



CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1854.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Terms—Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid punctually in Advance. \$1 75 if paid within the year.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Pennsylvania s. s.

In the Name and by Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. WILLIAM BIGLER, Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION

Fellow citizens:—A sincere belief in the existence of a God, and a just conception of His attributes lie at the foundation of true religion and civilized society.

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

An humble acknowledgement of His goodness and mercy, and an open manifestation of gratitude to Him, is an act of homage eminently becoming a people so highly favored.

The blessing of peace He has bestowed upon us. Our relations with all other States are amicable, and the tumult of internal strife has not been heard in our midst.

With the exception of a few communities which claim our sympathies, the blessings of health have prevailed. Our institutions of government have been perpetuated, and civil and religious liberty enjoyed by the people.

The devastations of war which are now so sorely afflicting the people of Europe—the desolations of famine and 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 devoted thanks should be offered. Under the solemn convictions of duty therefore, and in conformity with the wishes of many good 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 thanks to Almighty God for his past goodness and mercy, and beseech him for a continuance of his blessings.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 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 Commonwealth. Oct. 28th, 1854.

A good Journeyman PRINTER will find employment at this office. A steady intelligent boy will also be taken as an apprentice.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The second session of the thirty-third Congress commences on the first Monday in December, and closes on the night of the third of March following. As the session will be a short one, with considerable business to be transacted, it is to be presumed there will be less waste of time than during the last session, in the delivery of "buncombe" speeches.

RATHER INCONSISTENT AGAIN!

The last Volunteer has another slashing attack upon the clergy. We shall not now enter upon the controversy as to how far the clergy may with propriety enter into political contests, though it would be exceedingly strange if they did not feel a deep interest in all public measures which involve great moral questions, such as the Temperance cause and the extension of human Slavery.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

American Victories in Massachusetts and Delaware!

The American victory in Massachusetts is the most astounding of the election wonders of 1854! The Know Nothings have swept the State clean and clear. The Whigs are left in a sorry minority, while the Locos are absolutely "crushed out," root and branch! The result is entirely one-sided and the old political papers of the Bay State are "struck all of a heap" at the spectacle.

The Boston Atlas says, "who ever heard before of a political party which was strong enough to carry almost every ward, every town, every city, every county, and every district in Massachusetts?"— Yet so it is. The returns for Governor are given as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Gardner, American, 80,102; Washburn, Whig, 26,640; Bishop, Democrat, 13,416; Wilson, Abolition, 6,643.

Showing a majority for Gardner over all others of over 30,000! Simon Brown, Editor of the New England Farmer, has been chosen Lieut. Governor by a similar vote. The Know Nothings have also carried every Congressional district, but the members elect are all Anti-Nebraska men. The Legislature stands as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Seats. Know Nothings, 347; Whigs, 46; Democrats, 1.

Truly such a political revolution was never known before!

DELAWARE.

The election in Delaware took place on Tuesday, for Governor and Legislature. The contest was between the American and Administration parties, the Whigs having no ticket in the field.

NEW YORK.

It is now settled that Clark, Whig and Temperance candidate, is elected Governor of New York. The vote is given as follows: Clark, 154,869; Sey, 154,572; Ullman, 113,761; Bronson, 31,852.

MICHIGAN.

The Fusion majority for Governor is about 4,000. In the State Senate there are 26 Fusionists to 6 Democrats. In the House 48 Fusionists to 24 Democrats. The Congressional delegation is composed of 3 Anti-Nebraska to 1 Democrat.

ILLINOIS.

The Congressional delegation is now said to stand 6 Anti Douglass men to 3 Douglass men. The State Senate will be composed of 14 anti-Nebraska men to 5 Nebraska; the House of 42 anti-Nebraska to 5 Nebraska men, with 28 districts to hear from.

WISCONSIN.

The State Senate is composed of 12 Republicans to 9 Democrats. The House of 42 Republicans to 26 Democrats.— This ensures an Anti-Nebraska U. S. Senator.

THE SOULE AFFAIR

The Washington Union announces positively, in confirmation of the report by the last steamer, the withdrawal by the Emperor Napoleon of the instructions prohibiting Mr. Soule from passing through France. The Union also presumes that the explanations of the Emperor Napoleon will be satisfactory to our government. This ends the difficulty.

A good many conjectures have been started as to the causes of the Emperor's course toward Mr. Soule. Mr. Galliardet the Paris correspondent of the French paper in New York, says that Soule, while Louis Napoleon was yet President, was introduced to him, and pronounced him a goose in a conversation afterwards held with Galliardet. He also says that Soule since the Empress Eugenie has been in power, spoke of her as a little actress.

KNOW NOTHINGS IN COURT.

A few weeks since in a case tried at Lowell, Mass., some developments were drawn from several witnesses relative to the Know Nothing order. The Volunteer publishes the statement, with characteristic comments by the notorious Bowman, of the Bedford Gazette, one of the most unprincipled Locos in the State.— But in noticing the case tried the loco-foco papers very carefully keep back an important part, which is the charge of the Judge. In his charge Judge Bishop made the following remarks:

"The counsel has seen fit to introduce into this case an issue aside from the merits of the case itself, and I might be proper to deal with that matter at this time. It was said, and so it appeared from the testimony of several of the witnesses for the Government, that an organization called Know Nothings did exist. If the object of such society was to proscribe any man socially, and to stand between the prisoner and his rights in this Court; if it should seek to interrupt the laws and Constitution; if it says to any man that he is to be deprived of rights to which he is entitled, it should be discarded. It might be perfectly proper for the counsel to show that witnesses were connected with such society, but he knew of no law which forbid men organizing themselves into political associations to guard against foreign influence, or any other influence which they might consider dangerous."

All political parties proscribe men of opposite parties from holding office, and he knew of no law to prevent it. Men might, perhaps, be unwise in connecting themselves with such an organization, but it was for every man to judge for himself what was right and proper. He had no fears that any man on the panel would be injured by such prejudices in the decision of this cause, and it was for the jury to judge whether the credibility of witnesses was to be impaired by their connection with such society.

It appears that Judge Bishop does not regard these Know Nothings as such dangerous people as the Volunteer represents them to be. The Judge is of the opinion that there is nothing in the Constitution or laws to forbid men organizing themselves into political associations to guard against foreign influence, or any other influence which they might consider dangerous! We expect the Volunteer will next charge Judge Bishop with being a Know Nothing "conspirator and midnight assassin."

FRAUDS AND ABUSES.—The Lancasterian, a loco-foco paper, is showing up some extraordinary frauds and corrupt transactions on the Columbia Rail Road, but as we regard the early sale of the public works under the new administration as a fixed matter, the public may be congratulated that such things will soon be brought to an end.

The recent movement for the establishment of clubs, ostensibly to protect the Constitution, but in reality to further the aspirations of George M. Dallas for a Presidential nomination, hangs fire. It is significant, however, that the Democratic party, by this suggestion, acknowledge that some more than its party machinery is requisite to protect the Constitution.

MAJOR ARTHUR T. LEE, of the U. S. Army, who was reported to be killed in New Mexico by Indians, is alive and well. A letter has been received from him by a friend in Sunbury, Pa., under date of October 9th, in which he writes in good health and spirits, and has just marched with the men under his command 700 miles into the Indian country of New Mexico.

THE PRESENT YEAR.—The year 1854 began on Sunday, and will end on Sunday, thus having fifty-three Sundays.— January, April, July, October and December have each five Sundays. Such an array of Sundays, it is said, will not occur again until 1882.

U. S. SENATOR.—A meeting to urge the election of Ex-Gov. Johnson to the U. S. Senate, has been called at Kittanning, his old place of residence.

The steamer Ambia sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with One Million Two Hundred and Eighty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars in SPECIE! This drain of the precious metals from us, when there is such a tightness in the money market, is death to the country.

AMERICANISM

The American sentiment, remarks the New York Courier first attained activity in that city some twenty years ago, at a time when foreign population formed but a small element in the community, either socially or politically. But the grievance had not reached a height which gave permanency to public feeling against foreign interference in our political affairs. In 1840, however, the Native American party became somewhat formidable, because the immigration of the preceding ten years had exceeded by nearly four hundred per cent. that of any similar term before it. This organization contributed to the defeat of Mr. Van Buren. In 1844, when immigration had reached 200,000 a year, when Bishop Hughes had begun to preach politico-religious sermons against the common school system, and when the Irish were separately organized, as a religious sect, to vote on that and other questions, against the body of our native citizens, the excitement became uncontrollable, and most lamentable riots and excesses in a neighboring city were among the results of the feeling produced by this state of things.

In 1846 commenced the Irish exodus, and immigration rose to 300,000 per annum and now by the aid of a German exodus and a Chinese exodus, and of more other exoduses than we have time to enumerate, it has risen to half a million a year. The result is that we must do something to protect and vindicate our nationality. If we do not it will be destroyed. The infusion of five millions of foreigners into our political system every ten years will subvert it; and the question is what action is required? Had the foreign residents been content with a moderate exercise of the privileges which our law confers upon them, we suppose the great movement on which we are now commenting would have been postponed for a few years. But they have not; they have introduced religious controversy into our political contentions. They have demanded public office as a right. They have insisted upon the political proscription of the Americans for denying this claim. They have formed plans for the control of the polls: and they have organized themselves into bands, through whose misconduct perpetual disorder and tumult disturb our streets, and our prisons are filled.

The root of all these evils is the premature conferment upon foreigners of the right of suffrage. The holding of office is only a consequence of that mistake. Whenever the American party shall obtain the power of correcting these evils, we hope they will use it with moderation and justice, but with energy. They should go at once to the root of the matter, and either repeal the naturalization laws or extend the period of residence to at least twenty-one years.

The Gettysburg Sentinel says that Judge Durkee is lying dangerously ill at York, Pa.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—We have nine days later news from San Francisco, by the arrival at New York of the steamer Northern Light, from San Juan, with \$564, 505 on freight. The news has thus been carried by the Nicaragua route in 20 days and 12 hours from San Francisco to New York. The excitement relative to the Meiggs fraud had given place to others, in consequence of its being satisfactorily ascertained that although Meiggs was a great swindler, forger and defaulter, and left behind immense defalcations he carried away comparatively but little money. In a letter written by him, he states the amount to be not more than \$10,000, but it is believed that he had about \$50,000.

FEAR AND FAVOR.—Judge Haines of Chester county, in his charge to the Grand Jury, relative to the enforcement of existing laws intended to prevent inebriation and its many attending deplorable consequences, says: "Here we meet with crime sustained by character and consequence, and these offences have not hitherto been stamped with the infamy which attaches to felonies. I trust the day is not far distant, when a just estimate will be made of these deliberate violations of the law; when the party, whoever he may be, who disregards the timid warning of the mother for her son, or the wife for her husband, proffered to save a family from ruin, shall be made to feel the force of the public sentiment, in the stern resolve of the community to punish with relentless justice rather than commiseration."

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK

Another appalling shipwreck occurred early on Monday morning week, on the Jersey shore, a few miles south of Long Branch, causing dreadful sacrifice of life. The ship New Era, from Bremen, with 410 persons on board, all Germans, went ashore in a dense fog, and at the latest accounts was a perfect wreck. The sea was so rough that it was impossible to send a boat to the rescue of the passengers, and the dead bodies were washed ashore during the day at every wave. Only the Captain, mate, and one lady reached the shore alive on Monday. The lady was naked, having floated ashore on a piece of timber. Many passengers on board saved themselves from drowning, by clinging to the masts and rigging. Early on Tuesday morning the ship was boarded by wreck boats, and at seven o'clock all the passengers who were alive were landed on the beach, numbering 135, exclusive of the twenty saved previously by swimming ashore and other means. The total number saved out of the whole number of 410 persons on board at the time of the disaster is 155, three of whom died shortly after reaching the shore, and probably others will die from the effects of their terrible hardships during the 36 hours on the wreck. The vessel will be a total loss. The Captain says he had luck ever since he started. He did not think he should have been able to reach New York, had his ship not gone ashore, as she leaked so badly.

HARTFORD, Ct. Nov. 18.—There has been an unusual degree of excitement prevailing in this city to-day, with reference to the interment of the remains of Father Brady, late pastor of the Catholic congregation here, and who died on Thursday evening of cholera.— The Roman Catholic Bishop refused to allow the remains to be interred near the Church, or with Catholic rites. It appears that in consequence of some difficulty, the Bishop had recently suspended Father Brady, and the treatment the latter received, it is alleged by many, induced the illness which terminated in his death.

The people yesterday, in consequence of the Bishop's edict, espoused the cause of the deceased, and dug a grave for the remains, which the bishop caused to be filled up. The people again opened the grave this morning, and despite the opposition of the Bishop the funeral services were carried through, including the mass, &c.

It is now reported that father Brady's death was caused by poison.

THE FIRST WILLIAMSBURG RIOT.—The Coroner's jury in the case of W. H. Harrison, the American who was killed by the Irish rioters at one of the Williamsburg polls, on the day of the New York State election, has returned a verdict, charging Oliver Lee as principal in causing the death and a number of Irishmen as accessories in being engaged in the riot. The murderer has escaped, but a reward of one thousand dollars is offered for his apprehension. Most of the persons charged as being accessories were previously under bonds to answer the charge of riot.— The evidence given before the jury showed that the avowed determination of the rioters was to prevent the Know Nothings from voting at that poll.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH.—This Journal is the only one now issued at Harrisburg friendly to the coming administration of Gov. POTLOCK. It announces that it will wage exterminating warfare against the Nebraska infamy and political Roman Catholicism, and it will favor the Prohibitory Law, the abolition of the Canal Board and the sale of the Public Works. Terms \$1.50 in advance; four copies for \$5.00; ten copies for \$12.00. It will be furnished semi-weekly during the session, and weekly during the balance of the year, at \$2.00 if paid in advance. It is conducted with energy and ability. STEPHEN MILLER & Co., Publishers.

K. N.'S IN COUNCIL.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Express, writing from Cincinnati, under date of the 15th, says:

"An immense number of Americans, and from every State in the Union, are in session here to-day in National Council, and will be for some days. Even California has sent delegates to this convention. The strangers in town who seem to be members of it are among the best men of the country. It is said that one of the objects of this meeting is the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency in 1856. I do not believe any such nomination will be made this year."

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Farmers, Families, Manufacturers and others, can derive no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Lincture, for Dysentery, Colic, Cramp, Chronic Rheumatism, Quinsy, Scurf, Toothache, Sea Sickness, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Old Sores, Merguito Ulcers, Insect Stings, Pains in the Limbs, Chest, Back, &c. If it does not give relief, the money will be refunded.—all that is asked is a trial, and use it according to directions.— The article is an English remedy, and was used by Wm. IV. King of England, and certified to by him as a cure for Rheumatism, when everything else recommended by his physicians had failed.

Over 10,000,000 of bottles have been sold in the United States, without a single failure, and families have stated that it was worth \$10 per bottle, they never would be without it, in case of Cramp, as it is as certain as it is applied. It cures Toothache in three minutes; Headache in half an hour, and Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours. It is perfectly innocent to take in any quantity, and has the recommendation of many of the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

Dr. Tobias has also put up a Lincture for Hoarseness, in a few bottles, which is remarkable—cheaper and better than any other, for the cure of Croup, Hoarseness, Old Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Scratches, Cracked Heels, &c.— Price, 10 cents.

Dr. Tobias could fill a dozen newspapers with the certificates and letters received, relative to the wonderful cures accomplished by his Lincture, but considers that warranting it is sufficient, as any person who does not obtain relief, need not pay for it. There has been so much worthless medicine sold to the public, that Dr. Tobias wishes his article to rest on its own merits, and if he gives the value of the money received, then he asks the patronage of the public, not otherwise. Dr. TOBIAS' Office, 210 GREENWICH Street, New York. For sale by A. Smith, Seventh and Chestnut streets; Byrd & Son, 112 N. Second street; T. B. Caldwell, 85 S. Third street, and by the Druggists throughout the United States.