



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1854

A protracted meeting is now in progress in the M. E. Church, of this place. The services of the Rev. JAMES SEWELL and Rev. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, of the City of Philadelphia, have been procured, who will remain during the present and following week Services every evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE ELECTIONS.

The great contest in this State shows that the people have chosen a Whig Governor, a Democratic Canal Commissioner, and a Democratic Supreme Judge. A large majority of the Congressional delegation are Whigs, and of the Democrats elected several are anti-Nebraska. The vote for Governor, taking the reported majorities of the counties from which we have not yet heard the official vote, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Pollock, 196,661; Bigler, 159,819; Pollock's majority, 36,842.

The counties not included, and yet to be heard from, are Elk, Potter, and McKean. They gave Governor Bigler, in 1851, when he had 8465 majority in the State, a majority of 655. They will probably now give a small majority for Pollock.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law is defeated—the majority against the law is about 2,000.

OHIO—In this State the Anti-Administration majority is estimated at 50,000 votes. The county of Hamilton, including Cincinnati, gives a majority of 7,000, equivalent to a Whig gain, since the last Presidential election, of 11,000. According to the Telegraphic reports, this State has elected to Congress, out of the twenty-one members, to which it is entitled, at least eighteen, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

The following is the official vote for Senator in this, (10th Senatorial District) to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Walton, 5317; Allen, 3027; Carbon, 1161; Monroe, 1974; Pike, 508; Wayne, 1674; Walton's maj., 2290.

Official Vote for Congress—13th District.

Table with 3 columns: Candidate, Packer, and Stewart. Carbon, 1284; Monroe, 1874; Northampton, 3675; Pike, 615; Wayne, 1710; Packer's maj., 2725.

Cheap Wife.

The "March Chalk Gazette," informs that a colored man in that place lately sold his wife to another colored gemman, for \$5. The parties interested all seemed perfectly satisfied, the father of the seller declaring that it was "as much as she was wof." Not so. She would bring a hundred times as much in Kansas.

A destructive fire occurred at Pottsville on the night of the 10th inst., supposed to have been kindled by an incendiary. A number of buildings were destroyed, including the printing office of the "Times Journal," which involved a loss to the proprietor of about \$10,000.

Barnum's Autobiography.

We cannot better subserve the author of the following letter than by publishing it, in order to apprise our readers of the shortly intended appearance of one of the spiciest and most interesting volumes for winter evenings reading:

OFFICE AMERICAN MUSEUM, NEW YORK, Oct. 11, '54. Mr. THEO. SCHOCH—

Dear Sir:—I am engaged upon my Life, with no intention of taking it off, however, otherwise than with the pen. Having in the course of a long chequered career had the honor of being one of the profession, I take the liberty, as a willow brother of the order of the quill, of writing you to the effect that, some time in December, my autobiography will probably appear before the public and in your sanctum. Any little assistance you can render in making the fact known to your audience will be gratefully remembered by Yours Truly, P. T. BARNUM.

P. S.—The Boston, New York and Philadelphia publishers are after me like a cloud. I will advise you the moment I have made my selection which of them shall publish it.

Gov. Reeder in Kansas

Gov. Reeder landed at Fort Leavenworth, which will be his home for the present. He was greeted on his arrival at the Fort with the national salute, and a public reception was given him.

U. S. Senator.

The Eastern Whig is out in favor of A. E. Brown, Esq. of that place, for U. S. Senator.

The Lehigh Valley Times suggests Gen. H. D. Maxwell, and E. F. Stewart, for the same station. In addition to the foregoing, we understand the following named gentlemen, will be brought forward for the U. S. Senatorship: Hon. Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery; Hon. John C. Kunkle, of Dauphin; Hon. Thaddeus Stephens, of Lancaster; Edgar Cowan, Esq. of Westmoreland; and Hon. H. M. Fuller, of Luzerne.

A correspondent of the New York Herald at Greene, Chenango county, under date of the 5th, gives an account of a thrilling tragedy recently enacted in that village. It appears that a returned Californian named Davis had a misunderstanding with his wife, which led to a separation. Davis met his brother-in-law, with whom his wife resided, and after a brief conversation, they parted, when he drew a revolver and shot his relative in the back, killing him instantly. He then proceeded in search of his wife, whom he also shot, and she expired in a short time after. As a fitting climax to this scene of horror, the wretched man turned the weapon upon his own breast and slew himself.

The "Kansas Weekly Herald," is the title of a newspaper received among exchanges yesterday, all the way from the "disputed Territory." It is a neatly printed sheet, published at Leavenworth by Osborne & Adams. It is the first newspaper that has been established in the territory.

"The city of Leavenworth," where the Herald is published, is situated about a mile and a half below Fort Leavenworth, is "laid out" in streets, squares, &c., and is growing with true rapidity and thrift. It is destined to become a large and important place of business. It is not far from the new city of Kickapoo.

The following notices appear editorially: A large number of hands are engaged in cutting out the streets of this city. The population of this city is as follows: 99 men, 1 woman and no babies. Total 100. Truly a flourishing and promising town.

Leavenworth was already talked of as the capital of Kansas. We trust it will have something to fill a school house with before the capital is built.

Of the 99 male inhabitants of the city, 10 advertise themselves as "Attorneys and Counsellors at Law." There is one physician, a hotel, a steam saw mill, several dry good stores, a book store, and drug store and other trading establishments.

Important News from Europe—Sebastopol not yet Taken.

On Friday last the European steamer Africa arrived off Sandy Hook, from whence we have by Telegraph a summary of her news, which, in view of the last preceding advices from the seat of war and the speculations which they superinduced, is rather of an extraordinary character.

The rejoicings in England and France over the supposed decisive victories in the Crimea have been suddenly checked by the announcement that Sebastopol is not taken; that the report of the destruction of the Russian fleet is false; that the report of the explosion of Fort Constantine is also false, and that the despatch purporting to have come from OMER PASHA was a forgery.

Sebastopol, however, has been invested by the Allies, both by land and sea.—But it had not fallen as late as the 30th ultimo. A despatch dated at Constantinople on the evening of that day, from Lord STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE to Lord CLAIRENDON, states that the armies had established a basis of operations at Balaklava. On the morning of the 28th they were preparing to march without delay upon Sebastopol. The Agamemnon and other vessels of war were at Balaklava, where they were disembarking the battering trains.

The Austrian General at Odessa telegraphs that the struggle recommenced on the 25th and continued when the courier left. On the 27th the Allies were on the road to Balaibek, ten miles from Sebastopol.

Official despatches, received by way of Marseilles, state that Sebastopol was invested on the 27th and the second line of defences carried. Prince Menschikoff had fallen back with the wreck of his army, and was shut up in Sebastopol.—The allied land forces were in communication with their fleet and commanded the approaches to Sebastopol.

Gen. Ostensacken and Gen. Luders had entered the Crimea with Russian reinforcements to the number of forty battalions. Omer Pasha had orders to join the army of the Crimea.

At the battle of Alma the Allied forces took three thousand prisoners. The fortifications of Anapa were burnt by the Russian garrison, who were marching to the scene of action.

Austria intimates that she will consider the Czar's prolonged refusal of the four conditions as a casus belli.

Potatoes.

The New London Chronicle says: 'We are informed by an intelligent and reliable man, who has just returned from an extensive tour through northern and western Massachusetts, that potatoes in that region are not only plentiful and of an excellent quality, but cheap; that he has not heard a word said of a rot nor any other disease since he has been gone, and that they can be purchased at fifty cents a bushel. Apples of the first quality are sold at Barre and the adjoining towns at one dollar a barrel, barrel and all.'

The Voice of a Statesman.

Whatever may be thought of the expediency of adopting all the sentiments of Mr. Clayton concerning persons naturalized in this country, it is refreshing to hear a statesman speaking out frankly and boldly. The reason of this phenomenon is apparent—he does not want to be president.

He has written the following letter, in reply to one from D. R. King, of Philadelphia, who tendered him a nomination for President on the part of the Native American interests, and asks him to pledge himself to exclude citizens of foreign birth from civil offices.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1854

D. RODNEY KING, Esq.—MY DEAR SIR: Protracted and severe sickness since the receipt of your letter of the 3rd ultimo, has prevented me from keeping up my correspondence. But for this your letter would have received an immediate answer. Let me begin then by replying to your principal question.—I respond to that by declaring frankly, that I never was, am not now, and never shall be, a candidate for the Presidency. I have seen enough of it to form a decided opinion, that for me, there is no position in this country less desirable. I shall be content with the seat in the Senate of the United States, which the kind partiality of friends in my native State has assigned to me. Indeed, I would not exchange it for any under the Government.

The year 1853 must decide a momentous issue in this country. Are the American people prepared to share with aliens the right of governing this nation, at the ballot box, as soon as those aliens can make a declaration of intention? They may, and often do, make such a declaration, within a week, or even a day, after landing on our soil. Again, are the American people prepared to share, with aliens, every blessing and benefit conferred upon them as American citizens, and even to give them a share of the public domain? By the Nebraska bill, Congress has conferred upon them the right of voting, and by the Homestead bill, which still is pending, and to be decided upon next winter, they are to have an equal share of the public domain, on the same terms with native and naturalized citizens. Again the American people must decide whether, other circumstances being equal, the native is or is not fairly entitled to a preference in the distribution of honors and offices in the country which gave him birth.

The state of my health will not permit me to discuss these questions in a letter. Our naturalization laws are unquestionably defective, or our almshouses would not be filled with paupers. Of the 131,000 papers in the United States, 68,000 are foreigners and 66,000 natives. The annals of crime have swelled as the jails of Europe have poured their contents into the country, and the felon convict, reeking from a murder in Europe, or who has had the fortune to escape punishment for any other crime abroad, easily gains naturalization here, by spending a part or five years within the limits of the United States. Our country has become a Botany Bay, into which Europe annually discharges her criminals of every description.

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

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

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

Very sincerely and respectfully, your friend,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

D. RODNEY KING, Esq., Philadelphia.

A Bloomer in Trouble—Northampton County Fair.

EASTON, PA., 19.—A Miss Bradley was to have made a balloon ascension here on Tuesday, but as it rained, the ascension was postponed until yesterday. Some boys, however, managed to cut a hole in the balloon, and the lady was again disappointed. Miss B. dresses in the Bloomer fashion, and is followed by crowds whenever she makes her appearance. Yesterday she had to get the police to take her to the hotel.

The Northampton County Fair at Nazareth closes to-day. It has been largely attended, and the show is excellent, embracing Shanghai chickens, superior sheep and fine cattle.

Loss of the Steamer Arctic.

The New-York papers of last week were in good part filled with various details of the disastrous wreck of the steamer Arctic, from which, we compile the following:

The Arctic on her homeward passage, when within 65 miles of Cape Race, at noon on the 27th of September, while running in a very thick fog, was struck on the starboard bow, about sixty feet abaft the cutwater, by an iron steamer, which made three large holes in the ship,—two below the water, one of which was about five and a half feet in length and one or one and a half feet wide, leaving the whole cutwater and steam of the iron steamer clean through the Arctic's side.

So dense was the fog that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision. The wheel was put hard to starboard, the engine stopped instantly, and backed at full speed until clear of the other steamer, which occupied a couple of minutes.

The carpenter was then lowered down over the vessel's side, and pillows and mattresses passed down to him, to try if possible to force them in; but the leak was found to be so far below the water line that they could not be got in, and every exertion to stop the leak proved unavailing.

Capt. Luce then ordered the ship's head to be kept for land, which bore N. W. by W. By this time they had lost sight of the Chief Officer's boat, and the other steamer, which it was supposed had sunk.

She had not been on her course more than four or five minutes before she ran over a boat and crew belonging to the other vessel, all of whom perished, with the exception of one who caught hold of a rope which was thrown to him. Directly the boat was seen, orders were given to stop the engine, which the Chief Engineer said could not be done, as the ship was fast sinking.

In about thirty minutes all the lower fires were out, and at least three feet of water in the ship fore and aft. By this time the confusion among the passengers was very great, but they used all efforts to assist in keeping the deck pumps going, and in lightening the ship forward for the purpose of endeavoring to get at the leak from the inside, which was found to be useless.

Some idea of the extent of the leak may be formed when we state that in a little more than four hours, notwithstanding the efforts of two bilge injections, each throwing out a body of water as big as a barrel, four steam pumps of six-inch bore, and four hand-pumps on deck of a like caliber, this mighty vessel of 3,000 tons filled and sunk.

The Arctic, it seems, had six boats.—The chief officer, Mr. Gourley, with the boatswain and three sailors, took one to them to aid the iron steamer, before it was known that the Arctic was injured; on returning, the boat could not be hoisted, and so far as we learn has not since been heard from. Mr. Baablam, the second officer, afterwards took one of the other boats on the starboard side, and picked up eighteen or twenty persons who jumped overboard on seeing it lowered; he also fell in with another boat which had been lowered on the other side full of persons, part of whom were transferred to his boat. These two boats, one containing nineteen and the other twenty-six persons, forty-five in all, were landed near Cape Race and the names of the survivors are known. A fourth boat had been lowered for the purpose of constructing a raft, and was cut loose from the ship.—Her thirty-two passengers were picked up by the ship Huron, and part taken to Quebec, and part, including Mr. Barus, sent to N. York by the Lebanon.

From the lips of Capt. Luce (says the Tribune) we learn that at a very early period after the collision the firemen and crew, more especially the former, threw off their allegiance to discipline, and looked out for their own safety. The boats on board the ship would, if properly stowed, have saved 300 persons; but the brutal selfishness of the crew thrust the majority of that number out to die. In the first boat that was lowered for the purpose of saving passengers were several ladies, the only one of whom Capt. Luce remembers by name, is Miss Smith, a daughter of Mr. G. G. Smith, of N. Y. City. Except in this boat, no other ladies were saved. All of the families on board gathered on the quarter-deck, and after the first shock of terror, became comparatively calm and collected. In the only boat that remained, the largest life boat on deck, Captain Luce placed Mrs. Collins and her family, the Brown family and many other ladies; and but for the unfortunate necessity that this boat was required to assist in the construction of the raft, they would undoubtedly have been saved. The passengers, when all hope was past, gathered upon the quarter deck; but instead of exhibiting external signs of terror and despair, they nearly all assumed a cheerfulness that beautifully bespoke the sublime power of mind over matter. Ere they departed for that long and dark journey they bade each other farewell; and yet not farewell, but a kind and gentle "good night," that spoke of the sublime hope of soon greeting each other with a bright "good morning" before the gates of Paradise.

At length, with a sigh of agony and a wail that pierced the heavens, the great hull reeled to and fro, and settled down beneath the dark waters, leaving their boiling surf covered with a dense mass of struggling, drowning humanity, grasping at the wreck of matter that floated around them.

The Arctic sunk at half past 4 o'clock. Captain Luce heroically remained at his post to the last moment. When the ship went down he went with her. And yet he was providentially saved. We make the following extract from his account of the loss of his ship and of his own preservation:

"I soon found myself on the surface, after a brief struggle with my own helpless child in my arms, when I again found

myself impelled downwards to a great depth, and before I reached the surface a 2d time, had nearly perished, and lost hold of my child. As I again struggled to the surface of the water, a most awful and heartrending scene presented itself to my view—over two hundred men, women and children struggling together amidst pieces of wreck of every kind, calling on each other for help, and imploring God to assist them. Such an appalling scene may 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 edgewise, just grazing my head, falling with its whole weight upon the head of my 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 piece, finding that it could not support so many. Others remained until they were one by one relieved by death. We stood in water at a temperature of 45 deg., up to our knees, and frequently the sea broke directly over us. We soon separated from our friends on other parts of the wreck, had passed the night, each one of us expecting every hour would be our last.

"At last the wished for morning came, surrounding us with a dense fog—not a living soul to be seen but our own party—seven men being left. In the course of the morning we saw some water casks and other things belonging to our ship, but nothing that we could get to afford us any relief.

"Our raft was rapidly settling, as it absorbed the water.

"About noon Mr. S. M. Woodruff, of New-York was relieved by death. All the others now began to suffer severely for want of water, except Mr. Geo. 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 near as we could judge, 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. Very soon three more of our 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 eight o'clock in the evening on a trunk, which providentially had been found on the wreck, in this way I slept a little throughout the night, and became somewhat refreshed.

"About an hour before daylight—now Friday, the 29th—we saw a vessel's light near to us. We all three of us exerted ourselves to the utmost of our strength in hailing her, until we became quite exhausted. In about a quarter of an hour the light disappeared to the east of us. Soon after daylight a bark hove in sight to the northwest, the fog having lightened a little—steering apparently for us; but in a short time she seemed to have changed her course and again we were doomed to disappointment; yet I felt hope that some of our fellow sufferers may have been seen and rescued by them.

"Shortly after we had given up all hopes of being rescued by the bark, a steamer was discovered to the east of us, steering directly for us. We now watched her with the most intense anxiety as she approached. The wind changing, caused her to alter her course several points. About noon they fortunately discovered a man on a raft near them, and succeeded in saving him by the second man jumping over the side, and making a rope fast around him, when he was got on board safely. This man saved proved to be a Frenchman, who was a passenger on board the steamer which we came in collision with.

"He 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 3 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, from Glasgow, bound to Montreal, Capt. John Russell.

Captain Luce reached Montreal in safety, and on Monday last arrived at his residence in Yonkers, by railroad. Thousands turned out to greet him at all the cities through which he passed; and when he alighted at Yonkers his neighbors and friends literally took him in their arms and bore him like a conqueror to his dwelling.

The whole number of souls on board the Arctic, passengers and crew, was 390. Of these between 80 and 90 are saved, leaving over 300 to be set down among the lost. Nearly all the persons saved belonged to the crew. Not more than 15 or 20 passengers escaped.

The value of the Arctic was about \$540,000. The ship and cargo were insured principally in Europe.

The vessel which came in collision with the Arctic, was the French steam propeller VESTA. She arrived at St. John's (Newfoundland) on the 30th of September, three days after the collision, in a shattered condition. Her bows and foremost were damaged to a very great extent. The passengers and crew on the two boats which left the steamer and made Broad Cove, were at Newfoundland with the Vesta, and several of the passengers talked with the French captain and saw his vessel. He saved no one from the Arctic, but had one of his boats run down by her, while she was making the circuit round him after the accident. From the circumstance that Capt. Luce steamed round him, to give assistance, he supposed that the Arctic was not seriously damaged, and when she left him, his impression was she had made directly for New-York. Otherwise the Vesta could and would have remained by her. The bow of the Vesta was terribly damaged; indeed, literally stove in, and leaving a rent of thirty feet. But the compartment or bulkhead saved her, and the French captain told our informant that

his vessel could have lived four or five days, if necessary, before putting into port for repairs. In other words, he could have taken off every soul on board the Arctic and landed them safely at Halifax or even Boston.

[From the Muncy Luminary.] Congratulatory Visit.

Lloyd's Brass Band, accompanied by a delegation of citizens of our Borough, Hughesville and Muncy Creek, on Wednesday evening last paid a flying visit to Milton, for the purpose of congratulating Judge Pollock upon the result of the late election. Quite a large and enthusiastic concourse of the people of Milton greeted the arrival of the visitors at Huff's Hotel, when a neat and excellent supper was furnished on short notice by the Captain. At 8 o'clock the company repaired to the residence of Judge Pollock—where, after the performance of a piece by the Band, they were received by the Governor elect in a chaste and appropriate address.

The appearance of Judge Pollock was greeted by three spontaneous, hearty cheers by the crowd assembled in the street, and all appeared eager to grasp the hand of one who had so nobly borne the People's standard through the late political contest. Although the address was altogether impromptu, and unexpectedly called forth, yet we think we have never listened to one of a similar nature breathing more lofty and patriotic sentiments, or more generous and noble reference to the victory achieved, and the opposition vanquished. We can no more than hastily refer to several of the remarks of the Judge. He said he congratulated those who now appeared before him, and the people of Pennsylvania upon the result of yesterday, achieved by them the People. We had just come out of a civil contest, peculiar in its prosecution and its results, to our own land and her glorious institutions. The people of Pennsylvania, exercising the right to decide upon great and momentous principles involved in the late election, had given an expression of their sentiments through the 'ballot-box,' and a majority had declared himself to be their choice. It was not the man who the people chose or rejected, but the principles which they advocated and sustained. He wished it to be remembered, that, although he was now, and had been identified with the Whig party, yet he did not claim his election as a Whig victory, nor did his Whig friends deem it such, but that it was emphatically a victory of the People over the advocates of principles which they could not sanction or support. To all, alike, Whigs and Democrats, the victory was to be ascribed as the result of their own hands. In speaking of Gov. Bigler he said, in substance:—'In reference to my opponent in the canvass, I am proud to call Gov. Bigler my personal friend. We have been since the commencement of the contest, and are now on terms of intimate and pleasant personal friendship, no matter how widely we may differ in our political views and opinions. No act of mine shall wantonly disturb that relationship.'

He said he had been charged with being proscriptive in his religious opinions. So far from being so, he acknowledged no right in one man to dictate to another what should not be his belief of mode of worship. Holding religion as a sacred thing and claiming the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, he granted the same right to every living being. Believing the constitution of our country sufficient to guard and protect the rights and privileges of all, he desired that all might receive the benefits of its wise provisions as a common blessing. He paid an eloquent tribute to the intelligence and patriotism of the people in their repudiation of the iniquitous Nebraska bill, and the attempt to perpetuate the cause of Slavery in our land by Congressional legislation, and said that freemen everywhere rejoiced at the idea of extending and perpetuating oppression, and that in the trial hour, the people, true to their own instincts and the lessons taught by their fathers, would be found on the side of Liberty. In conclusion he thanked the people of Lycoming county for the renewed expression of their regard, attested by a majority in his favor in the strong-hold of the opposition and the presence of the delegation before him. After the address the company partook of refreshments, prepared in strict accordance with the principles of 'Prohibition,' and at 9 o'clock, left for home, highly pleased with the ceremonies of the occasion.

Rumored Discovery of the Remains of Sir John Franklin.

A despatch from Dr. McRAE, dated at York Factory on the 4th of August, has been received by the Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory, narrating the discovery of the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his unfortunate company. It is stated that they were starved to death in the spring of 1850, to the northwest of Fox River.

How sadly will this news fall upon the hearts of the whole British nation and of humanity everywhere! The memory of the gallant Admiral and his heroic wife will be cherished alike in after years, and live in perennial freshness. What science has lost in his death cannot now be estimated, but what the world has gained in a sublime example can be more easily appreciated.

BEARS IN CANADA.—It is stated by a gentleman lately returned from Canada that the bears driven from the woods and back places by want of food have been unusually numerous in the open fields.—One farmer lost twenty-nine cattle, carried off by them, and others have suffered in like manner, although not to such an extent. A crusade against these marauders was made and about a dozen were shot.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Governor of Maryland has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the twenty-third day of November next, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer.