Four Days Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov. [illegible]—The [illegible] arrived at [illegible] this morning. She brings 138 passengers, among whom are the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and D. Piatt, Secretary of Legation at Paris, Bearer of Despatches, &c.

The Baltic left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 15th instant.

The steamship Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst.

The steamship Indiana, from N. York, arrived at Southampton on the 13th inst.

The U. S. frigate Savannah, and brig Bainbridge, were at Montevideo on the 8th of October.

The intelligence of the massacre of the English light cavalry under Lord Cardigan is mainly confirmed. They charged a Russian battery of thirty guns, and lost 400 in killed—only 200 returned from the charge.

Since then there has been incessant and sanguinary fighting.

The allies are almost over-matched, and the most urgent requests are sent for reinforcements.

Fifty thousand French troops are to be despatched immediately, and every available steamer is taken up, including the Europa, the Alps, the Indiana, the New York, and others.

On the 4th of November there was a sanguinary engagement.

On the 5th a terrible contest took place including a sortie and a general attack by Menchikoff's army. The battle lasted from day-break until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Both sides claim the victory.

The English took some hundreds prisoners. The Russians took several batteries, and silenced the guns. The loss of the Allies was 5000, the Russian loss was 8000

The Czar's two sons were in the battle.

The battle was resumed by the Russians on the following day, the 6th, but we have no intelligence as to the result.

The Allies are preparing to storm Sebastopol before the Russians can repair their losses and recover their positions.

A practical breach has been effected.

Russia with a view of complicating negotiations, has given notice that she will treat direct with Austria on four points.

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

The intelligence brought by the last steamer from California, says the Daily *News* of the 27th ult., seems to indicate that the annexation to the United States is the all-absorbing question now in the Sandwich Islands. The impression appears to be that the United States Commissioner, Mr. Gregg, was still engaged in efforts to effect a treaty. The king is understood to be in favor of it, but the heir apparent, Prince Liholiho, who is young, intelligent, and ambitious, has been withheld through foreign influences, who promise him nobility and wealth if the Islands are annexed to any other government than the United States, and frighten him with the idea of his annihilation in this union, where, they tell him, the dark skins are despised. Still by feathering the nests of the king, prince and chief nobles, no doubt was felt of a final consent.

The speech delivered by Mr. Miller, the British Consul, to the King and Chiefs, protesting on the part of his government, against annexation, seems to have excited intense indignation among the Americans in Honolulu, and the probability is that he could not in any way, have more effectually contributed to produce the result he aimed at defeating. A private letter addressed to the N. Y. *Courier*, dated the 5th ult., from the U. S. sloop St. Mary, contains the following on the subject.

"The anxiety felt about filibusters here has since, in a great measure subsided.—Rumor says that King Kamehameha, has signed the treaty ceding the Islands to the United States, and is only waiting for the return of Prince Liholiho, (better known as Alexander,) to obtain his signature, and actually deliver up his kingdom. But everything is kept as secret as possible by those who know anything of the matter, which, of course, gives rise to many rumors. The U. S. sloop Portsmouth is here, as well as ourselves. To-day, H. B. M.'s frigate Trincomalee, arrived 15 days from San Francisco.

MAIL ROBBER'S CONFESSION.—Byron, alias M'Donald, who claimed to be a natural son of Lord Byron, and who was recently convicted of throwing a car off the track of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, railroad, with the intention of robbing the mail, and who was for this offence sentenced to the Michigan penitentiary for life, has, since his imprisonment, made disclosures and confessions that he and Napier, his companion in crime, robbed the mail on the Michigan Southern railroad at the time of its collision with the Michigan Central road, some fifteen months since at the intersecting point of the two roads. He [illegible], in order to reach the mails, he crawled over the dead and wounded. Napier has escaped and fled to England.

☞An Iowa paper says "the immigration to Iowa, at all the crossings, the present season, is unparalleled in the history of the past. The steam ferry at that city—one of the largest on the river—is kept in constant motion from morning until night, and frequently until midnight. The consequence is, that every evening whole acres on the opposite side of the river may be seen covered with the wagons, tents, and cattle of the emigrants. The merchants, grocers, and manufacturers are reaping a harvest in the way of furnishing supplies to the travelling million. At present rates, at least one hundred thousand souls will be added to the population of this State during the present season."

Three Days Later News

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov. [illegible] P. M.—The steamship Africa arrived here at 9 o'clock this afternoom, from Liverpool, which place she left [illegible] the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock, bringing three days later advices from all parts of Europe.

The Africa has a full cargo and a large number of passengers.

Despatches had been received in England from the seat of war—both Russian and allies' accounts state that the siege was progressing with regularity. Both parties are in want of reinforcements.—The allies apparently much more so than the Russians.

The Russian army has become short of ammunition, and great exertions are being made by the government to forward supplies.

The rapid reduction by battle and disease, of the allied force at Sebastopol, having reduced their army to about fifty thousand, has caused great alarm in England and France, where the excitement of the people seems to be intense.

Tremendous efforts are being made in the Metropolis as well as the rural districts of both countries, to send instant reinforcements to the seat of war.

A pause seems to have taken place in the field fighting before Sebastopol, consequent doubtless upon the recent hard fighting would have occasioned a necessity for breathing. The winter is said to have set in severely. The fleets of the allied powers have suffered very considerably by recent gales at sea and on the coast.—According to the latest despatches the fleets are not taking much part in the bombardment of Sebastopol, the fighting being left in the hands of the land forces which are to some extent protected by the works thrown up in front of the town.

A most horrible occurrence took place a day or two before the last advices left for England. The hot shells thrown into the town having set fire to an immense military hospital within the town of Sebastopol, it took fire, and, together with its inmates of sick and wounded, was burnt to the ground. The number contained in it is variously estimated at from two to three thousand men, but as they were not effective, the occurrence was not considered as having any particular influence on the results from the siege. This catastrophe is passed over with but little comment by the French and English papers.

Both Houses of Parliament have been further prorogued until the 14th of Oct.

Lord Palmerston and lady left London on the 16th inst., for Paris. There was much speculation in reference to the cause of his departure, and rumors without number as to the object of his mission. The probabilities are that none of the rumors are correct.

The government having taken the Cunard steamer Niagara from her place in the line to carry troops and munitions to the seat of war, there will be no mail from Liverpool to Halifax, on Saturday, the 20th of the present month. The next mail will therefore leave Liverpool by the steamer Pacific, on the 29th of November.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Corn market has been quiet, with light stocks, and scant imports; and whilst there has been no very great disposition to press sales, prices having declined during the week on Flour 6d. per barrel, 3d. per bag on Wheat, and 1s. per quarter on Indian Corn.

FROM UTAH.—The Council Bluffs Bugle has the following letter from Hon. A. W. Rabbit, dated Great Salt Lake City, September 28, 1854:

"On the 15th day of the present month two Utah Indians were publicly executed near this city, having been legally tried in the United States court, and condemned to death for the murder of two young boys in Cedar valley.

"Many of their tribe were in and around the city; and although they admitted that they deserved death, yet they objected the mode—to wit, hanging by the neck.—They immediately commenced their depredations by the way of retaliation.

"About the same time a war party of the Snakes came into the city in pursuit of the Utahs, who had stolen a large number of their horses. They pursued them to Provo city, and in the suburbs of the city attacked them, and killed and wounded several. They then retreated, and were pursued by the Utahs, and had another battle at Battle creek, in which the Snakes were victorious. The Snakes then came into the city exhibiting the scalps of the Utahs on poles, and had a war dance the same night. The Utahs seem to think that the Snakes were urged on by the whites.

"We learn, also, that the Snakes and the Shains have had a fight, in which thirty of the Snakes were killed. We see nothing before us but Indian difficulties. The difficulties at Fort Laramie you have no doubt had the current account of.

"Colonel Steptoe has taken up his quarters here for the winter. He has some three or four companies under his command.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—It is not yet definitely settled, nor will it be until Friday, whether the President's message shall or shall not be sent to a few of the large cities in advance of its delivery to Congress.

It is quite certain, however, that the Message will be delivered to Congress at noon on Monday next.

The State Department announces the reception of official information from the French and English governments, of their intention to vigorously enforce the blockade in the spring of all Russian ports in the Baltic, Black and White Seas, and Sea of Azof.

LIST OF BROKEN BANKS.

The following banks had either broke or closed, and their notes were refused at Pittsburgh on the 10th inst.

All Banks of Wisconsin,
Lewis county Bank, of New York,
Carthage Bank, do
Millers' Bank, do
Drovers' Bank, do
Bank of Rome, do
Bank of Carmel, do
Ogdensburgh Bank, do
Exchange Bank, Buffalo, do
Farmers' Joint Stock Bk., Buffalo, N. Y.,
Pacific Bank, do do
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk., Oswego, do
Farmers' Bank, Canandaigua, do
Eighth Avenue Bank, N. Y.,
Knickerbocker Bank, do
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk., Maryland,
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk., Memphis, Te.
Merchants' Bank, Macon, Georgia,
Milford Bank, Delaware,
Merchants' Bank, Burlington, Vt.,
Cochituate Bank, Boston,
Bank of Ellsworth, Maine,
River Bank, Connecticut,
Cumberland Bank, Maine,
Kentucky Trust Co. Bk., Covington, Ky.,
Newport Safety Fund, do do
Commercial Bank, Paduh, Ky.,
Trans Allegheny Bank, Virginia,
Kanawha Bank, Virginia,
Ohio Savings Institute, Tiffin, Ohio,
Massillon Bank, Massilon, do
Bank of Circleville, do
Clinton Bank of Columbus, do
City Bank, Columbus, do
Canal Bank of Cleveland, do
Miami Bank, Dayton, do
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, Branch State Bank of Ohio.
Woodbury Bank, Connecticut,
Shipbuilders' Bank, Maine,
Merch. & Mech. Bk., Chicago, Illinois,
Napersville Bank, do do
Bank of Elgin, do do
State Stock Banks of Indiana,
do do do Illinois,

From the Boston Advertiser.

THE COLLISION IN BOSTON BAY.

The Burning of the Steamboat Ocean and Loss of Life.

The steamer Ocean, Captain Donavan, left her wharf in this city yesterday afternoon about five o'clock for the Kennebec river, having about eighty passengers.—About half-past five, when near the lower part of the Lower Middle, about half a mile south of Deer Island, she was run into by the British steamship Canada, from Liverpool, which struck the Ocean abaft the larboard wheel-house, cutting her down to the water's edge. The Ocean took fire almost immediately, probably from some of her stoves having been thrown over in the concussion.

The steamers Forest City, for Portland, and Boston, for Bangor, and other vessels were in the vicinity, and immediately sent boats to her assistance; but notwithstanding several lives were lost. The engine of the Ocean appeared to have remained in good order, as she was run ashore on Deer Island, about a quarter of a mile south of the Hospital. She continued burning for several hours, and at last accounts the fire had reached the water's edge, making the destruction of the vessel complete.

At the time of the collision many were seen to jump overboard, and it is not yet known what number were lost.

The collision is partly attributable to the fact that the four Eastern steamers—Ocean, Boston, Forest City, and Eastern State—were all in close proximity between Deer Island and Long Island, on their way out, and were there unexpectedly met by the Canada, which in vain endeavored to avoid a contact.

SUPPOSED CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—A young woman, named Belinda Strauss, of Bernville, in this county, with her father and mother, were arrested a few days ago and committed to the county jail, on a charge of infanticide. The Court gave the parties implicated a hearing yesterday, in the prison, and the examination, as we are informed, resulted in the acquittal of the parents. The girl was remanded to the cell, to take her trial at the January Sessions. It appears that Belinda Strauss, the accused, confesses to having given birth to a bastard child, in her father's garret, some time in October, but states that it was still born. The suspicions of foul play rest upon the fact that no account has been given of the body.—The father of the child is a married man of Bernville, who has eloped. The case has occasioned quite an excitement in Bernville.—*Reading Gazette.*

NEW YORK ELECTION.—It is a singular fact that while for Governor, CLARK whig, received 156,770 votes, and Seymour, dem., 156,455, the combined vote of ULLMAN and BRONSON amounts to 156,158, thus showing a curious array of the voters into three equal divisions.

The New York *Express* says: It looks very like having a contested election in the matter of Governor, between CLARK and SEYMOUR. Recriminations and accusation of deceptions, of false returns are beginning, which generally end in contested elections.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—Complete returns make the vote for Governor stand thus: Washburn, whig, 29,010; Gardner, know-nothing, 81,333; Wilson, free-soil 6,759; Bishop, dem., 14,593. All the Senators elect are know-nothings, and the House will contain 4 whigs, 1 free-soiler, 360 know nothings, and not a single democrat, the one supposed to be elected being a member of the know-nothing order.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—Bingham, the fusion Candidate for Governor, is elected by about 4,000 majority over the democratic candidate. The last statement of the Legislature makes it stand, Senate—26 fusion, 6 democrats. House—48 fusion, 24 democrats.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following gentlemen, all Democrats, have either been elected or will hold over, as members of the next U. S. Senate:

Names.	*States.*	*Time Exp's.*
Clement C. Clay,	Alabama,	1859
W. K. Sebastian,	Arkansas,	1859
Isaac Toucey,	Connecticut,	1857
John B. Weller,	California,	1859
James A. Bayard,	Delaware,	1857
Stephen Mallory,	Florida,	1857
Alfred Iverson,	Georgia,	1861
Jesse D. Bright,	Indiana,	1857
Stephen A. Douglas,	Illinois,	1859
George W. Jones,	Iowa,	1859
Hannibal Hamlin,	Maine,	1857
Stephen Adams,	Mississippi,	1857
A. G. Brown,	"	1857
Lewis Cass,	Michigan,	1857
Charles E. Stuart,	"	1859
John R. Thompson,	New Jersey,	1857
William Wright,	"	1859
George E. Pugh,	Ohio,	1861
Richard Brodhead,	Pennsylvania,	1857
Charles P. James,	Rhode Island,	1857
Phillip Allen,	"	1859
Josiah A. Evans,	S. Carolina,	1859
Thomas G. Rusk,	Texas,	1857
Samuel Houston,	"	1859
James M. Mason,	Virginia,	1857
R. M. T. Hunter,	"	1859
Isaac P. Walker,	Wisconsin,	1857

From the above it will be seen that twenty-seven democrats have been already elected members of the next Senate. In addition to this the Legislatures of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, California and North Carolina, are democratic, and they will send eight democrats more from those States, there being two to be chosen from North Carolina. There is some doubt about California—making thirty-four democratic members that can be confidently counted upon. Now, let us look at the opposition. The following whigs and free soilers have been chosen:

Names.	*States.*	*Time Exp.*
J. M. Clayton,*	Delaware,	1859
Robert Toombs,*	Georgia,	1859
J. J. Crittenden,*	Kentucky,	1861
J. C. Thompson,*	Kentucky,	1861
J. P. Benjamin,*	Louisiana,	1859
W. P. Fessenden,	Maine,	1857
Charles Sumner,	Massachusetts,	1859
Julius Rockwell,	"	1859
James A. Pearce,*	Maryland,	1861
Thomas G. Pratt,*	"	1857
Henry S. Geyer,*	Missouri,	1857
Hamilton Fish,	New York,	1857
B. T. Wade,	Ohio,	1857
John Bell,	Tennessee,	1861
James C. Jones,*	Tennessee,	1857
Jacob Collamer,	Vermont,	1861
Solomon Foote,	"	1857
Lafayette S. Foster,	Connecticut,	1861

The Whigs and abolitionists have eighteen members elect of the Senate. In addition they have the control of the legislatures of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and New York, and may elect six Senators in those states, increasing their force in the Senate to twenty-four. The New Hampshire Legislature, which will have to elect two Senators is yet to be chosen. The Senator from Missouri is doubtful. It will be seen, therefore, that the democrats are sure of a handsome majority in the next Senate. Of the thirty four democrats certain to be members of the next Senate, all but four—the two from Rhode Island, Walker, of Wisconsin, and Houston, of Texas—were in favor of the Nebraska bill. There will be certainly thirty votes against any attempt to disturb it from the democratic side of the House. The whigs we have marked with a star are in favor of the bill—nine in all—which added to the democrats make nearly two thirds of the next Senate opposed to the repeal.

Wonderful Antideluvian Monster.

We learn from the Mount Vernon Jeffersonian, the particulars of a woderful discovery which was made in Marion county, a short time since. It seems that while some men were digging a pit for a bridge over a little stream called Lost Creek, on section No. 120 of the Railroad, when about six feet below the surface, they came upon the skeleton of what they supposed was some antideluvian monster. The principal bones were so much decayed that little could be told as to their proper locations in the body.

A horn was found of light color, nine feet in length, and quite smooth, with the exception of about three feet of the but end, which was surrounded with ridges similar to those on a sheep, measuring twenty-four inches in circumference, the hollow being about four inches in diameter. The horn was so much decayed as not to allow lifting without being broken.

A tooth was also found, and a portion of it outside the gum was yet sound, and on measuring it was found to be five feet in length, and about two inches in diamater, having the appearance of having been the first jaw tooth. Another portion of the bone was found, which was thought to be a portion of the jaw, but was broken to pieces in digging it out.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—The steamer May Flower went ashore on Point Anpelee on Friday night. The passengers were all saved by the steamer Ocean.

Last evening a violent gale occurred, and it is reported this morning that the May Flower has entirely gone to pieces.

Patrick Kane, a soldier in the U. S. Army, murdered his wife last night by cutting her throat, and then completed the tragedy by committing suicide by inflicting an awful gash upon his own throat.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26—Madame Dimetry has been arrested in New Orleans, and committed on the charge of having caused the death of a slave by whipping.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 27.—The Commercial Branch Bank of the State of Ohio, in this city, closed its doors to-day, and suspended payment.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The once confident tone of the London Times has given place to doubts and fears. It tacitly admits that the allies are engaged in a more desperate struggle than was anticipated; that, if Sebastopol is taken at all, a heap of stones will be the prize of the victors; and that, when the assault is made, there is reason to fear that Menchikoff will attack the allies in the rear with an army fully as large as their own. Under date of October 19, an army officer thus writes to his friends in England:

"Our lines have maintained a hot fire all through the day, yet, though nearly 100 shot and shell are thrown per minute, it produces little effect. The enemy appear to have an inexhaustible supply of all the material necessary for a desperate defence. The instant a shot or shell strikes their works the hole is filled up with sand-bags. It seems impossible, under these circumstances, that we can make any impression on our foes. All seem agreed that we have attacked on the wrong side of the town, and that we must therefore storm it, for our batteries can do little or nothing. I myself much fear that it will come to this at last. If we do storm, I have very little doubt that we should carry the place, but the carnage on all sides would be frightful. Those versed in such affairs say that it will cost the allies 15,000 killed and wounded. This is the price we have to pay for our delays and the delays of the government. The checks which the fleet and the French have received do not seem in the least to have disheartened our men, but, on the contrary, only make them the more determined and the more fierce. Their universal longing is to storm the whole place.

"Scaling ladders and other necessaries for an assault have come in to-night. Most of our officers seem to imagine that the attempt will be made to-morrow, but in this they are over-sanguine, as such an all-important step would require the perfection of arrangement and detail, which will of course take time. Orders have been received that the town is to be fired on to-morrow with shell. This is as it should be, and might as well have been done at the commencement. I, however, do not anticipate that the place will be set on fire. Sebastopol is not a Turkish town which a match would light: the houses are wide apart and solidly built of stone.

"A deserter came over to our lines this morning. He says the garrison are in ecstacies at their victory of the 17th. There was no victory to boast of, if there was any difference, it was certainly in their favor, as far as regards their silencing the French lines, and keeping their ground before the fleet. Another week, I hope will alter their tone."

LOSS AND GAIN.

We learn that A. J. Wenham lost several hundred dollars in bank bills at the late fire, the safe in which they were deposited not resisting the action of the flames. Of course every such poor mans loss is some rich banker's gain. Every bank bill burned, drowned destroyed in any way, is so much gained to the bank which issued it. These institutions have a direct interest in every block that burns, boat that blows up, and vessel that sinks, with "all on board." The safe of the Atlantic now on the bottom of Lake Erie, contains several thousand dollars of these "promises to pay," whenever the same shall be presented for payment. The captain of a sail vessel in Ashtabula drew $500 from the Ashtabula Bank in its own bills, went on board of his vessel and went down with her in a gale. His body or his money were never recovered. His widow asked relief from the bank, but no relief was granted on the special plea that the deceased might have changed said money between the bank and the vessel. So we go. The world is full of 'loss and gain,' and the great question seems to be who shall be the losers and who the gainers? "Heads I win, tails you loose," say the banks.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

For the Republican.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I have seen published in the columns of your paper, that some of the members of the "Bachelor Club" purposed holding a "baby show;" and again I saw it contradicted, as some of the good mothers entered their protest. I, as a member of that club, am opposed to baby shows in any and every shape in which they may come up. In every public place they are a "crying" evil. I am especially opposed to using the side-walk for a show-ground. It is any thing but pleasant to be crowded off the walk by a team of half a dozen little dirty-faced urchins dragging after them a home-spun hand-sled with a store-box on it for a body, in which is ensconced a half-year baby, its proboscis as red with cold as a ripe tomato. Is it the object to exhibit the "darling little infant" to all the passers-by? Old men and young must "turn out" to let "young America" pass by.

I trust that all indulgent mothers will pardon me for indulging in these remarks, as I believe they do not intend to give any one any inconvenience, but the difficulty has originated in a mistaken plan of holding baby shows. Yours,

SPOKESHAVE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—The mail of this morning brings the New Orleans papers of Tuesday, containing Galveston dates to the 19th inst.

A brisk newspaper war is raging between Gov. Pease and Mr. Raymond, the State Treasurer, in reference to the acceptance of the securities offered by Messrs. King and Walker. The Governor persist that the stock offered is insufficient.

A terrible scene of excitement has lately occurred in Navarro county. A man named Wells, charged with negro stealing had been seized by a mob, and hung.—His body was also barbarously mutilated.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held at the Merchants Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 26th of December 1854, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Chairman has received various letters from prominent and influential citizens of the State, expressing a desire to have a State Convention, for the purpose of re-organizing the Democratic party on a more permanent basis, consolidating it against the secret and assiduous assaults that have for a time impaired its usefulness and efficiency in carrying out our cherished principles, and to render it impregnable in the future against the approaches of the various and dangerous *isms*, vagaries and headlong passions of the day. As the constitutional, truly conservative, historical and patriotic party of the country, the Democracy have a great mission to fulfil, and must not prove recreant in a period of adversity, to the high trust confided to their care. The friends of liberty, of the rights of men, wherever they may have been born, of religious toleration, and the opponents of a connexion between Church and State, corrupt, meretricious and wanton as such connection has always proved to be, the opponents of all religious tests in determining the rights of citizens or their qualifications for office or public trust, among those who have heretofore differed with us on minor points, are now ready and anxious to co-operate with the Democratic party at the first favorable opportunity, in maintaining the integrity of the Constitution formed by the patriots of the Revolution, the Fathers of the Republic.

It is deemed advisable that the contemplated State Convention be called *solely* for the purpose already named, so that its action be not embarrassed by any other business: and that it should be composed of the most tried, steadfast, enlightened and influential men in our ranks, that its voice in favor of the great fundamental principles of the Democratic creed shall speak with authority, and inspire confidence and respect among all classes of our people.

It is thought that a political calm is the proper time to begin this great work. In this way we will show our love for the great principles we maintain, by assembling when there is not a scramble for place and power, but at a time when the public mind is not excited and prejudiced by the bitterness attending an approaching election—when our own counsels will not be distracted by rival interests and personal aspirations.

The members of the committee will therefore appreciate the importance of a general attendance, and it is hoped they will be punctual in meeting at the time and place appointed, and that the Democratic papers of the State will give this notice an early and general publicity.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman.

Carlisle, Nov. 22d, 1854.

EXTRAORDINARY FEATS IN THE AIR.

On Tuesday afternoon Mons. Godard made an extraordinary balloon ascention from New York the following account of which we find in the Sun:

At half past 3 o'clock, accompanied with Mr. Arrita, of Havana, Mons. Decan, I. H. Benedict, and one of the animals belonging to the Hippodrome, fastened in the car of a parachute, he cut the cords asunder which bound him to the earth, and taking his seat on a trapezium—a wooden pole, suspended at each end from the car with ropes, twenty feet long—bounded up at a rapid rate amid the huzzas of the multitude. When about an eighth of a mile up he cut the parachute loose from the balloon, and it descended safely to the earth, with its freight unhurt.

Mr. Godard then commenced the performance of his gymnastic feats in the air. At one time he whirled over and over the pole of the trapezium; at another time, grasping it with a single hand, he swung his body to and fro as a school boy would on a swing. Then again he appeared to be hanging to it with his chin only, then standing upon it—both hands hold of the ropes—then on one leg, then without any grasp of the lines, and finally as the balloon ascended nearly out of sight, the daring voyager stooped, rolled over upon the trapezium, and in the mid-heavens hung suspended from it, head downwards with a single foot locked over the pole!

There perhaps could not be a greater exhibition of daring than this. Many persons who watched the feats trembled in their shoes as they saw him pass through his aerial evolutions. He however restored them to their natural equilibrium of composure on ascending on the ropes of the trapezium, a distance of twenty feet, into the car of his ship and to the company of his passengers. He was going off in a N. E. direction slowly when last seen.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—Jas. Fitzgibbons, one of the night clerks in the New York post-office, was yesterday arrested, says the New York Courier and Enquirer, of Friday, on a charge of robbing the mails. He was detected on the night previous by Mr. Holbrook, a special agent of the post-office department, in appropriating to his own use two packages of money mailed at Newark, N. J., one directed to Williamsburg, and the other to Bridgeport, Ct., containing about $400. The repeated loss of money in the New York post-office had been a source of great uneasiness to the postmaster and his honest assistants, as well as cause for much grumbling by the public, and for some reasons Fitzgibbons had been suspected, but nothing tangible could be discovered against him, until he was detected in the act for which he was arrested. He is about 40 years of age, and has a wife and three children in Brooklyn, and is not pecuniary responsible; his salary was about $600 a year. He was taken before U. S. Commissioner Ingraham, and after examination, fully committed for trial. It is to be hoped that he will not escape punishment on a mere technicality.