

Reid's gain in Guilford, two hundred and two; in Forsyth, seventy-five; in Orange, forty-seven; in the town of Lexington, one hundred and forty-seven; in Salisbury, ninety-six. Kerr gains two hundred and ninety-one in Surry. Clear gain for Reid in nineteen counties and two towns, six hundred and fifty-eight. Two Commoners lost in Orange, and two in Surry; and one gained in Rowan. Phillips and Turner, (whigs,) and Lyon and Durham, (democrats,) are elected from Orange. Clear loss thus far, three.

The Returns.

As the returns gradually arrive they place Reid's re-election beyond any reasonable doubt. Making every fair and liberal allowance for Rutherford and one or two other counties in which some change may be looked for in favor of Mr. Kerr, still there is little reason to suppose that the majority can fall below that of 1850. It will very probably reach three thousand. But it is too soon to commence speculating upon this subject. The great fact seems to be conceded that Reid is triumphantly re-elected.

The Legislature does not look so encouraging. Indeed, without further returns it is impossible to say with which party the majority will be found. It is as likely as not to be a tie, or something like it. So far as we can cypher it out, the whigs have gained six clear. A further gain of one would make a tie. We believe, however, that most, if not all, these counties from which a whig gain was anticipated, have been heard from, and the probability is that in future the balance will be on the other side. There will, for instance, certainly be a gain of one from Mecklenburg county in place of Davidson, whig—there now being no whig candidate in the field.

All risk in regard to the Legislature might easily have been avoided; and if our party ascendancy for years has been placed in jeopardy, it has been by means of miserable personal squabbles and disorganizations among ourselves. We need not have lost a single member in the East; and yet we have done so in counties largely democratic, and in which Gov. Reid made considerable gains. All this has been owing to our own divisions, and to the fact of several Democratic candidates running, and thus permitting Whigs to slip in between them. Look at Johnston, where we lose two Commoners, at the same time that our clear majority in the county is over two hundred.

But we do not care for speculating further, until we hear more. Enough is now known to place the Legislature in a state of blessed uncertainty; and to render the re-election of Gov. Reid a fixed fact, by most likely, an increased majority. Free Suffrage is stronger than any man or set of men, and the result has been, that Gov. Reid has, in nearly all cases, run ahead of his party vote.

By the way, we notice that our calculations for the Legislature are more unfavorable than some others. We hope that we may be agreeably disappointed.

Members for the next Legislature as far as heard from.

- SENATE. Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—T. S. D. McDowell, dem. Cumberland—A. Murchison, democrat. Duplin—Bryan W. Herring, dem. Edgecombe—Henry T. Clarke, dem. Greene and Lenoir—Spight, dem. Halifax—Andrew Joyner, whig. Johnston—W. H. Watson, dem. New Hanover—James Kerr, dem. Northampton—T. J. Person, dem. Onslow—George H. McMillan, dem. Pitt—Albritton, whig. Pasquotank and Perquimans—Jones, whig. Sampson—Thomas Bunting, dem. Wake—W. Jones, dem. Wayne—C. H. Brogden, dem.

- HOUSE OF COMMONS. Bladen—McDugald, whig. (gain.) Brunswick—H. Watters, whig. Columbus—Forney George, democrat. (gain.) Cumberland—J. C. Dobbin, G. W. Pegram, dems. Duplin—David Reid, Wm. E. Hill, dems. Edgecombe—Norfleet, Ellis, dems. Greene—Williams, whig. Halifax—Smith, Perkins, whigs. Johnston—Godwin, Willis Sanders, whigs, (2 gain.) Lenoir—Wm. Sutton, dem. Northampton—Bryum, Lockhart, dems. (1 gain.) New Hanover—Robert Strange, Jr., J. A. Corbett, dems. Onslow—E. W. Fonville, dem. Pitt—W. J. Blow, independent whig, Foreman, dem. Perquimans—Albertson, whig, (gain.) Pasquotank—Brooks, whig. Robeson—McNeill, dem. Alford, whig. (one whig gain.) Sampson—A. B. Chesnut, Herring, dems. Wake—R. M. Saunders, G. H. Wilder, Allen, dems. Wayne—Sauls, Dortch, dems.

Iowa State Election.

Dubuque, August 3.—The election in this State, yesterday, from present appearances, has resulted in the re-election to Congress from the second district of Bernhart Henn, Democrat.

In the first district, the result is doubtful but supposed to be in favor of Mr. Clark, the Democratic candidate.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.—It is stated the revenue of the United States government, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, amounts to between forty-nine and fifty millions of dollars.—The customs have yielded forty-seven millions; the public lands over two millions, and other sources about three quarters of a million. The surplus of the year will be about four and a half millions of dollars.

GOOD NEWS.—The man who was injured by a burst of apoplexy, is recovering.—Exchange paper. The individual who was injured by the accidental discharge of his duty is still very low.

Election Returns for Governor.

Table with 5 columns: COUNTIES, 1850, 1852, 1850, 1852. Lists 100 counties with their respective election results for Reid and Kerr in 1850 and 1852.

A FAITHFUL CAPTAIN.—A few years since two steamers were having a race up the Mississippi, and one of the captains had crowded on all the steam he could raise, by burning tar, lams, boards, etc. when he "burst his boiler." The Captain was himself at the wheel when the explosion took place; his steamer was blown into a thousand pieces, but he "stuck to the helm," his wheel and himself went flying through the air for half a mile or more, when he finally came down, dropping, with the wheel of the boat, through the roof of a little shanty, occupied by a shoemaker. St. Crispin's son looked with astonishment at the captain, who stood erect by before him with his hands firmly clenched to the wheel, and coolly remarked: "Well, stranger, you're takin' considerable liberty, when you enter a man's shop in that manner." "Oh, that's nothing!—what's the damage?" asked the Captain.

The shoemaker looked at the hole in the roof of the shop and then answered, "Ten dollars!" "Ten dollars?" exclaimed the captain. "Now, stranger, I've an idea that you are setting the price a thundering sight too high, for this is the fortieth time I've done the same thing and you are the only man who ever charged me over five."

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the arrival of the ship Parana, at New York, we have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 12th of June. There has been a meeting of the representatives of the different provinces of the Argentine Republic, at which ten of the provinces were represented by their Governors in person. Three were not represented. Urquiza took the oath of office, assumed the functions of General-in-Chief, and made an address promising to maintain the rights and liberties, and preserve the internal and external peace of the Argentine Confederation.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.—Several persons in Massachusetts have been arrested for violating the liquor law; indeed arrests, it is said take place daily. The proprietor of the Exchange Coffee House, Lowell, has been convicted on three complaints; the penalty for the third offence, is, not less than three months' imprisonment. The Justices at Cambridge grant warrants with great reluctance, and constables refuse to serve them unless they were indemnified. In Boston, the constables waited on the mayor in a body, and informed him of their resolution not to serve a single warrant, unless the city would stand responsible for all damages.

CONSUMPTION OF GOLD.—The following curious statistics relative to the consumption of gold were stated in a Lecture lately delivered at the Geological Society at London: The entire amount of gold in circulation is said to be £48,000,000; of which the wear and waste is stated to be 3 1/2 per cent. annually, or \$1,680,000.—The consumption of gold in arts and manufactures is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Amount. In the United Kingdom... £2,500,000. France... 1,000,000. Switzerland... 450,000. Other parts of Europe... 1,600,000. United States... 500,000. Total... £6,050,000. In Birmingham alone there is a weekly consumption of gold for chains only amounting to 1,000 oz. The weekly consumption for gold-leaf in London is 400 oz. in other places in Great Britain, 184 oz. One of the potteries in Staffordshire consumes £3,500 worth of gold annually in gilding; and the whole consumption for gilding porcelain in England is estimated at about 8,600 ounces annually.

The Verdict on the Hudson River Calamity.

The jury summoned by the coroner at Yonkers, having heard all the evidence adduced in relation to the burning of the Henry Clay, have returned a verdict, which, after recapitulating the circumstances connected with the sad event, concludes as follows:

That on the 28th of July the persons described as having been found dead by the coroner and the jury, at Yonkers, were passengers on board the Henry Clay, where she took fire, ran upon shore, and was there consumed. That John K. Simmons, one of the passengers, was burnt to death, and that all the other persons, either by reason of the shock occasioned by the collision of the boat with the shore, were thrown overboard, or that, in order to save themselves from being burnt, cast themselves into the water, and then and there were drowned and suffocated, of which drowning and suffocation they died. That on that day, about seven o'clock in the morning, the Henry Clay left Albany, on the Hudson River. That John F. Tallman was a captain and one of the owners. That Thomas Collyer was also an owner, and that James L. Jessup was clerk. That Edward Hubbard was pilot, and James Elmendorf was assistant pilot. That John Germaine was engineer. That Charles Merritt was assistant engineer; and that a certain young man, whose name is unknown to the jury, but who was employed to attend the bar on said steamboat, and that they were all on board, and had each of them part command of the steamer Henry Clay; and that after leaving Albany on that day, and while the steamer was navigating the Hudson river, and while engaged in conveying passengers, the parties, for the purpose of exceeding in speed another steamboat called the Armenia, or for the purpose of increasing the speed of the said steamer Henry Clay, did create or allow to be created an undue quantity of steam, and in so doing did make or allow to be made excessive fires, and did not use ordinary prudence in the management of said fires; and although often remonstrated with, did continue the excessive fires; and in consequence thereof, and through their culpable negligence and criminal recklessness, the Henry Clay did, at about fifteen minutes past three P. M., take fire, and was the cause of the death of the following persons:

[Here follows a recapitulation of the recognized and unrecognized bodies found at Yonkers.] And so the Jurors say that the deaths of all the said persons, and each of them, was the result of an act perpetrated by the said John F. Tallman, Thomas Collyer, James L. Jessup, James Elmendorf, Edward Hubbard, John Germaine, Charles Merritt, and the said bar keeper, which act was eminently dangerous to others, and evinced a depraved mind regardless of human life, although it was perpetrated without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual. All the officers of the Henry Clay against whom warrants were issued by the United States District Attorney have been arrested, except Capt. Tallman, who is confined to his bed by illness. The bail required in each case is ten thousand dollars.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Keep it Before the People. That the Whig party propose to bestow the civil power of our republic upon the military chieftain at the head of the standing army as a reward for military service.

Keep it before the people, that the Whig party are attempting to make the standing army the only road to the Presidency in this country, as has been the case in Mexico, France, and other countries, where the liberties of the people have been prostrated by the predominance of the military principle. Keep it before the people, that as a means of establishing the predominance of the military principle in this country, and of bringing the mercenary regulars of the standing army and navy to the polls to vote and to influence the election at various important places, the commanding general at the head of the army, who never held a civil office in his life, and the officer having command of the naval forces, have been nominated and placed on the Whig ticket for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

Keep it before the people, that the gross and bar-faceted attempt now made on the part of whiggery to build up the supremacy of the military principle in order to put down the ascendancy of the democracy of this country, cannot be covered up or concealed, by any palliation or excuse to be found in the election of Washington or Jackson, who were distinguished as statesmen, having spent the greater part of their lives in the civil service of the country, and as far as they were engaged in military service, it was as mere citizen soldiers in time of war, and neither of whom held any command in the army when proposed for the presidency; and Washington having expressly forbidden the use of his name as a candidate for the presidency until after he had resigned the command of the army and retired to private life.

Be it remembered, that all history teaches that the predominance of the military principle is wholly incompatible with the liberties of the people;—and that, through a blind and reckless regard for mere military renown, it has wrought the downfall of every republic in other countries and other ages of the world.

Let it not be overlooked, but sound the tocsin all along the line, that if the civil power of the republic be bestowed on Gen. Scott as a reward for his military services as proposed, backed by the standing army of which he is the favorite and successful leader, backed by the unprincipled and driving demagogues of Wall street, and the bankers and monopolists of the country, who are at heart opposed to a government of the people, and willing and anxious to resort to any means whatsoever to suppress the supremacy of the Democracy of the people, he would hold in his hands elements of power far more powerful and dangerous than those voluntarily given to the Cæsars and Napoleons of other countries.

Herald it from every watch-tower of liberty, that the great struggle between liberty and despotism going on in the world is a struggle for the supremacy of the people on the one hand, and of civil government—a struggle to maintain and control civil power by the free and untrammelled will of the people on the one hand, and by the power and influence of the standing army under the lead of a military chieftain on the other.

Finally, hold up to every man's observation the difference between the citizen soldier who takes up arms in time of war in defence of his country, and the mercenary regular in the standing army. The one values above all things the liberties of his country, which the other, accustomed all times to the despotic rule of the army, cannot appreciate, and the

prostration of which only increases his own power and influence in the government. Washington, Jackson and Harrison were citizens in peace, but soldiers in war, while Napoleon, Bonaparte, and Santa Anna, and almost all the usurpers were men who had spent the most of their lives in the standing army, and cared nothing for the true interests of the people.

Letter from General Pierce.

The following letter was written some eighteen months ago by Franklin Pierce, in reply to an invitation to participate in measures which were taken for the erection of a monument to Gen. Stark:

CONCORD, February 22, 1850.

Gentlemen: Your note of this day, inviting me to attend a meeting to be held at the City Hall on the 7th of March, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking measures to erect a monument to the memory of Major General Stark, has just been received. I fear that my engagements in court, in Belknap county, will prevent me from participating with you in this preliminary meeting, but whether present or absent, you will need no assurance of my earnest co-operation in the successful prosecution of an object which must make a strong appeal to the hearts of every patriotic son of New Hampshire. It will, I am confident, be the work of our whole population.

Fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, will heartily unite in an enterprise around which must ever cluster so many proud and grateful recollections, and that will make the column worthy of the bravest and most self-sacrificing spirits of the age of heroes. How naturally and inseparably united in association are the names of Washington and Marion, Stark and Sullivan! and how fresh and delightful on this anniversary the memory of these great men and their associates! They lived and labored in a common cause, with unflinching fortitude, at a period full of discouragement, danger, and privation. In what was the crowning element of their final triumph! Doubtless, so far as human instrumentalities were concerned, in bond of brotherhood and patriotism, that knit together all hearts and nerved all hands.

A participator in that struggle will trace this entry upon his military journal—"May, 1777: The maxim adopted by our enemies is 'divide and conquer.' We join the command, 'unite and be invincible.' 'Liberty or death,' 'unite or die,' are the mottoes which blazen the chronicles of the day and embellish the military standards of almost every militia company."

The value of whatever will revive and strengthen this sentiment cannot be over-estimated, while every proposition, every act, every idle word calculated to weaken it is a proposition, an act, a word false to humanity.

God forbid, that while at the north and at the south the present generation are erecting monuments commemorative of the events of the revolution and of the services of its leaders, they should, by encouragement or countenance to sectional distrust, cast a pall over all the bright hopes of the future.

In the fortunes of war Molly Stark was not made a widow at Bennington, but the monument will call up saddening but glorious memories of the fields of Lexington and Bunker Hill, Yorktown and Cowpens—and many homes never afterwards gladdened by the sound of a husband's voice. Will it not profitably remind us of the price at which the present power, freedom and prosperity of this great confederacy were purchased, and necessarily of the only means by which they can be sustained and perpetuated?

I shall look with much interest for an account of your proceedings.

I am, very respectfully, Your friend and servant, FRANK PIERCE.

Hon. R. H. Ayer, J. McK. Wilkins, H. Brown, Esqs., Committee.

MR. TOOMBS AND MR. PIERCE AGAIN.—In last Wednesday's Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, we find that Mr. Toombs speaks of him even more highly. Writing to a friend in Wilkes, of Gen. Pierce, Mr. Toombs says: "He is a fair, just, sound, and upright man, with more ability than any of the four candidates, and has, throughout the whole slavery question, acted with energy and fearless promptitude in favor of the just rights of the South. As between Pierce and Scott, I prefer his election, and I think that the Union party ought to give him its support."

"Make way for a hindered voter," said a man at a recent election at New Orleans.

"Why, good man," said the Clerk, "it is not an hour since you deposited your vote at this very poll."

"I know, I know," says the voter; "that was the Democratic ticket; this 'ere is the Whig ticket."

"But if you strive to vote twice I shall have you arrested."

"You will, will you," shouted the son of the sovereign people; "then I say if I am denied the right of voting for the Whigs, after going the whole ticket for the Democrats, there ain't no universal suffrage, that's all. It's a darn'd one-sided business, take it all round."

SINGULAR MODE OF SUICIDE.—In Waldoborough, Me., one day last week, a Mr. William Benner, trader, committed suicide in a novel way. Early in the morning he repaired to his store and sat down on his counter immediately over an open keg of gunpowder. Into this he threw a bunch of lighted matches, and the instant result was an explosion which shattered the building to atoms. Mr. Benner was taken from the ruins shockingly burnt and mutilated, and lived only about four hours. At first he said he knew nothing of the affair, but before his death confessed that he did intend to kill himself.

Passing through the golden crucible of Australia, even the misfortune of humanity become precious.—A letter lately received, dated from Stoney-creek, Williamstown, says that "a cargo of one-legged men would be invaluable, because they would not run away to the diggings. This man would engage such men for one pound per week, with rations, &c. &c. Seventeen of his cows were going dry for want of milking."—London Observer.

ASKING TOO MUCH.—A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot, with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued:

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, gladly would I lay it at thy feet."

"Oh, sir, you're too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tobacco."

"Can't think of it. It is a habit to which I am wedded."

"Very well, sir, since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care that you are never wedded to me, as it would be bigamy."