

entire delegations in attendance give their signatures. Thus imperfectly sustained and recommended, the constitution was submitted to conventions of the people of the several States. It received, with as much promptness as could have been reasonably anticipated, the ratification and adoption of eleven of the States, while five of the others accompanied their assents with reservations, others understanding the true import and meaning of various provisions of the instrument, or with proposed amendments to it, or both more strongly indicative of their distrust and fear of the workings of the system to which, from the most solemn convictions of public necessity and duty, they were yielding a reluctant assent. These ratifications enabled the Congress to declare the Constitution in force over the States which had adopted it, and to take measures for the organization of the government under it, which was done on the 13th of September, 1788. The 4th day of March, 1789, was fixed upon for the organization of the new government; and the elections of President, Vice-President, senators, and members of the House of Representatives, in conformity with the provisions of the constitution, were to be immediately made. The elections were made and the government organized on the day appointed; and still two of the thirteen States—the one North and the other South—had not given their assent to the system, and were not members of the confederacy under it. The twelfth State came in, unqualifiedly, on the 21st of November, 1789, while the thirteenth held out until the 20th day of May, 1790, and then accompanied its ratifications with a long exposition, and with recommendations for amendments consisting of twenty-one articles. This restored again the union of the States, completed the new system of government, gave an extension over the whole territory of the original United States, and may be said to have terminated the civil, as the peace of 1783 had done the military, incidents of the American revolution.

"Still the public mind was not at rest. Apprehensions were extensively entertained that the powers granted to the federal government were too broad, and that they would be yet broader by unenforced and unintended extensions. To prevent these evils, if they should be real, and to allay apprehension if they were not, the Congress organized under the constitution, at its first session, caused amendments to be prepared, taken from the suggestions and recommendations of the several State Legislatures for their ratification of the constitution, and recommended to the respective number of the legislatures; and ten of the twelve articles were adopted and made part of the constitution, while the two first did not receive the ratification of the requisite number of the legislatures of the States, and were rejected. Of the ten articles adopted it is worthy of remark to notice that every one is restrictive of the federal powers, or declarative of the rights of the people, or of the States, or of the States in relation to each other, directly or indirectly. The subject of domestic slavery is found either in the articles themselves, or in the expositions and recommendations of the State Legislatures which gave rise to them.

But two other amendments have been made to the constitution of the United States up to this day: the first of which relates to the stability of the States, and was adopted in January, 1788; and the other relates to the manner in which the Presidential electors shall give their votes for President and Vice-President, and was adopted in September, 1804.

"Such and so few have been the amendments to that constitution, adopted and recommended to the people and the States by the convention of 1787; and it would be mere justice to consider the ten articles of amendment first adopted as parts of the original instrument, incorporated upon it by the conventions of the States, at the time of their ratification, than as alterations of it after it had met its approbation. In not one of these amendments has a single point been touched which was matter of compromise of any delicate or conflicting interest.

"Is it not, then, amazing, as well as unphilosophical to this sacred compact, and dangerous to the permanency of the Union, for the people of the free States now to disturb the harmony of the country by threatening a violation of those compromises which disposed of the agitating question of domestic slavery in the country, and by virtue of which that question remained at rest for nearly the first half-century of the existence of the republic under the constitution? To pretend that the subject of the immediate abolition of slavery in the national legislature would not disturb those compromises of the constitution, is to disregard as well the plain provisions as the spirit of the instrument; and to persist in the agitation of the question of domestic slavery, is to set the object above the constitution, above the value of the Union, above the peace of the country, and above the most solemn obligation of the citizen to observe and regard the rights of others while in the enjoyment of his own.

Our dear Montrose brethren have become so elated with their bastard victory, that they have again started the idea of a new press. "Now," say they, "we will starve Chase out. We will organize and cut off his subscribers, and cripple his business in every way possible." One old Coon, who is a sort of cross-breed between a Whig, Abolitionist, Tory and a mummy, we understand proposed to run our subscription down to two hundred in two weeks! The poor old fellow of course can't understand why everybody don't feel just as malignant as himself. Two years ago they set about this same work, even going so far as to appoint a Committee to go about the country for that purpose, and we wonder that their success then has been so soon forgotten. That effort on their part gave us about a hundred subscribers in two weeks; and we will wager them now the price of our press, that if they will go faithfully at the work of reducing our list, and labor at it till the first of January next, we will then have more subscribers than we have now. Our press is not dependant on the bounty or good will of these gentlemen, and if they want to open a war of pecuniary interest, we simply remind them that they may find it a game that two can play at.

So, now, gentlemen, just drive on with your war upon our subscription list, or business, just as fast as you please. We laugh at, scorn and defy the whole of you. Don't hold back out of sympathy at all, but if you have any money to spend in such a competition, throw it out. Bring in fifty new presses, and set four hundred of your Homer Hibernial Hirelings to editing them for eight weeks. You frighten nobody by your threats, so you may as well put them in execution, as to be longer talking about it—Don't be backward now! Let us have the press!

WRECK OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—There seems to be some facility attached to all attempts to establish a line of steamships between Liverpool and Philadelphia. The loss of the "City of Glasgow" has been followed by that of the "City of Philadelphia," a new vessel, it being her first trip. She left Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 30th of August, and was stranded at Cape Race on the 9th ult., and the vessel, it was thought would prove a total loss. Her cargo was being landed in a damaged state, and the passengers and crew were saved. 540 of them arrived at Halifax on Monday morning, and the rest remained at St. Johns, Newfoundland awaiting a conveyance.

75 Fifteen thousand persons have fallen victims to the cholera at Barbadoes, West India.

Montrose Democrat.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNA.
E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, Editors.
Montrose, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.

REMOVAL!
"Democrat" Office Removed
To the West side of Public Avenue, North of Seal's Hotel, and next door to Ethridge's Store, up stairs.

"On our first page will be found an interesting communication from Mr. Weston. Who, among our scholars, will enter the lists in defence of Dr. Conistock?"

Be of Good Cheer.

"It is no time for Democrats to be despondent. Their principles are not beaten, they still live." Rather let this defeat inspire them, to still greater exertions, and a determination to right the wrongs of their party, as well as to redeem the country from the hands of those who never could rule it well.

"We have now two whole years of freedom from the responsibility, perplexities and difficulties that beset a dominant party. Let us improve it, by setting the house in order '89, when we may again show to the world that Democracy is in the ascendant in this nation! Let us at once set up a rallying point, showing to the country that the false lights of to-day shall be put out, and those which beamed over the Administration of Monroe and Jackson be placed in their stead. This done we are invulnerable. There is a prestige about the ancient faith of Democracy, which will never be invoked in vain. Let us seek it out, rally around it, and the day of our deliverance is not far distant.—Whiggery is the same to-day that it ever has been. The day of its triumph, is the hour of its downfall.

The Result and its Cause.

"We publish to-day the official vote of this country, and queer looking figures they are. Our readers will observe that Thos. H. Baird, the candidate of the mysterious order of Know-Nothings for the Supreme Bench, has 298 votes in the county; and that C. S. Mott the democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, for whom the Know-Nothings voted because of Mr. Darsis, the Whig candidate being of Scotch origin, has 3524 votes, being about 800 votes more than the Democrats ever have polled in the county for Governor or President. This shows that, of the members of that order in the county, about 800 are Whigs and 600 Democrats. Darsis has but 1068 votes in the county, the usual Whig vote being about 1800, leaving our calculation for Whig Know-Nothings about the same as above. Again, Snyser, the Whig candidate for Supreme Bench, has but 1059 votes, about the same as Darsis, and Black the Democratic candidate has but 2183, instead of about 2800, which is a full Democratic vote. It will thus be seen, too, that the vote for Snyser and Black, for neither of whom the Know-Nothings voted, shows a demonstration of about 800 Whigs and 600 Democrats belonging to that secret order.

"With these figures no right-minded man can for a moment doubt that this unlooked-for result, in this country, was brought about entirely through the agency of the Know-Nothing order. But we shall not stop here in our inquiries. There must be some cause—some force, to detach such a number of Democrats from their party fealty; and, in our judgment, that force was the defection on account of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We do not believe that there could have been one hundred Democrats found in the county, who would have joined such an association, had their minds not been soured by this slavery question; but being thus, they were ready to join any association to strike down the Democratic candidates. This appears to us as the fair and honest solution of the whole mystery. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the cause, and the Know-Nothing order the agency in the result; and we have little doubt that the result in the State was produced in the same way. All speculation aside, it comes just to this point in the end.—We shall follow this subject further in future.

Go Ahead.

"Our dear Montrose brethren have become so elated with their bastard victory, that they have again started the idea of a new press. "Now," say they, "we will starve Chase out. We will organize and cut off his subscribers, and cripple his business in every way possible." One old Coon, who is a sort of cross-breed between a Whig, Abolitionist, Tory and a mummy, we understand proposed to run our subscription down to two hundred in two weeks! The poor old fellow of course can't understand why everybody don't feel just as malignant as himself. Two years ago they set about this same work, even going so far as to appoint a Committee to go about the country for that purpose, and we wonder that their success then has been so soon forgotten. That effort on their part gave us about a hundred subscribers in two weeks; and we will wager them now the price of our press, that if they will go faithfully at the work of reducing our list, and labor at it till the first of January next, we will then have more subscribers than we have now. Our press is not dependant on the bounty or good will of these gentlemen, and if they want to open a war of pecuniary interest, we simply remind them that they may find it a game that two can play at.

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The Democratic Party and the Next Presidency.

Two years ago the democratic party was triumphant in nearly every State in the Union. The Whigs led the contest in dismay, and from one end of the Union to the other, all obstacles to the complete sway of the Democracy seemed overcome. The nation rested in peace from political strife—internal discord had hid itself—the howl of fanaticism was hushed, while every indication gave promise of long-continued security, as well as an uninterrupted reign of those great and fundamental principles which have cost such fierce struggles to maintain since the days of Monroe. The best days of the Republic seemed dawning—days of freedom from political violence and revolution, during which the political institutions of the country should rest on well-established principles of government—during which experiments should be at an end, and something like fixed and permanent policy control the administration of the government for a long series of future years.—The expectation of the nation rose high. The democratic party was in the ascendant in the minds, and by the acquiescence of all, and the heart of the whole nation went out in earnest longings for the full success of the reigning Administration. From this principle of pride, power and greatness, the elections just past, in the northern States, have hurled us down—and that great party now finds itself humbled in the very dust of defeat and disaster.

This nation cannot do without the democratic party. Since it became clothed with sovereignty among the nations of the earth, to the present time, all that has given it greatness in ideas of statesmanship, reduced to practical operation—all that has given it strength at home, and respect among foreign dominions—all that has given it character for governmental policy everywhere, has come to it from the democratic party. Not one distinctive principle from the Whig crowd, in any form, has ever been settled upon and become a part of our system, either of foreign or domestic concern. This being the case, it becomes an object of the most vital importance, how that party can be preserved—how, amidst the ruin of its former grandeur, it can be gathered up, and again restored to its former position for good to the nation and the race.—In our judgment that can only be done by a proper and determined rally, around the right kind of a man for the Presidency in 1856.

We are clearly convinced now, as we have been the past six months, that the practice of "44 and '52 must be abandoned, in respect to the man upon whom this union must be made. We mean, by this, the nominations of comparatively obscure men, to that high position. When we rallied to the support of Mr. DECEMBER in '52, previous to the Baltimore Convention, we urged his nomination most earnestly on the ground of his superior abilities and excellence in statesmanship; and we believe now, that had he been nominated and elected, the country would have been infinitely the gainer, and the democratic party long found standing to-day where it stood then, in strength and integrity. The commitments of his whole life were against the policy which it were useless to attempt to disguise, has prostrated the democratic party in every northern State.

It must be admitted by every close observer of political events and relations, that the northern democracy must rally in '56 around a northern man, and a man of northern principles and ideas. Such a man—long tried in the severe school of American statesmanship—commanding from all an acknowledgment of his eminent qualifications, and of his character for integrity—a man who has had no part in repealing the Missouri Compromise, and who will come forward and condemn that repeal as wrong, unnecessary and mischievous—who will pledge his Administration if elected, and his antecedents as a hostage of good faith, that the whole power of his Administration shall be wielded to place things back to the position in which they were at the opening of the last Congress—we say, such a man only can be elected, save the democratic party, and bring peace and repose to the country. To accomplish this should be the aim of the party now, and in casting about for a man around whom to centre, we can think of but two in the nation;—the one is James Buchanan, the other THOMAS H. BRYCE.

Mr. Buchanan shall return from England next summer, as it shall be will, and will reiterate to the American people the same platitudes in reference to the Missouri Compromise, and the power of Congress to restrict slavery in the territories which he put forth in 1847; there are many reasons why we should think it better policy to rally around him for the Presidency '56, at least in Pennsylvania, than Mr. BRYCE, but whether he would do so, or whether he would be a candidate on any consideration, is extremely doubtful. It is very natural, therefore, that at the present time, our demobents should turn their attention towards Mr. BRYCE.—Around him the northern democracy might rally, and attach to itself the prestige that gathered around the party, in those rainy days of its splendor, when it was led by MONROE, JACKSON, and VAN BUREN. Mr. BRYCE is a democrat of the strictest school. No one article in the creed of whiggery, since it rallied under the younger Adams, that has not felt the force of his ponderous blows.—Nearly a third of a century he stood up in the Senate of the Nation, and battled for those great democratic truths, and against the "contracted home system" of CLAY and WEBSTER—the trumpet-tongue of the Democracy of the nation, and its principles as elucidated and brought out by the clear, sane and determined administration of MONROE, the energetic, bold and decided administration of JACKSON, the shrewd and sagacious administration of VAN BUREN. Nor has he swerved one inch from all his bold and well defined doctrines, since all the changeful ebbs and flows of recent political events. In him, may it be safely said, the democratic element of this government has a noble embodiment.

For us then the path is plain. Disregarding minor considerations, whatever of influence we have, we shall wield towards placing the democratic party back upon its original and impregnable position. We shall strive to accomplish this by bringing it up to the platform of a manly northern sentiment in 1856—a position where it may stand as in days of yore, the pride, the safety, and the glory of this Republic.

We shall continue this subject in future numbers, and earnestly invite for it the serious reflection of our people.

Reflections.

The Election has come and gone, and the result is chronicled upon the history of the country.

Our course during the canvass, we believe has been an open and bold one, while perhaps to some it may have appeared awkward and embarrassing. All, however, is now over, and, thank fortune, we are free again,—free to express our opinions as we please, free from all partisan restraint, free to defend our principles, and free to discharge all our duties to the public.

We have felt a warm anxiety for the reelection of Gov. BRYCE.—We have felt that his Administration has shed prosperity upon the Commonwealth, and that the people would lose much by a change—at least that the risk was great and the danger imminent. He has defied himself with the most unwearied energies to the service of the State, and his essential interests, and it seemed to us that generous treatment from the people to a faithful servant, as well as motives of public policy, demanded an endorsement from their hands. And we are fully persuaded now, that before three years shall roll around, thousands will regret the party they have set in the canvass just past. But Gov. BRYCE is not dead. He has about him the characteristics of a great public leader—one in whom the people can trust without fear of betrayal; and should his life be spared, we have no doubt this verdict will soon be reversed. We have differed with many who hold similar views with us, in reference to the respect of the Missouri Compromise, as to the best method of making our views and principles felt and acknowledged in the country. After Governor BRYCE assumed the position he did, it did not appear wise to us, to strike down his administration,—to revolutionize that part of the government with which no quarrel could be found, and strike blindly and rudely at everything in our reach, because of wrong in our national affairs.—We thought the issue should be made in the election of Congressmen, where it was legitimate, that there we could show our principles to the world, as well as our determination to sustain them. Nor did we deem it wise to drag the question down to our local contests, and give to the world the appearance of using it with regard to propriety, in all the same struggles for office, and places of pecuniary profit. It has been determined that our national interests in these particulars, were not sound, and while we are not convinced that the time may not come when it will be found that much has been done from the madness of the moment, and not from cool deliberation, still all must submit to the decree of the polling will. We hope it may all work for the good of our common country in the end.

This defeat leaves us none the less attached to democratic principles, and we have no avowal of still greater moment to perform.—The political power of the country has passed in a great degree, to the hands of the old friends of the Democracy, arrayed under all kinds of leaders, and professing all kinds of dogmas, many of which, if carried out, would endanger the existence of true republican principles in this country. Such a combination of notions, fanaticisms, and prejudices, not defined by any line of policy, or controlled by any fundamental principle, may well be regarded with apprehension and dread.—To restore the government to its former well defined policy as settled by the principles of its republican fathers, is now a work for the Democracy to accomplish. And it will do so. If its past history has been glorious, that which shall be written of its future will be resplendent. The democratic element of this government can never be crushed out. It is found in the rights of the masses,—it exists in the nature of man. Now obscured by temporary defeat, it will burst to light again, from amidst the conflicting elements of political strife, and rise still higher in the heavens.—Truth and Justice live in the attributes of God, and they will live forever. Crushed to earth they will rise again, shining still brighter, over the dark pathway to Man's happiness and final disembarrassment.

The Fair.

Commencing on our fourth page will be found the proceedings of the Fair. There were more people in town that day than we ever saw here before, and some of our "old inhabitants" say more than ever before on any occasion. This speaks well for the interest our farmers feel in their pursuit.

Had we time and space this week we should like to write considerable on this subject. We may do so some other time.

Book Notices.

From the extensive publication House of Dewitt & Davenport we have "Progress and Prejudice," by Mrs. Gore, Author of "The Banker's Daughter," "Mother and Daughters," "Preferment," &c. &c. From the examination we have been able to give the work, we are highly pleased with it. For sale at fifty cents per copy by G. & W. H. Fuller.

Also the "Golden Snob," filled with laughable illustrations,—a sort of burlesque upon all humanity. Buy it if you want a sight at the ridiculous as well as the ludicrous.

Magazines.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, GRAHAM, and GOREY, for October are on our table. They cover or all of these periodicals should be found on the centre table of every family of taste has become so indispensable, by the force of public opinion, that it is not necessary for us to say more than that they are "the same old coons,"—fatter and sleeker if possible than ever. Address the publishers. Price \$3.00 per year.

"The Democratic have met the enemy, and you know the rest of the story.

The Election.

We hope next week to be able to give the official vote of the State in full. Pollock's majority will range from thirty to forty thousand. Mott and Black, democratic candidates for Canal Commissioner and Supreme Bench are elected by still larger majorities. Mott's will probably be more than one hundred thousand.

Members of Congress will stand as follows:

- Dist. 1.**
1. Thomas B. Florence.
 2. John R. Tyson.
 3. William Millard.
 4. Jacob Broome.
 5. John Codrington.
 6. James Hicksman.
 7. Samuel Bradshaw.
 8. J. Glenn Jones.
 9. Anthony E. Roberts.
 10. John C. Knobel.
 11. James H. Campbell.
 12. Henry M. Fuller.
 13. *An Packer.
 14. *ALABAMA A. GROW.
 15. Rev. JOHN J. PEABODY.
 16. LUCAS TOWN.
 17. David F. Robinson.
 18. John R. Edie.
 19. John Coville.
 20. Jonathan Knight.
 21. David Ritchie.
 22. Samuel A. Purviance.
 23. John Allison.
 24. JOHN BARCLAY.
 25. *ALVIN DICK.

*Present Members; Nebraska men (in italics); *Anti-Nebraska Democrats (SMALL CAPS); *Pro-mo. Native. The residue (15) Anti-Nebraska Whigs.

The State Senate, as reconstituted by the present Election, pretty certainly stands—Whigs 16, Democrats 17, including one independent man of either side. This is as they were elected, but it is quite probable that some of the Democrats who hold over go with the Anti-Nebraska current. Two of them represent very strong Whig Districts—Allegheny and Lawrence.

The House will consist of about 50 Whigs, known as Whigs, 40 Democrats, and 10 Anti-Nebraska Democrats. No doubt of a decided Anti-Nebraska majority. A United States Senator has been elected from the State, and a *Provisional Legislature* Law may or may not be elected by the people. Lancaster, Berks, Lehigh and nearly all the German counties, go heavily against it.

Low of the Arctic—About 300 Lives Lost!

One of the most terrible calamities that ever occurred on the ocean, happened to the Collins' Steamer Arctic on her recent trip to New York from Liverpool. Below we give the statement of Capt. Lee, who was miraculously saved by a vessel bound for Montreal.

Capt. Lee's Statement.

On the 21st of Dec. 1854.

E. K. Collins, Quartermaster. It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the total loss of the Arctic, under my command, with four wives, son and daughter.

The Arctic sailed from Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 11 A. M. with 233 passengers, and about 150 of a crew. Nothing of special note occurred during the passage until Wednesday 27th, when at noon we were in the banks in lat. 46 deg. 45 min. N., and long 27 deg. W., steering west by compass. The weather had been foggy during the day, generally, a distance of half to three quarters of a mile could be seen, but at intervals of a few minutes a very dense fog followed by being sufficiently clear to see one or two miles. At noon I left the deck for the purpose of working out the position of the ship. In about 15 minutes I heard the cry of "hard starboard" from the officers of the deck. I rushed on deck and had just got out when a tremendous sea struck against our bows and passed astern of us.

The bows of the strange vessel seemed to be crushed or smashed off for full ten feet, and seeing that she most probably sank in a few minutes, and taking a hasty glance at our own ship, and believing as we were comparatively uninjured, my first impulse was to save the lives of those on board the sinking vessel. The boats were cleared, and the first officer and six men left the main body, when it was found our own ship was heading fast.

The engines were set to work, being instructed to put on the steam pumps, and the four deck pumps were worked by the passengers and crew, and the ship headed for the land which I judged to be about fifty miles distant. I was compelled to leave my boat with the first officer and crew to take care of themselves. Several ineffectual attempts were made to stop the leak by getting sail on over the bows, and finding the leak gaining on us very fast, notwithstanding our powerful efforts at keeping her free, I resolved to get the boats ready and as many children and ladies placed in them as possible. But no sooner had the attempt been made than the fiercer and others rushed into them in spite of opposition.

Seeing this state of things, I ordered the boats to be kept in readiness until order could be restored, when to my dismay I saw them cut the rope in the bow, and many were precipitated into the sea and drowned.

This occurred while I had been engaged in getting the starboard boat ready, and placed the second officer in charge, when the starboard sea came with the first boat was snatched men leaping from the top of the raft, twenty feet, pushing and unning those who were in the boat.

I then gave orders to the second officer to get on board the ship, keeping under way of the stern, to be ready to take on board women and children, as soon as the fires were out and the engines stopped. My attention was then drawn to the other quarter boat, which I found broken down but hanging by one tackle. I rushed was made for her also, and some fifteen got in and cut the tackle, and were soon out of sight.

I found that not a seaman was left on board or aboard without any tools to assist in building a raft as our only hope, and the only officer left, was Mr. Moran, the third mate, who aided me, with the assistance of many of the passengers, who deserve great praise for the coolness and energy in doing all in their power up to the very latest moment before the ship sunk.

The Chief Engineer, with a small list of his assistants had taken our smallest deck-boat, and before the ship went down pulled away with about fifteen persons. We had succeeded in getting the fore and main yards and two top-gallant yards, together with several other small spars and materials, as we could collect, when I was fully convinced that the ship must go down in a short time, and that not a moment was to be lost in getting the spars lashed together to form a raft, to do which it became necessary to get the life-boat, our only remaining boat into the water.

This being accomplished, I saw Mr. Moran taking care to keep the oars on board to prevent them from leaving the ship—hoping to get most of the women and children in the boat at last. They had made considerable

progress in collecting the spars, when an alarm was given that the ship was sinking, and the boat was shoved off without oars or anything to help themselves with; and when the ship sunk, the boat had got clear probably an eighth of a mile to leeward.

In an instant, about a quarter to 5 P. M., the ship went down, carrying every soul on board with her. I saw myself on the surface after a brief struggle, with my own helpless child in my arms, when again I felt myself impelled downward to a great depth, and before I reached the surface a second time, had nearly perished, and lost the hold of my child.

As I again struggled to the surface of the water, a most awful and heart-rending scene presented itself to my view! Over 200 men, women and children struggling together amid pieces of every kind of rigging, calling for assistance, for help, and imploring me to assist them. Such an appalling scene my God preserve me from ever witnessing again.

I was in the act of trying to save my child when a portion of the paddle-box came rushing up alongside, just grazing my head, falling with its whole weight upon the head of my darling child! Another moment I beheld him lifeless in the water. I succeeded in getting on to the top of the paddle-box in company with eleven others,—one however soon left for another place, finding that it could not support so many.

Others remained until they were, one by one, believed by death. We stood in water at a temperature of forty-five degrees up to our knees, and frequently the sea broke directly over us. We soon separated from our friends on other parts of the wreck, and passed the night, each one expecting every hour would be his last. The wish for morning came, surrounded with dense fog, not a living soul to be seen but our own party, seven now being left.

By the course of the morning we saw some water casks and other things belonging to our ship, but nothing we could get or afford to touch. Our raft was rapidly sinking, and it about the water. About noon Mr. S. M. Woodruff of New York was relieved by death. All the others now began to suffer very severely for want of water, except Mr. George F. Allen and myself.

In that respect we were very much favored, although we had not a drop on the raft. The day continued foggy, except just at noon, as before we could get on shore, we had a clear horizon for about half an hour, and nothing could be seen but water and sky.—Night came on thick and dreary, with our minds made up that neither of us would again see the light of another day, for very soon three more of our suffering party were relieved by death, leaving Mr. Allen, a young man and myself.

Feeling myself getting exhausted, I now sat down for the first time, about 8 o'clock in the evening on a trunk which providentially had been found on the wreck. In this way I slept a little through the night, and became somewhat refreshed.

Soon after daylight a bark hove in sight to the north-west. She seemed to be sailing from us, yet I felt hope that some of our fellow sufferers may have been seen and rescued by them. Soon after we had given up all hope of being rescued by the bark, a ship was discovered to the east of us, steering directly for us.

We now watched her with the most intense anxiety as she approached, about noon they discovered and rescued a man on a raft, who was a passenger on this vessel we came in collision with.

We informed the captain that others were near on pieces of the wreck, and going aloft he saw us and three others. We were the first to which the boat was sent, and safely taken on board about a P. M. The next was Mr. James Smith of Mississippi, second class passenger. The others saved were five of our firemen. The ship proved to be the Cambria, of this port, from Glasgow bound to Montreal, Capt. John Russell, who commanded the bark Jess Stevens, and was rescued by Capt. Nye of the Pacific.

Of Capt. Russell it would scarcely be possible to say enough in his praise for the kind treatment we every one of us have received from him during the time we have been on board his ship. His own comforts he gave up in every respect for our relief. The Rev. Mr. Walker, lady, and another gentleman, who were passengers by the Cambria, have been unceasing in their endeavors to promote our comfort.

To them and to all on board we shall ever owe a debt of gratitude for their unbounded kindness to us. From the Frenchman who was picked up, we learned that the steamer with which we came in collision was the screw steamer Vesta, from St. Pierre, bound from and belonging to Greenfield, France. As near as we could learn, the Vesta was steering E. S. E., and was crossing our course two points, with all sails set—wind W. by S.

Her anchor-socket, about seven by four inches square, was driven through the bows of the Arctic, about eighteen inches above the water line; and an immense hole had been made at the same instant by the fluke of the anchor about two feet below the water line, raking fore and aft the plank, and finally breaking the chains, leaving the stock remaining in and through the side of the Arctic, and it is not think that so much of her bows would have been crushed in, had not some of the heavy longitudinal pieces of iron running through the ship, having been driven through our side, causing the loss of our ship, and I fear hundreds of most valuable lives.

Important from Europe.

The Russians defeated by the French and English—18,000 Killed and Wounded.—The Fall of Sevastopol.

One of the most sanguinary battles of modern times has been fought and Sevastopol has fallen! The facts, as far as known, are that a battle took place on the 24th of Sept., at the river Alma—the French and English, with a loss of two thousand eight hundred killed and wounded, stormed the Russian entrenchments and drove the enemy back. The Russians appear to have made a single stand, and another battle was fought there, the 23rd of Sept., resulting in the defeat of the Russians, who were pursued by the allies to the jagged walls of Sevastopol. More fighting took place under the walls. On the 25th Fort Constantine was invested by sea and land, and after an obstinate defense was carried by storm. The allies then bombarded the city and the fleet. Ten Russian ships of the line were burned and sunk; the remaining four were carried, one after another, on to the enemy's guns, were silenced; twenty-eight thousand persons were taken, and the Russian loss, it is said, is not estimated, at not less than eighteen thousand in Sevastopol alone. In the midst of this tremendous havoc, Menchikoff, with the shattered remains of his force, retired into a position in the inner harbor, and threatened to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships unless the victors would grant him an honorable capitulation. The allied Generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and in the name of humanity, gave him six hours for consideration.—The six hours had not expired when the last advances were made, and that the French and English flags waved over Sevastopol.

Latet.—Menschikoff has surrendered.

Having given the main features of this exciting news, we proceed to give such details as have come to hand. These details, such as they are, were mostly forwarded in mere fragmentary scraps, of two or three lines each, to the English Government, and by the Government were communicated to the London papers, and to the public. It would seem that European correspondents have yet to learn that a telegraphic dispatch can be made to contain more than twenty words, that being about the extent of the information telegraphed to the Governments of France and England respecting events which the papers of the New York Associated Press would have telegraphed by the column length.

STRANGE FANAK OF AN OLD MAN.—Quite an excitement was created at Providence, R. I., on the 3d inst., in consequence of a strange freak of an old man, named Lyman Hawes. The track of the Providence and Worcester Railroad runs through land which formerly belonged to him, and the price of this land had been assessed by commissioners, at a valuation which he refused to accept. On the 3d inst., he placed a small house, erected by himself, upon both tracks, in which he put several kegs, which he said contained powder, and then sat himself inside, by nailing up every entrance to it.

The Boston and Providence train, and the Providence and Worcester train, were, as they came along, brought to a stand still, by the obstruction and detained for nearly two hours. The old fellow swore that if they attempted to run the engine through the house, that he would fire the powder and blow everything around him to atoms. After a long delay, during which the crowd increased to over a thousand people, the North Providence and Providence Police arrived, when they fell to work, and with their axes, blew down the doors of the house, and then seized the old man.—It was with difficulty at first that the crowd could be kept from injuring him. He was hurried away to jail. The crowd then attacked the house and soon made a complete wreck of it. About half a keg of powder was found.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

Broad Mare.

1st premium to Amos G. Hollister, \$5.00
2d do. to Milburn Oakley, 4.00
3d do. to Horace Brewster, 2.00

Report on Corn.

1st premium to Martin Newman for 70 bush. 85.00
2d do. to Robert Kent for 50 bu. 3.00

Report on Swine.

1st premium for best Boar, to Daniel Stever, art. \$20.00
2d do. to C. J. Hollister, 2.00
2d do. to H. Roberts, 1.00

Best Sow.

1st premium to William Jessup, \$3.00
2d do. to Robert Kent, 2.00
3d do. to B. A. Butterfield, 1.00
Best lot of Shoats, Discretionary premium to B. A. Butterfield and Eli Gregory, to each \$1.00

Discretionary premium for best lot of sucking pigs to Robert Kent, \$2.00

Report on Cabinet Ware.

Best Secretary, to W. Smith & Co., \$100.00
Best Barcase do. do. 2.00
Best Breakfast Table, do. do. 1.00
Best Work Stand, to J. T. Birchard, 1.00

Report on Horses.

Best result of a Hike of Bets to James Waldie for \$75 arms and 57 1/2 lbs. from Hike \$3.00

Report on Harness.

Best team Harness to A. & E. Baldwin, 2.00
Best double Carriage Harness do. 3.00
Best single do. do. 2.00
Best Saddle & Bridle do. 1.00

Report on Leather.

Best 3 lbs Skin Leather to J. Moss & Broth-ers 5.00
Best 5 Upper do. do. 3.00
Best 5 doz. Galfskins do. do. 2.00

Report on Cheese.

Best Cheese to Daniel McCullum 3.00
2d do. to E. A. Bennett, 2.00

Report on Fruit.

Best 2 bu. Wines Apples to E. Gregory 1.00
Fall Apples to Levi Westfall 1.00
Best 1 bu. Peaches to J. Tevskbury 1.00
Best 1 bu. Quinces to Fowler Peck 1.00

Report on Boots & Shoes.

Best pr. thick Boots to Keeler & Stoddard 1.00
fine Boots do. do. 1.00
Bootees do. do. 1.00

Report on Pottery.

Best lot of Fowls not less than 6 to William Haylen 2.00
2d do. to Henry Drinker 1.00

Report on Agricultural Implements.

Best Plow to M. & E. Mott \$3.00
2d do. to Sayre Bentley & Perkins 2.00
Best Cultivator to M. & E. Mott 2.00
Best Side Hill Plow do. do. 2.00
Best Straw & Saw-cutting E. T. Tiffany 3.00
2d do. to Sayre Bentley & Perkins 2.00
Best Ox Yoke to John Wood 1.00
Best one horse Shoe to Milborn Oakley 1.00
Best one horse Power to E. T. Tiffany 3.00
Best 2 horse Power to Sayre Bentley & Perkins 3.00
Best Corn Shelter to P. P. Tiffany 2.00
Best Churn to G. R. Hawley 1.00

Report on Domestic Manufactures.

Best Piece W. Flannel to Mrs. O. C. Ely 2.00
2d do. to Mrs. O. Bailey 1.00
Best 13 1/2 Quilt to Miss S. J. Harrington 3.00
2d do. to Mrs. O. A. Locke 2.00
2d do. to Miss Fanny A. Stanton 2.00
Best piece W. Carpet to Mrs. I. Bullard 2.00
2d do. to Miss Mary E. Harrington 1.00
Best 5 pr. Socks to Miss R. Macburn 1.00
Certificate to Mrs. Dilston Tiffany for an excellent piece of Plain Floss.

After the reading of the various Reports of the Committees, "It was Resolved that the Ex. Committee be authorized to revise and publish in convenient form such of the Reports and other papers of the Society as they should deem proper."

Upon motion the Society adjourned and the meeting was quietly withdrawn from the enclosure.

Wm. H. JESSUP Secy.

Missionary Meeting.

A convention of the friends of Foreign Missions will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Montrose, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th of November. The services will commence on the evening of Wednesday and be continued through the following day.

On the afternoon of Thursday it is expected that the ordination of Dr. Lorenzo Lyons, soon to sail for Syria, as a Missionary of the American Board will take place; upon which occasion Dr. Pomroy of Boston; Secretary of the Board will preach. He and several returned Missionaries, with other distinguished friends of the Missionary work are expected to be present during the sessions to take part in the deliberations.

Festival for Grace Church, Great Bend.

On the 20th inst. in the evening, in a large upper room over Mr. Dayton's Store, the Sewing Society of Grace Church propose to hold a festival to obtain the means of making their church comfortable for winter. They