THE STAR AND BANNER.
GETTYSBURG.
Friday Evening, Nov. 17, 1854.

IMPORTANT!

We are under the necessity of suspending our readers that we are badly off for paper at this present season, when of all others the "Printer" should be supplied with that important requisite in the successful conduct of business. Winter is coming on, and our "devil" has given us to understand pretty plainly that if we put the "types" to go up, as usual, we had better see to it that his wants are properly supplied. And as he is a "knowing" one, we are inclined to take his advice—

Seriously—we are in want of MONEY, and we MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. We have our Winter supply of Beef, Pork, and other requisites of house-keeping, to pay for, besides several heavy bills for Ink, Type, &c., which must be met. A few dollars from each of our patrons will make an aggregate of some importance to us, and we hope our friends will too the mark promptly. The Court next week will present a favorable opportunity for a number to send in their quota, while such as cannot avail themselves of that means can send by mail at our risk. A generous response to our appeal now, will save us the trouble of making out bills for collection.

The Jail Tragedy—Mournful Fatality.

We noticed last week the fatal railroad accident near Joliet, some ten miles beyond Dunleith, by which the wife and two children of Wm. C. Laughlin, of this place. We have now the painful duty of also announcing the death of Mr. Laughlin himself and his mother, Catharine Laughlin. His death occurred on the 10th inst. of the party, a bright little girl of some 6 or 7 years of age, is also badly scalded, and at last accounts was not expected to survive. It is not often that we are called on to record so tragical a result of railroad accidents—numerous as they have become of late—an entire family swept away suddenly and almost in sight of their new home. Mr. Laughlin was on his way to Iowa, where had intended to purchase a property and commence business. He had with him, it is understood, a considerable amount of money.

The Joliet papers represent the scene after the accident to have been most harrowing. The cars were being pulled upon the locomotive, and one of the steam valves being broken, the hot steam was poured upon the dense mass of human beings thus piled upon each other. Some of them being literally boiled alive, the flesh peeling from their bones after their removal to the hospital. Everything was done for the unfortunate victims which humanity could suggest, the citizens of Joliet doing their best to soothe the sufferings of the injured. About 60 of the passengers were more or less injured, 12 of whom had to be carried out of the cars while others were still in a vertical condition.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday next is the day designed by Gov. Bigler to be observed by the people of this Commonwealth as an occasion of Thanksgiving for the numerous blessings which Providence has been pleased to vouchsafe onto us during the past year. And surely no people have greater reasons for such acknowledgment. The usual proclamation, now uniting the nations of the East, is unfelt here. Our civil institutions continue to be enjoyed unimpaired, diffusing around us the blessings of Order, Civil and Religious Freedom, and general prosperity. Comparative freedom from pestilence, and bountiful supply our wants—Industry reaping its reward—and general contentedness among our peoples—surely these are blessings challenging sincere gratitude, and in view of our number and individual and social sins, calling for special Thanksgiving. It is a sublime spectacle this of a whole people acknowledging their dependence upon, and obligations to, the great Ruler of Nations. From the Jordan landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the people of the New England States have been wont annually to assemble in this wise. With them it has grown to be a cherished festival, as essential in the observance as is the anniversary of the day which announced their National Independence. Right glad are we to see the custom introduced into our Commonwealth and throughout the Union. Let it be observed by all.

In Maryland, Wisconsin, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, Florida, and several other States, the 23d has also been designated as Thanksgiving day. New York, North Carolina, Maine, New Hampshire, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Michigan, observe the 30th.

Sale of Cemetery Lots.

By the announcement in our advertising columns, it will be noticed that there will be two public sales of Burial Lots in "Deer-Grove Cemetery" next week—on Thursday next, "(Thanksgiving Day,) and the other on the Saturday following. The sale on Thanksgiving day is at the special request of sundry citizens.

The proceedings of the Educational Convention on Saturday last will be found in to-day's paper. The Convention was largely attended, and commendable interest manifested in the movement by Teachers and others. Mr. Burnouys delivered an able and interesting address, which will appear in our paper next week.

The Directors of the York Bank have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months.

The Foreign News.

The Atlantic brings nothing of special moment from the Crimea. The allies had made but little impression upon Sebastopol, but were confident of ultimately carrying the place.

The most notable item of news is the Speech of Minister Soulé with the French Government. This speech seems determined to force the U. States into war with some of the European Governments. He is a French refugee of radical red-republican politics. He came to this country some years ago and settled in New Orleans, where he acquired distinction as a lawyer, and was sent to the United States Senate. President Pierce sent him to Spain, avowedly to further, if possible, the annexation of Cuba. He signalized the beginning of his diplomatic career by kicking up a row, upon a public ball, challenged the French Minister, and fought a duel. Since then he has been doing his best to get up a difficulty with Spain about the Cuban business, attending the meetings of revolutionary clubs, and giving them his countenance. He has now turned his attention to France. Whether he will succeed in bringing about an estrangement between the two countries, time is to seen. If he don't, it won't be his fault.

The Elections.

The result of the recent elections—while they show on all sides an over-whelming anti-Nebraska triumph and render it certain that the popular branch of the next Congress will be strongly anti-Administration—are still involved in doubt as to some of the details. We give the results as near as they can now be ascertained.

NEW YORK.—The Canal for Governor is very close between Seymour, the Locofoco Ram candidate, and Clark, the Whig candidate. The Whigs claim the election, although the official returns alone can decide the matter. Ullman, the Know-Nothing candidate, runs about 15,000 behind polling probably 120,000 votes. This vote seems to have been drawn about equally from the Whigs and Democrats, leaving their relative strength about the same.

Of the 33 Congressmen elect but 3 go for Nebraskism. Twenty-Nebraska Democrats are elected—the balance Whigs.

The entire Whig State ticket, excepting Governor is elected. The Legislature is heavily anti-Nebraska, and for Prohibition. It is said a majority of the members are Seward men.

In New York City the Whigs, Locos, and Know Nothings run a close vote on Mayor. The Locos carry the Mayor, Recorder, and one of the Aldermen (corporation); the Whigs have the Surrogate, City Judge, District Attorney, and Register; while the Know Nothings take the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and the other Alderman. Governor Fernando Wood, whose Run candidate for Mayor, leads Barker, Know Nothing, over 1200; but the friends of the latter allege that this was accomplished by some 5000 double voting, &c., and have received to contest the election.

NEW JERSEY.—The members elect to Congress are as follows:—Clawson, Robbins, Bishop, and Pennington, Whigs, Stratton, Whig, Lock, Anti-Nebraska majority in the State is over 6,000.

The Senate, including those holding over, will consist of 17 Locos and 10 Whigs and Americans. In the House there are 23 Locos, and 37 Whigs, Americans, and Independents, giving the latter a majority on joint ballot.

ILLINOIS.—The anti-Nebraska majority in the State is very large. Of the congressmen elect are Washburn, Morton, Knox, Williams, Yates, Whigs; Wordsworth, Know Nothing; and Trumbull, anti-Nebraska Democrat. Two districts in doubt. Legislature anti-Nebraska. The Little Giant's pet bill, the Nebraska swindle are repudiated by his own State. Among the defeated candidates for Congress is Richardson, Douglas' Lieutenant-general in the House, who piloted the Nebraska bill through that body.

P. S. A despatch received at Washington says the Nebraskites have saved four Congressmen, including Richardson. Sorry it is for them.

WISCONSIN.—In the first Congressional district, Wells, anti-Nebraska dem., is re-elected; in the other two, Washburn and Bellinghamp, Republicans, are supposed to be elected.

MICHIGAN.—Bingham, free-soiler, is elected Governor of this State by a large majority over Barry, the Locofoco candidate. Wildrot, Wurlburge and Wisner, fusionists, are elected to Congress. The anti-Nebraska majority in Detroit is from 500 to 400, a democratic loss of over 2,000 since 1852. The Legislature is decidedly of the same politics.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The most astounding feature in the recent elections is the result in Massachusetts, where the Know Nothings have overshadowed everything in the shape of old political organizations. The democracy seem to have gone over to them en masse. The Whigs endeavored to make a stand, but are soundly beaten at all points. The entire Whig delegation in Congress is defeated, one only who was also adopted by the Know-Nothings. The latter, conscious of their strength, run separate tickets for State officers, and also in every Congressional and Legislative district. The result is a clean sweep. The vote for governor, so far as heard from, stands thus: Gardner, Know-Nothing, 70,072; Washburne, Whig, 20,107; Bishop, Dem., 15,013; Wilson, Republican, 6,017; Wales, 313; all others 147. Majority for Gardner over all, 31,035. In the city of Boston the vote stands: Gardner 7,700, Washburne 4183, Bishop 1212, and Wilson 530.

The Congressional delegation is unanimously Know-Nothing, but all anti-Nebraska.

Out of 380 members of the House, 345 are Know Nothings, and probably every member of the State Senate! Such an astonishing political revolution was never known in this country. All we have to say is that it is true that this Know-Nothing, as well as the Whig party, has made as some of our Locofoco contemporaries would have, it, the Whig party must be getting pretty strong. We must confess, however, that the result in Massachusetts doesn't look much like it.

DELAWARE.—Kenny, Democrat, was elected on Wednesday, and like Massachusetts has gone strongly Know-Knothing and anti-Nebraska. Causey is elected Governor, and Cullen goes to Congress.

Convicted of Slave-Trading.

Capt. Smith who has been in trial in N. York for fitting out a slave ship in that port and being engaged in the slave-trade, has been convicted of piracy, the punishment of which is *death*. Smith is a native of Hanover. It was proved on the trial that the vessel was provided in N. York for a slaver. The prisoner's home is near Hanover. In April she touched at the Congo river, on the coast of Africa, and in the course of two or three hours received on board a cargo of six hundred and sixty-five negroes, including forty women, who were taken to Trinidad, Cuba, and landed, and the vessel was burnt. One of the crew gave information of the facts and the Captain was arrested in New York. This conviction is said to be the first which has ever occurred under the law of Congress making the offence piracy. The defence contended that, as Smith was not a citizen of the United States and owned his own vessel, he was not amenable to the laws of the United States; but in answer to this the prosecution produced the fact that the defendant made oath at the custom house that he was an American citizen. A motion for a new trial is to be made. The Herald says the United States District Attorney is on the track of others—some of them in high positions in that city—who are believed to be implicated in the nefarious traffic.

Congress meets at Washington on the first Monday of December, and expires, by constitutional limitation, on the 4th of next March. The Legislature of this State assembles on the first Tuesday (the 2d) of January, and the inauguration of the Governor takes place on the third Tuesday (the 16th) of the month. A legislative provision fixes the election of U. S. Senator, which it requires to take place on the second Tuesday of the same month; and that of State Treasurer on the Monday preceding the Tuesday of the election of Senator, which fixes the day of Houses meeting in convention, the majority of the whole of whom shall form a quorum, so that 67 members can proceed to an election, should a minority absent themselves.

We understand that the Winter Session of Pennsylvania College has opened with a larger accession of students than at any previous session. We believe the new students in attendance number fifty. The Theological Seminary, also, opens with a large accession of students.

The Chambersburg *Whig* of the 8th inst., contains a copy of the speech recently delivered by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens at the Exhibition of the Franklin County Agricultural Society. Friend M'Clure endorses the speech as "sounding with valuable hints to *all* classes and sexes." We more the Colonel have leave to explain.

Judge Durkee, who has been confined for some months, at York, Pa., lies dangerously ill, his physicians having no hopes of his recovery.

Gov. Bigler, has appointed John Rieman, Esq., of York, Associate Judge, vice Judge Koller, deceased.

The State Temperance Committee will meet at Harrisburg, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of adopting plans for future operations.

Col. Mott's Know-Nothingism.

The Lehigh Valley Times thus "lets the cat out of the bag" in reference to Mr. Mott's connection, or supposed connection, with the mysterious order:

As this subject seems to be looked upon as of considerable importance to the Pennsylvania public, we feel bound to state we will just state what we *know* about Henry S. Mott's Know-Nothingism, and what we believe, or have reason to believe, or have not good cause to claim the Canal Commissioner elect as a pledged supporter of the American cause. First we believe that Col. Mott was the regular nominee of the Know Nothing Order, having received upwards of 12,000 over Spicer, the "Native" candidate.

Secondly, we inform all who wish to know, that the Grand Council of Order did not issue a regular official certificate to all the subordinate Councils in the State, but merely "agreed" to a resolution of the Grand Council in the State requiring him to do so, he thereby certifies that, among the candidates for State offices before the people of Pensylvania, the following *are members of the Order in good and regular standing*—for Governor, James Pollock and B. Rush Bradford; for Canal Commissioner, Henry S. Mott and Bloomfield M. Spicer; for Supreme Judge, Dwell M. Smyser and Thomas H. Baird.—From this list of "members in good standing" the ticket was formed, and the result is before the world.

Thirdly, we say that, upon the strong, conclusive evidence of Mr. Mott's Know-Nothingism, he received 120,000 votes in Pennsylvania, which he could not have received do any other organization.

Now, gentlemen, make too most you can out of it. Here is our evidence that Col. Mott is *one or more kinds of that order*—*Island Order in good and regular standing*. Now give us disinterested proof that he never was a member of the Order—proof, only a self-interested assertion. We believe the truth of the certificate of the grand Secretary until it is proved to be false. Therefore, we cannot change our firm belief that Mr. Mott is, or was a member, and that for the purpose of securing a certain position in the Canal Board, to control appointments, or for some other purpose, he now denies his connexion with the order.

Should it appear in the end, however, that Mott never identified himself with the Know Nothings, as alleged, then have 120,000 voters been most outrageously deceived. This, in the face of the obvious facts, we cannot believe until we have better evidence than the mere assertion of Mr. Mott.

The Times editor will have to be expelled for exposing the secrets of the Order.

Serious trouble seems to be brewing in connection with our Foreign relations.

COMMUNICATED.

Hon. T. Stevens U. S. Senator.

The selection of an United States Senator to serve six years, from the 4th of March next, devolves upon our State Legislature at its coming session. As the recent political canvass has resulted in the election to that body of a majority who sympathize in political sentiment with the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, it will be ministering to his numerous friends and admirers, in Lancaster county, throughout the State and the nation, to see him selected for that distinguished position.

There is no man in the State whose selection would gratify so many of gratify them so much. As distinguished for perfect impartiality, for ability, for public bills, and go home. He said that was all the legislation the country then needed, and he thought there was an excitement with the public except what was made by congressional discussion. Mr. Stevens took the positions early against the fugitive slave law, and against waiving the Wilmot proviso. His views harmonized with those of President Taylor and his administration. He was consulted by them and enjoyed their confidence.—While General Taylor lived measures were declining in popularity, both in Congress and in the country. The known wishes of the President to admit California without other legislation respecting slavery, was acquiring more weight.—He died before the Compromise measures could be passed, and the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, retrieved their fate.

The influence of so able an administration, and its recommendation to a party, is always irresistable. The patronage of the government and the blabbing of its full office are a mighty power upon human nature. Congressmen began to change with the new influences at the Capitol and with the new men at the Cabinet. Mr. Stevens was unvarying.—His friends thought his firmness administration. But he was steadfast, and by his position by the new administration and their sympathizers.

It was announced at that discussion were unusually rancorous, were composed with high party times. Mr. Clay refused to return Mr. Stevens' courtesies, although they had previously been very friendly.—Mr. Calhoun refused an introduction to Mr. Stevens because of his hostility to slavery. Although Mr. Webster and Mr. Stevens had been on the kiddest terms for years, and Mr. Webster had declared him the most eloquent advocate in the country"—the largest man in Pennsylvania—Mr. Webster would have had him to do. Stevens had expressed his recognition of Mr. Webster's great qualities as warmly; yet when Mr. Webster made his last speech March speech Mr. Stevens commented upon it to his friends with a severity that was unusual for him in speaking of Statesmen. Civilities between them were angrily suspended by both; and from that time on, they are not on speaking terms with each other. It was everywhere a very unpleasant controversy. It was too much an alienation between two Pennsylvanians. But as the question has passed, the party alienations shall be forgot.

The writer was not a supporter of the Compromise; but he admits for himself that it was never one of the plainest questions of political morality. There was no reason for the hostility of the South to the admission of California. It was admitted as a free State. It was known by all, when that fugitive slave law was passed that it would be useless—that the North would not execute it, nor in fact Stevens' speech was not more rancorous. Those that were taken back could only be sold to the northern neighborhoods that they were arrested in. Sims, who was arrested in Boston and taken to Georgia, lay confined there months without an officer for him. The legislation was only demanded by Southern whims. But they had to be yielded to or quarrelled with.—If one party must yield, the North, as the weaker section, was in the least injurious of sectional dignity. But these whims of the South came another two cities for Southern dignity or Northern affrontery.—This Nebraska bill has been once too much for all of us. Why so violate Northern feelings with their useless measures? When Mr. Douglas introduced the Nebraska bill, he said it was would put the Compromise of 1820 in harmony with the Compromise of 1850. This was true. Now the Compromise of 1850 was never a Northern measure. It was a Southern measure. It was the Southern Senators who were to put themselves out of the way to make the measure acceptable to the North.

Mr. Stevens, although laboring in a minority, grew rapidly in distinction during the Nebraska discussion. He was consulted by them and enjoyed their confidence.—Within Genoral Pierce's term of office, prices were declining in popularity, both in Congress and in the country. The known wishes of the President to admit California without other legislation respecting slavery, was acquiring more weight.—He died before the Compromise measures could be passed, and the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, retrieved their fate.

The influence of so able an administration, and its recommendation to a party, is always irresistable. The patronage of the government and the blabbing of its full office are a mighty power upon human nature. Congressmen began to change with the new influences at the Capitol and with the new men at the Cabinet. Mr. Stevens was unvarying.—His friends thought his firmness administration. But he was steadfast, and by his position by the new administration and their sympathizers.

It was announced at that discussion were unusually rancorous, were composed with high party times. Mr. Clay refused to return Mr. Stevens' courtesies, although they had previously been very friendly.—Mr. Calhoun refused an introduction to Mr. Stevens because of his hostility to slavery. Although Mr. Webster and Mr. Stevens had been on the kiddest terms for years, and Mr. Webster had declared him the most eloquent advocate in the country"—the largest man in Pennsylvania—Mr. Webster would have had him to do. Stevens had expressed his recognition of Mr. Webster's great qualities as warmly; yet when Mr. Webster made his last speech March speech Mr. Stevens commented upon it to his friends with a severity that was unusual for him in speaking of Statesmen. Civilities between them were angrily suspended by both; and from that time on, they are not on speaking terms with each other. It was everywhere a very unpleasant controversy. It was too much an alienation between two Pennsylvanians. But as the question has passed, the party alienations shall be forgot.

The writer was not a supporter of the Compromise; but he admits for himself that it was never one of the plainest questions of political morality. There was no reason for the hostility of the South to the admission of California. It was admitted as a free State. It was known by all, when that fugitive slave law was passed that it would be useless—that the North would not execute it, nor in fact Stevens' speech was not more rancorous. Those that were taken back could only be sold to the northern neighborhoods that they were arrested in. Sims, who was arrested in Boston and taken to Georgia, lay confined there months without an officer for him. The legislation was only demanded by Southern whims. But they had to be yielded to or quarrelled with.—If one party must yield, the North, as the weaker section, was in the least injurious of sectional dignity. But these whims of the South came another two cities for Southern dignity or Northern affrontery.—This Nebraska bill has been once too much for all of us. Why so violate Northern feelings with their useless measures? When Mr. Douglas introduced the Nebraska bill, he said it would put the Compromise of 1820 in harmony with the Compromise of 1850. This was true. Now the Compromise of 1850 was never a Northern measure. It was a Southern measure. It was the Southern Senators who were to put themselves out of the way to make the measure acceptable to the North.

Mr. Stevens, although laboring in a minority, grew rapidly in distinction during the Nebraska discussion. He was consulted by them and enjoyed their confidence.—Within General