Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday, November, 1, 1854.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENT for this paper in the cities of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; N. YORK, Tribune Buildings. PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons we have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

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GEORGE W. CORNELIUS, Shirley township,
HENRY HUDSON, Clay township.
DAVID ETNIRE, Cromwell township.
Dr. J. P. ASHCOM, Penn township,
J. WAREHAM MATTERN, Franklin township,
SAMUEL STEFFEY, Jackson township,
ROBERT M'BURNEY, " "
Col. JNO. C. WATSON, Brady township,
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WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp.,
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DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township.
SEMUEL WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township.
DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark.
DAVID AURANDT, Esq., Todd township.

WANTED,

A few loads of WOOD at the Journal Office.

CORN.—Any person wishing to sell Corn, can have the cash for it, on delivery at the Journal Office.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A Meeting of the citizens of Huntingdon county, and others, favorable to the formation of a *County Agricultural Society*, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY EVENING, November 14th, 1854. Farmers, Mechanics, and all others interested in the science of Agriculture, are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

MANY AGRICULTURISTS.

November 1, 1854.

New Advertisements.

SAVING FUND.—Our readers are referred to the notice of the *Saving Fund* of the National Safety Company, which appears in our paper. This is an old and well established institution, chartered in 1841, and has now more than *half a million* of dollars securely invested for the benefit of depositers. *Five Per Cent.* interest is given, and the money is always paid back whenever it is called for, without the necessity of giving notice for it before-hand.—People who have large sums put their money in this saving fund, on account of the great security and convenience it affords. The office is in WALNUT Street, South-west cor. of Third St. Philadelphia.

☞ J. M. IRVINE, M. D., having located in Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, offers his professional services to the citizens of that place, and the surrounding country. See card.

☞ The Fall and Winter session of the Cassville Seminary, commences on the 16th of November.

☞ A valuable tract of land for sale in Penn township, Huntingdon county, on the 22nd day of November.

☞ Fourteen teachers wanted by the Directors of Todd district.

☞ See Executor's and Administrator's notices.

☞ The Court commences on Monday the 13th inst., and will continue in session for two weeks, which will be an excellent opportunity for all persons who know themselves indebted for subscription to the "Journal" to make payment. We will feel ourselves very much disappointed if we don't get a large amount of money.

STATE TREASURER.—Among the names already brought out by our exchanges, are the following:—Hon. N. P. Hobart, of Montgomery; Hon. Henry S. Evans, of Chester; David Sankey, of Lawrence; and Dr. Diller Luther, Samuel Bell, Jr., and Geo. H. Hart, Esqrs., of Philadelphia.

A PREDICTION.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Express predicts that, within the next four months, collisions will take place at Graytown between the officers of the British navy and the United States navy, which will bring on a war between the two nations; and he adds the suggestive remark that "the city of New York has 300 millions tonnage and cargoes to be captured by British cruisers." While we sincerely trust that no such wicked folly as a war with England will be provoked by the Administration, we must remind this writer that the game he speaks of is one that two can play at. If New York has a rich commerce to be plundered, London has a richer.

WHOLESALE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—By the late foreign arrivals we have the following sanguinary item from Italy: A military man was in love with a young lady whom he could not obtain in marriage. Incensed at her refusal, he resolved on vengeance. Arming himself with four revolvers, he repaired to the mansion of the fair one. The first person that appeared was her mother—he shot her; the next was her father—he shot him; then came the young lady herself—he shot her; then came the uncle and aunt—he shot them; and then he shot himself.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.—In Boston, on Saturday week, four foreign paupers were directed by a magistrate to be returned to Great Britain from which country they transported hither. We would like to see this course rigidly followed by every other magistrate in town and country, as there are swarms of foreign paupers and felons everywhere.

The Public Works.

The sale of the Public Works was a prominent issue in the State contest which has resulted in so triumphant a manner in favor of Judge Pollock. In canvassing the State he everywhere took a bold and unqualified position in favor of the sale of the State Improvements, and we have no doubt that his known views on that subject, brough thousands of votes to his support, from the honest hard taxed portion of the yeomanry of the State who hitherto have voted for Democratic State Officers. Public sentiment is decidedly in favor of ridding the State from this source of corruption. A large majority of the people are in favor of selling them, and the question now remains to be decided by the action of the Legislature, whether the will and wishes of that majority shall be heeded, and in good faith carried out.

A large majority of those elected to the House of Representatives are Whigs and Americans. In the Senate, there are fifteen Whigs, and one American, who with the aid and support of Mr. Jamison, of Indiana, elected last year as an Independent Democrat under a public pledge to vote for the measure, will constitute a majority in that body. Both branches of the Legislature being thus constituted, it is to be sincerely hoped that the majority in each will faithfully carry out the known and repeatedly expressed wishes of the people on the subject, and that we shall have no exhibition of insincerity and faithfulness on the subject, such as we have more than once had exhibited by Loco Foco Legislatures. The time has arrived when demagogism on a vital question of State policy, which has been fully discussed before the people and is thoroughly understood by them, will no longer be submitted to. The tax-payers of the State—those who produced the result over which every Whig and American can now rejoice—who hold those in whom they have reposed the trust of representing their interests to a strict accountability. They will not be satisfied with empty professions of patriotism and reform. They will look for the enactment of the measures they desire to be carried, and a failure on the part of those from whom they have a right to expect such enactments, would be a dereliction of duty which could not fail to prove disastrous.—*Daily News.*

Will President Pierce Resign.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, commenting on the result of the late elections, and the scathing rebuke administrated to the National Administration by the people, suggested the propriety of Mr. Pierce's resigning the Presidential office. The *Bulletin's* remarks induced a correspondent to write the editor the following note:

"*To the Editor of the Bulletin.*—Sir:—It is not probable that President Pierce can be induced to resign by the considerations stated in your remarks yesterday. But would not a great deal of good be accomplished if he were to turn out his whole cabinet and appoint a new one? He could scarcely get as bad a one again, and there are a hundred chances to one that he would get a better.

"REPUBLICAN."

The *Bulletin* replies that the alternative suggested above would not answer the purpose; "for the President is as low, on the score of character and intellect, as the worst man in his cabinet, and so long as he remains at the head of the Government it will continue to be disgraced, no matter who may be made his constitutional advisers. Nothing can satisfy the people, who have lately condemned him so absolutely, but his own resignation. To that happy event would follow the retirement of the cabinet ministers, as a matter of course; so that the simple withdrawel of Pierce would relieve the nation of all that now disgraces it at Washington. Will Pierce resign?"

The Result and its Causes.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, an independent paper, edited by a gentleman who has for years bean identified with the Democratic party, in commenting upon the result of the late election, says:—

"There is no time now to speculate upon the causes of this prostration of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. We have indeed so recently explained the nature of the contest and the reasons for the popular defection from Gov. Bigler, that speculation is unnecessary. *Campbellism* and *Nebraskaism* were the chief causes, and it is hoped that both have now received such a telling rebuke that they will not soon have the affrontry to raise their heads in our midst. The result is an indication of what Gen. Pierce might now receive at the hands of the people of Pennsylvania if an opportunity offered to pronounce upon him. We shall have more to say upon the subject again. In the meantime Pierce and his coadjutors may profitably ponder upon the result and its causes.

The Loss of the Ocean Steamers.

The Boston Journal, in referring to the Loss of the steamer Arctic, enumerates six ocean steamers running from the United States that have been lost during the present year. They are the San Francisco, from New York for California; City of Glasgow, from Liverpool to New York; Humboldt and Franklin, from Havre to New York; City of Philadelphia, from from Liverpool to Philadelphia; and the Arctic, from Liverpool to New York. The present year has witnessed more appalling calamities upon the Atlantic than was ever known before in the same space of time since steam was applied to ocean navigation. It is sad to think of the loss of life and the destruction of property that have resulted from maritime disasters within so short a period.

The Result.

The official returns from all the counties in the State, have been received, and foot up as follows:

GOVERNOR.

Pollock,	201,183
Bigler,	163,242
Pollock's maj.	37,941

SUPREME JUDGE.

Black,	167,010
Baird,	120,596
Smyser,	73,571

Black's maj. over Baird, 46,414.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Mott,	274,074
Darsie,	83,331
Spicer,	1,244

Mott's maj. over Darsie, 190,743.

PROHIBITORY LAW.

Against a Law,	163,510
For a Law,	158,342
Maj. against,	5,168

☞ An Irish Giant is mentioned in late foreign advices. His name is Patrick Murphy, and though only 18 years of age, he is seven feet five and a half inches high, weighs twenty-one stone and measures fifty-two inches around the chest. He is a native of the county Down, Ireland.

Mormons.

The official term of Gov. Brigham Young, of Ttah Territory, expired on Friday, the 29th of September. His successor has not been agreed upon, and the appointment of one has been found a matter of considerable difficulty. Young will not be re-appointed, but it is well known that no man, not a Mormon could govern that lawless and impious community without the material aid of one or two well appointed regiments. The Secretary of the Merritory A. W. Babbit, formerly delegate in Congress, will direct affairs until the former action of the President. The political insubordination of these people is as remarkable as their moral and religious irregularities. Mr. Young and his associates have not thought fit to forward copies of their Territorial laws or the accounts of the expenditures of the public appropriations for the past two years.

Horrible Tragedy in Oregon Co., N. Y. Murder and Suicide.

A shocking affair, by which a man and wife named Smith were sent into eternity, occurred in village of New Windsor, about four miles from Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday morning, when some of the neighbors entered the dwelling and found the wife dead in her bed, and the lifeless form of her husband lying in a pool of blood on the floor, with his throat cut from ear to ear. But the strangest feature of this sad affair is that the body of the woman bore not the slightest mark of violence, and appeared as though she had fell asleep in death; and what adds still more to the mystery, is the fact that the neighbors were in the house the evening previous, and found both in their usual health. It is supposed that Smith administered to his wife some kind of poison which had immediate and deadly effect.

A Singular Affair.

The Albany Journal gives the particulars of a singular affair which occurred in Scoharie county. A few months since, a family in that county hired at an intelligence office in Albany a female "help," who proved so smart and capable as to give the most entire satisfaction. She was at work early and late, descended the cellar stairs at a single bound, jumped over tables with the dishes on, and gave other evidences of uncommon sprightliness and agility. She also contracted a marriage with one "Patrick." Meantime, one or two of the servant girls left their situations without assigning any reasons. Finally a girl, upon leaving, informed the family that the Albany "help" was stealing everything she could lay her hands to.—Upon searching her trunks, this was found to be the case, and she was arrested, tried before the scoharie courts, and sentenced to three months in the Albany Penitentiary. Arrived at the jail, there was a most curious denouement the stout and hearty female "help" turned out to be a full grown and athletic young man! During the whole time he had been doing housework in Scoharie county, he had kept up the illusion in regard to his sex, deceiving the family, constables, lawyers, judge, jury, and jailors, by a semi daily application of the razor to his face.

Interesting from Utah Territory.

According to our late advices, Utah is getting along flourishingly. The wheat fields promise an abundant harvest. Salt Lake city is getting along finely; paper is now manufactured there, and the Deseret News is printed upon the home-made article. Brigham Young's policy has been to have everything made in the settlement which could be possibly produced. A ferry boat now plies on the Jordan, on which Salt Lake city is situated. She is forty-six feet long, will have a stern wheel propelled by horse power, and is destined to be used mainly for the transportation of stock to and from Great Salt Lake city and Antelope Island. A bridge has been built over the Jordan. The News states that goods to the value of one million dollars are on the road from Missouri to Deseret. At a meeting of the Saints, on the 28th of June, missionaries were appointed to many distant lands, and John Smith, the eldest son of Hyram Smith, was voted to be ordained the Patrich over the whole Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

An Exciting Bear Hunt,

The good citizens of Patten's Mills, in this county, had rather an exciting time in capturing a bear, who, on the 17th inst., ruthlessly invaded their quiet neighborhood. The announcement of the unsommoned guest was a signal for a general muster, and it was not long before the troop appeared, some armed with guns, some with clubs, and others with pitch-forks. The stranger not liking his reception, made for the forest, hotly pursued by all hands. He received four balls, to which he paid little attention. A greyhound next threw down the glove to his bearship, when a rough-and-tumble immediately ensued, from which the hound escaped with a sound drubbing. A large bull-dog next claimed the honor of an encounter with bruin, but soon left the field minus a portion of his underjaw. At this stage of the affray, Mr. Cornelius Bentley stepped into the ring with a pitch-fork, the prongs of which he uncerimoniously thrust into the side of the hitherto successful combatant, but in an instant the fork was shivered to pieces, and Mr. Bentley in turn became the pursued, and barely escaped with his life by the timely arrival of the rest of the party, who immediately surrounded the infuriated animal, and after a desperate fight, in which all kinds of weapons were employed, his bearship was finally captured and borne off in triumph. He weighed four hundred and twenty-five pounds.—*Sandy-Hill Herald, October 24.*

STATSITICS OF MATRIMONY.—According to the British Census just published, during the year 1852, there were two males married at the age of 16, and 159 females; while there was also 23 females who entered the bonds of wedlock at 15 years of age. There were five men, all widowers, who married at the age of 80.—One of these married a woman of 55, another of 60; two, women of 40, and another lady of 35. One old lady, 80 years of age, united herself to a gentleman of three score and ten. Between the ages of 60 and 75, 773 men married and 254 women. Thus it appears that the women' if they begin earlier, also, as a rule leave off earlier than the men, The unions contracted between bachelors and spinstors were 130,572, between bachelors and widows 6,696, between widowers and spinsters 14,040, and between widowers and widows 7,379. It is remarked that the darkness of ignorance appears to be in no way alarmed by the torch of Hymen, for the humiliating fact appears that, out of the 317,564 persons married, 119,192 considerably more than one-third, signed the register with marks. Of these ignoramuses, 48,421 were men, and 70,722 were women. In 36,636 cases both signed the register with marks, and in 45,924 cases, one of the contracting parties signed with a mark.

☞ Buckwheat cakes are not well adapted to women or children. Men who are engaged in out-door occupations have strong digestive powers, and can dispose of them, but they should be eaten by no one of indoor habits, disposed to consumption or dyspepsia. Children should never begin to eat them until they become accustomed to them; for they are feverish things at best.

A BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.—The subject of a bridge over this great river at St. Louis, is discussed in the newspapers. It is suggested that the bridge ought to have an elevation of ninety feet. It would cost a million and a half of dollars, an amount deemed insignificant compared with its advantages.

☞ The small-pox has entirely disappeared from Maysvill, Ky.

From the Montreal Herald of Saturday.

Particulars of the Discovery of Sir John Franklin.

We are indebted to Sir George Simpson, Gov. of the Hudson's Bay Territory, for the privilege of first publishing to the civilized world, they at length ascertained fate of the noble, but ill-starred Sir John Franklin, and his gallant company. Alas! that that fate should have been so sad; and that the problem, which has so long occupied the thoughts and engaged the energies of the great navigator's countless friends and admirers, in Europe and America, should be solved by so painful, so distressing a narrative as is contained in the following letter, which only reached Sir George Simpson yesterday afternoon—it having been forwarded from York Factory, via Red river. Our own hopes of Sir John Franklin's restoration to the world had, we confess, long ceased; but who could have have been prepared for the fearful reality—a lingering and miserable death from literal starvation, possibly, as Dr. Rae conjectures, worse than starvation—on the frozen and desolate shores of the Artic Ocean. But we shall not detain the reader by any reflections of ours, from the perusal of Dr. Rae's intensely interesting narrative; we shall merely mention that York Factory is situated at the mouth of Hayes River, in Hudson's Bay, in about 56 deg N. L. 938 W. L.

On the 31st of March my spring journey commenced, but in consequence of gales of wind, deep and soft snow, and foggy weather, we made but little progress. We did not enter Polly Bay until the 17th. At this place we met with Esquimaux, one of whom, on being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party, at least forty persons, had perished from want of food, some ten or twelve days' journey to the westward. The substance of the information, obtained at various times, and from various sources, was as follows:

In the spring, four winters past, (spring, 1850,) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen traveling southward over the ice, and dargging boats with them, by some Esquimaux who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kei-ik-tak, by the Esquimaux.—None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs, the natives were made to understand that their ships or ship had been crushed by ice, and that the "whites" were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer (chief,) looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives.

At a later date the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey (say 35 or 40 miles) to the N. W. of a large stream, which can be no other than Black's Great Fish River, (named by the Esquimaux, Out-koo-hi-ca-lik,) as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir Georg Black. Some of the bodies had been buried, (probably those of the first victims of famine,) some were in a tent or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder, and his double barreled gun lay underneath him.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emtied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, [several double barreled,] &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, and together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the most important of these I inclose, with a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the events and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the secretary of the Hon. H. B. Co., on my arrival in London. None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

From the head of Pelly Bay—which is a bay, spite of Sir H. Beaufort's opinion to the contrary—I crossed sixty miles of land in a westerly direction, traced the west shore, from Castor and Pollux River to Cape Horter of Sir James Ross, and I could have got within thirty or forty miles of Bellot Strait, but I thought it useless proceeding further, as I could not complete the whole.

Never in my former Arctic journeys had I met with such an accumulation of obstacles.—Fogs, storms, rough ice, and deep snow, we had to fight against. On one occasion we were four days and a half unable to get a glimpse of the sun, or even to make out his position in the heavens. This, on a level coast, where the compass was of little or no use, was perplexing in the extreme,

The weather was much finer on our return journey than when outward bound, and our loads being lighter, our days' marches were nearly double the distance, and we arrived at Repulsed Bay on the 26th of May, without accident, except in one instance, in which one of the party lost a toe from a frost bite.

The commencement of spring was very fine, but June and July were colder. We were unable to get out of the bay until the 6th of August.

Our progress along the coast, as far as Cape Fullerton, was much impeded by ice, but on getting to the southward of the cape we had clear water, and saw no ice afterwards.

The conduct of the men, I am happy to say, was, generly speaking, good; and we had not a single case of sickness all the time of our absence.

Being anxious to send this to Red River by the first boats, I write in haste and briefly, but shall have the pleasure of sending a more detailed account by some further opportunity.—With the utmost respec', I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant, JOHN RAE.

LIST ENCLOSED IN DR. RAE'S LETTER.

Chests.

No. 1—Head of (apparently) a Walrus or Sea Horse, with dragon's wings.
No. 2—A Griffin, with wings, and forked tongue and tail.
No. 3—A Griffin's head, with wings.
No. 4—A Dove, with olive branch in its bill, surrounded by a scroll, with the motto *Spero meliora.*
No. 5—A Fish's Head, with (apparently) coral branches on either side.

List of Articles purchased from the Esquimaux, said to have been found to the West, or rather N. W. of Back's River, at the place where the party of men starved to death in the Spring of 1850.

1 silver table fork,	Crest	No. 1
3 do do do	" "	2
1 do do spoon,	" "	3
1 do do do, motto Spero Meliora,	" "	4
1 do do fork,	" "	4
1 do dessert fork,	" "	5
1 do table spoon,	" "	5
1 do tea do,	" "	6
1 do table fork, with initials	"H. D. S. G."	
1 do do	"A. McD."	
1 do do	"G. A. M."	
1 do do	"J. F."	
1 do dessert spoon, do	"J. F. B. or "J. S, B."	
1 small silver plate (engraved)	"Sir John Franklin, K. C. B."	

A star with motto, "Nec Aspera Terrent" on one side, and on the reverse, "G R, MDCCCXV."

Also a number of other things of minor importance, as they have no particular marks by which they could be recognized, but which along with those above named, shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Co. JOHN RAE, C.F.

REPULSE BAY, July, 1854.

Terrible Calamity.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel publishes the following extract from a private letter from a gentleman in Marion, Ala., to his friend in that city, giving an account of the destruction of the Howard College, in that place, and the loss of several lives:—

MARION, Ala., Oct. 16, 1854.

"I am sorry to inform you, in this connection, of a very sad occurrence which took place here on last Sunday night, about 12 o'clock—that is, the burning down of Howard College. There were were sleeping at the time, in the third and fourth stories of the building, about 26 or 28 young men and two negro men, all of whom were required to jump from the windows, a distance of from thirty to forty feet, to the ground below, and, horrible to relate, 22 of the number were mangled in a frightful manner—some more and some less. I have just come in from a visit to them, with my very heart sick. Some of the boys are burned very badly, in addition to other injuries. Our town is in mourning, and looks gloomy enough. I learned a few moments since, that one of the black men was dead; he rushed down through the flames to the door. Two or three of the boys are expected to die—the rest will probably recover. There is, however, no knowing exactly the extent of their injuries. I trust all things are better than we now think. The College building, with everything in it, is in ruins. Nothing was saved, as I understand. It is supposed now that the building was set on fire, though I cannot at present believe it. Such a fiendish act could scarcely be perpetrated by any one in this community. The truth will be known in a few days, I suppose."

A postcript says another had died.

Destructive Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—A destructive fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning, which has consumed property valued at considerably over one million of dollars. It orginated in the stables of the New England Hotel, and spreading in every direction, consumed the hotel building, and laid three squares in ruins, including some of the largest grocery liquor stores.

The fire crossed St. James' street, consuming the St. Charles Hotel, and the entire row of buildings from Canal to Superior street; among them them the Cleveland Custom House; books and papers in the vault supposed to be destroyed.

The flames then crossed Superior street, and entirely destroyed Oviall's block, and other buildings.

The amount of insurance is heavy, but the aggregate has not yet been ascertained.

A New County.

A meeting of the citizens of the northern part of Philadelphia, was held some time since at Bustleton, to consider the propriety of forming a new county. A large proportion of the people of the northern part of the Twenty-Third Ward complain grievously at the increase of taxation, unnecessarily, as they think, imposed upon them; and seem indisposed to wait until the consolidated machinery is fully put in operation, under the apprehension that matters will get worse rather than better. They say, with a little assistance from Bucks county, and Montgomery county, in the shape of land, that they can form a handsome little county, and meet all the expenses of public buildings in a few years, without increasing taxes beyond present rates.—*News.*

☞ The Iowa Legislature has an anti-Nebraska majority in both branches, the Senate not being tied, as has been supposed. In the doubtful districts, where the election is contested, the Whig candidate has the certificate of election, and another Whig Senator who has been in California, and was not expected to return in time to vote on the organization, and the election of U. S. Senator; has come back. Thus the anti-Nebraska majority is secure, and Mr. Dodge's glory will soon cease.

THE KNOW NOTHING TRIUMPH AT NASHVILLE.—The Nashville papers fully substantiate the truth of the telegraphic despatch, at first eroneously attributed to Louisville, announcing the triumph of the Know Nothings in that city. Mr. Wm B. Shapard, a democrat whose name was not mentioned previous to the election, was elected by a majority of nine hundred and thirty votes over the regularly nominated Democrat.

EXTAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, a rare and interesting surgical operation was performed at the house of Lewis Reeser, Esq., in Market street, Pottsville, by Dr. W. L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, assisted by other medical gentleman. It consisted in the removal of a large *Ocar ian tumor* from the person of Mrs. Sarah Jane Miner, a daughter of Benjamin Reeser, and sister to Lewis Reeser, Register and Recorder of this county. The tumor contained 4 gallons of albuminous fluid, and the entire weight was about thirty pounds. She still remains at the house of her brother, under the medical care of Dr. Wythes, and is doing quite well.

[*Pottsville Register*

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—It appears that though there is a majority against the liquor law on the direct vote, a majority of the legislative districts, both Senatorial and representative, have voted in favor of the law. Thus the constituents of 19 Senators and 53 have given majorities for prohibition. On this ground the correspondent of the Pottsville Journal advocates the passage of the law by the Legislature

☞ A woman condemned to death in the reign of Richard III, lived forty days without food or drink. A young lady, 16 years of age, is mentioned in the Edinburg Medical Essays, who was thrown into such violent tetanus, or rigidity of the muscles, by the death of her father, that she was unable to swallow for fifty-four days. A still more extraordinary account is related of a man who, on recovering from a fever, had such a dislike to food of all kinds that for eighteen years he never tasted anything but water.

THE NEW STYLE OF HATS.—We noticed the other day a new style of head-gear,—hats with their brims lined underneath with *white* fur instead of *black*. The effect is said to be startling, giving the wearer the appearance of having white hair. The fashion has not, as yet, been introduced into this city, but we look for it daily. Two or three "bucks" we occasionally meet are evidently preparing for the innovation, by coloring their noses and faces a good brandy red, whereby the contrast may be heightened.

☞ A Toad in a torpid state was lately dug out of the solid rock at Rutland, Vermont, fifteen feet below the surface of the earth, where it must have slept for centuries.

☞ The number of bushels of grain consumed in the distilleries of the United States, in a year, counts up to seventeen millions.—See here one cause of dearness of bread.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS CHANGED.

Death of Marshal St. Arnaud.

The Bombardment of Sebastopol Begun.

MEMEL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Sandy Hook, Oct. 24—10 P. M.

The steamship Washington, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived this evening, bringing London dates to the 11th inst four days later than the Africa advices. She brings also 250 passengers.

The Washington left Bremen on the 10th inst., and has about 200 tons of valuable freight, and the usual mails. She will not come up to the city till morning.

The steamship Pacific arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday night.

From the Seat of War.

No official despatches have been published relative to the battle of Alma. The English are reported to have lost 2000 in the battle in killed and wounded, and the French 1400.

The allies had changed the plan of their contemplated operations, and were preparing to attack Sebastopol from the South, where it was found to be weaker.

The base of operations is Balaklava, where the cavalry and siege artillery had been landed.

The Russians had sunk several ships of the line at the mouth of the harbor.

The bombardment of Sebastopol was begun on the 5th October.

Marshal St. Arnaud is dead, and the command of the French Army has devolved upon Gen. Cadrobert.

The city of Memel has been almost wholly destroyed by fire.

The London Times of the 9th, 10th and 11th insts., contains voluminous details of the battle of Alma.

After the battle, the Russians burned all the villages which they passed through in their flight. They left 6,000 wounded behind them. One thousand Russians, who were escorting a convoy of munitions of war, had been made prisoners.

Menschikoff himself narrowly escaped capture.

The news of the death of St. Arnaud reached Paris and London on Saturday.

VIENNA, Tuesday evening.—On the 29th of September, 130 heavy guns were disembarked at Balaklava.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 5.—Prince Gortschakoff is ill.

There is a great concentration of Turkish troops at Matschin.

Omar Pasha is to commence operations against the Russian troops in Bessarrabia immediately.

France.

Despatches from Marseilles, under date of the 10th, announce that orders have been given to receive the remains of Marshal St. Arnaud, with all the honors paid to him upon his departure for Constantinople.

The farewell which he had addressed to the army, and dated the 26th of September, has been received at Toulon. He says that overcome by a cruel disease, against which he has so long struggled, he is obliged to resign the command. He pays the highest compliment to his successor, Gen. Canrobert.

THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

The Seige of Sebastopol Progressing.—Nothing Decisive Yet.

HALIFAX Oct. 25.—The Royal Mail Steamship Niagra, Captain Leitch, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 14th inst., arrived at this port, en route for Boston, at an early hour this morning.

Her advices are three days later than those received in New York by the Washington.

The screw steamship Cleopatra, from Quebec, arrived out at Liverpool on the 12th inst., with the intelligence of the loss of the Arctic, the announcement of which caused a profound sensation.

The Cunard steamship Arabia from N. York, on the 4th instant, was telegraphed off Holyhead at noon on Saturday, the 14th instant, and the Niagara reports passing her when 30 miles out from Liverpool.

Although the English papers are full of interesting details of the operations in the Crimea, they contain nothing really new of a decisive character.

The beseigers had, up to the latest dates, made no impression upon Sebastopol, although they had closely invested it on the South and East, and their guns were playing on the walls.

Menschikoff kept the field on the North, and was in daily expectation of being joined by Osten Sacken and Gortschakoff, who were at Perekop.

It is confirmed that Menschikoff had sunk seven line of battle ships at the entrance of Sebastopol, as a blockade to the harbor.

Energetic notes from France and England have caused Prussia to express a willingness to act with Austria.

Late and Important from China.

We have a circular dated Canton, Aug. 3. The Hong Kong Register of August 1st, says of Canton that "it remains a city, but may be said to be a dead one."

The circular says, that no property of any kind reaches the city. This deplorable state of things is occasioned by the hostilities in the neighborhood of Canton between the rebels and imperialists.

Commodore Perry arrived at Hong Kong in the Mississippi on the 22d July, having left Japan on the 25th of June, and Lew Chew on the 17th of July. A compact between the United States and the Kingdom of Lew Chew was signed in the English and Chinese language, at Napa, Great Lew Chew, on the 11th July. This document provides that hereafter, whenever citizens of the United States come to Lew Chew they shall be treated with great courtesy and friendship. Whatever articles these persons ask for, whether from the officers or people which the country can furnish, shall be sold to them, nor shall the autorities interpose any prohibitory regulations to the people selling; whatever either party may wish to buy shall be exchanged at reasonable prices.

It also provides, that citizens of the Ucited States, when wrecked on Great Lew Chew, or any islands belonging to that kigdom, the authorities will despatch persons to assist in saving lives and property.

A burial ground is likewise provided, and Yankees, when on shore, are at liberty to walk about whenever they please. But if these citzens of the United States go violently into houses, trifle with women, or force people to sell their things they shall be arrested.

ALTERED NOTES.—Fifty dollar bills on the Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, which have been altered from $5's, issued by the same bank are in circulation. The medallions at the top, the word five in the body of the note, and the figures on each end have been neatly scraped, and the figure of $50 pasted thereon. The alteration is so well executed, that nine out of ten persons would be deceived.—Look out for them.

CIDER.—Here is a receipt worth to farmers the price of our paper for one year.

"Take a pint of pulverieed charcoal and put it in a small cotton bag then put it in a barrel of new cider and the cider will never ferment—never contain any intoxicating quality and the longer it is kept the more palatable it will become.

Official vote for Governor.

	Bigler, D.	Pollock, W.
Adams,	2086	2124
Allegheny,	5115	10,378
Armstrong,	1949	2689
Beaver,	1458	2233
Bedford,	2019	2157
Berks,	8493	5143
Blair,	1513	2706
Bucks,	5089	5493
Bradford,	2369	4811
Butler,	2381	2965
Cambria,	739	1627
Carbon,	1227	1066
Centre,	2113	2747
Chester,	4412	6544
Clarion,	2149	2024
Clearfield,	1448	1188
Clinton,	935	1497
Columbia,	2171	1398
Crawford,	2687	3696
Cumberland,	2581	3157
Dauphin,	2224	4061
Delaware,	1576	2292
Elk,	364	401
Erie,	2526	3537
Fayette,	2443	3488
Franklin,	2799	3579
Fulton,	876	795
Greene,	2096	1746
Huntingdon,	1509	2616
Indiana,	1264	3161
Jefferson,	933	1599
Juniata,	1176	1170
Lancaster,	4669	10962
Lawrence,	984	2573
Lebanon,	1751	2636
Lehigh,	3026	3094
Luzerne,	4368	4884
Lycoming,	2269	2799
McKean,	512	404
Mercer,	2550	3034
Mifflin,	1287	1630
Monroe,	1917	625
Montgomery	5559	5144
Montour,	976	757
Northampton,	3699	3415
Northumberland,	2182	2121
Perry,	1412	2121
Philadelphia,	24,935	28,817
Pike,	410	0000
Potter,	0000	92
Schuylkill,	5388	4252
Somerset,	1263	2756
Susquehanna,	2126	2819
Sullivan,	175	6000
Tioga,	1489	2448
Union,	1913	2881
Venango,	1466	1679
Warren,	1118	1400
Washington,	3457	4276
Wayne,	1118	1400
Westmoreland,	3303	3773
Wyoming,	0000	290
York,	4707	4777
	163,242	201,183
		163,242
Pollock's majority,		37,941

☞ Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania takes place on the 30th inst., under a proclamation from the Governor. Four other States have also fixed on the same day, while two others have selected the 23d of November.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 26th of Oct., by Rev. N. S. Buckingham, Mr. SAMUEL FOSTER to Miss C. E. AFRICA, both of this borough.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. DANIEL BLACK, of Porter tp., to Miss MARGARET OSWALT, of Penn township, Hunt. Co.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, WILHEMINA, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Fisher, aged about 15 years.

On the 24th ult., in this borough, JOHN A. FISHER, son of Thomas and Rachel Fisher, in the 9th year of his age.

On the 24th ult., at her residence in Tell tp., Mrs. SARAH CISNEY, wife of Thomas Cisney, aged 41 yrs. 3 weeks and 2 days.

She left a husband and eight small children to mourn