THE FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THE JAPANESE.—An officer of the Japanese expedition sends home a long account of the visit to the harbor of Jeddo.—The first interview in the cabin of the American vessel with the Japanese authorities is minutely described:

After being seated a moment, Mr. Mandarin arose, made a salaam a la Japanese, and then extending his hand, we shook hands—then seated ourselves, using Mr. Postman as interpreter, as the Japanese interpreter spoke dutch fluently. I thus opened: "Tell the Lieutenant Governor (for such was the Mandarin) that I am the aid of our chief, the Admiral, and am instructed to speak for him. We have come here on a friendly mission, with friendly intentions, to deliver a letter from the President of the United States to your sovereign, the Emperor of Japan—that the letter is ready for delivery by nine o'clock to-morrow, to any Mandarin sufficiently high to receive it."

To this was replied: "It must be referred to higher powers to know who can receive the letter." I then asked, "How long will it take to give an answer?" They could not tell. I said, "I think the sooner the better, as we are anxious to be off."—The reply was, "I do not think it will take long;" and it was then understood that in the morning a Mandarin would be off to receive the letter.

I then emphatically said:—"This ship has aboard the chief—there is his pennant. All messages from shore must come here by a high mandarin. No boats must go to the other ships; their commanders have orders not to permit intercourse; they have no right to think and must obey. We insist that no boats shall hang around our vessels to watch them." This was not palatable. They said—"It is Japanese custom, law, and we must carry them out." Says I—"Tell him, sir, that we too have our customs, and with men of war one of the laws is, that no boat is allowed to come within a certain range." There was no positive consent given just then as to what they would do; they evaded it by asking questions. "Where are you from?" "From the United States of America." "Yes; but what part, Washington, New York, Boston?" My surprise was so great that I smiled, and told him, "some from Washington, some from New York, all parts; that the President of the United States lived in Washington." "What is the name of the ship, how many people, guns, &c?" "Tell him, sir, that we are no traders; we seek no trade; we are armed ships, and our custom is never to answer such questions."

The questions were again repeated in pretty much the same way, when I told Mr. P. to make the same reply, and to add that I have no curiosity to know how many men are either in the emperor's army or in his navy; and also, that he could see for himself that we had four ships; that we had others in those waters. "When will the others come?" "I don't know, it depends upon the answer to the letter." "What are the contents of the letter?" "Tell him, sir, that the letter is from the President to the Emperor of Japan, and it would be most indelicate in me to inquire into its contents." This rebuke was received in an apologetic manner, and this questioning dropped. I then again alluded to the boats which were still clustering around our ship and the other ships; told them that it was absolutely necessary that they should be kept off that this must be done. "We shall be sorry, with our kind and friendly feelings to you, to do you any harm, to come into collision with you; but, if you do not order your boats off, we shall fire into them and drive them off. Our boats are now armed and ready, and we cannot allow you more than fifteen minutes to give your orders and to keep them off. At the end of that time you must suffer."

Mr. Mandarin went out, told this to the boats, sent word to the other boats, and came in. "Now I must have an answer. What have you decided about the boats?" "I have ordered them off from all the ships, and with orders only to communicate with this." "Yes, from all the ships; and, if any come around you, send word to the Governor, and he will punish them."—Thus was this point, never before yielded, conceded. After a few more remarks, I bowed Mr. Mandarin off, and away he went on shore, taking the boats off with him.

At a subsequent interview, the Mandarin again excused himself from taking the letter, and it was only on a threat of the American commander to go up to the town of Oraganon and deliver the letter himself, that his wishes were conceded to, and an interview on shore with commissioners from the Emperor took place. The writer says:

"My opinion is, that for these thirty-six hours (and more particularly for these six) the Japanese hesitated whether or not they should at once resist, and try with us the fortunes of war. But so steady was our determination, both in council and in conduct, so utterly careless of any action on their part, so perfectly confident of our own resources and power, and regardless of all danger, that they were paralyzed, and prudent and friendly measures were decided."

The letter is beautifully done up in a case, and the seal enclosed in a gold box, costing $1,000.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW ENGLAND.—By the last official returns of the Public Schools in the six New England States, the whole number of pupils in attendance during the year was 610,083. The whole cost of instruction for the year was $2,055,-131.65. In Vermont the average cost of each pupil was $2.22; in Maine $1.31; in Connecticut $1.35; in Rhode Island $1.64. In Massachusetts the law requires each town to raise by tax at least $1.50 per child, between five and fifteen years of age, as a condition of receiving a share of the income of the State school fund. All the towns complied with this condition last year, and one hundred and eighty towns raised double the sum thus specified. The amount expended in Massachusetts last year for each child above named was $4.54.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

The Coalition in Massachusetts.—The Freesoil and Democratic Conventions of Worcester county, met to-day. Much curiosity was felt to see the influence of Mr. Cushing's letter on the Democrats. A despatch from Worcester says that the coalition was formed with entire unanimity and great enthusiasm. The Democrats passed a resolution spurning all dictation from whatever quarter it may come. Country papers throughout the State speak of Cushing's letter in indignant strains.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The steamship Sierra Nevada brought down $1,200,000 in gold dust. The following are the only items of interest:

The entire town of Sonora was destroyed by fire on the 2d of October.

A public dinner had been tendered to Jno. Mitchell, before his departure for N. York, and was accepted.

A public dinner has been given by the citizens of San Francisco to General Hiram Walbridge, of New York.

The Supreme Court of California has made an important decision, declaring valid all grants made in accordance with the Mexican law. The effect of this will be to oust hundreds from lots held by them for years, and restore them to the original grantees. It is considered a death-blow to the squatters, and will cause millions of property to change hands by the mere operation of law.

Bigler's majority for Governor, throughout the State, turns out to be only eighteen hundred and five votes.

The magnetic telegraph is working from San Jose to San Francisco.

Murder and outrage is occurring throughout the State to an alarming extent.

The improvements in the city were progressing at a wonderful rate.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—From the Sandwich Islands the news is highly important. Dr. Judd had been removed from the office of Minister of Finance, and Elisha H. Allen, late United States Consul, appointed in his place.

A decided step has been taken towards annexation to the United States. The French and British Consuls had protested to the King against such an act, and the American Commissioners have replied in a firm and dignified manner. The movement had caused the greatest excitement in the Island.

THE KOSZTA AFFAIR.—It has been positively stated in the English journals that M. Koszta, the Hungarian, had embarked in an American vessel for the United States. The following letter from Smyrna, dated the 5th, in the German Journal of Frankfort, shows that this statement was unfounded—"Koszta is still in the French hospital, and his affair has assumed a new appearance. The consul of the United States has declared to the consulate general of Austria, that Koszta was either Austrian or American; that, if Austrian, he ought to be given up to Austria, but if an American, he could, as a free man, go or stay where he pleased. The consul added that he had no orders to receive from the American Embassy at Constantinople, but solely from his government. In consequence he refused to receive and send off M. Koszta. Mr. Brown, Secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople, then demanded from M. Pichon, consul of France, that Koszta should be given up; but M. Pichon refused, saying that he only undertook to give up Koszta to one of the parties, with the consent of the consuls of Austria and the United States. Mr. Brown thereupon obtained from the ambassador at Constantinople, an order addressed to M. Pichon to give up Koszta, even without the consent of the United States. But M. Pichon would not execute the order, saying that he was under an engagement to the consuls of Austria and the United States. Koszta, on his side, declared that under the circumstances he would not quit his prison. Mr. Brown accordingly returned to Constantinople without having obtained anything, and the affair, far from being arranged, tends to become more complicated."

AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.—The Washington Union continues to dilate by the column on this subject, it apparently affording its only means of relief from the troubles by which the Administration is encompassed. In yesterday's issue, under the head of "England and Cuba," it says:—

"If Spain chooses to retain Cuba in its present horrible condition, we have nothing to say; it is her business; but when she surrenders the protectorate into British hands, or otherwise endangers our safety, we stand prepared to enforce those great American principles which have been so repeatedly enunciated, and so heartily responded to by the people of the United States."

The whole story of this pretended "Africanization of Cuba" seems to have entirely failed to obtain credence, and, we presume, having been exhausted, will soon be dropped.

In Portland, Maine, they are disputing concerning the effect of the Maine Law.—John Neal and others affirm that it has rather increased than checked intemperance in the State at large, and the assertion has been made that in the city and neighborhood, and probably throughout the State, with here and there a doubtful exception, there is now more intemperance than there has been at any one time for twenty-one years. The supporters of the law deny this, and they have issued a declaration signed by a large number of persons, among whom are ten of the clergy, and ex-Mayor Greeley, to the effect that the assertions referred to are most grossly and palpably erroneous and unfounded.

JUDGE GRIER AND THE FREESOILERS.—The Freesoilers of New York have a resolution before them looking to the impeachment of Judge Grier, for his words and actions in the late Wilksbarre Slave case in Philadelphia. The resolution appoints a special committee to memorialize the House of Representatives of the United States upon the subject, and to take such further action in the premises as will secure a hearing in that body on this subject. On motion of John P. Hale, the resolution was laid on the table till Wednesday evening, when there will be a full meeting.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN VERMONT.—The new Democratic Governor of Vermont, in his inaugural address, takes strong ground against the Liquor (Maine) law, intimating that the Legislature transcended its powers in enacting it, and that it is tyranical and inoperative, as well as in some respects unconstitutional.

BOSTON Oct. 28.

Collector Bronson and the Massachusetts Democrats.—The Democratic Convention of this State, which met at Plymouth yesterday, resolved, in regard to the removal of Collector Bronson, that he deserves and will receive the support of all true friends of Democratic principles.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1853.

WE are indebted to the Hon. James A. Pearce, U. S. Senator, for a copy of the sketches accompanying the report of the Coast Survey for 1851.

MR. JAMES N. GOLDSBOROUGH, of this county, was awarded a premium for the best pen of buck lambs, at the Virginia State Agricultural Fair held in Richmond last week. Also a premium for the best bull, and second best cow.

COLONIZATION.—We learn from the Star "that the Rev. John Seys, the Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, will visit this place, and preach in the M. E. Church, on Sunday morning the 13th inst. Those who feel an interest in the colonization cause will then have an opportunity to contribute something to its support."

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—The Kent News states that the Visitors and Governors of Washington College, at Chestertown, have secured the services of Rev. Dr. Francis Waters, as Principal of the College, to succeed Mr. R. W. Ringgold, whose resignation was tendered and received some time since.

RESULT OF THE LOOCKERMAN CASE.—The argument of counsel was concluded on Saturday evening, and immediately given to the jury. On Monday morning the jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery, and Loockerman was sentenced by Judge Hopper to 15 months imprisonment in Talbot county jail, and to pay a fine of $50, the costs of prosecution, amounting, it is thought, to between $3,000 and $4,000, going with the fine.

OF all things, we dislike to *dun*, but under certain circumstances it must be done. We have a large amount of money due us, some of which has been standing a long time, and we are in need of it to conduct our business. As our county court will commence on Monday, the 21st inst., we hope those indebted will make arrangements to settle their bills during the court. The amount from each is small, but these small bills make a large aggregate, which is a matter of great importance to us.

WE notice that in most all the counties where the Whigs triumphed, the democrats charge them by insinuation with cheating, circulating spurious tickets, &c. As these are but the grumblings of disappointed office-holders, we presume that no one will take the trouble to notice them, until they are made openly and boldly.—As far as our knowledge extends, the canvass was conducted in a fair and honorable manner, and where the Whigs were defeated, they submitted to it in a decent, respectable manner. Why can't our opponents do the same.

MONUMENTAL LITERARY GAZETTE.—Messrs. Finley Johnson & Co. propose to start in the city of Baltimore, a literary weekly with the above title, as soon as sufficient subscribers are obtained to secure its publication at least one year. It will be the aim of the Editors to make it equal to any literary paper published, and to secure its pre-eminence, some of the best and most popular writers of the day are engaged to contribute to its columns. While Boston, New York, and Philadelphia have their dozens of literary papers, Baltimore, the third city in the Union, has none. Will not the citizens of Maryland aid in removing this reproach from the Monumental city? Send on your names, and give this new enterprise a liberal and generous support, such as Marylanders alone can give. Terms, in advance, $2,00 per year; four copies $6,00; twelve copies, and one to the getter up of the club, $15,00.

NEWSPAPER CREDIT SYSTEM.—The following remarks in relation to the newspaper credit system, which we clip from one of our exchanges, exposes the loss which newspaper publishers are subject to, who send out their papers on credit, and will give our readers some idea of our troubles. Read it:

With publishers of newspapers, in common with business men generally, the cash system is preferable to any other; to publishers who rely upon their subscription list for their support, for the prosecution of their business, they must necessarily be the loser. There are thousands of well-meaning men who subscribe for them, but the idea of writing a letter to an editor enclosing two three or five dollars, never enters their heads, though if called upon for the amount due, would probably be prepared to meet the demand. But the publisher of almost every country newspaper knows it would be out of the question to employ a collector out of the profits of his subscriptions; so many of his patrons continue year after year taking the paper without advancing one cent, while he is paying cash for his printing materials, paper and labor and everything else necessary to carry on the business. Here then, is a loss not attributed to any design on the part of the subscribers to defraud, but the fruit of a worse than worthless system. They would pay if waited upon, but the printer cannot afford to spend five dollars for collecting three, and never gets his pay.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

	For Governor. 1853		1850	
	Ligon.	Bowie.	Lowe.	Clarke.
Allegany,	2208	1291	1855	1443
Anne Arundel,	916	877	855	996
Baltimore city,	12886	9846	11564	8812
Baltimore co.	2845	1754	2645	1923
Calvert,	2 maj.		317	469
Carroll,	2036	1702	1611	1664
Caroline,	641	641	616	587
Cecil,	1683	1528	1478	1472
Charles,		300 maj.	446	605
Dorchester,		205 maj.	923	1275
Frederick,	3141	3114	3196	3123
Harford,	1431	1400	1480	1478
Howard,	672	584	663	628
Kent,	544	677	547	654
Montgomery,	725	1039	818	907
Prince George's,	752	867	645	948
Queen Anne's,	747	773	711	746
Somerset,	1033	1401	1045	1399
St. Mary's,		300 maj.	447	724
Talbot,	766	751	798	731
Washington,	2598	2514	2518	2820
Worcester,	1251	1246	1142	1454
	36,878	32,570	36,350	34.858

Ligon's majority, 4008. Lowe's maj. 1492.

Whyte's majority for Comptroller is about 3600, and Robert's for Lottery Commissioner, 4500.

We give above the vote for Governor, official and reported, together with the vote of 1850 for reference, and below the vote for Members of Congress, the State Legislature, &c., at the election on the 2d inst. We point with pride to the vote of all our State candidates in their own counties, and challenge a comparison with the vote of the democratic candidates in their respective counties.—While the State Government remains democratic, and we lose two Congressmen, owing partly to the gerrymandering of the State, we gain the Legislature, thus securing a Whig U. S. Senator after the expiration of Mr. Pearce's term, the State Treasurer, Librarian, &c.

THE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate. Dem.	Whig.	House. Dem.	Whig.
Baltimore city,	1	–	5	5
Baltimore county,	1	–	6	1
Carroll,	–	1	2	–
Kent,	–	1	–	2
Talbot,	1	–	–	2
Harford,	–	1	1	2
Howard,	–	1	2	–
Cecil,	1	–	3	–
Allegany,	1	–	4	–
Dorchester,	–	1	–	3
Worcester,	1	–	1	2
St. Mary's,	–	1	–	2
Anne Arundel,	–	1	1	2
Queen Anne's,	–	1	1	1
Frederick,	–	1	2	4
Caroline,	1	–	1	1
Calvert,	1	–	2	–
Washington,	–	1	3	2
Somerset,	–	1	–	4
Charles,	–	1	–	2
Prince George's,	–	1	–	3
Montgomery,	–	1	–	2
	8	14	34	40

Whig majority in the Senate, 6; in the House 6, and on joint ballot 12.

The last named eleven counties elected Senators this year, who have four years to serve; the first eleven have two years to serve.

CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Franklin, W.	Stevenson, Ind.
Worcester,	1269	1191
Somerset,	1408	962
Dorchester,	250 maj.	
Talbot,	750	748
Caroline,	647	622
Queen Ann's,	770	747
Total,	5094	4270
John R. Franklin's majority,		824

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Shower, D.	Wethered, W.
Kent,	538	681
Cecil,	1668	1534
Harford,	1419	1489
Baltimore, first 7 dist's,	1566	972
Carroll,	2052	1654
Total,	7244	6330
Jacob Shower's majority,		914

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Vansant, D.	Preston, Ind. D.
Balt. Co., last 5 districts,	1036	940
Balt. city, first 8 wards,	4840	4121
Total,	5876	5061
Joshua Vansant's majority,		815

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	May, D.	Walsh, Ind. W.
Balt. city, last 12 wards,	6790	6442
Henry May's majority,		348

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Hamilton, D.	Thomas, Ind. D.
Frederick,	2736	2932
Washington,	2913	1945
Allegany,	1859	1507
Total,	7508	6384
Wm. T. Hamilton's majority,		1124

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Sollers, W.	Jenifer, Ind.
Prince George's,	730	857
Charles,	277	553
Calvert,	400 maj.	
St. Mary's,	100 maj.	
Montgomery,	1018	635
Anne Arundel,	918	437
Howard,	596	202
Total,	4039	2684
Majority for Augustus R. Sollers,		1355

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The board of Public Works will be composed of the following gentlemen:

1st District—Joshua R. Nelson, (D.)
2d " C. R. Stewart, (W.)
3d " Moor N. Falls, (D.)
4th " Sam'l Chamberlaine, (W.)

Messrs. Nelson and Falls are elected in place of Messrs. Gittings and Pouder, whose terms of office have expired, and Mr. Chamberlaine in place of Mr. Franklin, who (like Mr. Stewart) had two years longer to serve. As the Board will continue to be equally divided, the State Treasurer, to be chosen by the Legislature, (and who will be a whig,) will have the casting vote in all cases of a tie in the Board.

BALTIMORE CITY.—The average majority of the Maine Law Legislative ticket in Baltimore, is 1,064. Mr. Samuel Hindes, Maine Law candidate for Sheriff, has a plurality of 1,314 over Mr. Hellen, dem., and 6,795 over Mr. Bosley, Ind. Mr. Falls, dem., for Commissioner of Public Works, has 3,883 majority over Mr. Alexander, and W. H. H. Turner, dem., for Clerk of the Circuit Court, 5,819 over Gen. Maguire, ind. For Surveyor, Chiffelle, the democratic candidate beats Col. Bouldin, ind., 98 votes. The Whigs elect 12 of the 22 magistrates, and the democrats 10.—The vote for Governor was nearly 1000 less than last year.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—I was gratified to read in your paper some time since a notice of the life of William Pinkney by his nephew, the Rev. William Pinkney, just issued from the press. I have since read the book and find it deserving of all you said of it. That Mr. Pinkney was truly a great man all knew by tradition. Those who had heard him in his pride delighted to speak of him. The life of such a man is a beacon light to the young men of our country—He was truly the artificer of his own fame and fortune. His nephew has placed his character in new and bright colors before the world. He considered this but an act of justice to his great kinsman. All who know the biographer will conclude that his task has been well and conscientiously performed. His great purity of character—known piety and eminent literary attainments were a guaranty for the faithful performance of his trust. His friends have not been disappointed in the result. The biographical and original portion of the work are fine specimens of composition. The review of Kennedy's life of Wirt is in masterly style. Every Lawyer and student of Law should procure the work, and all general readers will be well repaid by its perusal. CITIZEN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor:—The purpose of this article, unpleasant as it is to my feelings, is to correct the slanderous misrepresentations that have been made of the course I have persued in the trial of the State vs. T. R. Loockerman, indicted for an assault with intent to murder Samuel Tucker, in Talbot county, and removed to Caroline County, of which I am the Attorney for the State. I deem it my duty, in vindication of my character and position, and in justice to my friends, to make an unvarnished statement of facts from which a candid public may draw correct inferences. If these reports were confined to the county of which I am a resident, there would be no occasion to resort to this means to accomplish my intention, for there are many conversant with the facts who would take pleasure in dispelling whatever delusion might be found existing in the minds of others. But as the public prints, uninformed in regard to the particulars, have circulated these misrepresentations in other localities, it is necessary that something should be devised by which to counteract the conclusions that might be derived therefrom. This, then, is my purpose.

On Friday, Oct. 7th, the testimony in the case being concluded, I commenced the opening speech on the part of the prosecution and after I had cited various authorities on which the State expected to rely, and made some introductory remarks, court adjourned for the day. On the next morning I expected to have concluded my speech, but as it was ascertained that the wife of one of the jurors had deceased the previous night, the case was adjourned until the following Monday. Whilst I was engaged in other business before the court I was informed that Messrs. Martin and Carmichael wished to see me, and I went out and found them in the yard in front of the Court House. Mr. Martin informed me that Mr. C. had made a proposition to compromise the case, and stated the proposition to be "that we take a verdict by consent, for an assault and battery, and to acquit upon the count for the intent to murder." This was the first time the proposition had been named to me—*the first time I had heard of it.* Mr. M. said "he had sent for me to consult in regard to the policy of consenting to the proposal, as I alone had the control of the case." I replied "that I was willing to the compromise provided he would take the responsibility." This he refused to do, insisting that I should take the responsibility, and that if I would do this, he was then willing to accept. This I respectfully declined—we then separated. A short time subsequently to this we conversed again in regard to the subject, and strong reasons were urged in favor of the compromise.—Having unbounded confidence in his judgment, and seeing the force of his arguments, why I should agree to the proposition, I stated I would by Monday consult with my friends and the prominent citizens of my county, and by that time determine what course to pursue. He advised me to act with caution, as it was an important matter, and I had better talk with my friends, and that when he arrived in Easton he would mention the subject to some of the people of that place.

Thus on Saturday we parted. The Grand Jury being then in session and knowing it to be composed of men of sound integrity and correct judgment, I laid before them the proposition for their consideration, at the same time calling their attention to the peculiar circumstances of the case. They requested me to withdraw, and after an absence of only a few minutes they sent for me, and their foreman, Mr. T. J. Earickson, a man of irreproachable character, informed me that they had concluded to advise me to accept. I then conversed with numerous friends, men of high standing and influence, and they all said, accept. They were willing that I should agree to the proposal, provided Loockerman could be imprisoned, as they were desirous to be relieved of so tedious and troublesome a case. After this, and on the same evening I had an interview with his Honor, Judge Hopper, and informed him that I felt justified in accepting the proposition, as I was confident it would meet with the approbation of my constituents, to whom *alone* I felt responsible, and he assured me that under existing circumstances, he thought it was the best course the State could pursue.—This is the position I occupied on Monday morning, at which time I agreed that Mr. Muse, one of the counsel for the defence, should state the agreement. On Monday morning, as soon as Mr. M. arrived I informed him that I should agree to the compromise. He then dissented. I told him from the knowledge I had of the views of the people of this County I felt bound to accept, and in this position we went into court.

When his Honor the Judge requested me to proceed, I arose and stated the facts in regard to the matter. He decided that I had not the right to control the State and ruled the matter out of order. I then had my name struck from the case. Subsequently to this I requested the filing of some papers in the case, to justify my course, and requested that my appearance should be re-entered. This was accordingly done. A controversy then arose in regard to who had the control of the case—whether I, elected by the people, or Mr. M. commissioned by the Governor, under the article giving him the power to appoint assistant counsel. The court decided that I could not act contrary to Mr. M.'s approval and requested me to proceed. I declined to continue my speech, when Mr. M. arose and opened the case fully before the jury.

Thus the matter stands, and I am not, as is reported, out of the case. There is no one who labours with more zeal to protect and carry out the interest of the State than I do; and I think I can say, without egotism, that the opinion of the citizens of the county will sanction this assertion.

These facts I lay before the public, to vindicate myself from the false accusations that have been made against me, and not to vent personal animosity. I hope no one will attribute the spirit that has prompted this publication to any ill feeling, but as a simple act of justification to myself and friends. J. HOPKINS TARR.

Denton, Nov. 5, 1853—1t

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The election in New York city, on Tuesday, passed off without any serious riot, though several rows on a small scale occurred during the day. It is said that all the Aldermen, who were candidates for re-election—from Alderman Sturtevant, down, were defeated, and that a majority of those elected are Reformers, taken up without regard to party. The Tribune says that, as far as ascertained, ten Whigs, two Hards, and three Softs have been elected to the Assembly. Also, six Whig Councilmen, ten Hards and seven Softs elected. Also, three Whig Aldermen, four Hards and four Softs, and five Reformers have been elected. Of the result in the State, the Herald says:

The scattering returns by telgraph from various sections of the State clearly indicate that the entire whig State ticket for the Canal board is elected, in consequence of the large vote obtained by the national democratic ticket headed George W. Clinton. Also, that the two Judges of the Court of Appeals on which the two sections of the democratic party were united, viz: Judges Ruggles and Denio, are elected by large majorities over Messrs. George Wood and Joseph Mullin, the whig candidates. It likewise appears certain that the whigs have elected about two-thirds of their Senators, for a term of two years—and a large majority of the members of Assembly. Consequently, the Legislature and the Canal board will be whig, while the Governor and Lieuteuant Governor, elected last year, being democrats, hold over for another year. The United States Senator in place of W. H. Seward, is to be chosen by the Assembly elected next year and State Senators now chosen.

TRENTON, Nov. 9.

New Jersey Election.—The State has gone largely Democratic. Price, Dem., for Governor, will have a majority of from 5,000 to 7,000. Both branches of the Legislature are Democratic.

EASTON, Penn. Nov. 6.

Dreadful Accident near Easton.—A dreadful accident occurred a few miles below this place about ten o'clock this morning. A number of men were engaged in blasting rocks—the powder being damp, did not go off as soon as was expected. The men thinking the match had been extinguished, returned to their posts, when the explosion took place. One man was instantly killed, his head being entirely blown off; three others were seriously, and it is feared fatally injured.

THE HON. R. J. WALKER'S OUTFIT.—Perceiving that many newspapers rest under an error about this matter, we have to say that on finally determining not to go to China, Mr. Walker promptly paid back into the U. States Treasury, the amount he had drawn for his outfit, when intending to accept the mission.—*Wash. Star.*

Chevalier Rocco Martuscelli, Charge d'-Affaires from Naples, died in New York on Tuesday night. He has resided in this country for the last fourteen or fifteen years, and had recently visited his native country on leave of absence, for the sake of his health. He returned in the Arctic on last Sunday week.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

Arrest of Yankee Sullivan.—Yankee Sullivan has been arrested and safely lodged in Lenox county jail, Massachusetts. The penalty in that State is five years' imprisonment and a fine of $5000. Morrissey has thus far eluded pursuit.

Rev. S. K. Cox, of the Methodist Protestant Church in Georgetown, D. C., has been tendered the presidency and the chair of Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Madison College, at Uniontown, Pa.

DEATH OF A POST MASTER.—Mr. Solomon Robinson, Post Master at Cambridge, Md., died at his residence at that place on Sunday last. He was aged about fifty years.

☞ Our friends who are suffering from a bad Cold, or any other form of Lung Disease, would do well to read the Advertisement of Nuttall's Syriacum in another part of our paper. The principles therein illustrated merit, and we are confident, will receive public approval.

STABLER'S "GOOD MEDICINES" are not recommended as "Cure Alls," but as efficient remedies for the diseases named, have received the highest encomiums from PHYSICIANS, APOTHECARIES and STORE-KEEPERS who have used them, sold them, and in a multitude of cases heard of their good effects. Give them a trial, and tell your friends of the result.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

GRAIN.—The receipts and supply of Grain continue light; a steady demand, without special change in prices. About 6,000 bushels Wheat offered and mostly sold at 1 43a$1 48 for red, to 1 50a$1 55 per bushel for good to prime white.—Inferior lots 3 to 10 cents per bushel below the above quotations. Corn steady—about 7000 bushels offered, and mostly sold at 68a70 cents for old yellow, new yellow 60a63 cents; old white 65a6[illegible] cents; new white 55a61 cents per bushel. B[illegible] Pennsylvania 92a93 cents; Maryland 75a80 [illegible] Oats, Maryland 40a43 cents per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, N[illegible]

GRAIN.—There is a good demand [illegible] with but little arriving, and the m[illegible] 8000 bushels, found ready sale for [illegible] milling at $1 51 for Delaware [illegible] reds, and $1 62 for P[illegible] quality. Some inferior lots [illegible], Jr. less rates. Rye is scarce a[illegible] cents. Corn is firmer to-day. [illegible] els were disposed of at 75 cents [illegible] cents for Southern and Pennsylv[illegible] ding some inferior lots at 2a3 cents [illegible] ia crush'd [illegible] ed by [illegible]

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