

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

# A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT.

### Eight Thousand Russians Killed—Five Thousand of the Allies Killed.

New York, Nov. 26.—The American steamship Baltic arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 15th, being four days later than the previous advices.

The Russians attacked the right of the allied forces before Sebastopol on the 5th. A great battle ensued with terrible loss on both sides. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 8,000, and that of the Allies at 5,000. The battle lasted an entire day. Immediately after the Russians made another sortie and attacked the left wing of the Allies, composed of French, who repulsed them with a loss of about one thousand.

The Russian accounts say they captured one of the enemy's batteries, spiked their guns, and repulsed the French with terrible slaughter.

Despatches have been sent to England for reinforcements. Every steamer which was available was taken up (including the Cunard steamer Europa) to transport troops to the scene of action.

The news created the greatest excitement in Europe, and many now think that the position of the Allies is extremely precarious.

The following is an epitome of several authentic dispatches of the 6th inst. from the Crimea, received at Vienna.

Early on the morning of the 5th, the garrison of Sebastopol and the army in the field made a violent attack on the right wing of the allied army, composed of the English Foot Guards, and the Second, Third and Fourth divisions. General Bosquet's division advanced to the support of the English, and subsequently other French troops under Gen. Canrobert arrived.

The battle lasted till the afternoon, when the Russians retired, having suffered a heavy loss and leaving several hundred prisoners in the hands of the Allies. The latter lost a great number of men. Generals Brown, Bentinck, Butler and Torrens were more or less dangerously wounded.

The prevalent opinion here is, that if such an victory is obtained the Allies will be obliged to raise the siege; but it is a good sign that the last Russian despatch published only reaches up to the 5th. Its sense is, that two sorties were made on that date—one against the right wing of the Allies, and the other against the left wing of the siege works.

On the morning of the eighth day, that is, on the 25th of October, 20,000 Russians, under Gen. Liprandi, marched on Balaklava, which was defended by four redoubts, however, in which 2,000 Turks were placed.

The English and cavalry moved up to the support, to force, however, to prevent the Russians from obtaining possession of the redoubts, and turning the fire of the guns upon the English.

The heavy brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier General Scarlett, greatly distinguished themselves. The 93d Highlanders and the Ebniskilleners, companion regiments in many a hard fought field, attacked a very superior force of cavalry, whom they threw into the greatest confusion, and being supported by the 4th and 5th dragoons, succeeded in routing 2,500 Russian cavalry with but small loss.

It was only in the after-part of the affair that, through some dreadful misconception, the light brigade, under Lord Lucan, were ordered to advance to prevent the Russians, who, having been unable to achieve their object, showed symptoms of retiring, taking the guns they had captured with them.

Any one at all acquainted with military tactics is aware that the use of cavalry in capturing guns is of service only when supported by infantry, so that when the guns are driven out, their places may be occupied.

It is the work of a moment, and the cavalry are away again to such further service as may be required.

In the present instance, Captain Nolan, a cavalry officer of considerable merit, well known by the admirable pamphlet he has published upon the branch of the service to which he belonged, conveyed an order to Lord Lucan to advance with the light division on the redoubts, in face of the fire of 30 large guns, and an army in the background.

Lord Lucan, receiving the probable consequences of obeying such an order under the extreme circumstances, could hardly comprehend it.

"Where are we to advance?" he naturally asked. "There are the guns," exclaimed Captain Nolan, "it is your duty to take them." Lord Lucan said no more. The shrill blast of the trumpet communicated the order, and out on the plain, in compact order, trotted the 11th light dragoons, the 8th hussars, the 13th light dragoons, and the 17th lancers, in all 607 men.

Both officers and men were fully conscious of the utter and hopeless madness of such a movement, yet on they went, as proudly and undauntedly as at a review, Lord Cardigan and Lucan leading. The trot was changed to a gallop, and on the cavalry swept, watched with a species of horror by thousands of soldiers on the height, who saw the fearful mistake, and predicted the consequences.

On the cavalry coming in range, three pieces of cannon belched forth flame and shot, and the cavalry disappeared in the smoke, gained the batteries and saluted the Russian artillery men; but they had ere this been decimated, and those who were left were opposed to an army in front of them, and a swarm of Russian cavalry, far outnumbering them, surrounded them, and to prevent their annihilation, the remnant cut their way through the opposing cavalry, and returned to tell a fearful tale. Of the 607 men who entered the action, 198 only returned.

The actual loss has not amounted to the 400 comprised in this statement, but the loss is sufficiently fearful. Thirty-four officers were killed, wounded and missing. Captain Nolan was one of the first killed. He was shot through the heart. The error has been laid upon his shoulders, but he is now, alas, unable to reply to it: but he entertained the opinion that cavalry, properly officered, could accomplish anything possible to troops, and there may be some truth in the rumor that he gave an interpretation to the order he bore to Lord Lucan which it did not admit of, in the hope that the arm of the service of which he entertained so high an opinion should perform some brilliant exploit, proving its capability to be equal to those he had claimed for it.

The cavalry did indeed win itself a title to unexampled bravery, but its value was utterly thrown away under a dreadful mistake; it was annihilation without a redeeming advantage in favor of the Allies. The Chasseurs d'Afrique seeing the fearful position of the cavalry, attacked one of the redoubts most deadly in its effects; and silenced it, but they were immediately recalled to prevent their sharing the fate of the British. It is a frightful feature in this bloody encounter that the Russian gunners, returning to their guns after the English cavalry had retired and were fighting their way against tremendous odds, back again, actually fired upon all the cavalry engaged, friend or foe, and committed as much carnage on their own cavalry

ry as upon that of their enemy. Two of the redoubts were afterwards retaken, and the other two remained in the hands of the Russians. The disaster of the 25th was, however, rectified on the 26th. A sortie from the garrison of Sebastopol, numbering 8,000 men, attacked the English division under General Sir de Laey Evans, who, however, fought and routed them completely. The English troops, to use the words of General Evans, "chasing them down the hill." The Russian loss was at least 1,000 men, 700 being left on the plain.

### THREE DAYS LATER.

#### The Siege Still Progressing.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on Wednesday evening last, with three days later news from Europe.

The siege of Sebastopol was progressing slowly, but no decisive result had been attained.

A pause has ensued in the field fighting.—Both parties are greatly in want of reinforcements—the besiegers, however, are worse off than the besieged. The Russians begin to be in want of ammunition.

The Allies have suffered fearfully. They have been reduced by battle and disease to 50,000 men. This terrible fact was causing much alarm in England and France, and the utmost efforts were making to send instant reinforcements. All the mail steamers are chartered for the service.

The winter was setting in severely, and stormy weather had been felt in the Black Sea. Two Turkish frigates had been wrecked.

The hospital of Sebastopol was set on fire by a bombshell of the Allies, and it was soon in flames. There were about two thousand sick and wounded therein at the time, all of whom perished in the flames and were buried beneath the ruins. This is described as a most appalling and heart-rending scene.

The typhus fever has broken out in Sebastopol, induced by the great numbers of unburied dead. Many bodies were thrown into the sea, but most of them were cast back upon the shore. To add to the miseries of the inhabitants, contagious fevers were also continually occurring from the red-hot shot thrown into the place. The supply of water was also getting exceedingly scarce.

The Russians were evidently expecting an assault, and preparing for street fighting, posting cannon to sweep the streets, and fortifying the houses and preparing other means for a desperate resistance.

France has under a levy of 200,000 men and a loan of 600,000,000 francs. Additional troops were hourly expected to reach the Crimea.

It was thought that if England and France attempted the re-establishment of Poland, Austria and Prussia would unite with Russia to prevent it.

The Africa brings nothing further in regard to the Arctic's passengers, and all hope of ever hearing from them is nearly or quite abandoned.

Flour had a downward tendency.

### State Central Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held at the Merchant's 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 insidious 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 dangerousisms, 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 fulfill, 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 man, wherever they may have been born of religious toleration, and the opponents of a connection between Church and State, corrupt, mercenary 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 purposes 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 also 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 Councils 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 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. 23d, 1854.

A POOR RULE.—The editor of the Pottstown Ledger evidently thinks the rule that governs the rise and fall of flour a poor one, inasmuch as it don't work both ways with equal facility—being very quick going up and very slow coming down. He is not a bit much-mouthed in his complaints. Hear him:

"It is a curious but not very pleasing fact to every couple of weeks, that our flour merchants discover a rise in the price of flour in Philadelphia as soon as the lightning line can bring it, and at once 'tack it on to us,' but if it happens to be a fall, it takes them a month to find it out, or at least before we get the benefit of it. Is it fair?"

WHAT CONSTITUTES INTEMPERANCE?—Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, Pa., in a recent charge to the grand jury, decided that an individual who visits from tavern to tavern, drinking five or six times daily, is emphatically a man of intemperate habits, and that tavern-keepers who sell to such are liable to prosecution under the act prohibiting the sale of liquors to men of known intemperate habits."

Mr. James Upton, of Greece, N. Y., an extensive agriculturist, has shipped twenty thousand barrels of apples to New York by canal this season.

Andrew G. Curtan, of Bellefonte, has been invited by Mr. Pollock, the Governor elect, to take the office of Secretary of State.

PRAGUE.—Well, sir. What does he call a spell? Boy! I don't know. Peil—What have you got on your head? Boy (scratching)—I guess it's a musketeer bite.



## The Republican Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1854.

Congress meets to-day, and there will doubtless be a quorum in both branches, judging from the number of members who have already reached the seat of Government. The President's Message will be delivered at the usual period—about noon to-morrow; and it will not be dispatched from Washington until after it has been communicated to Congress. This course has been adopted this year, in order that the message may be kept open until the last moment, to incorporate into it any late information concerning our foreign relations, that may be deemed necessary.

THE MESSAGE.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, that "all clouds and apprehensions about the President's message will soon be dispersed. There will be no new shift, no contrivance, no effort, to suit the evanescent taste of the times. The President's message will show General Pierce to stand where he always stood—on broad national grounds, and on the principles of his inaugural. The public mind, which has been kept in a painful state of suspense by a portion of the press, will be tranquilized, and the apprehension of war and bloodshed will vanish, while, at the same time, the tone of the message will fully sustain the national honor. The Foreign relations, though at different periods sufficiently complicated, have been conducted with dignity and skill, and may well challenge the minutest scrutiny at the hands of Congress.—The more the public and the world will know of them, the more they will redound to the honor of the administration."

"The steamers expected to arrive before the delivery of the President's message being in, and none expected in less than a week, there is no apprehension of any necessity to withhold the message, and it will therefore be forwarded to the Northern cities as usual, to be there delivered as soon as it is sent to Congress in Washington."

An Address was delivered before the Somerset County Agricultural Society, at its annual exhibition, last month, by Chief Justice BLACK, of the Supreme Court. It is an able production, and is every literary effort proceeding from this eminent jurist. It gives us great satisfaction to record the fact, that among the friends of agriculture, are the best and most sensible men in our Commonwealth. None, remarks the Germantown Telegraph, consider themselves too high or too good, to hold converse with the tillers of the soil—to unite with them, heart and hand, at these annual gatherings in order to make them popular and successful; and generally to contribute their full measure of service, in promoting the substantial, permanent interests of husbandry. Never before was the calling of the farmer more honored, more prosperous, or more progressive; and we trust the day is far distant, when this happy conjunction of circumstances shall be severed.

The Agricultural Society will hold a special meeting on the first Saturday in January to canvass the subject of "Lime upon land."

Godley's *Lady's Book and the Compiler* will be furnished (in pursuance of an arrangement we have made with the publisher,) for \$4 per annum, the two. The usual price of the *Lady's Book* alone is \$3.

The ease of the Commonwealth, by W. HENNER, vs. JOSEPH HENNER, on trial in our Court five days of week before last, was resumed on Monday morning last, and given to the jury at a late hour the same night. On Tuesday morning a verdict for the plaintiff was returned, thereby deciding that the defendant was not capable of managing his estate. A Trustee was thereupon appointed, the selection being such, we are informed, as to satisfy all parties.

During the term EDWARD LITTLE plead guilty to a charge of larceny, in stealing several Shanghai chickens, the property of Dr. JOHN A. SWORE, of this place, and was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the County Jail.

THE BANK.—The Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg, on Monday last, unanimously re-elected GEORGE SWORE President, J. B. McPIERSON Cashier, and J. H. McCLELLAN Teller. It is gratifying to be able to state that a more entirely sound Bank does not exist in Pennsylvania. As an evidence of the well settled confidence which the institution enjoys, it may be mentioned that at a recent public sale of stock, a higher premium was realized than ever before—some of the shares being knocked down at \$31.97 on \$30 paid in.

The new "County Officers," having given the required bonds, entered upon their duties on Friday last.—Mr. PICKING as Prothonotary, Mr. WALTER as Register and Recorder, and Mr. BALDWIN as Clerk of the Courts. Dr. HENRIKX was qualified as Coroner on Monday last. These gentlemen are competent and obliging, and will no doubt perform their duties satisfactorily.

On the 13th ult., the following persons were elected officers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company.—President, W. McSherry; Managers, Wm. D. Haines, J. H. McLellan, Richard Dorsey, Jacob Wirt, J. B. McPherson, John A. Swore.

Gov. BIGLER has notified the Hon. ELLIS LEWIS that he has become Chief Justice of the State, in room of Hon. J. S. BLACK, whose term as Chief Justice expired on the 1st of December instant.

The Foreign News in this issue is of a most important character.

### Opening their Eyes.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that the British journals are opening their eyes to the real character of the "War in the East." The difficulties already encountered by the Allies from the invasion of Russian territory have produced a very decided change in their opinions respecting the power of resistance of Russia, and their hopes of a speedy conquest. "One entire season has passed, and still no impression has been made upon 'the enemy.'" Fleets greater than England ever assembled in hostile array before an adversary, have been unable to accomplish any decided act which brings England nearer to her object—to put a stop to the territorial progress of Russia. In the Crimea she has been the most successful in her operations, but even there she has accomplished nothing decisive, while her army is melting away with alarming rapidity.

Of the thirty thousand men who left England for the seat of war on the Black Sea, she has lost by the cholera, by war, and other casualties, 14,000 men, according to the calculation of the Liverpool Northern Times. Her army has recently received a reinforcement of 1200 marines, and perhaps 2000 troops of all arms, and with the 4000 men who are going out, the British force may be increased to 23,000 or 25,000. The inadequacy of this force to retain possession of any conquest made in the East against one of the most powerful countries of Europe, begins to press itself painfully upon the English mind, and hence we see the English journals beginning to rouse the nation to new efforts to sustain the honor of its arms, involving a vast expenditure of treasure. The Times says:—

"We require an allied army of 200,000 men in the East, and it is vain longer to deny the fact, or endeavor to give a more favorable coloring to the position we are really in. France can supply her contingent, and England must find her moiety. We were in hopes that diplomacy, backed by a formidable warlike demonstration on the part of the two greatest military and naval powers of Europe, would have brought the Czar to some equitable terms. This vision has now passed away, and the idea of playing at war any longer must be totally exploded.

"The troops stationed in our colonies must be brought home, and the defence of our distant possessions left to the loyalty and patriotism of our colonists. Resources must be obtained, not by means of offence or defence left longer to take care of themselves. All that is now being done is well enough as far as it goes. But the Ottoman dominions have still to be protected, and the blood of civilization has to be avenged. We can no more think of retiring from the field while these duties remained to be performed and crowned with victory, than we could think of abandoning our homes and hearths to a Russian invader. Experience has already shown us what the nature of the present contest really is, and to neglect another day to prepare for what has to follow, would be highly criminal. One hundred thousand British troops, and the same number of French must *en route en route* be sent to the East without delay. With the fall of Sebastopol, our present intense anxiety may cease, but with that event the war must be considered as only just commencing."

THE BATTLES IN THE CRIMEA AND IN MEXICO.—George W. Kendall, in a recent letter to the *Pieayune*, contrasts the losses at the battle of the Alma with those in some of the actions during the Mexican war, and shows that, alongside these, the much vaunted Crimean affair sink into insignificance, in point of desperation. At Alma the Russians had some 40,000 men engaged against an equal force of the Allies, by whom they were driven from their positions, though they were considered impregnable, the victors sustaining a loss of 2,500 men. At Churubusco, the Mexicans inflicted a loss of 1,000 upon the 8,000 Americans engaged; and at Molino del Rey, where Worth had but little over 3,000 troops in all, he lost nearly 900 men in less than an hour. At the same rates, the armies under St. Arnaud, and Raglan, in the battle upon the Alma, should have lost something like 15,000 men, provided they had 40,000 engaged.

REMOVING THE STATE CAPITOL.—The Pennsylvania has a forcible article in favor of removing the State Capitol from Harrisburg to Philadelphia—and says:—"that whatever good reasons at one time existed for the removal of the Seat of Government to Harrisburg, they have ceased to exist." It says further that "Philadelphia is practically the centre of the State, being most accessible to all parts of it," and is of the opinion that the removal would be reformatory in its character, by "giving us stronger and honest legislators." If the change would bring about this latter effect, we should rejoice to see it made, as there is a very large margin for improvement in this particular. The Pennsylvania recommends that the City should agree to erect the necessary public buildings at its own expense.

THE BODY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN FOUND BY DR. KANE.—The Lake Superior Mining News, upon the authority of private letters, states that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his men have been found by Dr. Kane's party, frozen, and perfectly preserved.

Winter is here in down-right earnest. Snow fell to the depth of five or six inches yesterday, and this morning is the coldest of the season.

The *Pennsylvanian* has appeared in a new dress. It is now one of the neatest, as it is among the oldest Democratic papers in the Union, and we are pleased at this evidence of its prosperity.

The Reverend Theodore Parker has been held in \$1,500 bail, to appear before the U. S. Court in Boston, on the charge of inciting a riot and aiding in the fugitive slave. The law of the land must be vindicated.

The Whig and Know Nothing opposition burnt some powder in Boston and Philadelphia, last week, over recent elections. "Birds of a feather flock together." But a change will come over the spirit of their dream, and that before long.

Hon. ASA RIGGS, Dem., has been elected U. S. Senator from North Carolina, in place of Mr. Badger.

### The Great Defeat of the Democratic Party in 1840.

In 1840 the democratic party of the country was defeated from Maine to Georgia. Its platform was definitive; its candidate at that time unexceptionable; among the ablest men in the Union were those who led its columns; its organization was perfect; it had previously carried nearly every one of its candidates for governor in the respective States; and yet, when the day of the election came, it was almost swept out of existence.—Funeral sermons were preached over its anticipated dissolution by such men as Clay and Webster. Its days were numbered, in the estimation of the triumphant party; and, be it remembered, there were not wanting then, as there are not wanting now, democrats, misled by the false glare of mercenary doctrines, and instigated by revenge and jealousy, who rejoiced at the overthrow of their former party, as if an angel of devastation had annihilated it! The great point of difference between the winning party of that day and the present consisted in the fact that there were many things upon which the conquering majority were most heartily united. If they did not avow their principles in the canvass, it was known that success in the country would lead to the inauguration, or rather to the restoration, of a series of federal measures of the most extraordinary character. But what was the result produced in a few short months? A series of catastrophes to the dominant party to which political annals up to that period had furnished few parallels. With what eagerness those who had previously gloried over the prostration of the democratic party welcomed it back to power! The bold and startling measures of Clay, beginning with the bankrupt law and ending with the high tariff, could only be mastered by the Democratic party, and when, in 1844, James K. Polk was elected to the presidency, the practical philosophy of that result derived its chief significance from the fact that it was achieved by a comparatively "new man" over the accomplished and beloved leader of the whig party.

To go back, however, to the calamities of 1840: contrasting them with the recent defeats of the democratic party, we are impressed by the fact that we fell in the one case in a presidential election, and in the other, in a conflict two years before a presidential election. So, then, if the whig party, victorious in 1840, was a disbanded and demoralized organization in less than a year, notwithstanding it was led by the intellectual giants, who then flourished, and in the face of a policy which, if not avowed before the election, was certainly adhered to after it, how long will the present combination—not marshalled by Clay, not cheered by Webster, and bound by no chord of common sympathy; but fused by a harmony of hatreds alone—can maintain its position as a national party? We are content to allow the thick-coming events of the future to answer this question.—*Washington Union*.

A few weeks ago, a trial was held in Lebanon, in this State, which shows the character of Know Nothingism. A hotel keeper was indicted for selling liquor to minors and drunkards. A witness was brought upon the stand, and he refused to testify against the hotel keeper, because, he said, it would subject him to punishment by the order. Thus it will be seen that the oaths of the association are paramount to the oaths administered in Court, and that they refuse to testify in Court for fear of risking their souls' salvation. Who, then, we ask, are to get justice in this country?—*Butler Herald*.

WHAT A LAWYER LOST BY NOT ADVERTISING.—The Reading Gazette says: A gentleman called at our office last Saturday, and asked to look at a Lebanon paper. We handed him the Courier. After scanning its columns for some time, he threw it down with a disappointed air, and exclaimed, "Well, some one's the loser by this." We looked up inquiringly, and he explained: "I was trying to find out the name of some lawyer in Lebanon, whom I might employ to attend to a little law business there that requires looking after immediately; but it seems the Lebanon lawyers don't advertise—I can't find the card of a single one of them in this paper."

So, by "saving" the expense of \$5 or \$6 a year, a Lebanon Attorney has lost a fee of perhaps \$50—perhaps more. Does any person still live, in this age of universal newspaper circulation, stupid enough to believe there is no use in advertising?

THE ARCTIC.—Capt. Luce, it is said, is about to embark in business on shore. Mr. Collins, it is said, declines re-employing his steamers any of the persons who were in service on board the Arctic. Charles Lever was coming over to the United States in the Arctic, it is stated, and was persuaded by his wife to defer his visit, on account of a very remarkable presentiment that she had a gainst it.

TWO HORSES BUILT FROM ONE TREE.—The Humboldt (Cal.) Times tells of a tree in that country which furnished lumber enough to build two two-story houses, each fifty feet square, furnishing all the timber, plank, boards and shingles, necessary for the purpose.

Dr. Stephen T. Beale, convicted in Philadelphia, some time since, of an outrage upon a Miss Mudge, has been sentenced to four years and six months' imprisonment in the county jail. Previous to the sentence he made a speech, in which he asserted his entire innocence, and censured the district attorney and the jury.

The steamship George Law, arrived at New York, on Friday week, with \$1,508,000 in gold. The *Sentinel* will please notice.

New York, Nov. 30.—The weather is clear and freezing cold here.

Boston, Nov. 30.—We have clear weather here and quite cold.

Coxsack, Nov. 30.—It is very cold here. The snow is about ten inches deep and sleighs are quite the fashion.

About sixty clergymen are members of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Progressive age! What are we coming to?

### Kansas a Free State.

Hon. James A. Campbell, of Ohio, who has just returned from Kansas Territory, confirms the opinion held by every Northern man who supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that Kansas will become a free State. This is the judgment of every man who visits that region, and yet the Whigs and Abolitionists, who oppose the principle of self-government in the Territories, are falsely misleading the public by appeals to their passions and prejudices on the question of domestic servitude. The *North-American* publishes the statement of Mr. Campbell, and, at the same time, inveighs against the Democracy for introducing slavery into the Territories. Admirable consistency, but perfectly on a parallel with the history of Whig opposition to all movements that look towards placing power in the hands of the people. This is the point objected to by the Whig party. The slavery question is a mere blind—a mask from behind which to attack the essential principles of a republican form of government. There is not an intelligent man in the North who does not know that Kansas must become a free State, and still we hear the Whigs and Abolitionists talk of repealing the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.—*Phila. Argus*.

ROBBERY IN THE BALTIMORE POST OFFICE AND ARREST.—We learn from the *Baltimore Sun*, that one of the oldest clerks in the Baltimore Post Office has been detected in robbing the mails. For some time past, a considerable number of letters, containing checks and money, have been missing from the Baltimore Post Office. In some instances, letters containing funds for the adjacent Post Offices in Maryland, have never come to hand, whilst remittances for Baltimore have also failed to reach their destination. A special mail agent made up a package and sent it off with a view of discovering the thief. He followed it from Baltimore, but at the next Post Office discovered that the deprecator was in Baltimore. He returned and arrested Wm. H. Martin, the chief distributing clerk, and found on him the money he had enclosed in the package. The accused had excited suspicions against him by the elegant style in which he lived, little in accordance with the amount of salary received, and also by his deposits in the Savings' Bank, amounting to over \$3,000. He has been committed for trial.

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.—The veterans of the war of 1812 are already beginning to get ready to meet at the seat of our federal government on the 8th of January. As the convention will doubtless be numerously attended, it will be necessary for the railroad companies to make the usual arrangements as at the inauguration of the Presidents of the United States, and issue excursion tickets for the delegates from all parts of the country.

It would be wise during these times of magnificent bank failures to refuse all suspicious paper-money. The failures are so numerous in the West and East that we cannot pretend to even give a record of them. Buy a detector and carry it with you, if you have the handling of much money. Fortunately for ourselves we never keep the article.

The Pennsylvania Democrat, for twenty-eight years the Whig organ in Fayette county, has been discontinued, and the *American Standard* is to take its place and devote its columns to Know-Nothingism.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The Harrisburg *Union* says: "One of the smartest tricks of the season was played last night. A fellow came to town who professed to perform a great many wonderful sleight of hand tricks, and other things worth seeing. Wyeth's Hall was procured for the performance, and well filled. The first wonderful trick was to be a 'mysterious disappearance,' and it was well performed, as when the hour arrived for the commencement, it was found the gentleman had 'mysteriously disappeared,' taking with him the proceeds, and leaving the anxious audience minus their 'quarters'."

SARAPARILLA MOUNTAIN.—The New York Journal of Commerce gives a description of the new palace residence of Dr. S. P. Townsend, the "original" saraparilla man, on the corner of Fifth avenue and 24th street. It has a chapel, gymnasium, picture gallery, &c. The entire cost of the building and ground is estimated at \$200,000; the contract for stone is about \$30,000; fresco-painting \$6,000; plastering from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and the carpenters' contract is about \$30,000. It is such extravagance as this that makes tight times.

A GOOD OLD AGE.—Died at the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., on Wednesday morning week, Mrs. Margaret Moser, aged 104 years 4 months and 17 days. She continued in the enjoyment of her faculties until her last moments.

Rev. F. Rees, a Baptist minister, was killed at Louisville, on the 21st ult., by falling down the steps of the Walnut st. church.

Ten thousand bushels of corn per day are required to feed the hogs now in pens in Louisville.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Sandusky (Ohio) Mirror takes ground in favor of Gen. Houston, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, provided he is not a know-nothing. The Burlington (N. J.) Telegraph goes for Col. Benton first, and General Houston next, as the anti-Nebraska candidate; while the Cincinnati Gazette sets forth the claims of Lewis D. Campbell, Esq., a free-soil member of Congress from Ohio.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.—The New York Times urges the necessity of an official investigation into the cause of the loss of the New Era, by which over two hundred souls have been sent into eternity. There have been charges of gross misconduct made against the officers, which, if they have any foundation, would require an investigation.

The Indianapolis papers state that a wagon load of the notes of the stock banks were returned one day last week upon the auditor of the State of Indiana.