic* will resolutely oppose an Administration which has determined to perpetuate itself by keeping up a form of party so dangerous and so odious.

An inflexible attachment to the Union, a reverence for the Constitution of the United States, as the highest achievement of human wisdom; a general conformity, as to doubtful constructions of the Constitution and as to principles of public administration, to the school of politics illustrated by the genius of Mr. Jefferson; peace and justice in our foreign relations, the consolidation of our civilization at home, rather than needless, premature or dangerous enlargements of territory; the dedication of our present public domain as a theatre for the prosperous industry of freemen, and, with that view, the prohibition of its transfer except in moderate quantities to actual settlers: such, briefly, are the principles, feelings, and objects, which will give tone to *The Republic*.

The new Congress which will assemble in December next, will be one of great interest and importance. The administration and its supporters in Congress will be then compelled to take unmistakeable ground on the subject of slavery in the nation. Kansas will come up for admission as a free State, and the debates on that subject will be exceedingly bitter and exciting. An ably conducted newspaper at the national capital, such as the *Republic* gives promise to be, cannot fail to render itself exceedingly useful and interesting to all who may be induced to subscribe for it. It is handsomely printed on a large sheet.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Single copy, one year,	$2.00
Three copies, one year,	5.00
Ten copies, one year,	15.00
Single copy, six months,	1.00
Ten copies, six months,	8.00

The Semi-Weekly *Republic* is published on the following terms:

Single copy, one year,	$3.00
Two copies, one year,	5.00
Five copies, one year,	10.00
One copy, six months,	1.50
Two copies, six months,	2.50
Five copies, six months,	5.00

In all the above cases, where more than one copy is taken, the paper will be mailed separately to each subscriber. Twenty copies of the Weekly *Republic* will be sent to *one address*, for $25 for one year, and for $12.50 for six months.

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

The old adage of "all is not lost that is endangered," is signally verified in relation to our Legislative ticket. The first un-official reports from Bedford, gave Hay and Burns majorities in that County of over 360, while our own, not more correct reports gave Stewart and Castner majorities, but little exceeding two hundred in this County. The official returns, however, varied the aspect of affairs in both counties, and shewed that while Burns had a majority in Bedford of 353 votes, that Castner has a majority here of 361 votes, so *Samuel J. Castner is elected by a majority of 8 votes*. In Bedford, Hay has a majority of 354 votes, while in this County, Stewart's majority is 211; thus Hay is elected by a majority of one hundred and forty-three votes. While it is mortifying to the pride of our friends, that Dr. Stewart, the regular nominee, is defeated, yet the defeat of Burns is gall and wormwood to our locofoco brethren. They may call the defeat of Dr. Stewart, a "Democratic victory," but its fruits, like the apples of the Dead Sea, has turned to ashes on their lips. After all their desperate efforts, they take nothing by the defeat of Dr. Stewart, and loose all by the defeat of Mr. Burns. We have elected Samuel J. Castner, our regular nominee, and they have assisted to elect David Hay, an Independent, Old Line Whig candidate: who, during the entire canvass, proclaimed that, "He stood where he always did, and had made no pledges to the locofocos." So, *the members from this district, are Samuel J. Castner, an American Republican, and David Hay, an Old Line Whig*. Have the locofocos anything to crow over in this?—*Somerset Herald*.

THE RESULT FOR SENATOR.

We have no returns, and nothing but a rumor from Huntingdon, in relation to the vote for Senator. That rumor, however indicates the defeat of Gen. KOONTZ, and as it is, but in accordance with the general overthrow of our party majorities everywhere we presume it is true.

In Bedford, the majority for Mr. Schell is 613, and the rumor from Huntingdon gives him 137 majority in that county. As Gen. KOONTZ's majority in this county is only 598 this beats him 171 votes.

It is useless now to speculate upon the causes of Gen. Koontz's defeat, but from present appearances, it can be attributed alone to the straight Americans of Bedford County. Packer has but 372 majority, over the combined Wilmot and Hazlehurst vote, in that county, and yet Mr. Schell has 613. It was unfortunate for Gen. Koontz, that he yielded to the solicitation of his friends in Bedford, and devoted some three weeks of his time, to the canvass of that county, with the hope of saving their county ticket.—Had he spent that time at home urging out the vote of the party here, he would unquestionably have been elected. As it is, he may be proud, even under defeat, of his vote at home—having the gratification of leading the State ticket over fifty votes.—*Somerset Herald*.

OFFICIAL RETURNS,

OF THE

GENERAL ELECTION HELD IN BEDFORD COUNTY, OCT. 13, 1857

DISTRICTS:	Governor.		Canal Com'r.		Judges of the Supreme Court.							Senator.		Assembly.			Prot'y.		Sheriff.		Treas.		D. Poor.		Co. Com'r.		Aud.
	Packer,	Wilmot,	Hazlehurst,	Speicerland,	Millward,	Lindermann,	Strong,	Thompson,	Fetch,	Lewis,	Broom,	Brady,	Schell,	Koontz,	Burns,	Hay,	Castner,	Stewart,	Tate,	Alsip,	Fluke,	Beckwith,	Davis,	Osler,	Evans,	Imler,	Smouse,	Sparks,	Criessman,	Stockey,
Bedford Borough.	128	92	13	122	98	10	125	125	97	97	6	6	138	91	122	123	106	106	112	114	112	118	117	111	119	110	121	117	123	106
Bedford Township.	222	127	4	230	128	5	218	218	125	125	1	1	240	118	223	222	134	135	210	143	208	147	191	169	214	141	227	131	218	136
Broad Top "	48	57	7	48	57	7	48	48	59	59	5	5	61	50	49	49	61	62	46	65	54	57	49	62	49	62	49	63	49	63
Colerain "	129	98	00	129	98	00	127	127	97	97	00	00	131	96	129	129	97	98	116	109	109	117	114	109	123	101	127	98	128	95
Cum. Valley "	179	13	00	179	13	00	180	180	13	13	00	00	179	13	179	179	13	13	177	15	175	17	12	15	175	15	179	13	179	13
Harrison "	68	54	20	69	53	20	64	64	55	55	20	20	69	73	68	68	74	74	67	72	67	75	68	74	68	74	68	74	68	74
Hopewell "	64	105	2	64	108	00	63	62	109	109	00	00	71	100	67	64	105	107	64	106	78	92	62	110	64	108	65	107	64	108
Juniata "	168	61	7	168	61	6	171	171	60	60	6	6	171	67	170	170	66	64	166	68	168	67	164	74	169	67	169	66	170	66
Liberty "	96	45	00	96	45	00	94	94	44	44	00	00	99	42	95	95	47	45	96	45	107	39	97	44	99	49	96	45	96	44
Londonderry "	76	39	4	76	40	4	76	76	41	41	2	2	83	37	76	76	44	44	79	41	76	44	75	44	76	43	75	43	76	43
Monroe "	102	8	124	102	49	83	104	104	3	3	122	122	102	122	102	102	132	132	98	135	102	132	102	132	101	131	101	130	102	132
Napier "	166	58	56	165	59	55	164	164	58	58	52	52	172	100	161	166	109	107	159	111	167	107	162	109	165	108	165	108	159	112
East Providence tp.	49	100	30	49	104	25	50	50	104	104	15	15	55	129	49	49	129	129	60	118	50	130	51	125	53	126	49	129	49	130
West Providence "	50	130	19	50	133	16	49	49	136	136	11	11	58	143	51	51	149	149	51	146	51	149	51	149	46	151	55	145	50	146
Schellsburg Borough,	51	18	12	51	18	12	52	52	20	20	9	9	57	21	50	52	29	28	49	29	50	30	49	32	51	30	52	29	52	29
Snake Spring tp.	55	48	11	55	50	9	57	57	50	50	5	6	61	51	56	55	59	59	52	62	53	62	52	71	53	62	62	53	56	57
Southampton "	166	43	00	166	43	00	166	166	40	40	00	00	166	43	166	166	43	43	163	43	166	43	166	43	166	43	166	43	166	43
St. Clair "	155	101	84	155	101	83	158	156	102	102	78	80	160	177	156	161	181	181	153	181	118	192	135	205	154	188	156	185	156	182
Union "	124	131	3	124	131	3	125	125	129	129	3	3	124	133	124	124	134	134	123	135	124	134	121	137	124	134	121	134	124	134
Middle Woodberry tp.	134	138	1	133	133	2	121	121	137	137	00	00	133	139	122	115	164	140	132	141	162	109	128	142	133	140	133	139	132	141
South Woodberry "	112	102	1	113	102	1	108	108	92	92	1	1	124	92	114	114	100	102	107	110	127	88	107	109	113	103	111	104	113	101
TOTAL	2338	1568	398	2315	1630	341	2320	2317	1572	1571	330	339	2457	1844	2329	2330	1976	1952	2284	1992	2352	1949	2436	2056	2306	1989	2351	1956	2330	1955

☞ The vote on the Proposed Amendments to the Constitution, stands as follows: For the First Amendment, 2443; against it, 112. For the second Amendment, 2439; against it, 147. For the Third Amendment, 2439; against it, 112. For the Fourth Amendment, 2434; against it, 114.

Theodore Parker on the Financial Crisis.

"I must speak," he said, "of things not very often spoken upon on Sunday from the pulpit, but very often thought upon on Sunday in the pews." In correcting some popular errors in political economy, he said that gold was as much an American staple as coal was an English staple. The construction of our railroads might be disastrous to the stockholders, but it was an advantage to the people. The English capital invested in American railroads is a bond of future peace between the two countries. * * * The time was when wars were the employment of mankind. Once robbers and pirates were the founders of families. The descendants of fighters the tentitrans-mittees of a foolish race, had recently said to the greatest historian of Europe. "You are good enough to train in our company," and the scholar felt proud of the invitation and accepted the bauble; but Baron means fighter, not historian.

But in America, money is the social salvation. It is money that we want—not titles. Farming is hated by the mass of our people; it is not the road to speedy wealth, and so men rush to trade. Nowhere else are such commercial experiments made as in America. This worship of money is a step forward, but it is attended with great evils.

A large portion of our people are money producers, idlers. I do not speak of those men who have condensed into twenty-five years the labor of forty; such a man is never idle, the momentum of twenty five years carries him through the last fifteen years. But there are men—do nothings, know nothings and leaders of fashion—who spend their winters in idleness and their summers in going from pond to pond, carrying a fishline, with a worm, at one end and a fool at the other.

I think we are the least economical of civilized nations. The spirit that prevails in our trade is not very honest. Our system of credit encourages debt by putting off the pay-day. Money is as indispensable to trade as the plough is to agriculture; it is the language of commerce; but we use for money that which has no intrinsic value—paper. Corn and gold fluctuate in price; labor stands behind both, and baptizes them with a specific value. Paper money is perhaps indispensible in large business transactions. Foreign goods are paid for at paper rates, but with gold. We have tried to make money out of that which is not money. This is one of the causes—not the sole cause—of the present crisis. Doing business on a false basis, the system of long credit, commercial dishonesty, and extravagance in living are the chief causes of the disaster. It is the brave soldier that gets wounded and though "some one has blundered," let us remember "the noble six hundred" who have fallen innocently and bravely.

When the potato rots, it tells us that it must not be trusted for a nation's food; it is the voice of God crying from the ground and the nation that heeds it not deserves to starve. So this crisis tells us we have made a mistake. We over rate wealth. A millionarie is not the highest product of civilization. We were never in a better condition to mend our ways. Give to charity what you have given to your vices. Pay off the little debt you owe—all that you can. The sea is made up of drops and if the drops do not fall it soon becomes dry. Save all waste. Large entrenchments now may involve others in ruin. Do not turn away your servants, it only puts of your burdens on Bridget's and Murphy's shoulders. The country is full of wealth, and yet everybody feels poor. This is not the hardest time that Boston ever saw. That was the darkest day when her merchants resolved to kidnap a citizen and send him back to slavery.

The developement of the highest faculties depend upon the success of trade.

The experience we learn in this crisis, so disastrous to individuals, will be an advantage to the race. Mankind stumble but they fall forward.—*Cor. N. Y. Eve. Post*

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—A gentleman from Georgia, who was stopping at Jones's Hotel, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was last Saturday afternoon, afforded a view of an elephantine quadruped of the most colossal dimensions. While talking to a friend at the hotel, concerning the propriety of paying a visit to Laurel Hill, he was overheard by an individual, who professed to hail from Louisiana. Louisiana "made a mix" with Georgia, and the two gentlemen got along swimmingly together. Laurel Hill was suggested, and the twain started to that romantic spot. After arriving at the cemetery, and inspecting Old Mortality and the principal monuments, a third gentleman stepped up. The last arrival was from China, quite recently, and Louisiana being acquainted with the gentleman from the Celestial Empire, he was, of course, very glad to see him. China was introduced to Georgia, and the latter congratulated himself upon falling in with such very good company. In due time, China exhibited a curious ball (the old patent safe) which he declared was a contrivance used by the Chinese for carrying their opium in.—Georgia bit at the bait, a bet followed, and the individual from the sunny south soon found himself *minus* $242 in cash, and a watch and chain worth $175, and *plus* a little rather expensive experience. Georgia made complaint at the police office, which availed him but little. Wonder whether thy have any newspapers down in Georgia?

THE RULING SPIRIT STRONG IN DEATH.—About as strong an exemplification of this saying as we have ever met with was given by the hero of a suicidal project which was undertaken last week, which we gave an account of at the time. Patrick Faitis, huckster in the City Hall market, had $860 in the Peninsular Bank at the time of its closing its doors. Although he was in the possession of some two or three thousand dollars besides, he became sick at heart, and determined to risk no more losses by bank failures. His means for doing this was by emigrating to another country—he trusted a better one, but at all events one where there were none of that bane of his existence, banks to swallow up his profits, and return him no equivalent, but promise to pay at some future time. He accordingly went to a drug store and ordered a shilling's worth of arsenic, which was done up for him. True to the last to the main principles of his life, he tendered a dime in payment of the deadly drug which in another hour was to hurry him out of existence, thus making a saving of two cents and a half. After some bargaining it was accepted, and he went away, consoled by the thought that, in the last trade of his life, he was the gainer. He swallowed the poison, and was saved from death with the greatest difficulty. After his recovery, a bill of one shilling was presented to him for a box of mustard that had been used in warming the life into him, but he repudiated the debt entirely, on the ground that he had given no orders for the purchase of such an article.—*Detroit Free Press*.

☞ It is a curious fact, that a bar of brass which weighs fifteen pounds on the earth's surface, when taken up in a balloon, will weigh only three pounds and a half at the altitude of three miles.

RUN ON NEW ORLEANS BANKS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct, 14.—The Citizens, Louisiana State Bank, of Louisiana and Canal Bank refused this morning to take notes on free banks. The run commenced early on the free banks, and before three o'clock the Union, Merchants' and Traders', and Bank of New Orleans, suspended specie payment.

The Union Bank of New Orleans has just suspended. There is a heavy run on all free banks. The suspension has caused great excitement.

The chartered banks are standing by each other. Large deposits are made in all the chartered and Southern banks, and, it is said, there is more on deposit than has been drawn.

The Bank of James Robb also kept open till six o'clock. There is not a doubt expressed of it or the Southern—the only free banks left.

The Branch Mint purchased from the banks $200,000 in silver bullion, paying gold, thus affording some relief.

There is considerable excitement, but good humor prevails.

EFFECTS OF SUSPENSION.—The whole amount of specie in the United States is estimated at $250,000,000. Pennsylvania, having one-tenth the population, and more than one-tenth of the wealth of the Union, has at least $25,000,000 of this specie—in all probability much more. In ordinary times this specie circulates freely. In times of panic and of a depreciated currency, it scarcely circulates at all. If ten dollars in notes, which are still money for ordinary transactions, are worth fifty cents or one dollar less than specie, nearly every body refuses to pay out their gold and silver.—They will not suffer their good currency to be put on an equality with a bad one.—This is but natural. Consequently, not only have the banks withdrawn many of their own notes from circulation, but they have also withdrawn the specie from circulation by failing to redeem their notes. In a state of suspension, meanwhile, those who have specie either hoard it up, or send it to brokers to be sold for a premium. Thus thousands of dollars are sold every day to brokers in Philadelphia, and they in turn sell it to parties who require it to pay obligations at points outside af our State, which thus becomes drained of its specie.—*Press*.

DEATH OF LOUIS MCLANE.—Hon. Louis McLane died in Baltimore on Wednesday, in his 72d year. He was the son of Allen McLane, a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war. He served as a midshipman on board the frigate Philadelphia, but left the navy for civil life. He was a member of the House of Congress for Delaware, Minister of the United States of England under Gen. Jackson's administration, and Secretary of the Treasury in the President's cabinet. He subsequently was appointed by President Polk to settle the Oregon question in England. He has filled a number of other situations of responsibility, showing the confidence reposed in his character and ability.

Eighteen thousand dollars have been raised in New York for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous wreck of the steamer Central America. It is ascertained that there are now living thirty-five widows of the officers and crew of the illfated ship, and upwards of fifty-seven children.

A CALIFORNIA EXHIBITION.—About twenty of the most incorrigible thieves in San Francisco, were recently exhibited on the Plaza by the police. The exhibition was free, and was well attended by as many as three thousand citizens. The rogues were fastened two by two, to a rope which extended about thirty yards.

A NATIONAL BANK.—The National Intelligencer argues elaborately with its usual intelligence and earnest ability in favor of a National bank. The financial evils which periodically afflict the country, it thinks, spring from an ill-regulated currency.—Doubtless wild speculation and rash overtrading and luxurious extravagance are the immediate causes of these recurring pressures; but behind them all exists the procuring cause of them all, in a monetary system which tends, by the vices and defects of its structure, to create the conditions most propitious to the unnatural growth and development of these secondary causes which are the sure precursors of coming disasters. And it is for precisely these monetary evils and for these besetting dangers of our business activity that a National Bank (with those checks and limitations which must ever be applied to all deposits of power, whether in government or finance) would afford the speediest, surest, safest, and wisest remedy.

FEARFUL EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.—On the 20th ult., a severe shock of an earthquake took place in Peru, by which the city of Puira suffered severely. A private letter received by a gentleman in Panama, from thence, dated August 30th, says:—

'At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th the most severe shock of an earthquake ever remembered was felt here, which has done damage to the amount of $500,000. The shock lasted about a minute and forty-five seconds, and every house in the town has suffered more or less. The police have had 122 houses taken down that were in a dangerous state, and a number of the churches have been completely destroyed. The damage done is estimated at a $100,000. The river Puira, which had been dry, suddenly rose, in other places the ground opened, and jets of dark colored water were ejected. There is no record of any similar phenomena having taken place. At Patta the effects of the earthquake were less severely felt.'

BLESSED BE NOTHING.—We hear of a foreign house in this city, three partners in it, which a few days since drew their deposits, amounting to $100,000 in gold, from the Bank, which they re-deposited in their counting house safe. But the $100,000 'elephant' thus caged became very troublesome. What to do with *him*, how to guard *him*, who to have to watch ever *him*, were very important problems to be solved. The clerks might steal. The temptation was too great for the watchman, or porter. If the burglars heard of it, they would be sure to break in and steal, and if necessary murder too. There was a very unhappy consultation among the partners, as to what should be done with the $100,000.

Well,—the conclusion finally was, that a brace of Colt's revolvers should be bought,—and that each partner should take his turn in sitting up at night by the safe, wide awake,—with a revolver in each hand.—*Cin. Times*.

A MURDERER ATTENDS THE FUNERAL OF HIS VICTIM.—The Kinderhook Rough Notes, alluding to the funeral of the late Mrs. Tanney, who was murdered by her husband in that village, last Monday, says that the murderer was present among the mourners, and that the only time he evinced any feeling was just before the funeral, when a grandchild went up to him sobbing as if her heart would break, and kissed him. This seemed to touch his heart, and he gave vent to a flow of tears. At the grave the same child approached and asked him if he was not sorry. He replied that he was, but was now too late. This is the only instance on record where the murderer attended the funeral of his victim as one of the mourners.