

true Whigs are too dignified for that; and I rejoice to know that of such, are many of the best Clay Whigs of Kentucky.

By all peaceful and lawful means, then, struggle on. Reason and argument, and love of civil and religious liberty must at least prevail. Only be watchful, organize and assemble yourselves and consult frequently together, recurring to fundamental principles. Let your press pour forth the truth, it is almighty to prevail. As for myself, gentlemen, the only credit I can claim is that I was not afraid to sound the alarm, to the extent of my feeble power, and the indomitable Democracy of Virginia did the rest. To them, not to me, be ascribed the honor and the glory of our glad victory. I relied upon these things: 1st, the popular mass meetings. 2d, the open discussion upon the "stamp," an institution next to the trial by a jury in a Republic—the only means whereby to overcome the separate appeals of secret conclaves. 3d, The rise of the Virginia polls. Here, no man could secrete his sentiments—we could see who were bound and who were about—and every voter walked erect with the sublime countenance of a true man. I regret that I cannot attend your "open, unsworn council on the 5th of October next, at Lexington." And I must apologise for this too long apology for my absence, by sending it as a manifestation of the deep interest, I thank you cordially for your kindness and hospitality tendered, and am yours, truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

To R. Wickliffe, John C. Breckenridge, C. C. Rogers and R. W. Woolley, Esq's, Committee of Invitation.

What Prospect of Peace?

The probability of peace abroad daily grows less. The cry, which arose when Sebastopol fell, that there would be an end to the war, has ceased even among those who were the most hopeful. All parties seem to have concluded that a protracted struggle is inevitable. We attribute the steady decline in convulsions, not only to the export of coin and the deficiency in the harvest, but to this conviction.

We do not see how England, at any time since the destruction of Snipe, could have flattered herself with an early termination of this contest. For a collision between Great Britain and Russia, though precipitated by the blunders of the Aberdeen ministry, has been impending for quite forty years. Napoleon predicted it at St. Helena. The best writers of western Europe have been declaring it unavoidable, ever since the Congress of Vienna and the Holy Alliance. The present generation of Englishmen have grown up, believing, almost as an article of faith, that Russia was the prince of the political power of darkness. A spark only was needed to fire these inflammable materials, and the folly of Aberdeen applied the match.

The British nation consequently will not agree to a peace, unless Russia makes enormous and even humiliating concessions. A Ministry which should patch up such a peace, would be swept from office by a tornado of public opinion, which might even reach to the royal family itself, if any members should be discovered to have been engaged in the intrigue. The Manchester cotton-spinners do not represent the sentiments of the nation at large. In face of the unknown character of the British people, verified by nearly a thousand years of authentic history, it is not probable, however much commercial interest may desire it, that peace will be made by England on terms so easy for Russia as the famous four points. There is no exaggeration in the popular comparison of England with a bull dog. Her obstinacy is proverbial. When she once takes hold, she never lets go until she conquers, or is more than half dead herself. In the present conflict, moreover, she is backed by an ally whom she must consult before making peace, and whom the most stringent considerations prevent from concluding the war, except in a manner obviously triumphant to all.

But if England is obstinate, Russia is stubborn. If Palmerston does not conclude peace unless on terms deeply humiliating to the Czar, the Czar, on his part, does not consent to such a peace, if he values his throne or his life. If the West regards Russia as a semi-barbarous Tartar, threatening the independence, the liberty, and the civilization of Europe, Russia looks on the Allies as infidels who have conspired against the cause of true religion and invaded her sacred soil. Behind the dynamic impulses under which the war partially arose, and by which it has been principally conducted, lie those deeply-rooted and conflicting political sentiments. The struggle is, therefore, not only a contest between the Allies and the Czar, but between the people and the civilization of the West and the East. A war of this character must necessarily be protracted. It can only close with the complete exhaustion of one or both of the combatants. If it is brought to a conclusion otherwise, peace cannot last, but hostilities, recommencing at the first fair opportunity, will rage again till the weaker party is down.—*Lelger.*

UTAH—A private letter from Provo City, Utah county, U. T., (fifty miles below Great Salt Lake), contains the following items of intelligence:

"We live in sight of snow the year round. We can, as it were, pick flowers with one hand and gather snow in the other. It is warm in the valleys, healthy, pleasant and fruitful, with seldom any rain, but we have plenty of mountain storms to irrigate our fields and gardens, so that the latter do not suffer from a want of moisture. We have no fever and ague; there is always a mountain breeze which affords us a very pure atmosphere. Groceries are very high; coffee and sugar sell at fifty cents per pound; calico is from twenty to thirty cents per yard, and other things are in proportion. We have been very busily engaged in making sugar, which is manufactured from a sort of honey dew or sugar casting, which falls on the cotton-wood trees, and resembles the frosting on oak. There have been several thousand pounds of sugar made from this substance within a few days, and it sells readily at forty cents per pound."

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STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

HOODSBURG, THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1855.

The Editor of this journal is sick with a fever, and his readers will miss the accustomed productions of his pen in this number. This will be a sufficient explanation of all errors and omissions. The patrons of the paper will unite with us in the fervent wish, that he may speedily recover his health, and resume his usual labors.

We see that John I. Allen intends to resume the publication of the paper conducted by him at Carbondale, in which Democracy was defended and Know-Nothingism exposed. The Carbondale fire suspended his enterprise, but his paper will arise, Phoenix like, from the ashes of the conflagration. Success attend him in the defence of sound principles against all the isms of the day!

The following persons have been named in connection with the nomination for State Treasurer, at the next session of the Legislature: E. W. Hamlin, of Wayne; E. A. Penniman and Wm. Goodwin of Philadelphia; H. S. Magraw, of Lancaster formerly of Pitsburg, and Isaac Hight of Somerset. Richardson L. Wright of Philadelphia is also named for Speaker of the House.

We understand that operations on the Northern Central railroad, formerly the Susquehanna Railroad, will be recommenced about the beginning of November next. We hope that the work on that important improvement will then be pushed to completion.

Peter Stout publishes his valetudinary to the readers of the *Lewisburg Argus*, and J. Merrill Lynn takes his place at the editorial table. The *Argus*, which is a handsome paper, is now edited and published by Zieback & Lynn.

GOVERNORIAL MANIAS.—The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed over two thousand justices of the peace, since he came into office, and still, says the Boston Post "there is no peace." In Pennsylvania, the gubernatorial safety valve is of a military tendency and Aida de-Camp, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, are manufactured by wholesale.

VACANCIES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—There are now five vacancies in the Senate, the terms of Messrs. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, Atchison, of Missouri, Pettit, of Indiana, Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and Gwin, of California, having expired on the 4th of March, 1855.

Result of the First Indictment.—The jury in the case of Alderman Harrick, the first of the City Fathers of New York who was tried on the indictment for bribery, have failed to agree on a verdict. He is to be tried again.

GOVERNOR POLLOCK has issued a proclamation recommending the 22d day of November instant, to be observed throughout Pennsylvania, for thanksgiving and prayer.

UNION COUNTY.—The vote for County Seat, at the recent election in new Union, (exclusive of Snyder) was as follows:—Lewisburg 1431, Middleburg 1510. Total—2941.

SNYDER COUNTY.—Sellersgrove has lost the County Seat; Middleburg has it—the vote being divided between Middleburg, Sellersgrove and Freeburg.

ROBBERIES.—Gulykust & Walton's store, at Muncy, Lycoming county, was robbed on Wednesday night of last week. On Friday night, the Telegraph office in Williamsport was entered, and robbed of \$50.

NO PAY FOR "BOILING."—A suit was tried in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, last week, wherein Major John Cummings, formerly of Columbia, claimed to recover from Christian Myers, of Washington borough, the sum of \$200, as compensation for services in procuring the passage of a law awarding Myers (the defendant) \$400 for damages done to a lot of ground in Columbia, by the construction of the railroad. The defence set up was, first, that no services had been rendered; second, that the contract was illegal, it being contrary to public policy to countenance agreements to pay for the procuring of legislation. The Court sustained the position of the defendant's counsel and charged that the plaintiff could not recover. James Reynolds, Esq., for plaintiff; A. Herr Smith, Esq., for defendant.

"Bored" will observe that the law does not favor them. Cash in advance, will be their motto hereafter.

WHERE IT GOES.—According to the London Times, a large amount of the Sound Dues goes into private pockets. A ferry boat is employed to take skippers to the Chamber of Sound Dues, and although the distance is but a few yards, from seven to nineteen dollars is charged, according to circumstances. A pilot's fee for a vessel drawing fifteen feet is from \$36 50 to \$47, with an increase of \$2 a foot after sixteen. The sum total of the perquisites amounts to over \$100,000 annually. The Director of the Sound Dues has, or had in 1850, a salary of \$15,960; the clerks from \$4000 to \$8000 each; the cashier \$6,750, and the others in proportion.

CONSUMPTION OF GOLD.—According to the returns of the French mint authorities, the manufacturers of the French silversmiths, goldsmiths and jewellers, consume annually gold to the value of 12,489,720 francs, and silver to the value of 14,226,204 francs; the total value being upwards of one billion sterling. It is estimated that the labor employed upon these metals about equals the value of the raw material. Thus, the annual value of the manufacturers sent forth to the markets of the world by French goldsmiths, silversmiths and jewellers, is upwards of two millions sterling.

Parties—How They Stand.

For years, says the *Richmond Inquirer*, the political skies have been lowering and stormy, and portents of a disastrous future. Suddenly and unexpectedly the clouds have passed off, the sun has returned, and all looks cheering and hopeful. At the very moment when we feared that sectional parties would be formed, that North and South would meet in hostile array, the very opposite of all this has happened. The audacious excesses of the infidel and agrarian isms, have atrophied the conservatism of the North into action. And behold, Maine and Pennsylvania are viewing with Virginia and Georgia in deep utterance of their detestation and abhorrence of the common enemy. We are one people—one in language, in thought, in interest, in sentiment, in feeling. In Europe, each little Province and County has its separate language, habits, customs and manner of thoughts. Here you cannot distinguish the citizen of Boston from the citizen of New Orleans. All speak English, and speak it well. All hold nearly the same opinion as to human rights, as to religion, law, government and morality. The isms alone form a distinct and separate class and party, and these isms, have at least been brought to organize themselves into a compact body. They are the party of the Opposition. The Democrats, aided by the conservative Whigs of the North and of the South, and by all that is respectable and reliable in Southern Know-Nothingism, comprise the party of the country and the Administration. Instead, then, of sectional parties, we see arrayed against each other the destructives and the conservatives, the Infidels and the Christians, the Agrarians and the Respectors of Property, the licentious opponents of marriage and the upholders of that pure, sacred and holy institution. Can Oily-Gammon SEWARD, and Praise-God-Barebones SUMNER, with their hosts, more vile, vicious and raggid than those that FALSTAFF led to Shrewsbury, conquer all that is virtuous, religious, moral or patriotic in the Union? We believe not. We think that the unexpected formation of new parties, of the Destructives versus the Conservatives, with-out regard to section, is the happiest event that has occurred to America since the Revolution. We venture to congratulate our readers that the political "Skies are bright and brightening!" Still we must be prepared for the worst. The signs may be deceptive and fallacious. The clouds and the storm may return, and the South may have to rely on her own resources and fight her own battles. Let her be prepared to do so.

Treaty with Japan.

His serene invisible Highness the Imperial Governor of Simoda, has construed the celebrated Japan treaty in a manner that renders it of very little practical use to American Merchants. He understands by "temporary residence," a stay of two or three days, and insists upon the Americans at Simoda, leaving immediately. If commercial intercourse with Japan was worth fighting about there might be some chance of a commencement of hostilities; but just now, the idea of venting out a sufficient force to dedicate terms, merely to show that we can do it, seems to be rather romantic and not quite in keeping with the wisest economy. It would be going too far for too little. There would be but little glory in the achievement, and to all appearance little profit. However, it is more than probable that the Government of Japan will come to terms without compulsion. It is making treaties with other powers, and when commerce once obtains a hold upon any country, it is impossible for it ever to relapse into a state of isolated independence. The opening has been made to intercourse with Japan, and it has been done by American enterprise. Its destiny is like that of all other uncivilized countries that have once tasted the fruits of commerce.

An Unprotected Frontier.—The San Antonio (Texas) Texas states there is a great need of protection from the Indians in the upper country. It states that with probably one exception, at Fort Davis, there are no mounted soldiers on the frontier, from the Rio Red to the Rio Grande, a distance of about 1000 miles. At Fort Chabonne, there are only soldiers enough to act as guard for obtaining water, forage, &c. The recent foray into Mexico by Texan Rangers, in pursuit of Indians, shows that United States troops are required on the Rio Grande, not only to repress the savages, but to keep our own people from invading neighboring territory for hostile purposes. What was meant as an expedition against Indians; is likely to prove a war against Mexicans, because the latter do not aid the Texans.

Very Important Legal Decision.—We observe, says the *Pottsville Gazette*, that Judge Daly, of New York, has just rendered a decision in reference to false trade marks, which is extremely important. Gustavus A. Scheidt, agent, brought an action against Ellis, Hunt & Ellis, for the recovery of \$2,600, for bills of hardware, consisting of chisels and other articles. A portion of the articles had on them the stamp of "Butcher, Sheffield," as being of the manufacture of that house, which is celebrated—whereas it was proved that they were German goods. The Court considered that in holding out a false pretence as to the nature of the articles the party could not recover. It was proved that the amount, \$1,169 67 was the fictitious brand; and the jury, after deducting that amount, gave a verdict for plaintiff of the balance, being, \$1,503 77 with interest.

Affairs in Washington.—Mr. Buchanan's return.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—It is stated on the authority of reliable advices by the Africa, that Mr. Buchanan has probably left London for Paris. He will visit Italy before returning home.

A circular letter from the Government of Denmark, relative to the settlement of the Sound Dues question, has been received by the Government.

The President has entirely recovered from his recent attack of the chills and fever.

Gov. REEDER is expected to arrive in Easton from Kansas on Monday next.

Valuable Relief.

One of the most interesting deposits now on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair, is the certificate of honor and medal of profit, with the accompanying likeness of General Washington, given to Robert Johnson, Surgeon in the Army, with the rank of Major General, and signed by Washington's own hand in 1786. This certificate was granted to Surgeon Johnson as a member of the "Society of Cincinnati," which was formed by the contribution of a few months' pay by each officer of the army on its being disbanded.—As the Society expected to accumulate vast wealth, its funds were invested at its organization in real estate in the city of New York and Philadelphia. In some of the States the Society has lost its hereditary feature, but in Pennsylvania and a few other States, membership has been inherited by the oldest male heir. Accompanying the certificate and likeness is a portion of the original report on the design of the medal of the Society.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

EFFECTS OF POWDER.—Some of the effects of ignited gunpowder are wonderful. When it is heaped up in the open air and inflamed there is no report, and but little effect produced. A small quantity open and ignited in a room forces the air outward so as to blow out the windows; but the same quantity confined within a barrel within the same room and ignited, tears in pieces and sets on fire the whole house. Count Rumford loaded a mortar with 1-20th of an ounce of powder and placed upon it a 24 lb cannon, he then closed up every opening as completely as possible, and fired the charge, which burst the mortar with a tremendous explosion and lifted up its enormous weight. In another experiment he confined 28 grains of powder in a cylindrical space, which it just filled, and upon being fired it tore asunder a piece of iron which would have resisted a strain of 400,000 lbs.

Presence of Mind.—Joseph Adams, a veteran of 86, residing in Shelburne, Vt., was recently attacked by an unruly steer, and provoked. He thrust his fingers into the nostrils of the beast, cut his throat with a jack knife and thus escaped.

A Chance for Laborers.—The Lebanon Advertiser says that five hundred laborers are wanted on the Union canal, between Lebanon and Myertown, Pa.

Statues of Washington and Jackson.—A bill is now pending before the Tennessee Legislature for the erection of statues of Washington and Jackson in the State Capitol at Nashville, the statues to be the work of an American artist.

The *Clarton Democrat* has raised the name of Hon. James Buchanan to its mast-head for the next Presidency.

The Intemperately Temperate.

DICKENS, who is a severe student of human nature, in a late work, has happily illustrated the absurdity of prohibitory laws for the regulation of appetite. He selects a character who had been a drunkard for many years, but had been overtaken by reformation, when the sands of life had nearly run out. The old returns Temperance Lecturer, and gives his experience with a gusto which the timid and foolish, and disquits the wise and reflecting. We have often noticed that many of the Temperance Lecturers in our City are men who have, through the whole course of their vigorous manhood, been addicted to beastly intoxication, and only reformed, when their dilapidated constitutions warned them of the danger of continued inebriety. Such men have generally been the most abusive of sober and respectable citizens who happened to be engaged in the liquor traffic. We have known some of the vilest specimens of humanity, after years of suffering from intemperance, rise from a bed of sickness, and assail their neighbors with the most bitter epithets at public meetings, because they did not conform to the total doctrine. It creates little else than disgust in the midst of sensible people; when they hear a man, whose life has been spent in the filthiest debauchery, attempt to regulate the conduct of persons who have always been good citizens. But such is the course which intemperate temperance is likely to run. Be "temperate in all things," is the true doctrine, and they who go beyond this, fall into evil. But hear DICKENS, in a late article in *Household Words* thus draws the picture:

Adamantine-hearted Baby, dissolves into scalding tears at sight of the next witness, hanging his head and beating his breast.—He was one of the greatest drunkards in the world, he tells you. When he was drunk, he was a very demon—and he never was sober. He never takes any strong drink about it, and is an angel of light. And because this man never could use without abuse, and because he imitated the Hyena or other obscene animals, in not knowing, in the ferocity of his appetite, what Moderation was; therefore, O Bigh-headed Baby, you perceive that he must become a standard for you; and for his backslidings you shall be put in the corner evermore.

"Ghost of John Bunyan, it is surely thou who usherest into the Committee Room, the volunteer testifier, Mr. Monomaniacal Patriarch! Baby, a finger in each eye, and a switch from the nearest dustbin on your wretched head, for it is all over with you now. Mr. Monomaniacal Patriarch, have you paid great attention to drunkenness? Immense attention, unpeppable attention. For how many years? Seventy years. Do you think the people ever really want any beer or liquor to drink? Certainly not. I know all about it, and I know they don't. Do you think they ever ought to have any beer or liquor to drink? Certainly not. I know all about it, and I know they oughtn't. Do you think they could suffer any inconvenience from having their beer and liquor entirely denied them? Certainly not. I know all about it, and I know they could not.

"Thus, the Great Baby is dealt with from the beginning to the end of the chapter. It is supposed to be incapable of putting this, and That together, and of detecting the arbitrary nonsense of these monstrous deductions. That a whole people—domestic, reasonable, considerate people—that a whole people should be judged by, and made to answer, and suffer for, the most degraded, most miserable among them, is a principle so shocking in its injustice, and so lunatic in its absurdity, that to entertain it for a moment is to exhibit profound ignorance of the English mind and character."—*Pennsylvanian.*

Thanksgiving Day.

Governor Pollock has issued a Thanksgiving Proclamation, in the following style:—

Pennsylvanian, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, James Pollock, Governor of said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A public recognition of the existence of God, as the Creator of all things and the Giver of "every good and perfect gift," with a humble acknowledgment of our constant dependence upon the providence of Him, "who rules in the army of Heaven and among the children of men," is alike the duty and the privilege of a free and Christian people.

"He has crowned the past year with his goodness and caused our paths to drop with fatness." He has blessed our country with peace. The Union of the States—our free institution—our civil and religious privileges—right of conscience and freedom of worship have been continued and preserved.—The great interests of education, morality and religion have been encouraged and promoted—science and art advanced—industry rewarded—and the moral and physical condition of the people improved.

The goodness of God has signally blessed our Commonwealth. War with its desolations—famine and pestilence with their horrors, have not been permitted to come near us; and whilst the ravages of disease and death have afflicted the citizens of other States, we have enjoyed the blessings of health and unusual prosperity. The seasons in their annual round, have come and gone—"seed time and harvest" have not failed,—smiling plenty cheers the husbandman; and, surrounded by the abundant fruits of autumn, he rejoices in the rich rewards of his toil. "The pastures are clothed with flock—the valleys also covered over with corn—they shout for joy—they also sing."

Acknowledging with grateful hearts these manifold blessings of a beneficent Providence, we should "offer unto God thanksgiving and pay our vows unto the Most High."

Under the solemn conviction of the importance and propriety of this duty, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens, I, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 22d day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise throughout this State; and earnestly implore the people that setting aside all worldly pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for his past goodness and mercy, and beseech Him for a continuance of his blessings.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Commonwealth the eightieth.

By the Governor,
A. G. CURTIS, Sec. of the Commonwealth.

The Cincinnati Baby Show proved to be an entire failure. Barnum has brought suit for libel against the "Commercial" for maliciously assailing the "enterprise," and defaming his character. It will be an interesting suit.

Counties.	Bo.	Pol.	PLUK.	NICHOL.
Adams,	2,086	2,124	1,784	1,679
Allegheny,	5,115	10,370	6,740	5,877
Armstrong,	1,949	2,699	4,633	2,149
Beaver,	1,458	2,223	1,334	1,090
Bedford,	2,019	2,157	1,677	1,794
Berks,	8,493	5,143	6,948	3,264
Blair,	1,513	2,706	1,485	2,329
Bradford,	2,869	4,811	2,470	4,129
Bucks,	5,089	5,498	5,328	4,123
Bulder,	2,281	2,955	2,282	2,882
Cambria,	1,739	1,627	2,063	1,437
Carbon,	1,227	1,056	1,187	519
Center,	2,113	2,774	1,851	2,033
Chester,	4,412	6,844	4,460	4,668
Clarion,	2,473	2,015	2,154	1,508
Crawford,	1,448	1,188	1,409	1,013
CClinton,	935	1,497	934	996
Columbia,	2,180	1,399	1,736	984
Crawford,	2,687	3,696	2,045	1,091
Cumberland,	3,581	3,157	2,399	2,660
Dauphin,	2,224	4,061	2,031	3,021
Delaware,	1,665	2,291	1,487	1,686
Elk,	36	40	350	231
Eric,	2,626	3,637	1,698	2,113
Fayette,	4,440	3,488	2,620	2,312
Franklin,	2,799	3,579	2,414	2,860
Fulton,	876	705	822	699
Greene,	2,907	1,746	1,997	1,333
Huntingdon,	1,500	2,614	1,496	1,920
Indiana,	1,264	1,161	667	2,345
Jackson,	988	1,559	1,039	1,043
Juniata,	1,175	1,170	837	1,023
Lancaster,	4,699	9,962	5,099	5,301
Lawrence,	994	2,576	854	1,197
Lebanon,	1,751	2,636	1,865	2,256
Lehigh,	3,026	3,094	3,394	2,633
Luzerne,	4,268	4,884	4,937	3,571
Lycoming,	2,269	2,799	2,266	2,034
McKean,	502	405	265	455
Merger,	2,550	3,034	1,635	1,808
Mifflin,	1,287	1,630	1,310	1,282
Monroe,	1,917	625	1,327	531
Montgomery,	2,559	5,144	2,907	3,503
Montour,	976	737	920	858
Northampton,	3,683	3,417	3,738	2,443
Northumberland,	2,182	2,121	1,983	1,011
Perry,	1,412	2,121	1,332	1,539
Phil. city & co.	24,396	28,817	28,284	25,770
Pike,	624	207	614	64
Potter,	656	748	436	634
Schenck,	5,885	4,232	5,012	1,156
Snyder,	1,268	2,756	1,819	1,090
Susquehanna,	2,126	1,819	1,579	2,164
Sullivan,	417	329	347	292
Tioga,	1,489	2,448	1,381	1,723
Union,	1,913	2,881	793	1,560
Venango,	1,466	1,679	1,501	1,468
Warren,	1,118	1,406	717	958
Washington,	3,457	2,736	3,182	2,214
Wayne,	1,877	1,408	1,594	1,420
Westmoreland,	3,803	3,773	3,547	3,200
Wyoming,	893	1,174	520	794
York,	4,707	4,776	5,383	4,510

Total; 167,001,204,008,161,231,149,748

The vote for William and Martin are not given. The Legislature will stand 17 Democrats, to 16 opposition in the Senate, and 68 Democrats to 32 opposition in the House.

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By the Governor,
A. G. CURTIS, Sec. of the Commonwealth.

The Cincinnati Baby Show proved to be an entire failure. Barnum has brought suit for libel against the "Commercial" for maliciously assailing the "enterprise," and defaming his character. It will be an interesting suit.

Statues of Washington and Jackson.—A bill is now pending before the Tennessee Legislature for the erection of statues of Washington and Jackson in the State Capitol at Nashville, the statues to be the work of an American artist.

The *Clarton Democrat* has raised the name of Hon. James Buchanan to its mast-head for the next Presidency.

Slave Records in Blair county—Excitement Among the People.

From the *Holidaysburg Standard*, Oct. 24.

Both Holidaysburg and Gaysport were thrown into an unusual excitement on Saturday morning last, by the arrest and subsequent escape of a fugitive slave. The particulars of the whole affair are very curious; but, after diligent inquiry, we think we have got them nearly correct, and will give them in such a form as to leave the reader to make his own comments.

It appears that last August a slave named Jacob Green, belonging to a Mr. Parsons, residing in Romney, Hampshire county, Va. ran away. No effort was made to retake him at the time. In a few weeks after he returned; under cover of night, stole a horse, and carried off five of Mr. Parsons' slaves. Two weeks ago he again returned, and carried off five slaves from the same place, belonging to Mr. Stump. This induced Stump Parsons, and a Mr. Hew of Mr. Parsons, to start in pursuit of them. In Bedford County, two of Stump's slaves were overtaken and sent back. From information received from the captured slave, the party came to this place, and the elder Parsons went to Johnstown. On Saturday morning the younger Parsons, having received information that Green was in town, and likely to leave in the morning train, posted himself in Gaysport, and got upon the cars with the intention of arresting him at Altoona. The cars had proceeded halfway to the bluff, when Green discovered Parsons, and immediately ran out and jumped off, notwithstanding the cars were moving rapidly. Parsons followed, and a chase down the turnpike ensued, which resulted in driving the negro into the house of Eli Yoder, where Parsons captured