THE CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Another Battle—Defeat of the Russians.

Bombardment of Odessa—The Greek Insurgents—An American Privateer—Baltic Ports Blockaded, &c.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The steamer Europa which left Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at her dock this morning, at 12 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates three days later.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in London by the publication of the following in the *Herald*, on the 5th: "News has reached the Admiralty that an American clipper, the Grapeshot, had captured a French merchant ship off the Land's End."

The Grapeshot cleared out of New York on the 22d of March for St. Thomas, with 1,500, packages on board, professedly of hardware, but really containing muskets supposed to be bound to Finland, and failing debarkation, then for the Mediterranean. This will explain the story of a Russian frigate in the Channel.

The Russian prizes Gefion and Ablstrom have been released, having been illegally captured.

Two hundred persons are supposed to have perished in the recent collision in the channel between the Breman bank favorite, for Baltimore, and the American Bark Hesper, from Charleston, S. C., for Antwerp.

The bark Caroline, from Poole, for Quebec, put back into Falmouth, May 2d, with 125 passengers taken off the American ship Black Hawk, from Liverpool for New York.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—It is stated that Omer Pacha, on the 18th or 19th of April, advanced with 70,000 men towards Dubrudscha, and a battle took place with Gen. Luder's corps, between Silestria and Rassoua.

The Vienna paper *Presse* contains the following:—A battle near Cernavoda, on the 23d ult., which lasted six hours, ended as unfavorably to the Russians as those of Kostelli and Kostendje. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 500 killed, 250 taken prisoners, and 15 guns with their horses. The Turks, who were far inferior in numbers to their enemies, also suffered a heavy loss. The Russians retreated behind Cernavoda during the night, leaving the Turks in possession of the field of battle.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—We have nothing new, of importance from this quarter.—The fleet was keeping up a close blockade of alll the Russian ports. No fighting yet.

A letter from Copenhagen, April 27th, states that Sir Charles Napier, with the line-of-battle ships under Admiral Corvoy and Chads were keeping up a rigorous blockade of the Gulf of Finland, which would render the escape of a single Russian ship impossible. Numerous prizes had been taken. The Danish government lingers on the side of Russia. The swedes are decidedly in favor of the allies. One Swedish line-of-battle ship, and four frigates were in commission at Copenhagen, and more were being made ready.

A most formidable force of row boats is being organized by the Russians to harass the invading fleet, from the shallow waters. Eight hundred armed boats are already enrolled. All the boats of the Neve Yacht club are placed at the service of the State. A considerable number of them are assembled at Sweaborg and Cronstadt.

The bombardment of Odessa is fully confirmed. The batteries were all destroyed; 10 Russian vessels were also destroyed, and 13 others, laden with ammunition, captured. The town and neutral property were spared. The combined fleets left for Sebastopol.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

Battle between the Turks and Greeks—the latter routed with much loss.

April 28th.—On the 25th Arta was taken by the Turks, and 3,000 insurgents under Karaiskaki were defeated by the Turks under Omer Pacha. Many Greeks attempting to join the insurgents have been taken by the French ships, and have been delivered over to Faud Effendi. Attempted insurrection in Samos has failed.

Another letter from Corfu, published in the Paris *moniteur*, mentions further particulars. Arta, it says, the principle centre of the Greek insurrection, was taken on the 25th ult., by the Ottoman troops under Osman, after a combat of fifty minutes. The insurgents, 3,000 strong under the command of Tsavellas and Karaiskakais, left 150 dead, the number of their wounded is not known.

RUSSIA.—The gold that is usually stored in the citadel of St. Petersburgh is being removed to Moscow. In St. Petersburgh a war tax is levied of 300 silver rubles on merchants of the "first guild," 160 on merchants of the second guild, 100 on the third, and ten per cent on all house rents. The Emperor is extremely active, and goes backward and forward between Cronstadt and St. Peterburgh almost incessantly.

Prince Paskiewitch had granted permission to neutral ships, at present in different mouths of the Danube, to depart freely until the 20th May.

PRUSSIA.—The Czar has offered to Prussia a treaty of commerce on the most favorable terms. No commercial treaty has been made between the two countries since 1826, and it was suffered to expire in 1836.

FRANCE.—It is again asserted that the French army of the east will be augmented to 100,000 men. The formation of a camp of 60,000 at Boulogn, with a view to an expedition to the Baltic, is also spoken of. As another proof of the disposition of the government to carry on the war in a manner befitting a great nation, it is intended to propose to the Chambers a demand for authority to raise another loan of 250,000,000 francs in case circumstances require it.

Admiral Barbier de Tinan, who had been cruising off the eastern coast of Greece is to proceed with a portion of his division to Algeria to embark several regiments for Turkey.

The long expected decree for the formation of a new Imperial Guard has not yet appeared in the *Moniteur*. The Guard will number over 12,000 picked men.

Large bodies of troops continue to march in the direction of Toulon for embarkation for the Levant. An imperial decree calls into active service, on land and afloat, 80,000 men, from the 140,000 of the class of 1853.

IMPORTANT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Rupture between the French Minister at Constantinople and the Turkish Government.

PARIS, Thursday, May 4th.—For some days past, unpleasant rumors have circulated on the state of relations existing between the French Ambassador at Constantinople and the Turkish Cabinet, or rather the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The dissatisfaction does not, I believe, extend to the French Government, but is confined to their representative, though I believe they are perfectly aware of the fact, and have been so for some time.

When Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers was first appointed to his present post, it was certainly taken as a proof that the policy of France, which, as well as that of England, had unjustly been charged with weakness and dilatoriness, was about to assume a more energetic character.

It cannot be doubted that the General's patience has been often tried severely since he entered upon his present functions.—In fact, matters have reached such a point that the General is said *to have menaced the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs with a suspension of his relations with him.*

STRANGE TURKISH AUXILIARIES.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says:—Two mornings since a report was brought that a beautiful girl of 17 had conducted 60,000 warriors from the heart of Asia, and had laid their services at the feet of the Sultan. It was natural at first to believe that this rumor was only as true as others with which we were amused or annoyed in this metropolis of idleness. However an unusual tumult in the streets proclaimed something of importance, and it soon appeared that there was a sediment of truth, after wiping away the froth of Oriental exaggeration. The eastern and southern parts of Asia Minor are the patrimony of wandering tribes, who to a fierce Mussulman spirit unite a strong feeling of independence, and who are always ready to contest the authority of the Sultan, except when it is in real danger. A line drawn from Sinope to Smyrna will mark the boundaries of the regions which, totally subjected to the authority of the Pashas, furnish their contingent of Bashi-Bazouks according to a regular militia law of great antiquity.

To the southeast of this line the peninsula contributes no certain supply of men; and it is only on occasions like the present that the name of the Prophet or the love of plunder induces them to quit their plains and mountains, and venture into contact with civilized man. One of the tribes, said to be capable of furnishing 4000 horsemen, is under the guidance of a woman, whose name or rank is expressed by the word "Fatima." Their home is in the mountains of Cilicia, and whether or not they are of kin to the ancient pirates, they certainly bear a strong moral resemblance. 300 of them set out from their stronghold six weeks ago, and their appearence at Scutari gave rise to the excitement I have mentioned. The queen, or prophetess, for she is endowed with supernatural attributes, is a little dark old woman of about 60, with nothing of the Amazon in her appearence, although she wears what seems to be intended for male attire, and bestrides her steed like the warriors of her train. She is attended by two handmaids, like herself in masculine costume, and was brought across the Bosphorus with a select band of followers to a specious of barracks in Stamboul.

The Bashi-Bazouks are beings of refined intelligence, in comparison with those nomads of the Karamanian wilds, and whose condition and numbers are unknown even to the Pasches of the province. Their arms are various, and seem to indicate a mode of warfare in which each man keeps the spoils he has won. Some carry the pistols and yataghan of the Albanian, here and there is a rifle that may have come from Berminghnm, and a carved cimiter from the forges of Syria. One will carry a wooden club or mace, which he swings round his head, chattering his teeth, and gesticulating violently, as if to make up for the poverty of his armament by a display of ferocity. The long matchlock of the Affghan is not wanting, and individuals of the tribe are said to retain the bow and arrows of their remote forefathers. One account declares that conjugal affection has impelled the heroine to her perilous enterprise. Her husband is expatiating sundry misdemeanors in a Candian prison, and Fatima, fearful that her entreaties would have little effect on the Sultan without some proof of her loyalty, has brought three hundred of her best warriors to fight the Muscovite, on the reasonable terms of eighty piastres a month, with tooth and stirrup money in every village they may traverse.

☞One of the facts put in evidence at the trial in the supreme court, to the will of the late William Russell, was, that only a few days before he had made the will, he called at the office of the *Democrat* and paid for his paper a year in advance, thereby saving fifty cents. This fact was dwelt upon at length, by counsel, and commented upon by the judge in his charge, as one of great importance. The verdict of the jury would seem to sustain the position that a man who has mind and memory enough to pay for his newspaper in advance, is competent to make his will.—

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, MAY 24, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM BIGLER, *Of Clearfield County.*
FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *Of Somerset County.*
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
HENRY S. MOTT, *Of Pike County.*

LET US ORGANIZE.

The time has again arrived for our Democratic friends to begin to think about organizing preparatory for the approaching election. There is much to be done, and the sooner we get at it, perhaps the better it will be done. Because we beat the enemy some thousand votes at the last contest, is by no means an excuse for indifference now. We will have no such result to boast over if we do not go to work in regular order, and prepare to meet and repulse the enemy at every point. The lumber season is now nearly over, and all things considered, has been one of the best we ever had. The weather has become favorable for the work of the farmer, and along through June the great majority of our industrious community will be allowed an occasional breathing spell from their daily vocations, and we would therefore suggest to our Standing Committee the propriety of holding the usual Convention, or of making our nominations; or, at least so far the appointment of district conferees are concerned—at an early day in July. Besides our State ticket, we have also a Congressman and an Assemblyman to elect. As the districts are so very extensive, the September Court is entirely too late, and there is no time either in July or August that the people—the real bone and sinew of the democracy—have as much time to attend to those affairs as they generally have in June. Let us go to work early, and give the people a fair chance to make known their choice of those whom they would have to serve them in these responsible and delicate positions, and with such action as they will take, we need not dread the result. Our noble *little* county will more than maintain her proud position as one of the most thoroughly democratic, steadfast and reliable counties in the State.

While on this subject, we may as well allude to another topic, in this connection. We have been frequently asked what course the democracy of our county intend taking on the subject of the next Assemblyman. Without desiring to dictate to, or to speak for others; or without consulting, save to a very limited extent, with others, whether interested or not, we are free to declare it as our opinion, that our county should not seriously demand the member at this time. Aur county should make a choice, and present that choice to the convention, and if, in the wisdom of the delegates, our choice should be ratified, well and good. Last year we felt that our claim to the member was indisputable. But we cannot view it in that light now.

We are entirely ignorant as to the personal wishes of the excellent citizen who represented this district last winter. He discharged his duty faithfully; and if he did not accomplish all he expected to, or all that was expected of him, we feel assured that he has the approval of his own conscience for all his acts—which we doubt not is much more than some can say. And as for his desiring to go back again, we think we know the man well enough to say that he will be perfectly satisfied with whatever disposition the people may see proper to make of him, in this respect.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

We have of late possessed ourselves of some additional information on this subject, and learned more of the details of the proposition to sell.—As a mere financial measure we are now convinced that it were good policy to to sell at the present time for the best price that can be obtained for the same. If but ten millions were received, it will be perceived that six per cent. interest on the same, and that is the rate of interest imposed on the purchaser—is equal to six millions of dollars per annum of net revenue. The estimated revenue for the present year does not exceed half that sum. The revenue from the public works last year was about half that amount. But beside the price to be received, the present appropriation bill contains over $1.000.000 to new work, which will be saved should the sale take place.—On this point the Governor, as we learn, is well satisfied with the proposition to to sell; indeed any one can readily perceive that it will require three or four years to get back in net revenue, the amount to be expended this season in extraordinary repairs and new work, should no sale occur.

The expectation then that Governor Bigler would interfere was not a reasonable one. The representatives of the people, by about a two-third vote in both branches of the Legislature having acceded in favor of selling, and a minority of the Canal Commissioners, the very agents to whom the people have confided this branch of the public affairs, having officially, by a communication to the House of Representatives, endorsed this policy, the interference of the Executive against the measure, except for reasons connected with the details of the proposition, would have been to say the least of it an unwarranted, if not a very arbitrary exercise of his perogative. Governor Bigler it is true has used the veto power with freedom, but always with marked discretion, and hence he has been uniformly sustained by the representatives of the people, effecting many valuable and salutary reforms through its instrumentality. We trust that the luster of these measures may never be soiled by the abuse of the veto power to which some would fain drive him.

On the abstract question of selling the public works it should be remembered that some years since this proposition was submitted to the people, and that they endorsed the policy of selling by a very large vote. Those who think the measure of partizan character, and that therefore the Governor should have interfered, should look at the vote of the counties whose representatives voted for a sale. They will discover that the largest portion of the most reliable democratic counties in the State favored the sale; for instance, Northampton, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Lihigh, Carbon, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Centre, York, Berks, Montgomery, Westmoreland, Fayette, Green Washington, Bedford, and Warren, have all declared in favor of a sale.

The construction of these works at the time they were undertaken, was both wise and necessary. It then required the associated power, means, and credit of the State to break through the wilderness with these mighty avenues, but that necessity no longer exists. Individual enterprize with which the State cannot compete, is assiduously seeking to embrace every favorable scheme, and it would therefore probably be well to have the State seperated from what all must regard as an illegitimate business for a Government to be engaged in. As to the danger of giving these improvements into the hands of a company, under the stringent provisions of the bill providing for the sale we have now none. Companies though sometimes influential in the Legislature, have no power over the mass of the people; but it is quite too late to object to the existence of such corporations when our State is striped and strocked all over with similar ones and their works. The idea that the State constructed her public works to preserve her liberties is too far drawn. If the possession of such improvements be essential to the maintainance of the rights of the people, then all the States in the Union except four have neglected this important duty, for we believe there are but four that own and direct public improvements, and they are, so far as we can see, no more free, nor democratic than than many of the others.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

Although the Court was the whole week in session only three juries were empannelled. The Grand Jury were discharged on Tuesday. They had but one bill before them, which was for an assault and battery and was returned "true bill."—They also returned several dams on the river and Clearfield creek as obstructions.

The homicide case occupied several days. From the evidence which was produced it seems that Mr. Conklin the deceased, and John McGuey, one of the defendants who was on trial were engaged in an argument at Hemphill's bar-room on the night of the October election. McAlay (the supposed murderer) knelt before Mr. Conkin, who remarked "don't kneel to me, I am no Pope"—afterwards McAlay threw Conklin on the floor. McGuey interfered, saying that it was a shame to strike or abuse so old a man, that he, McAlay, was mistaken, and that this was neither the time or place to settle such matters. In a short time afterwards Morgan, another of the defendants, was seen in company with McAlay and McGuey at the door of the barroom. When Morgan came in Mr. Hemphill proposed to Morgan, Conklin, and some others to go to the Court House: Morgan started ahead, Conklin followed, and as Hemphill reached the door he was called back by his wife. As Mr. Conklin passed out of the door McAlay grasped at him and afterwards nudged McGuey. In a few minutes after Conklin passed out he was brought back injured, and died the next morning from the effect of his injuries. It was endeavored on the part of the Commonwealth to show that McGuey was in the alley near where Mr. Conklin was knocked down, about the time he was injured. There was no positive evidence on that point. In fact the evidence as to GeGuey's whereabouts between the time Mr. Conklin passed out and was brought back was contradictory; some of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution swearing that he remained during the time on Hemphill's pavement. The declaration made by Morgan immediately after Mr. Conklin was injured and his testimony before the Coroner's Jury, and the facts that Morgan was with the deceased at the time of the occurrence, and that McAlay remained at his house on the night of the attack, were pressed by the Commonwealth as evidences of guilt. But few witnesses were examined on the part of the defence. The jury after an absence of about twenty minutes returned a verdict of not guilty.

James M. Kelly and Robert Potter who were separately indicted last Court for a nuisance in throwing loose saw logs into the Clearfield creek, were tried together. Over two days were occupied in the examination of witnesses. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty as to Kelly, and not guilty as to Potter, and in the latter case put the costs on Clark Patchin, Henry Swan, James Forest, and John M. Chase the prosecutors.

Under an arrangement made between the prosecutors and defendants, against whom true bills were found at last Court for nuisance in floating logs on the Mushannon, nolle prosequis were entered by leave of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Clark, charge, passing counterfeit money, was submitted to a jury without evidence, the prosecutor failing to appear and prosecute—a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Nothing of moment has transpired in the Senate for the last fortnight. Our present relations with Spain, arising from transactions at Cuba, is made the subject of occasional discussion and inquiry, while the Presidents veto of the bill granting 10,000,000 of acres of the public lands for the benefit of the insane of the several States, is the chief topic of debate. If the rumor that Spain has peremptorily refused the demand for satisfaction for the Black Warrior outrage, turns out to be true, a message from the President is anticipated, and prompt action thereon on the part of the Senate.

The House was still debating the Nebraska question at our last dates, in one hour speeches, for which purpose they were holding evening sessions. On Friday night, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, they adjourned after a session of 36 hours—all of which time was spent in taking the yeas and nays on motion to adjourn, &c.—which adjournment the advocates of the bill resisted, and its opponents opposed; and the adjournment was only effected on the motion of Col. Richardson, the mover of the bill, after he was solicited so to do by the opposition, with the intimation that if they had an opportunity to consult together they might be able to come to terms. The House met again on Saturday, but upon the scenes of the previous day being renewed, the majority again moved an adjournment. On Monday evening, the friends of the bill had a caucus, and when the House met they offered a resolution to close the debate on Saturday, and to postpone the special order—the Pacific railroad bill—which was to come up on the next day.—This was stubbornly resisted by a large majority of the opposition, though some half dozen of them, and among the number we are glad to see the name of James Gamble of Lycoming, voted with the majority, and carried it by more than two thirds. It was during this struggle that an angry altercation took place between Hurst of Louisianna, an Anti-Nebraska whig, and Craig, of North Carolina, a Nebraska Democrat, which was renewed again on Tuesday, when, after Hurst had made some remarks Craig replied "that the gentlemen should not be allowed to strut into a scrape and sneak out of it in that way." The severity of this remark can be better comprehended when it is understood that Hurst is a practical duellist—having fought several, and having filled the measure of the duellist's glory, by having "killed his man." But it was thought that no hostile meeting would take place.

It was generally supposed that the question would be taken up on last Saturday, although it is not improbable that the factious spirit of the minority may have again urged them to further resistance, in obedience to the advice of Greely and his band of traitors, to *burn down the Capitol* rather than allow the bill to pass.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for June is already on our table; it really presents a handsome appearence, filled as it is with choice productions from the pens of able writers, the most magnificent engravings, latest fashions, &c. The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars a year for single subscribers, and it as well worth that price as the Republican is worth the price charged for it, or as well as three dollars in gold and silver are worth the same amount in rag currency which is afloat in the country. It is strange that there are not more subscribers to this publication in our town and county; almost everybody is anxious to get a peep at ours. Why not send on and procure this valuable book regularly; or send us three dollars and we will supply you with a copy of Godey's Lady's Book and the *Clearfield Republican* for one year. The postage on the Lady's Book is only two cents per number; it will therefore be seen that the Lady's Book and *Republican* can be procured for the term of one year, by persons residing in the county, for the trifling sum of three dollars and twenty-four cents. Send on your money then and secure the prize.

THE MARKETS.—Wheat has been selling in this place as high as $1 75 cents ℔ bushel, and small quantities even as high as $2 00, Bacon by the wholesale as high as 8½, and retailed at 10 @ 11 cents ℔ lb. Dried peaches have been sold retail at $3 00 ℔ bushel. Dried apples, retail $1 75.

☞We would direct the attention of our readers to the new advertisements inserted in to-day's paper; together with other important matters, it will be discovered that A. M. Hills proposes to sell out, at auction, on the 27th inst. the entire remains of his store when great bargains may be expected.

A GREAT AND NOVEL ENTERPRISE.

We publish in our advertising columns a magnificent Gift Enterprise, (the third of a series,) started in New York by Mr. Porham, who has been long and favorably known throughout the North and East. An examination of it will present features that commend it to the attention of every man, woman and child in the community.

We have only to say that the former enterprises of this indefatigable manager have been characterized by the greatest fairness, and given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. Send in your orders for tickets as early as possible, as they will undoubtedly be taken up in a short time.

FOUND.—The body of Wm. Watson, who was drowned several weeks since, near the foot of the falls in this county, was found near that place on Wednesday, the 15th inst. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body and a verdict rendered according to the facts of the case. Some money, &c., which was in Mr. Watson's possession at the time he was drowned was found with the body.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

BALTIMORE, May 18, 1854.—New Orleans papers of Friday last were received here this morning. They contain full details of Mexican news up to the 4th inst.

The accounts as to Santa Anna's position are complicating.

Several insurrections had broken out in the States of Micoacan and Queratarо, and in the South, but were speedily put down. Notwithstanding the official statements, however, communications with the South have been interrupted, and various rumors were circulated at the capital as to the cause of the interruption.

The *Diario* officially and emphatically denies that the government forces had been worsted by Gen. Alvarez, and says his most Serene Highness is carrying out the plan of the campaign with success.

The *Universal* announces that on hearing that communications with the North had been cut off by the insurgents, Santa Anna had sent a force against them to dislodge them from the passes they occupy.

The *Picayune* says that the most authentic and definite intelligence confirms the reports of Santa Anna's dangerous position. A correspondent who is strongly endorsed, says that Santa Anna is entirely surrounded by the insurgents—that the appointment of an executive is discussed at the City of Mexico, and that the commandant general does not obey the orders of the Ministers.

Just as the steamer left Vera Cruz, a report was circulated that Santa Anna had gained a victory over Alverez.

A severe earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz on the 15th inst. It lasted 50 seconds. The oscillations were from east to west.

The Loss of the Ercolano.

It was in the night from the 24th to the 25th ult., in the waters between Nice and Antibes, that the Sicilia and the Ercolano came into collission, having at the time all their steam up. It was midnight; there was a heavy sea, and the weather was dark and rainy. In less than 10 minutes the Ercolano, in the hull of which the Sicilia had made a large opening, sank. The Sicilia received but slight injury. The four boats of the Sicilia, which were launched immediately, saved as many of those who were swimming as could be heard. Of all the woman on board the Ercolano, only one was saved—Ambrusano, a chambermaid. She was upon deck. Sir Robert Peel was saved by a miracle; his secretary and two servants perished. Among the persons who were lost are reckond 36 passengers and 12 sailors. A sailor and a passenger, who had been clinging to one of the fragments of the Ercolano, were picked up in the waters of Nice by a barque.—*Cour. Mer.*

PAPER FROM WOOD.—At the last sitting of the Socjete d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, of Paris a paper was read setting forth a plan for making paper from wood. The bark is taken off the wood and the wood cut in such a way as to be easily made into shavings, the shavings are then cut very thin; next they are placed in water for six or eight days, then dried; afterwards they are reduced to the finest powder possible by means of a corn mill. This powder is then mixed with the rags which serve to prepare the pulp of the paper, and the ordinary operation of paper making is proceeded to. All white woods such as the poplar, the lime, and the willow, are suitable for the purpose, but the discoverer ascribes a good deal of his success to the quality of the water he employed, that of the little river Dollar, which runs near the Mulhouse. For the first experiment he employed the wood of the trembling poplar, and he presented the specimens of paper from it.

Scientific American.

SLAVERY EXISTING IN NEBRASKA.—A letter from William Walker, chief of the Wyandott tribe of Indians, formerly of Ohio, says that slavery exists in Nebraska among the whites and Indians in defiance of the compromise of 1820. It has been in existence ever since it was organized as an Indian Territory. True, there are not many slaves, but still slavery exists.—Some slaves are held by the Indians by virtue of their own laws and usages, and some by regular bills of sale from citizens of Missouri, while the white settlers from the latter State never hesitate to bring slaves with them.

The editor of the Hollidaysburg *Standard* says: "A friend informs us that a vessel filled with water and placed under a fruit tree, will effectually prevent the fruit from being killed by frost. And we are inclined to believe it, for the only cherry tree in our garden that escaped the late frosts unharmed, was one standing immediately over a rain barrel. The remedy is very simple and worthy of trial. Those who have fruit trees should make a note of it.

☞Printers' accounts are said to be like faith—"The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

It is right the people should know what shape the Gubernatorial contest in this State is taking. We some weeks ago remarked that the Temperance vote had grown to be large and respectable, and therefore both the political parties of the country would 'fish' for it. The honest and sincere temperance men do not mean to have their organization become an appendage to any political party, and feel that they have a higher and nobler object in view than the attainment of political power. They, doubtless act from principle, but in every organization there are men who seek the leadership from motives of *policy*; and the Temperance men must look out for these, and mark them—if they wish to maintain the integrity and good character of their party.

We have said that the Whig party in the nomination of Judge Pollock bid for the Temperance vote, and in proof we copy the following paragraph from the Miners *Journal*, and the organ of the Whig party in Schuylkill county. The editor says:

"We ask in plain terms; what chance has Judge Pollock of election without the Temperance vote? There are those who say so, and we have no doubt honestly think so. To such, we have one simple query to propose. How many Whig Governors has Pennsylvania had since her organization as a State? In all if our memory serves us right, four; and if the circumstances of their election be recalled, their success cannot be accredited exclusively to party strength. This is plain talk we know; but it is as we conceive just what we want. Others see it as well as we, but few have the same independence to speak out on the subject. Party men may scold as they please at such confessions, but it is truth, nevertheless, and we repeat—if Judge Pollock is elected at all, he must receive more than a strictly party vote. That's the plain English of the whole matter."

The editor exposes the plan of operation very fairly, but he has no warrant for any invidious comparisons on the Temperance question to the prejudice of the Democratic nominee. We say nothing against Judge Pollock, but Wm. Bigler is a man whose habits and principles on moral questions are and have always been correct; and his influence and countenance always up on the side of temperance and good order in society. And even the editor of the Journal, who is a warm temperance man, can point to no dereliction in the conduct or profession of Gov. Bigler. He simply says the whig party *must have* the vote of Temperance men to elect Pollock.

Star of the North.

POSTAGE! POSTAGE!

Mr. Olds says the rates of postage must be increased. We wonder if the geetleman has franked to his constituents a documents "eleven inches wide, fourteen inches long and four and one-fourth inches thick, weighing twelve pounds avoirdupois."—Such a package was received by the editor of the Cleveland, Ohio, Plaindealer, under the frank of a member of Congress; and the editor, who is also postmaster, and may be presumed to know, states that *cart loads* of such packages, enclosing the unabridged Census report, bound and cased in a box, are travelling *free* over the country. Besides these heavy affairs, there are great quantities of less ponderous packages continually on their travels far and wide, to elate the pride of constituents vain of the correspondence of a M. C. for a little moment, and then be used for waste paper.

A recent discovery made in Washington, shows another mode in which the mails have been burdened. There were recently discovered in the post-office in Washington, *thirteen hundred* circulars on private buisness, enclosed in franks of two members of Congress. Upon examination it appeared that these franks had been purloined and sold to the person who used them for *thirty cents* a hundred. The purloiner was a packer, who was employed by the gentleman to pack their speeches and documents; and so loosely was the matter managed, that he had the opportunity to steal thirteen hundred envelopes, without the detection of those whom he robbed. Leaves could not be thicker in Valambrosa, after a hard frost, than franks must have be in Washington, if they can be stolen in such quantities. "That's the way money goes," as the old song runs; and as Uncle Sam is a well feathered goose, he must be plucked, we suppose; but gentlemen who use the mail to such extent for nothing, could with a much better grace retrench their own drafts on the treasury, than attempt still further to tax the people. No wonder the Post Office Department cannot sustain itself! But the people, in view of such facts as the above, will not submit to any increase of postage.

Philadelphia Mail.

THE ARREST OF AMERICANS AT GUAYMAS.—New Orleans papers have the following in regard to the arrest of fifty men at Guaymas by the Mexican authorities:

"Advices from Vera Cruz state that the 50 men recently arrested at Guaymas for landing without passports, were taken in chains to Mazatlin, and sentenced to be shot. The U. S. Consul at that place informed the American Legation at Mexico of the proceedings, and the acting Charge des Affairs, Mr. Cripps, demanded of the Dictator that the men should receive a fair legal trial for the alleged offence. The demand was backed up by the British minister, Mr. Doyle. They received a favorable reply, and the assurance of humane treatment towards the men. It is said however, that they are chained on board a ship, and exposed to disease from the bad and pestilential climate. These men labored under the impression that the famous treaty had arranged the purchase of all that territory. Of these men twenty are native Americans, twelve are naturalized citizens, eleven Germans, three Danes and four British subjects."