ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The steamship Pacific arrived here this morning about half-past eleven o'clock, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 18th inst., being four days later than the advices per Niagara.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

There is no news of a definite character from the seat of war, or at least such as we have is very conflicting.

It may, however, be regarded as authentic that up to the 9th of October nothing further in the way of fighting had been done. The allies now number 80,000—men in the Crimea, and they occupy a strong position south of Sebastopol, and have all their siege apparatus landed.

Menschikoff continues to hold the field to the north of Sebastopol with 20,000 troops, and expected to receive 30,000 more by the 15th.

The latest accounts say that Gen. Canrobert had ordered the Russian outposts to be driven in, and batteries to be erected.

Russia is amassing forces on the Austrian frontier.

Lord Raglan's latest dispatch says that he expects to open his fire on Sebastopol in a few days.

A Vienna dispatch says that a secret treaty actually exists between the Czar and the King of Prussia.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The garrison of Sebastopol numbers 50,000 men, Menschikoff's force in the field 30,000 men. He was expecting reinforcements by the middle of October, which would swell the total Russian force in the Crimea to 50,000 men, which is also the present total force of the allies, counting their sea and land forces. The allies, however, are constantly being reinforced.

FROM THE PRINCIPALITIES.

It was expected that Omer Pacha would immediately recommence operations at three points—the line of the river Pruth, Mr. Cobrindere, and the sea coast.

FROM THE BALTIC.

All small English steamers, as well as the whole of the French fleet, are on their way home from the Baltic, and it is presumed, therefore, that all farther operations for the present season are at an end in that quarter.

RE-CONSTRUCTION OF POLAND.

Rumors are in circulation of gathering strength that France and England have actually under consideration the question of the practicability of re-establishing the dismembered kingdom of Poland.

Prince Gortschakoff has been appointed, his renown, Generalissimo of the Czar's forces on the Austrian border.

CHINA.

Letters from China mention three attempts having been made by the insurgents to take Canton, which failed. Also an attempt to effect a compromise with the insurgents, which proved unsuccessful, and the fighting was still going on.

The Shanghai healthy were still progressing, but the Imperialists had made but little progress towards recapturing the place.

FREE DOUGLASS VS. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—The Chicago Douglass was announced to address the people of Aurora, Illinois, on the 30th, yesterday, and at Joliet in the forenoon. In the same train came Fred Douglass, the celebrated colored orator, who it was expected would reply to Douglass with chills, and retired to his room, where he stayed until five o'clock, when he took the cars for Chicago. It appears that while the Senator had the chills, his namesake was in his room, sick of a fever—a fever, perhaps, of a different character from the chill of the Senator.

A large number of persons were in the town, and great desire was expressed that the black Douglass address should be finally consented to do. The people gathered in the church, and Fred made a speech of half an hour long, when he had to stop on account of illness. This is certainly a new phase in American politics, when a colored man is brought out to run against the argument of a United States Senator, before his own people and in his own State.

STEWART HOLLAND, THE HERO OF THE ARCTIC.—Mr. Dorian, the chief officer of the ill-fated Arctic, has written a letter to Mr. Isaac Hollond of Washington, in relation to his son, Stewart Holland, who so heroically met death on that ill-fated steamer. After describing the scene of confusion and terror among the passengers, Mr. Dorian says:

"In the midst of this scene, Stewart came running up to me; his words were:—'Dorian, my powder is out; I want more; gunpowder is key.' My mind was key.' I replied; 'take an axe and break open the door.' He snatched one close beside me, and dragged into the hatch hole the door and I went over the ship's side to my raft. Half an hour later, when busy at the raft, a voice hailed me, and, on looking up, I again saw Stewart, when he hurriedly asked: "Dorian, have you a compass in your boat?" "No," I replied, and off he went. He knew that any chance I had would be shared with him; and I have often thought how strange it was that young man should, for a moment, quit his gun to inquire after my safety, and never for a moment think of his own."

Butlerch was Steward Holland. I recollect distinctly his appearance as he hailed me from the deck. The right side of his face was black with powder, and two large spots on the left side. When he spoke, his countenance seemed to me to be lighted up with something like a quiet smile.

UNIFORMITY OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF.—The Census in Scotland has lately been taken, from which it appears that country is the most thoroughly compact body of Presbyterians in the world. The approximating to religious unanimity is greater in Scotland than in any other country. On the morning of the census, Sunday, there were in all 843,251 persons at church.—Of these 820,000 were Presbyterians, and 120,000 belonging to various other sects, amounting in all to about 20.

A DUST HEAP.—E. H. Pilcher, of Adrian, (Mich.) gives an account of a wonderful hen he has in his possession. She has laid one hundred and sixty-seven eggs in so many successive days. During this time she intermitted two days to wit, the 12th and the 13th, but to make up for this she laid two eggs on the 12th and 16th. Quite a dust heap.—*Boston Ibe.*

FREE TRADE.—Advices of various railroad contracts in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, it is said, are sold at the rate of 48, 49, 51 and 52 cents per ton. It would be a good speculation for a company of persons to buy potatoes at the North ship them, and sell them here at reasonable prices.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Nov. 3, 1854.

Evergreen Cemetery.

☞The opening ceremonies and sale of Lots of the new cemetery will take place on Tuesday next, and it is to be hoped that our citizens of both town and country will evince their interest in the enterprise by a general attendance. The exercises will doubtless be interesting, several gentlemen having been invited to deliver addresses, while the music will add to the attraction. The enterprise is one of peculiar interest. Our people have contributed with a spirit and zeal which ensure a gratifying success. The grounds have all been beautifully laid out, and arrangements are being made to beautify and embellish the spot to the full extent of the resources of the company. In the course of a few years Evergreen Cemetery will be one of the most attractive spots in this neighborhood.

The grounds have been thrown open to the public, the avenues being in a condition to admit vehicles. We learn from the officers that they would be pleased if the citizens would visit the Cemetery, in vehicles as well as on foot. The drive around the entire range, with the fine scenery, will amply repay a visit. There is an abundant supply of lots admirably adapted to the appropriate burial of the dead, and it is desirable that our citizens, especially our country friends, should examine the grounds at an early day.

☞ EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—Mr. WILSON, our efficient Superintendent of Common Schools for this County, with a view to introduce a greater degree of uniformity and efficiency in the workings of the Common School system, has invited the Teachers of this County, and all others interested in the work of Education, to meet in Convention in this place on Saturday the 11th instant. Hon. T. H. BUSSWOWZ, of Lancaster, one of the most distinguished friends of Common School Education in the State, has promised to be present, and with other gentlemen will address the Convention. It is also proposed to organize a Teachers' Association. This movement is an important one and should be heartily seconded by all who feel an interest in popular education. Teachers and School Directors, especially, should make it a point to be present.

☞On our first page will be found a list of the members elected to the next Legislature. We believe it is correct, excepting that in Wayne county, Avery (Whig) beats Starkweather (Loco.)

☞New York politics are getting more and more mystified. A few days ago it was announced that there were no less than *twelve* parties in the field, with distinct State nominations—CLARK, the anti-No Governor being on *seven* of them. Since then the Anti-Renters have put up a full ticket, also adopting Clark. A second Know Nothing convention was held at Utica on Saturday last, at which ULMAR, the nominee of the New York City Know Nothing Convention, was thrown overboard and CLARK substituted. There are five regular candidates for Governor—Clark, Ulman, Bronson, Goodell, and Seymour.—Bronson represents the "Hard," or Seymour the "soft" factions of the hard democracy—both of them going in hard for Slavery. Ulman is stumping the State, claiming to be the regular Know Nothing candidate. Goodell is supported by the "Liberty" party and the "Practical Democrats." Clark is backed by the regular Whig nomination, and that of the Anti-Nebraska State Convention, the Anti-Rents, Sons of Temperance, Free Democrats, Carson League, Independent Know Nothings, and State Temperance Convention. There will be queer voting in New York this fall, but we think CLARK will distance all his competitors. The election comes off on Tuesday next.

ADVERTISE LIBERALLY.—One of our exchanges pertinently remarks that a man may as well try to obscure alloy diffing pearls at two cents apiece, and yet find no purchaser; but if the same man were known to have pearls for sale at reasonable prices, under the shade of a rock in the public square, purchasers would be formed, and companies would go to buy his wares. So, and so it with a manufacturer or retail dealer. His wares may be ever so good, his prices ever so reasonable, but unless he employ some means of making them known to the public, he cannot expect appreciation. And in what way can a man let his business be known near so well as by advertising in a newspaper, which is weekly poured over by hundreds and thousands who never see the sign a man puts above his store door. In fact, an advertisement in a newspaper is really a sign which, instead of being permanently placed above the door, the Printer causes, to be carried around the country every week, and brought fair and square every few days before the eyes of those whose custom the advertiser wants. And how many of our mechanics and business men neglect to avail themselves of this *ready sign*, lost it should cost a few dollars.

☞The official congressional returns in this state foot up a majority against Pierce and Nebraska of 68,298. The Democratic majority in 1852 was 23,475—a change in two years of NINETY THOUSAND against the National Administration!

DIALOGUE.—*Boy.*—Papa, what does this "popular sovereignty" mean that they talk so much about?

Pope.—It means, my son, 80,000 majority in the State of Ohio.

Verdict of the People.

"How are the mighty fallen!
And by the people's hand! Low lie the proud!
And smiten with the weapon of the poor—
THEIR TRAITOR TO THE TRUTH! and for that they were sold,
And robbed the poor; and for that they were stung
And scourged the weak; for that they made laws
Which turned the sweat of labor's home to blood—
For then thus sins the people cast them out."

Since the advent of the present National and State Administrations, a popular revolution has taken place in this & other States unparalleled in political history. The people, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, have sat in judgment on the administrations of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WILLIAM BIGLER, and their verdict is not to admit—Never was a Governor of the old Keystone so emphatically condemned and repudiated as Gov. Bigler has been. And as for President Pierce he has been completely buried beneath the avalanche of Republican victories that have rolled in upon him from the New England, Northern and Western States. He is buried beyond the hope of a political resurrection. Three years ago Gov. Bigler carried Democratic Pennsylvania by a majority of nearly nine thousand! His opponent is now elected by a majority of nearly *forty thousand!* Two years ago President Pierce was elevated to the Presidency by the almost unanimous voice of the Democracy, and backed by a large majority in Congress. During the last two months elections have been held in California, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, in which sixty-seven Congressmen have been elected, of which number fifty-nine oppose the present iniquitous administration! Pennsylvania gives near forty thousand, Ohio from eighty to thirty thousand, and Indiana over ten thousand of a popular majority against the Administration, while each of these great States sends nearly unanimous anti-administration delegations to the next Congress! And this is the result of two years of rule! In the elections to come off this month in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, in which sixty-five Congressmen are to be elected, we confidently look for a succession of republican victories equalling in brilliancy those which have already taken place.—For

"Freedom's battle, once begun,
Tho' baffled oft is ever won."

Trouble in Kansas.

☞Troubles in Kansas are taking place in consequence of New England settlers, so it is alleged, encroaching upon the claims of the Missouri settlers. The latter gathered in large parties, and threatened to burn down the cabins of the Yankees, and finally to eject them from the territory. The latter, however, armed themselves in turn, and coolly responded to the braggadocio of the Slavery propagandists, that while they were willing to submit their claims to judicial adjudication, and as good citizens abide the result, they were not in the habit of being deterred by threats of violence, and should continue to exercise the peril of those undertaking it. This unexpected exhibition of Yankee "pluck," non-plussed the chivalry, who announced their intention to await re-inforcements from Missouri before proceeding further.

So much for the "Squatter Sovereignty" principle, which the bogus Democracy in and North of the Union, and in Nebraska and Kansas Bill, but which the slaveholding Democracy deny! As might have been expected, it is working mischief in Kansas. To transfer the slavery issues from the halls of Congress to Kansas, was but to transfer it from members of Congress in Washington to squatters and settlers on the prairies and in the wilderness, with muskets and knives in the hands of the latter, instead of words in the mouths of the former. The Missourians have *spit* into" Kansas with their slaves, and prescupied choice spots, armed with rifles, revolvers and other like instruments of humane industry; and the Upper Mississippi and Eastern Yankees are after them in their peculiar way. The issue involved is, "a good plantation well stocked with negroes," or "a good farm with white men only." And the contest is coming on with a high bloodiness, and with some probability of bloodshed.

A COSTLY BUSINESS.—The Washington *Star* says the cost of reclaiming the fugitive BURNS, in Boston last summer, was 837,000, of which $15,000 were paid out of the U. S. Treasury last week.—And most of this is paid by the North, where the money is collected that pays the expenses of Government. The South knew what they were about when they modeled the Fugitive Slave Law, so as to make all expenses of reclaiming slaves to come out of the public Treasury. Even the claimants themselves are paid, thus making it doubly a profitable and desirable job to those engaged in it. The South have got their foot upon the North, and if they cannot make us "slave-catchers" they are resolved to make us pay *them* roundly for that service. Only think of this Government paying THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, to capture one poor African and send him back into slavery!

☞In the Indiana Legislature the Democratic party is in a minority of eighteen, that being the excess of the fusion strength on joint ballot. Mr. Pettit's seat in the United States Senate will thus be filled by one of the opposition.

☞The Millerites have fixed upon the 19th of May, 1855, for the consummation of all things. Their numerous predictions seem yet to have produced no impressions upon the elements. We think the faith of the believers must be pretty strong, or they would become discouraged by their repeated failures.

A "Democratic" Victory!

Hurrah! Bring out the old "rooters!" Ring the bells and fire the cannon! Rejoice for the Democrats have carried South Carolina! Yes, South Carolina stands firm! South Carolina, where there are six slaves to every voter! South Carolina, where no man can cast a ballot until he pays three shillings sterling in taxes, and where no man can sit in the Legislature unless he owns ten negroes, or the value thereof! South Carolina, where four-seventhe of the population can neither read nor write, and it is a crime by law to teach them! South Carolina, where no private citizen ever yet was allowed to cast a vote for President, and where Governorare chosen as French emperors are, by the Legislative Assembly!—South Carolina whose Representatives threaten thus hundred and sixty-five times in a year to desert the Union that warmed them into life, and never yet have screwed their courage to the sticking point! South Carolina, that imprisons seamen for their color, threatens peaceful clergymen for appealing to her Courts, sells doctors and ministers at auction, knocks down blacksmiths, carpenters and dressmakers to the highest and best bidder, and exports children for sale—hot cools, the few who do vote in such a State vote otherwise than with the sham "Democracy" that upholds all these things? It would be single indeed if they voted any other way."

Sale of the Public Works.

☞On one of the first duties that will devolve upon the new Legislature will be the passage of a law for the sale of the Public Works of this State—or at least, for the sale of the Main Line. We need no special law, or bill, facing them beyond the reach of capital or reason, but such a law as *will sell* them, at the very highest price that they are worth—or that can be obtained for them. The annual embarrassment attended on these works, under the cloak of official sanction and the protection of law have not only amounted to startling millions, but created in the public mind a feverish and unquenchable determinator to rid the State of the nuisance, and stop the annual drain from their pockets. The majority of new, unprimmeled, Independent Representatives if the People, are expected to bring about his reform, without delay, and without regard to the murmurs of State paupers and office holders. Let the Legislature destroy this source of corruption and fraud, root and branch, and dismiss the band of political locusts, tricksters and plunderers, who have preyed upon the country quartered upon the industry of the people eating out their substance.

The repeal and abrogation of the Canal Board will give more joy to the people, than any other act that the Legislature can do. The public mind is ripe for the deed, and the popular voice cannot, and will not, longer tolerate the presence of public plunderers from their fate, an indignant dismissal by the People.—*Lancaster Whig.*

DEMAND FOR PAPER.—The increased demand for paper consequent upon the rapid extension of the publishing business has caused a scarcity of rags and a large advance in the price of printing paper. This advance is severely felt in every line of printing, especially in the Book and Newspaper business. A number of papers have already materially advanced their charges for advertising, subscription, &c., while others have reduced the size of their papers. This state of things has been anticipated for some time, and scientific men have been at work experimenting with a view to discover a cheap substitute for rags. We noticed some time ago a statement that the *London Times* had offered a reward of $25,000 for such a discovery.

The New York *Times* states that there is now in process of formation in that city a company for producing the pulp used in the manufacture of paper, and that an article can be made from it to sell at 3½ cents per lb., and 3½ per cent. cheaper than it can be at present afforded by the paper manufacturers. A new mode has been discovered, according to which the stamping process for reducing the materials to a pulp is altogether dispensed with.

☞A number of prominent names are urged by different Whig presses in connection with the U. S. Senatorship, among them Ex-Governor Johnston, Hon. T. Stevens, Wm. Merrellth, Esq., A. G. Curtin, Esq., Thomas H. Baird, Esq., Gen. Lariner, Alexander E. Brown, Hon. D. Sayser, and Hon. H. M. Fuller. Mr. Cooper as will also be warmly supported for re-election. Judge WILMOT is urged by the anti-Nebraska Democrats and should less command a good vote.

☞We had thought "Old Mother Berks" fairly entitled to the anti-Pushite "banner," when twelve of her townships voted 2,445 for Grog, and only 60 against. But "little Lehigh" can beat her. Five townships in the latter returned the following vote on Prohibition:

	For	Against
North Whitehall,	4	474
Lowhill,	2	171
Weisenberg,	1	325
Lyon,	1	258
Heidlsberg,	1	237
	9	1565

☞The Paris correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes, under date of October 4th, that Ex-President Van Buren is at Vevay, in Switzerland, earnestly at work upon his autobiography, in which he has already advanced some two or three hundred pages. The writer adds that it is not designed to publish the work until after Mr. Van Buren's death, "and that even, judging from his present appearance and condition, will not be many years hence."

"Can't take the Paper."

☞The annexed article from the Philadelphia *Sun*, a capital Daily Journal, has a moral involved which might well be commended to the attention of numerous persons to be found in every community, who are in the habit of fancying themselves "unable to take the paper." The poorest kind of economy is that which starves the mind in order to pamper the body. A good newspaper in a family is always the badge of intelligence and thrift, while its absence is just as sure an index of ignorance and poor management. We never yet knew an exception to this remark. And yet how many young people in "going to housekeeping," make it a point to surround themselves with all the supposed requisites for personal comfort and enjoyment, and never think of the *Newspaper*—the only article of all others which can be least spared, and the one which of all others brings to the friends the largest amount of pleasure and profit. If the copy of any paper backed by such a strong recommendation as the following, the *Sun*:

TAKING A NEWSPAPER.—An old friend and original Native American of 1844, said yesterday, he feared he should be compelled to stop taking the *Sun*, as times were so tight with him. As he was talking, he pulled a small roll of bank notes out of his pocket, and handed us a dollar to pay from a week, and begged a little more time. We thought of our *Ledger, Sunday Dispatch*, and *Gosley's Lady's Book*, which cost them $10 yearly, and afterwards gave four cents for an apple from a woman, and bought a little measure of walnuts. This is the reason why many persons find small change scarce; they are continually buying small less things. Three sugars a day will cost a dollar-fifty cents a year, and the *Sun* only costs three dollars and thirteen cents. The sugars are a selfish luxury, the paper affords intellectual food for a whole family. We know of an industrious woman, who usedto her husband to stop his paper because it cost 25 cents, and he husband and children all agreed to dispense with two pounds of sugar weekly, and thus enjoy the paper. The result was, a saving of twenty-one cents weekly, or $10.92 a year, the sixty cents remaining being divided between the earners of the three papers, when they bring their New Year's Address. This is a happy family; the papers furnish them daily recreation, and the magazine is read at night by the children. The eldest daughter was married recently to a gentleman, who subscribed his bride to a neatly furnished house, his own property; the eldest son is connected with a newspaper office, and is doing the trade, learned the printing business, and all the younger children are very intelligent, well-dressed, and are constantly improving by circumscribing our wants, and who will after reflection say he cannot afford to take a newspaper?

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Gov. BIGLER has issued the following Proclamation, designating Thursday the 23th instant as a day of Thanksgiving. The same day will be observed in Maryland, Ohio, and a number of other States.

A PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A sincere belief in the existence of God, and a just conception of His attributes lie at the foundation of true religion and of true morality. The free declaration of this belief becomes a Christian people.

This Almighty and Beneficent God has greatly blessed the Commonwealth and her inhabitants during the year that has just closed.

In humble acknowledgment of his goodness and mercy, and an open manifestation of gratitude to Him, it is an act of honor and piety, eminently becoming a people so highly favored.

The blessing of peace he has bestowed upon us. Our relations with all other States are most amicable, and the tumult of internal strife has not been heard in our borders. All the great interests of the people have been eminently prosperous, except only the agricultural, which, in parts of the State, has suffered from the drought.

With the exception of a few communities, plague, pestilence and famine, the blessings of health have prevailed. Our institutions of government have been permanent, and the rights of citizenship have been enjoyed by the people. The cause of Education and Christianity has been advanced—the arts and sciences have flourished, and the moral and physical condition of the country been improved.

In devoutness and thanks which are now so sorely afflicting the people of Europe—the desolations of famine and the ravages of pestilence, have not been permitted to invade our favored Commonwealth.

These manifold blessings are the gift of God, and to him our most devout thanks should be offered. Under the solemn convictions of duty therefore, and in conformity with the wishes of our fellow citizens, I, William Bigler, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint

Thursday, the 23d day of November next,

as a day of general thanksgiving and praise throughout the State, and earnestly implore the people, that setting aside all worldly pursuits on that day, they unite in offering humble but fervent praise 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 twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-ninth.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

October 28th, 1854.

☞We was it stated that numerous deaths have occurred in different places along the sea-board, of a disease resembling cholera, after eating oysters. It is said that a certain amount of fresh water is necessary to the constitution of a healthful oyster. If this be so, the immense rains of the streams this season may partially account for this oyster epidemic.

☞The New Hampshire Free Democratic Convention nominated Asa Fowler, of Concord, as the candidate for Governor. He was formerly the law partner of President Pierce. Mr. Hale addressed the Convention.

The Anti-Nebraska Whirlwind.

☞At the time of the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill the Administration organs predicted that the opposition to the Administration it would arouse, "would not be much of a shower"—that the people would quietly submit, as they had submitted on former occasions, to the tyranny of the Slave power, in its unholy war upon Freedom. But the whirlwind of public indignation that swept over the country on the 10th of October, awakened the "powers that be" to a realization of their true position, and caused a change to come over the spirit of their dreams. The "organs" play a different tune now.

[From the Washington Sentinel.]

In the great and destructive flood that has inundated Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, the ark of Democracy has scarcely escaped the tempest, and the wreck of the wide-spread ruin. It is much to be regretted, the fact that the immense party of our countrymen north, south, east and west, that united to place a Democratic Administration in power, HAVE DWINDLED INTO A MINORITY in some sections of the country.

EXPLOSION OF SEVEN TONS OF GUNPOWDER.—*Terrible Destruction.*—A fire broke out in Dawson's steam mill, at Gateshead, (near Newcastle upon Tyne, England) on the 6th inst., destroying an immense amount of property, and involving an awful destruction of human life. Twenty bodies had been taken out of the ruins, and nearly one hundred survivors are so badly injured that many more must die. The cause of the disaster is stated as follows:

Suddenly, a little after 3 o'clock in the morning, there was a tremendous explosion from the adjacent bonded warehouse of Mr. Stevens, stored with sulphur, saltpetre, sapphs and gunpowder—common rumor reporting the quantity of the latter explosive material to be seven tons. The two towns (for Newcastle was instantaneously involved in the calamity,) were more or less damaged, over a large area, to a wreck. The church was a wreck, the windows broken, and the roof destroyed. At the day dawned the scene was literally strewn, almost every street having fragments of ruins hurled by the explosion, or caused by it. Wounded persons were seen being carried out upon shutters, and conveyed to the infirmary; children, and their fathers were covered with the night-clothes, were crying for their parents; some were crushed in their beds, and others in massive deposits of lifeless corpses from their tottering houses.

WHAT THE TELEGRAPH CAN DO.—The Cincinnati Gazette says:

The City Marshal received the following telegraphic dispatch night before last from a neighboring town:—"There will be a boy on the 10 o'clock train from Cleveland. She is about 16 years old, has light hair, and is very prepossessing. You will please arrest her, and her friends will be there on the first train. She is accompanied by a man, a villain. The dispatch was put into the hands of the police officers on duty, and on the arrival of the train a man fully corresponding with the description, was by them taken in charge, and safely kept until the arrival of her brother who took charge of her and they both returned home together yesterday morning. Poor girl, she had become fascinated by the good looks of a young man who lived in the same village, and upon his promising them to find another situation, she madly resolved to follow him. She little dreamed of the end and consequences of the journey, and of the life of sorrow that awaited her, had not the wires been frustrated by the aid of the telegraph.

MADAM PREIFER.—This great female traveller awards the palm to California. She says:—

Among the countries I have visited, of all the vile, immoral places I have seen or heard of in savage or civilized lands, the Sandwich Islands, or California are the worst. I went there in company with friends; the doors were open; everything was in the most splendid style. Splendid furniture, carpets, splendid splendid pictures, whose subjects were so impure that I involuntarily placed my hands over my eyes—wines, liquors of all kinds free, and to be had for the asking; all combined to lure the poor mortal to ruin and perdition. Yet all is polished and respectable, so perfect in good taste, so refined in appearance, so beautiful to the eye, that it influences a stole into the soul, like the deadly poison of the upas tree. What wonder if with awakened passions, and with the senses lulled to rest by flattery, and lovely women, who preside at the table and overlook the game, with gold around them on every side, the poor young man rushes to the gambling table for a new excitement and a new phase of stimulation"

A CURIOUS ELECTION.—A few days ago, the Mayor's election took place at Griffin, Ga. The candidates were W. M. Cline, Democrat, supported generally by Whigs; and Judge Bell, Whig, supported generally by Democrats. The result was 104 for Cline, 36 for Bell, and 136 for Judge Wright, who was not a candidate.

A HORSE FOR GOVERNOR POLLOCK.—A gentleman, formerly a resident of Harrisburg, but now Washington county, says that he won the best horse in that county, at the late election (valued at $250,) and that he is willing to send him to Harrisburg, for Judge Pollock to ride, on the day of his inauguration as Governor of the old Keystone.

THE POTATO CROP IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The potato crop has been gathered in Montgomery and Bucks counties, Pa., and it is said that there has been a full average one, notwithstanding the recent severe drought. The corn is also a much better crop than was anticipated it would be a month ago.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. OCT. 10, 1854—OFFICIAL.

Counties.	Gov. Bigler.	Gov. Pollock.	Canal Com. Black.	Canal Com. Sayer.	Canal Com. Baird.	Canal Com. Stout.	Canal Com. Dener.	Prohibition. For.	Prohibition. Against.
Adams,	2086	2124	1952	914	1343	1039	1185	1236	2584
Allegheny,	5115	10277	5551	4313	5705	10191	4627	10922	4053
Armstrong,	1949	2689	1932	783	1663	3586	811	2322	1711
Beaver,	1458	2232	1460	1107	1290	2819	1290	1955	1068
Bedford,	2019	2152	2032	1132	1720	2609	1569	1955	2361
Berks,	5493	5148	5256	2474	2794	11225	2375	2612	10599
Blair,	1613	2706	1445	487	2205	2803	720	2253	1143
Bradford,	2269	4811	2701	2014	1858	4598	2209	4853	1673
Bucks,	5089	5498	5148	2818	2666	7717	2870	3778	5879
Butler,	2881	2955	2374	1668	1159	3576	1618	2301	2296
Cambria,	1789	1627	1705	1011	1066	1966	1000	1626	1000
Carbon,	1227	1056	1229	231	784	1950	247	658	1272
Centre,	2118	2772	2123	840	2541	4481	891	2438	1871
Chester,	4412	6544	4564	3726	3970	7175	3638	5808	3830
Clarion,	2178	2016	2103	95	1981	2994	139	2148	1567
Clearfield,	1448	1188	1391	383	900	2686	382	1325	872
Clinton,	985	1497	948	303	1149	2077	816	1141	730
Columbia,	2180	1399	2147	431	720	2018	415	1037	1933
Crawford,	2687	3696	2605	1656	1744	4225	1657	2994	2125
Cumberland,	2263	3157	2651	2251	2276	3686	1113	2326	3210
Dauphin,	2224	4061	2292	1401	2553	4658	1506	2476	3448
Delaware,	1386	2392	1481	1179	886	2304	1528	1725	1353
Elk,	354	362	354	143	273	528	143	282	307
Erie,	2520	3637	2389	1494	1694	3364	1875	2767	1801
Fayette,	2440	3834	2554	78	2877	4847	100	3493	1425
Franklin,	2579	3579	2761	1457	2147	4847	1506	2539	3421
Fulton,	870	705	877	308	887	1292	320	426	882
Greene,	2006	1746	1973	201	1325	3218	215	1167	1782
Huntingdon,	1500	2416	1416	585	1197	2243	621	2169	1294
Indiana,	1264	3161	1223	1356	1140	2416	1416	2383	1338
Jefferson,	988	1759	945	120	1447	2243	1358	1358	1015
Juniata,	1176	1170	1174	814	550	1549	701	1140	909
Lancaster,	4699	10602	4738	5676	5564	10441	5596	5536	9969
Lawrence,	964	1268	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lebanon,	1751	2636	1596	1501	1209	2876	1463	1091	2784
Lehigh,	3026	3094	2092	1725	1251	4342	1749	776	4733
Luzerne,	3588	4864	3588	2407	1030	5275	2407	2163	5275
Lycoming,	2269	2790	2274	260	2440	4639	291	2300	1889
McKean,	602	405	469	30	490	273	415	481	1
Mercer,	2550	3034	2551	1541	1841	3917	1541	2985	1648
Mifflin,	1287	1630	1292	641	940	2245	625	1398	982
Monroe,	1917	625	1894	213	223	2179	178	574	1718
Montgomery,	5559	6148	5530	3140	1954	7325	3819	5767	5000
Montour,	976	757	948	205	388	1350	297	773	735
Northampton,	3685	3417	3785	579	2125	6185	675	1411	5099
Northumberl'd,	2128	2128	2128	806	1000	2928	1000	1000	2128
Perry,	1412	2121	1462	143	1893	3364	150	1297	1939
Philadelphia,	24986	28517	25446	5872	22104	40693	11593	26339	20579
Pike,	624	307	631	88	81	706	85	488	97
Potter,	656	748	639	460	214	898	475	613	550
Schuylkill,	5388	4232	5377	896	3451	8390	1005	2762	5568
Somerset,	1664	2449	1664	1000	1000	2449	1000	1642	1642
Susquehanna,	2126	2810	2133	1059	1398	3294	1068	2640	1535
Sullivan,	417	329	407	114	160	619	83	299	549
Tioga,	2400	3000	2404	1472	1474	3705	1474	2600	2600
Union,	1918	2881	1842	2010	707	2504	2082	1440	2614
Venango,	1466	1679	1413	285	1259	2683	286	1838	832
Warren,	1146	1403	1148	723	721	1843	727	1275	975
Washington,	3457	4276	3569	1931	2322	5487	2000	4276	2572
Wayne,	1877	1408	1769	515	709	2690	355	1603	868
Westmorel'd,	3803	2722	3807	1499	2433	4221	1159	2840	3220
Wyoming,	898	1174	857	237	755	1710	218	1191	839
York,	4707	4777	4612	731	4104	7771	1104	2336	6904
	167031	204009	167010	73371	190959	274078	93331	158342	163510

☞Pollock's majority over Bigler, 37,007. Mott's majority over Dunlap, 190,749. Black's majority over Sayer, 43,46,46. Dener's majority over Baird, 157. Majority against a Prohibitory Law, 5,168. Bradford, Native candidate for Governor, received 1,503 votes. Spicer, the Native candidate for Canal Commissioner, received 1,344 votes.

Riot at Worcester, Mass.

Worcester was the scene, on Sabbath, the person who arrested the fugitive slaves, Thomas Sisty and Anthony Burns, was discovered at the Worcester depot, yesterday, and the fact was immediately posted throughout the city. In the evening the vigilance committee of the citizens and surrounded the hotel, and threatened to mob it, whereupon warrants were issued and he was arrested, and immediately brought before the court charged with carrying concealed weapons. The case was continued two weeks and he was required to give bond for his appearance.

A CONTRAST.—From one end of the country to the other the infamous conduct of the Arctic's crew in seizing the boats to save themselves while the men, women and children were left to perish, has excited a just indignation. They are denounced everywhere and by everyone. The conduct of Captain Lecky and the crew of a steamer lost not many months since on the coast of Africa, is thus graphically and beautifully presented by the New York Express: The circumstances connected with the loss of the British steamer Birkenhead, on the coast of Africa, seem to have almost passed from fresh in the memories of all. The steamer struck on a hidden rock, stove a plank and sunk in deep water, so suddenly, we believe, in half an hour's time. There was a regiment of troops on board. As soon as the alarm was given it became apparent that the ship's fate was sealed, the roll of the drum called the soldiers to their stations, and, strange to tell, it was promptly obeyed, though every gallant heart there knew it was his death summons. There they stood as if in battle array—a motionless mass of brave men—men who were men indeed. The ship's officers, seeing that she was going down; but there were no traitors, no deserters no cravens there. The women and children were safe in the boats, and were all or nearly all saved; there were boats for the troops, but there was no passage for them, and they knew it when they stood there. Down went the ship, and down went that heroic band, shoulder to shoulder, to a watery grave, and there lie beneath the waves. Men like these never perish; their bodies maybe given to the deep, but their souls go to their maker, as they ought to be, immortal.—*Washington Sentinel.*

BEAR HUNTING IN VERMONT.—Bears are numerous in the blackberries in the eastern part of Vermont. Finding poor pickings among the mountains, in consequence of the drought last summer, the fires, and scarcity of beechnuts, they come out into the open fields and make themselves perfectly at home among the farmers, helping themselves to sheep and anything else to which they take a fancy. One came down a mountain, away up on the Connecticut, fifteen sheep were taken from one flock in a single night. In West Corinth a bear was taken in a trap which weighed four hundred pounds, and sold for nine dollars; but the market is now overstocked that they are quoted