



CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1854.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY!

A graphic description of the storming of Chapultepec will be found on the second page of today's paper, and an interesting sketch of the recent battle of Alma, between the Allies and Russians, on the seventh page.

THE RESULT.

Judge Pollock, who is elected Governor of Pennsylvania, by a 37,067 majority, received 24,969 more votes than were cast for General Scott in 1852; 26,954 more than were cast for Governor Johnston in 1851, and 18,350 more than were cast for General Taylor in 1848. The total vote is the largest ever polled, except that for President in 1852. The Philadelphia Bulletin says that Governor Bigler has lost nearly twenty thousand of the friends who voted for him three years ago, Governor Pollock apparently gaining all of them as well as some thousands of new voters. Judge Black, although re-elected by a very large majority over his highest competitor, is 31,558 behind Pierce's vote in 1852, and 19,498 behind Bigler's vote in 1851. His entire vote is only 9 more than Bigler's now is, and adding together the votes for Baird and Smyser, he is in an actual minority of 27,157. The proposition to enact a Prohibitory Liquor Law is defeated by 5,168 votes. The whole number of votes polled on this question is but 321,852, or over fifty thousand less than were polled for Governor.

If the Volunteer does not know that Mr. Bonham's speeches during the Congressional canvass abounded with fulsome flattery of foreigners and exceedingly offensive comparisons of adopted with native citizens, all we have to say is that it is ignorant of what was very well known to almost every body else before the election. We do not acknowledge, therefore, to any misrepresentation of Mr. Bonham's course. At every place he spoke, as far as we heard of, he excited the indignation of his audience, as the people of Nowville and Shippensburg can testify, by his odious pandering to foreigners, while he fumed and frothed his impotent defiance of the Know Nothings. Mr. Bonham has been taught the lesson that the day for that has gone by, and that the native spirit of the country means to assert its supremacy.

THE VERDICT.—The three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have unsealed their verdict in the Nebraska case. The guilt of the accused was so plain that there was no chance for any other decision with men of fair minds and good judgment. Nebraskaism has no show for existence in any free State. If the elections that have already taken place are not satisfactory to all on this point, those yet to come will decide the controversy. A large majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the further extension of human Slavery. This is a fixed fact.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The Democratic Union at Harrisburg anxiously inquires what the Washington Union means by its article in favor of changing the Naturalization Laws. It says:—"we give the remarks of the Union as an indication of the way the wind blows just now at Washington; but would prefer the voice of the party to that of the Union on matters of such vast importance."

Thanksgiving, Nov'r 23d.

THE PROHIBITION LAW.

The defeat of the proposed Prohibitory Liquor Law being at length ascertained beyond doubt, a warm discussion is going on in the newspaper press as to what course shall be pursued on the subject. The majority is so small against the law, that while the opponents of Prohibition claim that the expression of the popular will is literally and clearly against such a law; the friends of Prohibition with equal earnestness claim that under all the circumstances the triumph is essentially with them. Thus it is shown that while in the aggregate popular vote the majority against a Prohibitory liquor law is 5,168 votes, the friends of Prohibition are in a decided majority in the largest number of Senatorial and Representative districts. In proof of this the number of Senators found to be representing Anti-Prohibition districts is 14, while the number of Senators from Prohibition districts is 19. In the House the number of Representatives from Anti-Prohibition counties is 40, while those from Prohibition counties number 60. This contradictory result is calculated to involve the question in greater difficulty, for while by the popular vote the members of the Legislature are instructed against the passage of such a law, they are by the voices of their local districts equally instructed to enact it.

How the Legislature shall act in view of this state of things has become therefore a subject of earnest discussion with the press. That some vigorous and effective measure shall be adopted to arrest the evils of intemperance is undoubtedly the will of the People. Various suggestions are accordingly made as to the proper Legislative action. Various western journals are advocating a proposition to pass a law permitting any county to establish the prohibitory law within its boundaries by a popular vote. Should this be done, the greater part of the State would be under the operation of the law, as about thirty-five counties have given majorities for it at the recent election. To this the Pittsburg Journal responds, that such a regulation would give rise to all manner of evasions, and would give the Commonwealth too much of a divided character. Some of the advocates of prohibition are for continuing the effort until a popular majority in favor of the law can be shown, while some of the more ultra prohibition journals call upon the Legislature to pass the desired prohibitory law at once. The Philadelphia North American urges a stringent license law, especially for that city. The Harrisburg Telegraph, an earnest advocate of prohibition before the election, now says—

We have failed to carry the law, but we have strength enough in the Legislature to pass a stringent restrictive law that will curtail, to great extent, the traffic in liquor and abolish entirely those plague spots, the lager beer shops. Public sentiment is in favor of diminishing the number of mere rum-shops, and largely increasing the cost of license would effectually close the doors of many of them. Some would, no doubt, attempt to sell liquor without a license; but, as they would do this in violation of law and in danger of being subjected to the penalties, their operations would necessarily be much restricted, and their mischiefs therefore less wide-spread. The evil of unlicensed places of sale could also be checked by making it a misdemeanor for a police officer not to report any such house when any one citizen complains to him of its existence, so that the truth of the charge could be investigated. Let us, then, ask the Legislature for a stringent law, making the license so high that none but first class hotels can afford to pay it. This plan has been adopted in other States with eminent success, resulting in the closing up of all the low grogshops.

Col. Henry S. Mott, Democrat, who was elected Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, by the vote of the Know Nothings, has published a letter in which he repudiates all connection or sympathy with that organization, thus kicking down the ladder upon which he has mounted to the goal of his ambition.

The death of Governor Burt of Nebraska, is reported by telegraph as having occurred on the 18th inst. He was a South Carolinian, and a brother of the Hon. Armistead Burt, member of the last Congress.

WILFULLY BLIND.

The Volunteer don't admit that the election of Pollock and Todd is an Anti-Nebraska triumph. The Nebraska question, says, the Volunteer, had no weight whatever in producing the result. So also it might say of the result in Ohio and Indiana! Well if the Volunteer is so wilfully blind as that it would be difficult to convince it to the contrary. But the people don't rise up in their might and pitch a man out as they have done Bigler, or thrust back a great would-be leader as they have Bonham, without meaning something by it. Every body else thinks they meant to condemn the Nebraska iniquity but the Volunteer, and it may as well be left in wilful blindness!

THE REAL PLATFORM.—The N. Y. Herald says, some of our country contemporaries, since the elections, are very desirous to learn the exact position of the Administration on the Nebraska question since the late elections. Is it "squatter sovereignty?"—that doctrine is repudiated by the democracy of the South. Is it the introduction of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska?—that idea is scouted by all the democracy of the North, Cass and Douglas included. Is it that free labor may expel slave labor from the new Territories south of 36 30?—this view of the subject agrees with the Scarlet Letter; but the Cabinet organ is silent upon it. As far as we can figure it out, the platform of the President and Cabinet at Washington on the Nebraska bill is that of the Soft Shell Syracuse Convention—to wit, that the bill was unwise, uncalled for, and inexpedient, and yet a proper and salutary measure; a monstrous outrage, but a great act of public justice. This covers both sides of the line, and may be considered the national platform of the Administration, till otherwise ordered.

U. S. SENATE.—The members already elected to the Senate are politically 27 Democrats, 17 Whigs, one Free Soiler. There remains to be elected eight of Democratic Legislatures already chosen, consisting of those of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina; three by opposition Legislatures already elected in Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania; one by the Missouri Legislature, doubtful as to politics, and five by legislatures not yet elected in Illinois, New Hampshire, New York and Wisconsin.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—It is said that 28 "Pizerinctums" are elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. The term is intended to designate a class of politicians who are not to be relied on. It is supposed the "Pizerinctums" will hold the balance of power, if they can agree among themselves.—Baltimore Sun.

"We must go away from home to hear news." The above is an illustration, for here in Pennsylvania we did not know anything of the "Pizerinctums" beyond the borders of Perry county. The member elect from that county we believe is classed as a Pizerinctum.

The Lancaster Intelligencer and the Volunteer are showing very strong symptoms of a belligerent spirit towards each other, and we suspect our old friend Capt. Sanderson can't be counted upon to second the motion to make Bonham Governor.

ANTI-BANK.—The Warren, Pa. Mail informs us that Gov. Bigler has signed the bill to incorporate a bank at that place since the election. The bill was passed last winter and has been in His Excellency's pocket ever since. It would not do to sign it while he and his party were crying out against banks and professing hostility to all such institutions; but now that the election is over, and nothing further is to be gained by playing false, the bank charter is signed, and the good citizens of Pennsylvania have one more "rag mill" in their midst.

EARTHQUAKES IN GUATEMALA.—Seventy-three shocks of earthquake have occurred in the city of Guatemala, commencing on the 14th of July, and continuing with increasing violence and frequency through about a week. At the latest dates they had not ceased, and there was great alarm felt lest the whole city should be destroyed. The old towers in the earth made by the great shock of 1830, had been reopened and new ones made, and great damage to buildings, several being shaken down, and large cracks being made in all the churches.

Town and County Matters.

INSTALLATION.—The services connected with the installation of the Rev. Jacob Fry, as pastor of the First Lutheran Church of this borough, will take place on next Sabbath morning. Rev. CHARLES MARTIN, of York is expected to deliver the charge to the pastor, and Rev. W. F. EYSTER, of Chambersburg, the charge to the congregation. Services will commence at 10 1/2 o'clock.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—We learn with deep regret that ELLIS KREMER, a fine lad about twelve years old, son of Rev. A. H. Kremer, of this borough was shockingly injured by falling from a balcony on his father's dwelling on North Hanover street, on Monday evening. He fell about twelve feet on to the brick pavement below, his head striking first. He was taken up in a state of insensibility and medical aid immediately called. On examination it was found that although his injuries internally and externally were very severe there was no fracture of the skull. He remains in a precarious situation.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—The endowment system of the College commenced with the present session, and, as we are truly gratified to learn, the institution has attained a point of prosperity unknown in its past annals. The number of students in the College and grammar school combined is now nearly two hundred and fifty, an increase of one hundred on the average attendance of former years. These results speak well for the administration of the College, and show the institution to be not only firmly established but rapidly advancing in prosperity and usefulness. We chronicle with feelings of pride and pleasure the healthy condition of affairs in this ancient seat of learning.

It has been discovered that for the generality of flowers, and more especially for geraniums and the most delicate specimens of the lily tribe, common glue, diluted with a sufficient portion of water forms a much richer manure than guano or any other yet discovered. Ladies taking up their flowers and housing them for the winter, will bear this in mind and—and—send us an occasional bouquet during the cold time coming, for the hint.

This is the season for planting fruit and ornamental trees; and who that has the ground would be without either? What is so profitable to the pocket as a tree laden with good fruit, or what is so beautiful to the eye or so grateful to the sweltering brow in mid-summer as the silver-tongued and wide-spreading branches of the maple, or some other tree of ornament and shade? Nothing. See to it, then, and plant them—immediately.

The season for putting up stoves has arrived, and it becomes housekeepers and others to look well to their chimneys, and see that everything is safe and tight. Stoves and stove-pipes are dangerous articles when surrounding combustibles are not properly secured. Take care of your ash barrels, too, or you may be turned shivering out of house and home some cold night, and have the consolation of knowing that your insurance has 'gone up.' Mr. Gorgas, on Main street, advertises a beautiful assortment of parlor and other stoves.

RAIN.—Since our last there have been several refreshing showers of rain, which we hope have had the effect to start the growth of the newly-sown grain, though they have not raised the streams.

THE MASSACHUSETTS KNOW-NOTHING STATE CONVENTION.—The Know Nothings of Massachusetts held their State Convention at Boston on the 18th inst. About 1500 delegates were present. On the fourth ballot, HENRY J. GARDNER was declared the candidate of the Convention for Governor. SIMON BROWN, of Concord, was then chosen the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, without opposition.

HEADS OFF.—The Lancaster Whig says that Mr. Baker, the Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, has raised the tomahawk over the heads of the Know Nothings, and dismissed eight or ten of the workmen at the Parksburg shops, who voted for Pollock.—Samuel Cooper, Democratic Know Nothing, Postmaster at Attleborough has also been removed, since the election, by Postmaster Campbell, and Alfred Marple appointed in his stead. Probably a number more will be served in the same way.

Read the advertising columns.

STATE ELECTION—Official Vote.

Table with columns for Counties, Governor, Liquor Law, and various candidates. Includes entries for Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Moutour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

Summary table for Pollock's Majority, Majority against Prohibition, CANAL COMMISSIONER, and SUPREME JUDGE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Preparations for the Bombardment of Sebastopol.

The steamship Niagara has arrived at Halifax, bringing news from Europe three days later. At Sebastopol, Menschicoff maintains his position on the north, and is expecting some reinforcements. In consequence of the energetic notes from England and France, Prussia is said to have expressed its willingness to act with Austria. The bombardment of Sebastopol is reported to have commenced on the 5th, and the regular assault was expected on the 8th. The trenches of the allies were within 1900 yards of the walls, and they had already mounted fifty guns. The country north of Sebastopol has been abandoned by the allies. At the battle of Alma, the Russians had but 35,000 men, and Menschicoff, though sick, sat on the heights and directed the operations. Since the death of Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan has taken command of the allied forces. In Asia Schamyl, the Circassian chief has been defeated by the Russian General Prince Andronitoff. The recent hoax about the taking of Sebastopol, has been traced to the Paris Bourne.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The steamship Pacific, at New York from Liverpool, brings Liverpool dates to the 15th. There is no news of interest from the Crimea. On the 4th a cannonade took place at Odessa, between the English steamers and the quarantine fort. The Russian troops continue to concentrate on the Austrian frontier. 30,000 Russian troops are at Bahceseraï, and by the middle of October their army will amount to 60,000, besides the garrison of Sebastopol, 30,000 men, making in all 90,000. The allies have the same number of troops there, and a Turkish force of 8000 men is to be added, as also the Egyptian contingent of 7000 men. It is again said that the Turkish General, Omar Pacha, was preparing to assume the offensive in Bessarabia, commencing his operations on the 4th, the Dobrukscha, and the sea. The whole of the French fleet in the Baltic is said to be on its way back to France, and the smaller English