

### Mr. Soule's Expulsion from France.

Highly interesting details of the action of the United States Ministers.

The New York Times contains several letters from London and Paris, giving the particulars of the expulsion of Mr. Soule, the American Minister to Spain, from France, and the subsequent action of the American Ministers in London and Paris. A letter dated London, October 27th, gives the annexed account of the "expulsion."

Mr. Soule, having spent two days in London, set out last Tuesday for Madrid, via France. On his arrival at Calais, he was asked to show his passports, and, having done so, was requested to step into an inner room of the Bureau de Police. Here he was told that he must leave the country by the next steamer, and that he could not be allowed in the meanwhile to go anywhere out of Calais, being, in fact, placed under surveillance.

"There must be a mistake, sir," said our Minister; "do you know who I am?" "There is not the slightest mistake, sir," was the reply; "you are Mr. Soule, the Ambassador of the United States of America at the Court of Spain, and I have orders not to let you pass."

"Where are your orders, sir?" asked Mr. Soule. "This is no business of yours, sir; these orders are for me, and I am acting upon them," said the Commissioner.

This happened at Calais. Something more was said, but of no public concern. Mr. Soule left by the next steamer, and reached London late in the evening day before yesterday. The news being made known in American circles, the excitement prevailed, and, as may be imagined, measures of all sorts were suggested amidst great indignation.

The writer goes on to say this was not intended as an insult to Mr. Soule the minister, and therefore to the United States Government, but as an answer of European despotism to the "Congress of American Democratic Diplomats," recently held in the Netherlands. The writer adds that among the many persons who hold this opinion is Mr. Reverly Johnson, of Baltimore, who wrote in that spirit a very long letter to Mr. Mason. We here quote what the correspondent subsequently says:

Mr. Mason—the news of the Calais outrage having reached him—went to the Foreign Office and wished to see M. Drouyn de L'Huys immediately. He was left waiting two full hours. Admitted at last, he remarked, first of all, upon his tardy reception. Some indignities were made, but in a tone and manner that convinced Mr. Mason that he had been left waiting purposely. He dropped that matter, however, and passed to the object of his official call, and asked the reason why Mr. Soule had not been permitted to pass through France en route to Spain.

"Well," said Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys, in a very impertinent tone, "there are reasons for that." Being pressed for these reasons, Mr. Mason was told that there were three of them: First, the treatment of M. Dillon, French Consul in California. Secondly, the letter of Mr. Sanders to the French people; and thirdly, Cuba.

The French Foreign Secretary said that the Imperial Government cannot be expected to treat in the usual friendly way the citizens of a State that has behaved in such a hostile manner towards it.

I am told that Mr. Mason replied in the way that would have occurred to every one else on being told those reasons. He said that the affair of Mr. Dillon was, in the worst possible construction, but the mere blunder of a *comité de justice*, and that it cannot, accordingly, be made parallel with a case in which the United States are insulted by *ordres* of the highest authority of another State. The letter of Mr. Sanders was the act of an individual, who had, moreover, been recalled from an official position before he published anything. Americans have the right to say what they like, and the Government has no control over their pens and presses.

This is a personal matter, which could, perhaps, have excused a discourtesy towards the Citizen Sanders, if he should have presented himself on the frontiers of France, but it certainly did not authorize a step like that against the United States Minister. As to Cuba, Mr. Mason absolutely denied—if I may well inform—the right of any Power to meddle with difficulties that may have arisen between Spain and the United States. He, at all events, could not see how questions of foreign policy can be treated by affronts offered to a friendly power. The two Ministers partly very much excited, and Mr. Mason was finally prepared to ask for his passport. He sent, however, a special messenger to Mr. Buchanan, before he left upon this step.

Another London letter, dated the 31st ult., says: I am again assured that a French fleet will soon be sent to the West Indies. The person, who is very positive in his information, writes me that the principal reason of that quarrel is to be sought in the wish to have a pretext for sending a protecting squadron to the waters of St. Domingo, the quasi annexation of which is to be impeded by any means. Another informant is of opinion that the whole affair is but a palace intrigue, concocted and carried out to please the Duchess of Alba, who, as you know, is the sister of the Empress Eugénie Montijo.

However that may be, the English are very much afraid of the consequences of that unlooked for affair. They begin, for the first, to think of the grave difficulties which such an adventurous ally may lead them into. The Times, of yesterday, had a leader on the matter.

As to the exiles, their sentiments may be easily guessed. They protest loudly against any possible insinuation that France should exercise such an insult against America. Ledra Rollin is to give utterance to these protesting sentiments, and will address a letter to the people of the United States, wishing them not to forget that the successful adventurer and his Decembrist minions do not constitute the French people, which are most fraternally attached to their republican brothers beyond the waters.

Mr. Soule is still here, but will go soon. I think. He is waiting only for news from Paris. He will do well to be in Madrid at the opening of the Cortes. The affairs of Spain, look it is true, not very bright, but just because they look gloomy, a change may come at any moment. A revolution is hardly to be expected, but the court and cabinet intrigues may effect just as radical changes. There is great probability that the cabinet will break up as soon as an opportunity shall have less obedient than expected.

The following letter dated Paris, Oct. 30, gives interesting facts touching the action of the French Government, and the sentiments of Americans and others in that city relative to the treatment of Mr. Soule:

The Soule affair is serious, if not threatening. Upon learning the facts, Mr. Mason sent Mr. Hunt, Secretary of Legation, to London, to see Mr. Soule and gather the probable causes of his exclusion. Upon his return on Saturday, Mr. Mason sent a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanding immediate explanations. At this moment of writing, (to clock P. M.) no answer has been received. I may add that it is not expected that the reply will be satisfactory, and if it is not, Mr. Mason will take his passports and at once quit the country.

This is the present state of the case. Some weeks ago, the Minister of Foreign Affairs instructed to Mr. Mason, informally, that he should

be gratified if he (Mr. M.) would privately prevent Mr. Soule from coming to France. Mr. Mason naturally did not accede to the request. Last Thursday, being at the Ministry upon other business, and yet ignorant of the stoppage of Mr. Soule, he asked M. Brouyn de L'Huys why he had desired that Mr. S. be advised to avoid France. The Minister replied that they had proof of his having expressed hostility to the present government of France. On returning home he heard of the forcible interdiction placed upon Mr. Soule's movements.

It is considered at the Embassy that this position, if not rectified from, must lead to a rupture, and a rumor circulated day before yesterday that Mr. Mason had already demanded his passports. I may add that the opinion of our ministers and of Americans generally, is—as I mentioned on my own account in my last—that there was not sufficient cause to rebuke Mr. Soule, unless a strong desire to do it had previously existed.

We can hardly suppose the measure of exclusion to have been ordered in a moment of pet or in a sudden fit of power. Louis Napoleon is believed to be unusually free from such bursts of irreflexion. We must suppose, then, that the step was taken in consequence of some understanding with Spain, and in the certainty that it would be especially pleasing to Austria. It was said at the Bourse that England was seeking to draw France into a war with the United States. This was developed in a Paris letter to the Independence Belge, and the number containing the letter was freely admitted this morning into the country. It is noteworthy, however, that the Presse alone of all the Paris papers has alluded to the concurrence, and then expressed doubt. This would look as though they had received notice to keep silent.

I have never doubted the inclination of this Emperor to attack us since his alliance with England. But I did not expect any evidences of it till after the fall of Sebastopol. It may turn out that this rather premature manifestation, will be an unlucky step for Louis Napoleon. He wants 500 millions of francs, and is only waiting for glorious tidings to propose another loan of that amount. If the intelligence is not sufficiently decisive to make the accomplishment of the loan a matter of spontaneous enthusiasm like the last, he may have difficulty in raising the money, and especially if trouble with America be added to trouble with Russia. People would then be very skittish in entrusting any further supplies to the author of the apothegm, "L'Empire, c'est la Paix."

For the Compiler. Mr. Emmon.—That nothing should be spoken of the dead, unless it is good, was an aphorism of classical ages, the truth of which has ever since been admitted and admired. The worst of men will not point the finger of calumny to the oblivious grave. "Thus far," touchingly teach the humble flowers, which spring up from the mounds of the dead, "and no farther." True, detraction would be deprived of its wounding power, when its object is the unconscionable sleeper. But the living scorn the vile deed.

If the above proverb could admit at any time of qualification, that, that nothing should be spoken of the dead unless it is true, none can deny but he who would dispute the connection between the human and divine in man, and who would clamor for the prerogative of the hyena.

The honorable and the innocent in life may have the grateful support of confiding friendship, and the opportunity of exposing by their own light designing and envious misrepresentations. But when their deeds become their monument and their exponent, the coward may be allured to the spoil; and unless the living, who enjoy the valued legacy of the memory, the character and the worth of the dead, are watchful, they also may be injured.

In Republics, the political opinions of those whose ends are their country's, are as they should be, so well understood, that rolling ages cannot affect their striking outlines. Self-styled "Americans" are heard to talk incoherently and mysteriously of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and others. We are told of garbled extracts from the Constitution, and the words of our great departed patriots having been employed for anti-American purposes. A "True American" invites the public, through one of the town sheets, (which, like the chameleon, can be of all colors but white, and which is morbidly partial to the Know Nothing streak,) to a recital of the genuine and unanswerable sentiments of the Fathers, in reference to "foreign influence," which seems to have become as alarming as the influenza or "Tyler grip" of past years. We turn attention to this, which merits but a fiddle-de-dee, fiddle-dee, not that we are apprehensive of its doing harm, (it is certainly very innocent)—not that we would impugn the common sense of the editors who inserted the communication, nor the penetration of those who might peruse it—not that we believe that its author has a "conscience void of offence"—to the worthies whom he has named; but that we may amuse ourselves with the spectacle of public impudence, such as this. If we are favored with the precise source of these extracts—if in their connection as they isolate, their authors are discovered to be "True Americans," such a collector represents them and himself to be, then we may be apprehensive—then may we look to ourselves. Until then we beg leave to be allowed to doubt whether foreign invaders and adopted citizens are synonymous terms, whether Patrick Henry and others were patriots, and whether Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, or any one named by the "True American," was an embryo Know Nothing.

I trust your generous readers will pardon this abuse of language, knowing well that they regard the "True American" referred to, as they do a genuine counterfeit—and as both their and your humble servant. Oculi.

### Peterson's Magazine.

Great improvements will be made in this capital Magazine for 1855. The reading matter will be increased to nine hundred pages a year. Each number will contain a steel engraving, a colored fashion plate, and between twenty and forty wood engravings. The fashions are always prettier and later in "Peterson" than in any other magazine. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the celebrated author of "Fashion and Famine," is one of the editors, and writes exclusively for it, assisted by all the best female authors. No other magazine has such stories as this: and morality and virtue are always inculcated. The terms are a dollar less than those of other magazines of similar rank, viz: \$2.00 a year instead of \$3.00. To clubs the terms are cheaper yet, three copies being sent for \$5.00, five copies for \$7.50, and eight copies for \$10.00, with a splendid premium to the person getting up the club. Address, post paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Specimens sent on being written for.

Gen. Bowman, of the Bedford Gazette, it is said, has withdrawn as a member of the Methodist Church.

A tunnel is being constructed in Switzerland, which will be, when completed, 8,000 feet long.



## The Republican Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.  
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1854.

Court commences to-day.

Thursday next has been set apart by the Governor of the State, as a day of thanksgiving, prayer and praise. Surely, this land has been highly favored, and should be deeply grateful.

Congress meets at Washington on the first Monday of December, and expires, by constitutional limitation, on the 4th of next March. The Legislature of this State assembles on the first Tuesday, (the 21st) of January, and the inauguration of the Governor takes place on the third Tuesday (16th) of the same month. A legislative provision fixes the election of U. S. Senator, which it requires to take place on the second Tuesday of the same month; and that of State Treasurer on the Monday preceding the Tuesday of the inauguration of the Governor, by the two Houses meeting in Convention.

### Two Sales This Week.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that two public sales of Burial Lots in Ever Green Cemetery will take place the present week—one on Thursday, (Thanksgiving day,) and the other on Saturday. The sale on Thursday is at the request of many citizens.

### A Whole Family Gone.

Since our last, we learn that in addition to the death of the wife and two only children of Wm. C. LAUGHLIN, by the recent horrible accident on the Rock Island Railroad, it becomes our duty to announce the decease of Mr. LAUGHLIN himself and his mother, Mrs. CATHERINE LAUGHLIN. But one of the party, MARY, his niece, was alive at last accounts, but so badly scalded as to leave only slight hopes of her recovery. Mr. L. had a considerable amount of money with him, intending to purchase property in the west.

We have hardly ever been called upon to record a more severe calamity. Think of it!—a whole family, buoyant in health and hopes, swept away, almost in the twinkling of an eye!—and that, too, far from home and kin, amidst naught but strangers.

The citizens of Joliet, however, done all in their power to relieve the unfortunate sufferers, and great praise is due them. The scene after the accident is represented as having been harrowing in the extreme.

THE SOLE DIFFICULTY.—The Washington Union expresses the hope that the decree against Mr. SOULE was issued under a misapprehension of facts, and that the Emperor of France will make prompt reparation.

The press representing all parties in the Union, speak in patriotic tones of the insult offered our country by France, in the persons of Messrs. SOULE and MASON. The Sun of Philadelphia, and the Sun of Baltimore, both take the ground, that from the present aspect of the matter, it is clearly one of indignity to the United States.

The difficulty has been adjusted. Louis Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Mason, withdrew the restraints upon Mr. Soule's passage through France, disclaiming any intention to insult the U. S. Government in the person of its envoy. England, it is said, became alarmed, and urged Napoleon to retract. She has felt Uncle Sam's pluck.

The administration at Washington have taken the late election returns with philosophical equanimity, and are busily engaged in preparing documents for Congress. The President's message is nearly written; some of the Secretaries' reports are entirely so, and all will be completed in a few days.

Mr. Peter Fisher, of Bedford, while on a gaming excursion, on Friday week, in company with Mr. Kelly and Mr. Hallam, was almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of one barrel of a gun in the hands of Mr. K., who was in the act of loading the other.

Charles W. Stuart, an officer in the House of Representatives of the United States, committed suicide on Sunday evening, the 12th, in the Speaker's room, at the Capitol, by taking poison. He was in comfortable circumstances, and leaves a wife and six children.

HORRIBLE SCIENCE.—The Dayton (Ohio) Express notices a shocking suicide of a young man, who, in a temporary fit of insanity, laid himself lengthways on the rail, and the locomotive wheels traversed the entire length of his body, smashing him flat.

A highly respectable and fine looking young lady, Miss Catharine Koch, aged about twenty years, committed suicide in Carlisle on Saturday week, by taken arsenic. Report says she was to have been married on Thursday previous, and that her betrothed deceived her, and failed to appear at the time appointed. She had made every preparation for the marriage, by having her wedding garments all in readiness. This is a sad case.

On Friday week, a smart and interesting little boy, about two years of age, son of Mr. George Kutz, of North Middleton township, Cumberland county, was drowned in the Letort Spring. The family were busy, butchering, and did not notice his absence for some ten or fifteen minutes, when search was made, and his lifeless body found in the spring.

Judge Durkee, who has been confined for some months, at York, lies dangerously ill. His Physicians have no hopes of his recovery.

ACCIDENT AT YORK.—G. Dösch had his left hand crushed in the steam flour mill of Hantz, Frick & Co., at York, Pa., on Saturday week. Amputation had to be resorted to.

### Great Battle Between the Russians and Allies.

The Royal Mail steamer Asia arrived at New York, on Thursday morning, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, Nov. 4th, being three days later than per steamer Atlantic.

The news from the seat of war is quite important, and shows that hot work had been progressing.

A force of 20,000 Russians attacked and took the forts of Balaklava, the headquarters of the English troops, to the south of Sebastopol, when a great battle ensued, in which the allies were finally successful and remained masters of the field, with a loss of 500 men and eleven cannon.

The English stormed four redoubts. Three regiments of English light cavalry were exposed to a cross fire of the Russian batteries, and suffered immensely. The French position was attacked the following day by 8,000 Russians, but the latter were repulsed with great slaughter.

The siege of Sebastopol was progressing favorably—two Russian ships had been destroyed in the harbor by the fire from the besieger's guns, and the quarantine batteries had been silenced. The bastion of Fort Constantine, on the north side of the harbor, had also been damaged by the explosion of a magazine.

The news, however, is conflicting and leaves matters entirely obscure. Russian despatches say the allies suffered two severe defeats, namely: The French had their works destroyed, and 16 guns spiked, and the English cavalry were attacked by Menschikoff at Balaklava and routed with a loss of 500 horses.

Up to the 25th of October, the siege and bombardment of the city of Sebastopol was going on with regularity and success. The loss of life in Sebastopol has been so great that the air is said to be tainted by the number of unburied dead.

The fancy Banks of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and New York, are exploding in rapid succession; and there is consequent excitement among the bill-holders. There was a run made upon Selden, Withers & Co., at Washington, last week, but they redeemed all the notes presented, by paying out Trans-Allegheny notes, a new Bank; said to have been established by themselves in Virginia. The notes issued in Washington are payable in Virginia funds.

### Curing Beef and Pork.

At the request of a number of subscribers, we republish, for the fourth or fifth time, our mode of curing beef and pork, which has been used so generally in this community, and which we believe to be the very best now in use. It is this: To one gallon of water, take one and a half pounds of salt, half pound of sugar, and half ounce of saltpetre. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar, (which will not be a little,) rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when perfectly cool, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre.

P. S. Several of our friends have omitted the boiling of the pickle, and found it to answer equally as well. It will not answer quite so well, however. By boiling the pickle, you purify it—for the amount of dirt which is drawn off by the operation, from the salt and sugar, would surprise one not acquainted with the fact.—Germanstown Telegraph.

### Mince Pies.

Boil three pounds of lean beef three pounds, and when cold chop it fine. Chop till tender of clear beef suet, and mix the meat, sprinkling in a table spoonful of salt. Pare, core and chop fine six pounds of good apples; stone four pounds of raisins and chop them; wash and dry two pounds of currants; and mix them all with the meat. Season with a spoonful of powdered cinnamon, a powdered nutmeg, a little mace, and a few cloves; pound, and one pound of white sugar; add a quart of Madeira wine and a half pound of citron cut into small bits. This mixture put down in a jar and closely covered will keep several weeks. It makes a rich pie for Thanksgiving and Christmas.—Maine Farmer.

We have received the first number of the Tutor and Pupil, a monthly periodical published at Chambersburg, Franklin county, this State, by Messrs. KELL & KINNEARD, at Fifty cents a year. It is devoted to the cause of Education, and from its appearance, is worth twice this amount.

We are informed that the number of new students at Pennsylvania College is fifty, and that the accession at the Seminary is also large.

Samuel P. Collins, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, has been appointed Consul to Morocco. He is a good Democrat, and well deserves the appointment.

The Directors of the York Bank have declared a dividend of six per cent., on the capital stock for the last six months, clear of State tax.

The crop of apples in New England this year is too large for the demand, and the price has been dropping until they are now dull at Boston at 35 to 40 cents a bushel.

SNOW IN NEW YORK.—There was quite a heavy fall of snow in the eastern part of New York on Tuesday morning. At Dunkirk it was four inches deep.

A few days ago a young lady named Tomkins, in Cincinnati, fell dead just as she had finished dressing for a ball.

EXPENSIVE NOSE PULLING.—On Wednesday week, in the Justice Court at Boston, Timothy Singleton recovered fifty dollars from John Reardon, for an assault upon his nasal organ.

Show is three feet deep on the top of Mount Washington, in New Hampshire.

We should always be contented with what we have, but not with what we are.

### The Elections.

New York is still in doubt. The contest for Governor is close between Seymour, Democrat, and Clark, Whig. There are probably not 500 votes between them. Ullman, Know Nothing, is distanced. The Whig, Freesoil and Know Nothing fusionists elect twenty-four of the Congressmen. If the Democrats had not had two candidates (Hard and Soft) in nearly all the districts, the result would have been widely different.

The fusionists carry Massachusetts by a large majority. Nobody expected anything else—fusion has been all the rage there for some years. All the Congressmen elected (the credit of which is claimed by the Know Nothings,) happen to be either Whigs or Freesoilers.

Delaware goes for the fusionists, of course. There were no Whig candidates in the field at all—none but the Democratic and Know Nothing. Whiggery is "clean gone" there, so far as it is known by the name of Whig. Causey, Know-Nothing, has 743 majority for Governor, and Cullen, of the same stripe, 504 majority for Congress.

Illinois is not half as bad as was first represented. Five of the Congressmen are Democrats, whilst in the present Congress we have but four. The Senate is Democratic, and the House fusion. It is thought Senator Shields will be re-elected.

Wisconsin elects one Democrat, and two fusion Congressmen.

Michigan elects one Democrat and three fusionists to Congress.

The returns of the late election in California positively show that that State is Democratic by 20,000. So says a correspondent of the Chambersburg Whig.

New Jersey has done better than was expected. See below.

Democrats, stand by your guns. This storm will blow over after awhile, and the old Democratic ship will right herself again. It cannot be otherwise.

### New Jersey.

After all the crowing of our political opponents about the result of the election in New Jersey, we are not placed in that condition which would lead us to despair. The position of parties in the next Legislature, according to the Trenton Daily True American, will stand as follows: In the Senate there are ten Democrats, eight Whigs and two Native Americans. In the House, twenty-three Democrats, two Temperance Democrats, four Independent Democrats, making twenty-nine of that politics. There are five Native Americans, one Independent Anti-Nebraska Whig and twenty-five Whigs, making thirty of those three distinct sets. That they will become united, is highly probable. The next Legislature will have nothing of importance to perform.

The True American says, that the State is in a prosperous condition. The Democratic party has left but little to be done for its further improvement, and the opposition, even, it were possible for them to do so, would not attempt to undo what has been so well and satisfactorily done. New Jersey has prospered greatly—since she entered into the Democratic fold, and she will no doubt return to it again, when her people discover into what sort of hands they have now fallen.

### Beauties of Know-Nothingism.

The Saturday Express, a Know-Nothing paper published in Lancaster, alleges that Col. Morr, or some of his friends, practiced an imposition on that pious order for the purpose of obtaining their votes, and says that its members, by voting for Mr. M. "have risked their souls' salvation by deliberate and wilful perjury."

We hope that right minded people may be induced to ponder and reflect on this startling declaration. It is a virtual admission of the worst character of Know-Nothingism. One hundred and twenty-one thousand Know-Nothings voted for Col. Morr, and consequently that number of souls have been perjured. Too great a stake by far for the sake of one Canal Commissioner, or even for the whole Board. We should like to know who imposed on the Know-Nothings of N. York, by means of which they voted for ULLMAN, their candidate for Governor, who, according to the best authority, was born out of the country, and what is to become of their souls?

This Know-Nothing candidate lived in Pennsylvania some years since, and if half we have heard about him be true, he ought not have been born anywhere. The people about Philips, Bellefonte, and Clearfield in this State, we are informed, have expressed great surprise that Mr. U. should have become the representative of a party that pretends to correct the political, moral, social, and religious errors of the day. Morality and religion are topics that seldom occupied his thoughts in that region of country. Cards and whiskey were more frequently discussed.—Penny Leaning.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS OF SILAS WRIGHT.—The following noble sentiments enunciated by the late Silas Wright, are particularly appropriate at the present time, when sectionalism and disunionism are rife in the land:

"If there be those among us who, misled by a mistaken sympathy, or by sudden excitement, upon any subject, are forgetting their obligations to the whole country, to the constitution and the Union, let us use every effort of persuasion and example to awaken them to a sense of their dangerous error. If those who, for the sake of private interest, personal ambition or momentary political success, are willing to experiment upon the public passions, to treat lightly their constitutional obligations, to foment sectional jealousies and raise up geographical distinctions within the Union, let the absence of our countenance and support convince such that the personal gratification or public services of any man are not objects of sufficient magnitude to be gained at the expense of the harmony of the country, the peace of the Union or a single letter in the list of our constitutional duties. If among us there be any—which Heaven forbid—who are prepared, for any earthly object, to dismember our confederacy and destroy that constitution which binds us together, let the detestation and scorn of every American be their constant companion, until, like him, they shall abandon a country whose best blessings they are no longer worthy to enjoy."

Thomas Flanagan has been convicted of manslaughter at Frederick, Md., for killing Edward Flynn.

JOHN RIEMAN, Esq., of York, has been appointed Associate Judge in the room of Judge KOLLEB, deceased.

Judge Douglas partook of a complimentary dinner at Chicago on the 9th instant.

A "Rev." Mr. Franklin has been arrested at Mobile on a charge of forgery.

### Emigrant Ship Ashore—Terrible Loss of Life.

The ship New Era, from Bremen, with 360 passengers, went ashore on Saturday night, the 11th, during the prevalence of a thick fog, off Deal, on the New Jersey coast, a point about 16 miles south of Sandy Hook.

The most authentic and reliable statement is that about 20 of the passengers with the captain succeeded in reaching the shore, but that the rest were unable to do so, and were left on board. Of these, one-half were drowned, either between decks or by being washed overboard. Every effort was made at the beach to rescue the survivors.

The ship lies broadside to the sea, three hundred yards from the shore. In the effort to make a connection with the ship, all the balls at the beach were shot without success, and no line could be thrown to the wreck. Those on shore sent to the other stations for more balls, but without success. Only twenty passengers succeeded in getting ashore in the ship's boats. The life-boat succeeded in reaching the ship but once, when ten passengers attempted to come ashore in her. She turned over once or twice, and at last, but only five of the ten passengers were saved.

New York, Nov. 14th, 4 P. M.—The very latest advices received here from the ill-fated ship New Era, up to 4 P. M., state that, contrary to previous hopes, the vessel sunk and has nearly gone to pieces—that not less than two hundred and fifty of the passengers (mostly or nearly all German emigrants) have perished. About 150 had been gotten ashore in great distress. Dead bodies were floating about in all directions; many being washed on the beach. The vessel had sunk and was full of water.

The Tribune says the ill-fated ship had on board over 400 passengers and a crew of 30 men. On the night of the disaster the fog was exceedingly dense, and the sea heavy. The night was also, very dark.

LATER FROM SICILY.—Ravages of the Cholera.—Advices have been received from Palermo to the 17th of September. At Messina the cholera was making frightful havoc; taking off from \$00 to 1,000 per day. On the 16th the report was that about one-half the population had been carried off. The disease extended even to animals—mules, cats and dogs dropping dead in the streets. All the physicians who had not fallen victims had fled from the city.

The Government had issued a proclamation calling for medical volunteers from the neighboring cities, guaranteeing payment to them. There were ten who had gone from Palermo on the 13th, 2,000 soldiers or convicts had been sent from Palermo to Messina to cleanse the streets and bury the dead.

At Naples, August 13, the disease had abated, the deaths amounting to about 300 per day; and, on the 23d, the deaths daily had decreased 20 or 30. At Palermo, 26th, about 350 per day was the number. The whole number of deaths at Palermo was estimated at 15,000, and at Messina 45,000.

TROUBLES IN MEXICO.—A letter from Mexico states that the revolution is fast making head. An insurrectionary demonstration had occurred in the city of Mexico, and Santa Anna had retired to Tacubaya. The seven millions obtained from this country was nearly all gone. Alvarez had again met the government troops and put them to flight.

DREADFUL AFFRAY IN VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Alexandria Gazette that, on Saturday week, at Gordonsville, Va., Mr. Thomas S. Baker, formerly a mail-agent on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, had a difficulty at a game of cards with Mr. Brannan, of Orange, and another citizen of that county, named Gibson, in the course of which Baker was severely beaten. About an hour afterwards Baker procured a musket, and advancing towards Brannan, fired at him, telling his companion, who was standing close to him, to get out of the way. Brannan fell dead immediately, and the other man was severely wounded, and subsequently died. Baker did not attempt to escape, and was immediately arrested. Brannan leaves a wife and children.

EXCITEMENT.—This community has been in a fever of excitement for several days past growing out of various reports in regard to Bench warrants having been issued against sundry persons charged with having formed a plan to aid in the escape of a large number of slaves from this vicinity, and that after rewards should be offered, to return them and claim the rewards. Rumor implicates some who have heretofore occupied respectable positions in society. We understand that one of the parties has been arrested and held to bail.—Frederick Citizen.

SALE OF A COSTLY SHAWL.—The great cashmere shawl—the finest needle-work shawl ever seen in America—which cost \$2,700 at Constantinople, and was imported expressly for exhibition at the World's Fair, was sold at auction, at New York, on Wednesday, for one thousand and twenty-five dollars. The purchaser's name was given as Jas. DeWolfe. Another sold for \$500.

AN "OLD-SCHOOL" PARSON.—About the time that temperance and anti-slavery began to flourish, a committee waited on old Parson Miller, of Newburyport, Mass., requesting him to advocate those causes. "Shan't do it," said the parson of the old school; "when you hired me, it was to preach the gospel—now its rum and niggers!"

Henry Ward Beecher is "down on" the Know-Nothings, in a letter in the New York Independent. He calls them "Protestant Jesuits."

Thomas Flanagan has been convicted of manslaughter at Frederick, Md., for killing Edward Flynn.

JOHN RIEMAN, Esq., of York, has been appointed Associate Judge in the room of Judge KOLLEB, deceased.

Judge Douglas partook of a complimentary dinner at Chicago on the 9th instant.

A "Rev." Mr. Franklin has been arrested at Mobile on a charge of forgery.