FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

The steamer America, arrived at Halifax on Friday last, bringing dates to Saturday, October 29, inclusive, at the 23d ult., two Russian steamers, and eight gun boats, while forcing a passage through the Dardanelles, encountered a brisk fire from the Turkish fort, Isaktchi, by which a Colonel and three officers, and twelve sailors were killed, and five wounded. The loss of the Turks is not known. The general impression of the news are warlike. The Russians are establishing a strong reserve at Galatz, and have 60,000 men at Bucharest.

The steamer Argo had arrived in England from Australia, with half a million pounds sterling on board.

Mr. Soule, the American Minister at Spain, had been received by the Queen.

FOUR DAYS' LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Baltic.

The steamship Baltic, with four days later advices from Europe, arrived at her wharf in New York at 12 o'clock on Monday.

FRANCE.—The Minister of the Interior had announced to the Prefects of the Departments, that the Monitour had no official column. Its announcement of the passage of the Dardanelles by the combined fleets, was not authentic. Neither France or England have yet lost all hope of arriving at a peaceful solution of the Eastern difficulties. Both Governments announce that the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin are equally eager in their negotiations for peace.

SPAIN.—M. Pacon had been offered the portfolio of Minister to Washington, but declined. The union of Spain and Portugal is again seriously discussed by the Press. Objections against the government was still very great.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—An armistice was in the ascendant, peace was not concluded, although rumors were current of the Turks having crossed the Danube to attack the allied troops. The number slain is having crossed is 20,000.—The American papers contained the report of the engagement on the Danube, as brought by the steamer America, and telegraphed from Halifax.

Previously the report of intelligence that the Turks had crossed the Danube, it was stated that the Turks, at the urgent request of the four powers, had issued orders postponing hostilities in the first of Bucharest, provided that they had not already commenced, in which case the order was void. The general impression was that either Prince Gortschakoff had deceived the Turks, or the Turks had violated the armistice.

Omer Pasha had informed Gortschakoff that he intended to attack at once on the Danube. Gortschakoff held a council of war on the 11th, at which it was resolved to evacuate the Southern part of Wallachia.

The Russian merchants were doing a brisk business in grain.

The Russians have made no attempt to cross the Danube as stated. Their troops, however, still concentrated in that direction. It was believed that the Vienna Note would yet be adopted after some modification.

The following is telegraphed from Vienna:

"12,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, under the orders of Omar Pascha, passed the Danube at Kahafa, on the 27th.—Large numbers have crossed the act of passing. An encounter with the Russians was expected on the 28th.

"It was stated that Baron Brunk had been recalled from Constantinople to take charge of the finances.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 2.

The Times, of Wednesday morning, states the reported crossing of the Danube by 20,000 Turks. The same paper states that the movement appears to be the severity of patience; but Omar Pasha's Ministers of Peace have been sent recently, somewhere near the northern boundary of Mexico. De la Rosa was minister of Foreign Affairs immediately after the capitulation of Mexico City; was the immediate instigator of Santa Anna's expulsion from the country, and wrote a letter informing him of his disgrace. The other victim was Bustamante, who had pleased in the same transaction. Both were shot summarily, and without process of trial. These considerations of Santa Anna's determination to sustain himself as Dictator by the same means as formerly. If this act pseudonymous, it will be considered establishing confidence and stability in Santa Anna's Administration. That some opposition, if not generally understood here, he will immediately settle all differences with us, from treaty stipulations to the rights of the new Mexican Indians, and sell us a strip of territory, including Sonora and Chihuahua. Thus the new law appears of great significance.

A SCORCHING LETTER.—The Philadelphia *Register* of Saturday last contains a letter written by William C. Gildersleve of Williamsburg, to Judge Grier, in relation to his remarks as applied to him, in the recent *habeas corpus* case of the two officers who were before him, charged with assault and battery while attempting to arrest a fugitive slave. The document is drawn in good taste and strong language, and fully but respectfully admonishes the Judge for his open breach of propriety and his violation of the dignity and impartiality of the Judge's character. Accompanying it, is an affidavit from John L. Brown of Wilmington, who states that in a conversation with Judge Grier, in Washington city, about two years ago, Judge Grier, speaking of Gildersleeve, said *he was sorry* by Mr. Brown, that he (Gildersleeve) was ever brought before him. (*Grier he would hang him.* In addition then is a certificate signed by two Presbyterian clergymen, one being Justice of the Peace, one Member of Congress, one Cashier, *Snd* one ex-Member of Congress, bearing ch ertificate testimony to the high character of the gentleman with Gilbert Burrowe's held as a citizen, a magistrate, and a christian, in that community. Mr. Burrowe is the magistrate who issued the warrant for the arrest of Jenkins and others, the fugitive slaves, and who was assisted by Judge Grier as a "supp'ementy magistrate," whose official act does, yet *no* respect or consideration.

CHILD KILLED BY A BEAR.—The Huntingdon *Banner* says that on the 22 inst., a large bear belonging to John Gaston, of Shade Gap, Dublin county, which had been all along kept securely chained, broke loose. He proceeded to the house of Mr. Michael Trexler, a neighbor of Mr. Jamison's, and so severely wounded a child of Mr. Trexler's, that it died in a few hours. It carried the child into a shed adjoining a house, and it was here killed by the neighbors.

gation at Canton, states that the Emperor of China had fled to Tartary, in fear that the rebels were within six days march of Pekin. The fifth brother of the Emperor was left in charge of the Empire.

A Man restored to Life after a burial of ten months.

The subjoined extract is translated from the Journal de Magasin which quotes a very remarkable book, published by Mr. Osborne, an English officer, on his return from the convent of Rouprabing, in India. We must add that Gen. Ventura, who was one of the witnesses in this extraordinary transaction, testified to the correctness of the statement when he subsequently visited Paris. Mr. Osborne says:

On the 5th of June, 1835, the monotony of our life in camp was agreeably interrupted by the arrival of an individual who had acquired great celebrity in the Punjab. The native regarded him with great veneration on account of the faculty he possessed of remaining under ground as long as he pleased, and then reviving again. Such extraordinary facts were related in the camp concerning this man, and so many respectable persons testified to their authenticity, that we were extremely desirous of seeing him; for instance, Captain Wade, of Lodhiana, informed me that he had himself been present at the resurrection of this Fakir, in the presence of Gen. Ventura, the Kaja Dhyan Singh, several men of distinction among the natives, and that, after his interment had lasted several months.

The following are the details which were given him of the into ment, and those that he added on his own authority of the examination:

"At the end of some prepar tions which had lasted several days, and which would be too tedious to enumerate, the Fakir declared himself ready for the experiment. The witnesses were ordered to bring a quantity of wheat, sewed it expressly to receive him. Before their eyes the Fakir closed his ears, nostrils and opening of his mouth; the aperture of his body through which the air might be admitted; then he stripped off all his clothes, and lay down on the ground, on a piece of linen, and by his direction his tongue was laid back, so as to enclose the aperture of his throat. Immediately after this operation the Fakir fell into a lethargic state. The wheat which contained him was then closed and sealed by the Rajah. The seal was then placed in a wooden box, which was locked with a padlock and sealed. The box was lowered into the tomb, over which was thrown a great quantity of earth which was trampled down and then sowed with barley; finally, sentinels were set to watch it day and night. Notwithstanding these precautions, the Rajah still was suspicious; he caused two during ten months, to see that the Fakir remained buried, and caused the tomb to be examined: he found the Fakir precisely as he had left him, and perfectly cold and insensible.

"The ten months having expired, they proceeded to the final examination.—Gen. Ventura and Colonel Wade saw the padlock opened, and the chest raised from the tomb. The Fakir was removed; there was no animation, no sign of life. In the top of his head there remained some slight sensation of heat. After first placing the tongue in a natural position, and then opening warm water over his body, he began to recover some signs of life. After some hours he was quite restored, and walked about. His figure is unpleasant, and his countenance has a cunning expression.

"He says that he had delicious dreams during his interment, and that restoration was very painful to him.

SANTA ANNA'S DICTATORSHIP.—A reliable letter from an officer near the Rio Grande, communicates that by order of Santa Anna, Lotin de Rosa, formerly Mexican Minister to the United State, and another Mexican, who was one of President Arista's Ministers of War, have both been shot recently, somewhere near the northern boundary of Mexico. De la Rosa was minister of Foreign Affairs immediately after the capitulation of Mexico City; was the immediate instigator of Santa Anna's expulsion from the country, and wrote a letter informing him of his disgrace. The other victim was Bustamante, who had pleased in the same transaction. Both were shot summarily, and without process of trial. These considerations of Santa Anna's determination to sustain himself as Dictator by the same means as formerly. If this act pseudonymous, it will be considered establishing confidence and stability in Santa Anna's Administration. That some opposition, if not generally understood here, he will immediately settle all differences with us, from treaty stipulations to the rights of the new Mexican Indians, and sell us a strip of territory, including Sonora and Chihuahua. Thus the new law appears of great significance.

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THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Nov. 18, 1853.

WANTED—At this office, immediately, MONEY due for *Subscription, Job Work, and Advertising*, to buy our Winter's pork, beef, and other numberless necessaries. We hope our patrons, as they really seat themselves by their own fireside, or indulge in the luxurite of well-laden feasters boards, will not forget that the Printer must live as well as others.—The coming Court will furnish an opportunity of sending us a little of the 'needful,' which can be embraced by some, whilst others at a distance, will remit by mail, at *our risk*. Don't be afraid, friends, of sending us too much. We need all that you can give us.

Thanksgiving Day.

☞We need hardly remind the reader that Thursday next is the day designated by the Governor to be observed for Thanksgiving, &c. Some 20 States or more will observe the same day. We hope to see the time when the grand and noble spectacle shall be witnessed of the entire Republic uniting in a common and voluntary tribute of gratitude and homage to the great source of "every good and perfect gift."

IMPROVEMENTS.—A spirit of "improvement" seems to be developing itself among our citizens, as may be seen in the erection of new buildings, remodelling of old ones, and the opening of new business. In a stroll around town the other day we were gratified, as well as surprised, to see the extent of these improvements. A number of valuable properties have also changed hands during the past year. We hail those changes as the premonitory symptoms of increased activity in business.

☞C. W. HOFFMAN, of this place, drew a premium for two Buggies, at the late Agricultural Fair at Chambersburg. Mrs. Jones Quiz, of this place, furnished a "Victorine, made of Turkey down," which the report on needle work speaks of as being "remarkable for its ingenuity and singularity, as well as very pretty."

STORES CLOSED.—We are requested to state that the merchants of Petersburg (Y. S.) will close their stores on Thursday next—Thanksgiving Day. Ditto in Gettysburg.

☞The "Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company" has decl. red a dividend of 1 per cent.

European News.

☞It will be seen by the advices per steamers America and Baltic, that hostilities have commenced between Russia and Turkey. A Russian flotilla of gunboats, in passing a Turkish battery, was fired on and the fire returned. The Turks had also crossed the Danube. On the other hand, the Four Powers were straining every nerve to preserve peace, and an armistice is said to have been agreed upon to allow negotiations to proceed. The general opinion seems to be that the difficulty will yet be adjusted without war. The intelligence has caused a decline in breadstuffs.

☞The annual report of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad represents the condition of the road as prosperous. The earning the past year there have been carried over the road, between Baltimore and York, 194,781 passengers, and 265,706 tons of Merchandise. The report says:—"Another important auxiliary to the road, the Hanover Branch, has also exhibited a gratifying increase in freight and travel, and efforts are on foot to extend it to Gettysburg, and very limited aid from our citizens would insure such a consummation of this company under a charter already obtained, which is strongly recommended as a means of bringing our city into immediate connection with the important town of Gettysburg, and the rich and productive region by which it is surrounded."

The Late Elections.

☞In consequence of the division in the Opposition ranks, the Whigs of New York have swept the State, electing their Secretary of State by a large plurality, and nearly three fourths of the Legislature. A U. S. Senator is to be elected in place of Mr. Seward, whose time expires. The most striking feature in the result is the signal rebuke the Administration has really but respectfully admonishes the Judge for his open breach of propriety and his violation of the dignity and impartiality of the Judge's character. Accompanying it, is an affidavit from John L. Brown of Wilmington, who states that in a conversation with Judge Grier, in Washington city, about two years ago, Judge Grier, speaking of Gildersleeve, said him *sorry* by Mr. Brown, that he (Gildersleeve) was ever brought before him. (*Grier he would hang him.* In addition then is a certificate signed by two Presbyterian clergymen, one being Justice of the Peace, one Member of Congress, one Cashier, *Snd* one ex-Member of Congress, bearing ch ertificate testimony to the high character of the gentleman with Gilbert Burrowe's held as a citizen, a magistrate, and a christian, in that community. Mr. Burrowe is the magistrate who issued the warrant for the arrest of Jenkins and others, the fugitive slaves, and who was assisted by Judge Grier as a "supp'ementy magistrate," whose official act does, yet *no* respect or consideration.

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Agricultural Society.

☞A call for a public meeting of the citizens of the County favorable to the formation of an Agricultural Society, will be found in another column. The movement emanates from several of our most intelligent and influential farmers, and we hope that it will not be permitted to fall through for want of interest on the part of our Agriculturalists. Adams county alone of all the counties around us, is without such a society, and it will argue a degree of indifference to the interests of their profession, which we are not willing to give them credit for, if our farmers do not avail themselves of this proposition to "set the ball in motion."

We have just perused an excellent address recently delivered before the Bucks County Agricultural Society by the Hon. D. M. Stavens, for a copy of which we are indebted to the author, and annex a few paragraphs well for their intrinsic merit as for their adaptedness to the subject under consideration. After discussing the advantages of Science to Agriculture and the great improvement already attained in Agricultural Art, Judge Stevens remarks:

The beneficial effects of societies like yours in diffusing correct views and practical knowledge on the subject of agriculture, I have already partially adverted to. Having been long in the fruition of these benefits, you need no words of mine to unfold them. Yet, have the proud gratification of knowing that Bucks county was one of the earliest pioneers in the cause. Your example has been copied until almost every county in the State has an agricultural society, whilst State organizations are also multiplying throughout the union.

These are so many reservoirs of knowledge in which are collected the results from a thousand rills. Or, like the double object-glass of the Achromatic Telescope, which corrects the chromatic aberration caused by the dispersion of the rays of light concurrent upon refraction, so they may be made to converge into one luminous focus, all the lights of individual knowledge and experience, stripped of the various and perplexing hues of individual opinion, and shining in the pure white array of well attested Truth. True, owing to several erroneous opinion or practice will creep in; but who thinks of quarrelling with the light and heat of the sun, because there are spots on its surface? The former are felt and enjoyed by all—the latter are seen by but a few.

Go on, then, encouraged by what you have already achieved, in your noble and philanthropic labors. You have the past to hondonsum to the future, guaranteeing still more ample and gratifying success.—"To venture to wield a sharpness, I feel so most mail, a Goddike Power—the power to create, not to destroy! to build up, not to overturn!" ("To a labor of Love, rich in the rewards of industry and skill, but affording a still richer recompense in the consciousness of doing good to others, for its fruit is the truest independence, and upon its results all others depend.

No law is filed in, in an absolute sense, free from care; but you well know, none better than you, that in a comparative sense, there is more than one kind of care free from care; but you well know, none better than you, that in a comparative sense, there is more than one kind of care free of the former. The corroding cares and responsibilities of professional life, ever gnawing like black vultures at the heart of man, he knows not. The still more corroding anxieties of ambition he is, as a general thing, free from. The great passion is, that, standing in a position of more immediate and direct dependence on the Almighty for success in his calling, than ordinary, he feels as though he stood in a nearer relation to Him; and hence results a more implicit reliance on Him and a more of the moral sentiments, which teach him to estimate these things at their true value.

He seems the prominent feature of nature, and is familiar with her most minute secrets, and is most repulsive aspect—he knows also the particle of dew, which each drop of water, each mote that dances in the sun-beam, is instinct with being, awarning with animated and organized life. There is not a faded leaf—there is not an atom of earth, there is not a speck of glancing spray or shining dew, no particle of air or globule of water, that does not exhibit the power of animated being—all claiming their equal share of the Creator's care, and, in the silvery chimes of mysterious nature, hymning their Creator's praise. In a word, he discovers that Nature is ever quickening into life even and her lowest states!

The life of the husbandman, by binding him to his neighbor in the bonds of mutual dependence, is favorable to the growth of kindly affections not only towards his fellowmen, but even towards inanimate objects, thus softening, elevating and purifying the heart, and predisposing it to patriotism and love of country. Let me here quote the words of Lord Quincy Adams, of whom it may be truly said that he touched nothing without adorning it.—Speaking of the condition of the husbandman, he says: "The roof that shelterest his infancy, the fireside at which he has listened in comfort and security to the howling of the winter's blast, the lawn at the cottage door, the sweet smell that courses through the neighboring vale; the trees planted by his hands, which, as they rise in stature, yield their delicious fruit, or spread forth their refreshing shades, seem like children grateful to parental care; the distant hills that border the horizon, immoveable and unchanging in the lapse of years, and insensibly leaving the mind from the transient objects of time to the boundless ages of Eternity, are silent witnesses of the first emotions of infancy and the dearest joys of youth, grappled to the soul by over multiplying recollections, chain the heart of man to his home, and become primary elements in that strong, beneficient, and virtuous impulse, *the love of his country.*"

☞The surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, are to hold a National Convention in Philadelphia, sometime in December next. In several of the counties throughout this State, meetings have been held, and delegates appointed to represent the remnant of those who participated in the struggle of that period in our country's history.

☞The success of the Maine Law ticket in Baltimore, has had one good effect already. Nearly all the taverns in Baltimore city are closed on the Sabbath, the proprietors assisting a strict enforcement of the Sunday law.

Forgery.

On Thursday last a stranger presented at the York Bank two checks amounting to about $430, purporting to have been signed by Abraham Hiestand, Jr., of Hanover township. The cash was paid him and he departed. In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Hiestand being in town, was informed by one of the Clerks of the Bank that his checks had been passed when he instantly pronounced them to be forgeries. We learn from Mr. H. that a person called at his house the day previous representing himself as being connected with the firm of Buckner & Walters, Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of Patent Medicines of Baltimore. Mr. H. was engaged in writing, and on opening his desk the stranger noticed his check book, and inquired if he did his business in Bank. After Mr. H. had finished writing, the stranger asked permission to write a letter, which was granted him. Mr. Hiestand, having occasion to go out a few moments, left him, when he opened the desk, and took a leaf from the check book which he filled and had cashed as above stated. He is described as being under the middle size, and about 30 years of age.

A man answering this description hired a horse at the J. B. Edwards, Carlisle Hotel street, N Y.

☞*The Farm Journal* is improving under the charge of Mr. Kenyon, and becomes more suited to the wants of Pennsylvania farmers. The Editor is growing in the best sense, more and more. We are gratified to learn that its circulation is rapidly increasing in every part of our State.—The publisher is also making extensive improvements which will render it still more acceptable to our intelligent readers.

☞*Graham's Magazine* for December has several very fine engravings by the Artist, Sartain; and a variety of interesting contents. Good-value for improvement is promised for 1854; Graham's Magazine is decidedly the best work now issued in the front rank of American literary merchandise. Among the regular contributors are Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, E. Anna Lewis, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Ellet, Mrs. Mary E. Hewitt, J. R. Lowell, Henry W. Longellow, E. P. Whipple, John G. Saxe and the Editor. In the Lady's Department, there are the usual list of fine Mezzotinto Engravings, Fashions, Music, Poetry, Tales, &c. Terms: 3 copies $5; twelve copies $20; twenty copies $30.

☞The December Number of *Godey's Lady's Book* has its usual variety of fine returns and contents. Among the Engravings, "Ruth Hastings Healing the Sick," by Tucker, is a highly finished and beautiful work of art. Preparations are now improvements for the next volume. Among the Engravings for 1854, are "Washington and Stolling story in the January No. entitled "The trials of Rosalie." Among the Contributors are Sylvanus Cobb, Dr. Hawks, Dodsworth, Embroidery, Crochet and Netting work, Music Planting &c., all illustrated with the usual variety of fashions. The claims to be "the only Lady's Book in America." One copy $2; 3 copies $5; 5 copies $8; with an extra copy to the person sending the club.

☞*Godey Young America*," is the title of a new penny paper published in Wheeling, Va., by Messrs. Gaston, O. Lovell & Co. It has a lively appearance.

TROTTING MATCH.—A year ago a bet of $5,000 to $1,000 was made at New York, that a horse could not be produced in the United States could be produced in one year that could trot 100 miles in *nine hours.*" The party accepting the bet has been training a full-blooded gelding during the year, and on Saturday last the match came off on the Long Island course. The 100 miles were made in 8 hours 56 minutes and 23 seconds. During the race the poor beast was nursed, petted, and sponged at intervals, when stopping for a few seconds. At the conclusion of the hundred miles, the horse was very feeble, and was led off the track by the hostlers, who took him to stable in the immediate vicinity, where every thing was done to relieve his prostrate condition. We understand he will be carried around a dumb animal deserves severe reproach.

THE RESULT.—The bay gelding, that performed the foregoing remarkable feat, died the same evening. After the brutal pastime was ended he was taken to the stable, had, and blanketed, and left for the night. The *Tribune*, noticing the case remarks:—"If no other cause existed than this one fact, that the noblest horse in the world, one which had performed a probability that some monstrous act would be proposed at the next session of Congress, increasing the price so that the Department will not be a charge upon the Treasury. It is, however, very doubtful if any measure will be made by Congress at this late day.

☞DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, will, it is said, at the opening of Congress, undoubtedly be re-elected President, pro tem., of the Senate, which will give him the position of Vice President of the United States, as Mr. King, elected by the people, is dead.

PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK.—The Tribune thinks that not less than 20 of the 32 Senators, with 80 of the 128 Assemblymen elect, are in favor of the specify enactment of the Maine Law.

☞New York has joined the other States in appointing the 24th inst., as Thanksgiving Day. Seventeen States are now united in the promised observance of that day.

☞A lawyer, on his death-bed, willed his whole property to the lunatic asylum, saying that he desired it should go to the same class of persons he took it from.

The Grand Jury of Wilkesbarre have found a true bill against United States Marshals Wynkoop and Crossman, for attempting the arrest of the slave "Bill," sometime since.

☞The Supreme Court have recently decided that shares of Bank Stock are not subject to taxation for county purposes.

☞The new American twenty-five cent pieces have been extensively counterfeited, and large numbers of the counterfeits are in circulation at the North.

☞The Hillerite doctrine is spreading in Maine. There are thousands there who believe that the world will be burnt up next spring.

Sunday Law.

☞The following is the first section of what is called the SUNDAY LAW, which we publish for general information:

"If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity only excepted, or shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion whatsoever, on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay four dollars, to be levied by distress; or in case he or she shall refuse or neglect to pay such sum, or goods and chattels cannot be found, whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall suffer six days' imprisonment in the house of correction of the proper county: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the dressing of victuals in private families, boke houses, lodging houses, inns, and other houses of entertainment, for the use of sojourners, travellers or strangers, or to hinder waterman from carrying over any passenger in ferrymen from carrying over the water travellers, or persons removing with their families on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, nor to the delivery of milk or the necessaries of life, before nine o'clock in the forenoon and after five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day."

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier*, alluding to the recent articles on Cuba that have appeared in the *Union*, says:

"If the temper of those articles indicate the policy of the Administration, then the annexation of Cuba, or a war with Spain is inevitable. The former, I fear, is pronounced to be deplorable and revolting, and the readers of the official paper are warned that the Spaniards are about to remedy the grievances that afflict that beautiful island, and that no other country can step in and intercede in the matter. This series of articles is undoubtedly addressed to the democracy as a feeler to ascertain how far they are willing to indorse that the sentiment of the party is ripe for the enterprise, we may expect to see the civic demonstration for the annexation of Cuba."

YELLOW FEVER IN PHILADELPHIA.—The November number of the *Medical Examiner* contains an interesting article on the subject of the Yellow Fever which prevailed in Philadelphia during the past summer from the 1st of July to the 1st of this fulgurant disease was introduced into that city by the bark Mandarin from Cienfuegos, on the 19th of June. The whole number of cases was one hundred and seventy, out of which one hundred and twenty died, and fifty lived. The cases exhibited black vomit, all of which were fatal. South street which had so long been the focus of pestilence, was in this instance circumscribed to a few squares in extent. Epidemic cholera was that the city never enjoyed a greater degree of health than at the present time.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—The late news from the Sandwich Islands is important. Dr. Judd, Minister of Finance, has been removed, and Elisha H. Allen, late United States Consul, had been appointed in his place. A decided step had been taken against the French and English Consuls by the Government, which seems to have made a great sensation in the United States, against which the French and English Consuls had protested. The Government of Sandwich Islands, in a manner, has taken a decided step