The Republican Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1855.

☞WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!—We want wood—hickory or oak—and the sooner it comes the better, this cold weather. Will not those of our friends who have the (by *us*, at least) much-needed article to spare, bring a supply?

☞Our Carrier intends to present his friends, as usual, with a New-Year's greeting. He expects to see "a power of good" result from it—in lining his pockets with such "contrivances" as "fips," "levies" and "quarters."

☞Bear in mind, that another sale of Burial Lots in Ever Green Cemetery takes place today, (Monday.) And bear in mind, that a meeting of the Adams County Agricultural Society, to talk about the application of Lime to land, will be held at the Court-house, in this place, on Saturday next.

INAUGURATION.—Hon. JAMES POLLOCK will be inaugurated into the Gubernatorial chair, on Tuesday, the 16th of January, not the 9th proximo, as stated by several of the papers.

SNOW OWL CAPTURED.—A white or snow owl, measuring 4 feet 8 inches from wing to wing, was shot in the wing, and brought down, on Monday last, by Mr. WILLIAM JOHNS, of Petersburg, (Y. S.) The bird is still alive, and becoming quite "tame." It is said to be the most beautiful of the owl kind.

PROHIBITION MEETING.—The members of the Prohibition County Committee are requested to meet at the office of R. G. McCreary, Esq., in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday, the 9th day of January*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to appoint delegates to the State Convention, and to adopt such measures as the interests of the cause may require.

☞It is a rule with publishers of newspapers to bestow no attention upon anonymous communications or requests—particularly when postage is not pre-paid.

☞The Committee on Foreign Relations in the National House of Representatives have had Mr. Clingman's resolution, to offer the mediation of the United States to Russia on the one side, and to the Allies on the other, under considera ion, and have agreed unanimously to report in its favor.

☞Hon. Thomas W. Dorr died at Providence, R. I., on Wednesday last, after a lingering illness. He played an important part in the Rhode Island rebellion.

☞A private letter from Mr. Behn, the United States Consul at Messina, gives a frightful picture of the ravages of the cholera in that city, the population having been reduced by death and emigration to less than 50,000. No less than 20,000 persons died between the 22d of August and the 10th of September.

☞A boy about nine years old was choked to death on Sunday, at Belleville, N. J., by a piece of hickory nut shell, which flew into his throat while he was cracking the nut between his teeth.

☞Energetic measures are on foot for the relief of the poor of New York. The members of the Corn Exchange have appointed committees to raise funds, and the Board of Ten Governors recommends the expenditure of twenty-thousand dollars in providing nutricious food to the deserving poor.

THE CONVENTION OF OLD SOLDIERS.—The president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has agreed to permit the soldiers of the war of 1812 to pass over that road free of charge, on their way to the convention in Washington on the 8th of January. Many of the Virginia roads will reduce their price one-half on that occasion. The Baltimore Steam Packet Company proposes to transfer the delegates from Portsmouth to Baltimore and back for one fare, $5. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will furnish round trip tickets on the Washington branch for $1 50, (good for 6 days,) and on the main stem, from Baltimore to Wheeling, at one-half the usual rates. Other roads will no doubt be equally liberal towards the old veterans.

☞JAMES HANNASAY, living in York, recently slaughtered two hogs, weighing together 1682 pounds. One of them weighed 870 and the other 812 pounds.

☞WILLIAM H. MARTIN, a clerk in the post office at Baltimore, who was recently detected in purloining letters from the mails, was on Friday week convicted of the offence before the United States Court. The penalty is ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Philip Handly, near Creagerstown, Frederick county, Md., whilst digging a well a few days ago, was very seriously, if not fatally injured, by the premature discharge of a blast. The Herald says that one of his eyes were knocked out, the other badly hurt and possibly lost, one of his arms much bruised, and his hand shockingly mashed.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.—The scientific world of Paris is specially interested at this moment in a subject which has an immediate importance for the industrial world—the fabrication of sugar and alcohol from wood.

☞The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that a new batch of counterfeit tens on the State Bank of Ohio, are getting into circulation. They are exceedingly well done. Look out for them.

☞Local politics run high in the western country. A candidate for county clerk in Texas offered to register marriages for nothing. His opponent, undismayed, promised to do the same and *throw a cradle* in.

☞The merchants of Cincinnati have just contributed $5,300 to the relief of the poor in that city.

☞An excellent substitute for coffee has been found in the seeds of asparagus.

The New European Alliance.

Some of our cotemporaries do not think much of the Austrian entrance into the European alliance against Russia. A New York paper says "nobody appears to imagine that Austria enters into that Alliance otherwise than under the pressure of necessity. She appears to side with France and England because Palmerston and Louis Napoleon say to her, 'we can stand your neutrality no longer: you must side with us, or we raise Hungary, Italy, Poland, against you.' It is probable also that a heavy subsidy from the British Exchequer is a part of the consideration for this engagement. Austria obtains this money, (which she sorely needs,) a guaranty of the maintenance of her ill gotten and worse kept possessions, and present immunity from the Revolutionary tempest lowering darkly on her horizon. In return she engages to do—what? To make war on Russia next spring, in case the Czar does not meantime accede to reasonable terms of peace. Well, suppose a coquetry & negotiations should be carried on at Vienna for two or three months, and then Austria should decide that the Czar's propositions are reasonable, and that but for the obstinacy and extreme pretentions of the Allies, peace might be made then? There will be loud talk of Austrian perfidy, of course; but there is nothing novel in that. We suspect Count Boul would survive it."

Kossuth on the War.

Kossuth has delivered a great speech in England on the war and the errors of the Allies. His view, enforced with his peculiar powers of oratory, is that the only means of securing the west of Europe against the encroachments of Russia, is the reconstruction of Poland, followed by the restoration of the other lately subjugated and suppressed nationalities of the continent. He argues that the war has not been properly directed by the Allies, having made their attacks in the wrong places—where the Czar was best able to meet, and probably defeat them. He, months ago, predicted many of the disastrous results now apparent. The speech has made an impression.

SEVASTOPOL.—As there seems to be some doubt as to the correct pronunciation of Sevastopol, we would inform the curious that according to the Penny Cyclopœdia, and its decision is adopted by other authorities, the right pronunciation is Se-vas-*to*-pol, the accent being on the ante-penultimate, and the final syllable pronounced as if it were written *ple*, and not *pol*. The pronunciation of Constantinople, Adrianople, &c., may serve as a guide. The word is now indifferently spelt Sevastopol and Sebastopol—the letter *b* among the modern Greeks, having almost universally the sound of *v*.

FLORIDA U. S. SENATOR.—On the 16th ult., the legislature of Florida elected the Hon. David L. Yulee, dem., to the United States Senate for six years, in the place of Mr. Morton, whig, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The vote stood—Yulee, 31; Brown, whig, 21.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—According to a statement in the Washington Union, the "fusion" majority of one on joint ballot in the Illinois Legislature has been changed into a Democratic majority of one, in this way: Mr. Lincoln, a member from Sangamon county, seeing that he held the balance of power, and desiring to be a candidate for United States Senator, but not liking to vote for himself, resigned his seat, under the impression that a personal and political friend would be elected to fill the vacancy. The election came on, when the Democrats united, and returned one of their own party, thus giving them a majority of the Legislature and probably the United States Senator.

THE CHIEF GRAIN PORT OF THE WORLD.—The Chicago Press of the 14th ultimo says that a thorough investigation establishes the supremacy of Chicago as a grain port over all other ports of the world. According to its calculation the grain exports of Chicago exceed those of New York by 4,296,393 bushels, those of St. Louis by more than two hundred and fifty per cent., those of Milwaukie nearly four hundred per cent. Turning to the great granaries of Europe, Chicago nearly doubles St. Petersburg, and exceeds Galatz and Ibralia combined, 5,406,727 bushels.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.—This favorite illustrated journal for the new year is to be greatly improved, and one additional page of illustrations added each week, making from *one or two hundred* more illustrations per annum. The price is to remain the same, though the work will be printed henceforth on find satin-surfaced paper. M. M. Ballou, Esq., the proprietor, is resolved to make an illustrated journal which shall be a credit to the whole country. Its literary character will also be greatly improved, and more attention given to its descriptive department and editorials, for which purpose the proprietor has associated with himself, as assistant editor, Francis A. Durivage, Esq., a gentleman well-known in the literary world as a ripe scholar, a graceful and ready writer, and an author whose fame is already established. This arrangement will greatly enhance the intrinsic value of the *Pictorial*. The public may be on the look-out for a magnificent paper on the first of January. General Agent for Philadelphia, A. Winch, Esq., 116 Chesnut street.

ALBANY ITEMS.—On Tuesday afternoon the Hudson River Railroad Sleigh, containing 20 passengers, broke through the ice while crossing the river, submerging the horses, sleigh and passengers. All, however, were rescued—Mrs. J Reynolds and niece, of Hudson, and Mrs. E. W. Wilson, of New York, just as they were sinking.

The Common Council of Albany have appropriated five hundred dollars, and ordered two hundred tons of coal for the poor.

CRUEL CONDUCT OF A STEP-MOTHER.—A man named C. Guilphor, of Butler county, Ohio., lately married a second wife. Soon after, it is alleged, she commenced treating his three small children in a most brutal manner. A few days ago they were taken with sudden and violent illness. A physician was called, and the cause was attributed to arsenic. The mother was no where to be found, and in a few hours the youngest child, a little boy, was a corpse, but the other two were saved. Officers have gone in pursuit of the mother.

AN ASSESSOR PROSECUTED.—We notice that at the late term of Court in Lehigh county, Judge McCartney fined Godfrey Wierbach, the Assessor of Upper Saucon township, $50 and costs, for neglecting to attend the election as required by law.

A Million and a Half in Treasure.

The steamship George Law, Lieut. Fox, U. S. N., commander, left Aspinwall on the 16th ult., and arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 25th. She brings the California mails of the 1st ult., $1,461,464 in treasure on freight, and 224 passengers.

Mr. Perkins, of Lexington, Ky., and three other Americans, and one Swiss, had dug a monster lump of gold in Calevaras county, weighing 160½ pounds and valued at $26,262. It has been sent on to New York. The San Joaquin Republican says of this "big lump:"

"The length of this immense mass is about 15 inches, and its width from five and one half to six. As one side is extremely irregular and uneven in its formation, it is difficult to arrive at the thickness, but it will probably average four inches. The other side is almost flat, and presents a solid mass of pure gold; the only quartz perceivable is on the upper or ragged side, and some pieces are so loosely imbedded in the precious metal that, with the aid of a pointed instrument, they might be easily removed. The whole mass, at some period, has apparently been in a fused state."

Who is Right?

The *Millonian*, regarded as the home organ of Mr. Pollock, states that Mr. Curtin is no longer a candidate for U. S. Senator, but that he has declined in favor of ex-Governor Johnston. To this the Bellefonte *Whig*, which we presume is the "home organ" of Mr. Curtin, replies:

NOT CORRECT.—The *Millonian* states that Col. Curtin is no longer a candidate for U. S. Senator. The editor of that paper is misinformed. Mr. Curtin is still in the field, and his friends will press his claims with earnestness and zeal.

As we do not believe either of them will be elected, the decision of the question is immaterial.—*Dem. Union.*

Decision under the Lien Law.

The Supreme Court, now in session in Philadelphia, have decided that no lien against a building is good unless the lien is filed within six months after the delivery of the material. A builder may make a contract for lumber or brick, and obtain the article as wanted, and a lien filed six months after the last delivery, is good for the whole bill; but in the absence of any such contract, each delivery becomes a new contract. It was the case of George Duncan vs. Elias Philips, error to District Court in Allegheny, in which judgment was reversed, and judgment ordered to be entered for $25,53, the only item in the account filed which had been furnished within six months of filing the lien. It is supposed to invalidate one half the liens filed.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—It is estimated that in the Chinese wars of Races, over one hundred millions of human beings perished by fire and sword: in the Napoleonic wars, inclusive of the French revolution, sixty millions, and in our American wars, over thirty millions. This latter estimate, of course, includes all the wars with the Aborigines, the French and Indian, Revolutionary, 1812, and the Mexican war.

A REMINISCENCE.—It is said that in the war of 1812 when the British troops entered Washington, and destroyed the public buildings, that the Patent Office was saved from destruction solely by the eloquence of Dr. Thornton, who made an appeal to the commanding officer, representing that, if he burnt that office, he would be ranked with the Goths and Vandals, and with Omar, who burnt the Alexandrian library.

A NOBLE YOUTH.—On Saturday evening week, as some lads were skating on the Back Bay, at Boston, (Mass.) Edward M'Cusky aged 13, fell through an air-hole, and sunk. A young man named George E. Porter, instantly pulled off his coat and plunged after the drowning boy, who had been carried under the solid ice, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in bearing him back to the air-hole, when they were both soon extricated by the by-standers. A nobler act was never witnessed, nor one of truer heroism.

QUICK WORK.—Mr. John Ward, of Whitby Grove, Manchester, (England,) undertook, recently, to make 2000 quill pens with a knife in ten hours for a wager. At the end of five hours he had succeeded in making 1129 and at the end of nine hours and a half he had made 2030, being 30 over his task, with half an hour to spare. The conditions of the match were, that they should all be fit for commercial use.

☞Some of the English papers threaten to dethrone the Emperor of Russia. The Northern Daily Times said, "France is ready to a man to embark in the overthrow of Russia's power; and England only waits for the call to hurl the Czar from his throne." Considering the small progress yet made in the war by the allies against Russia, this threat is not likely to be realized very speedily. When cannon balls fail to make an impression, hard words are not likely to frighten.

SATANIC REVOLVERS.—The Russians, it is said, call the revolvers infernal machines, which have been given to their enemy by the devil, and imagine that they will go off whenever required, by invoking his aid; hence the great terror always evinced whenever these weapons are brought forth.

☞The Supreme Court of Rhode Island gave an opinion, on Tuesday, on the Lipuor Law, and the proceedings in the particular case tried were pronounced correct, but the clause that anthorized the seizure and detention of liquor was declared unconstitutional.

THE EXCHANGE BANK ASSIGNMENT.—The Washington *Globe* says the grossest error exists in the schedule of the assets of Selden, Withers & Co. The late Gen. Armstrong is put down as owing the firm $32,000, when his estate owes it only $1,400. It further says that the preferred creditors who claim $55,000 are, in reality, Selden, Withers & Co.

A PREDICTION.—The *Ledger's* Washington correspondent predicts that during the approaching session of Congress, "the Sandwich Islands will be peaceably annexed, and will hereafter constitute, not the garden spot, but the paradise of the United States."

CALIFORNIA.—California is the living wonder of the world. Governor Bigler says, that during the past season, California has produced the astonishing yield, in one instance, at least, of *eighty-two and a half bushels of wheat to the acre.*

PRETTY NEAR DRUNK.—A German employed in one of our hotels, was sent one or two evenings since for a bucket of cistern water. Remaining longer than was necessary, the landlord, who knew him to be pretty well filled with lager beer, went out to see what was the matter, and found him industriously turning the wheel of a dray, which had been propped up to be greased, with his bucket placed under the hub. Mynheer complained that the water was very low "in der cistern."—*Louisville paper.*

☞A man has just been fined $100 at St. Louis for insulting ladies in the street. Served him right.

An Appeal to all Liberal Minds.

President Pierce has spoken for the Democratic party, in his last annual message, on the great questions of the day, and he has also spoken for thousands of patriotic Whigs, who have resolved henceforward to wage uncompromising warfare upon secret political parties, pledged to the proscription of religious belief on the one hand, and to the disfranchisement of all citizens of foreign birth on the other. On this issue, although the message does not go out of the way to rehearse the current arguments of the day, it assumes a position alike unequivocal and impregnable. The flag of the equality of the States and the equality of individuals is bravely unfurled, and all who believe in these cherished doctrines should at once rally under its folds. Let not faction or fanaticism deceive itself, that that flag can ever be permanently prostrated. When the dilirium of the hour has passed away, the ranks over which it waves will be found decimated, perhaps, but unbroken and confident; and when those who are about to assume command in the several States in which they have recently been victorious, shall fall to pieces of their own accord, because there is no element to unite them together, then the party that stands up for these doctrines will re-assume the power which fanaticism will have disgraced. Well is it for the country that we have now in the Presidential chair a citizen who so boldly avows his resolution to stand by the imperilled rights of conscience and universal equality. Well is it for the nation that this citizen does not forget *the sacred guaranties of the past, or the glorious hopes of the future.* While he stands firm we have a leader; and we prophesy that the time will soon come when those who resist present combinations will find themselves once more in the majority in all the States of the Union.

Apart from the repulsive exclusion enforced by this new order, apart from its unmanly and anti-republican secrecy, one of its achievements is calculated to inspire almost universal indignation and alarm—we allude to its studious proscription of some of the purest statesmen of the land. If Gen. Washington were now alive, and avowed his celebrated "letter to the Catholics," he would be discarded at once. Jackson would be disfranchised because he was the son of an Irishman; Jefferson would be repudiated for the pledges of his inaugural address; and that earlier patriot, Roger Williams, would be outlawed because he dared to announce and to suffer for the holy principle of religious toleration. Take the trophies of Know-Nothing vengeance already secured. Joseph R. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, a Whig of distinguished ability, was remorselessly sacrificed for his religion "in the house of his friends." Following this connexion, look at the result in Massachusetts. Two of the most esteemed and efficient representatives in the present Congress, leading members of the Whig party—we mean Charles W. Upham and William Appleton—have fallen before this unsparing proscription. In the Democratic party, that which we note as an exception in the Whig ranks, becomes *the inexorable rule.* Men who have reflected lustre upon the American character, whose experience, learning, and devotion to the country, have made their names "household words"—such men have fallen before the tempest of prejudice. But proudly do they bear themselves! You would take them for victors, not victims. They feel that they have gone down in a good cause, *and they know that their banner still waves.*

When those who have been misled into opposition to such men as these fully recover from their delusions, they will start with amazement at their own work. They will find that in losing their old and well-tried servants, they have gained a host of reckless demagogues—the mere traders of politics, the mere charlatans of fanaticism. It is right that all men should aspire to a station in a free country; but the day that sees this great nation permanently transferred to the hands of men who have no claim upon the people but that of being able to flatter a popular prejudice—that day will be a dark day in our history, for it will be the starting point in our downward career. You cannot ignore high talents, long services, ripe experience, without wounding yourself and your country. There is no Democracy in elevating men unfit for station, simply because they have never been able, till prejudice took the place of reason, to attain position. These are truths which it would be madness and treason to conceal. When the men who have been overthrown in this storm of proscription shall return to their homes, and mingle with those who have aided to swell the storm, it will not be long before they will find public opinion returning to its accustomed channels. Their own services will be "freshly remembered" and fondly recalled; their wrongs will be so many arguments for their restoration to power; and the errors of their successors will arouse, in all breasts, sensations of shame and remorse. The hour will soon be here. Let us be patient.—Let us confide in the leader who avows a persecuted principle, and stands for the right amidst inflamed antagonisms. The tempest is not yet over; but there is a bright spot in one part of the horizon, at least, which shows that the sun is not yet blotted from the heavens.—*It tells us that the Democratic party still survives!—Washington Union.*

"A Miserable Sham."

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Washington last week, declares it as his firm conviction that "Know-Nothingism at the South is a miserable sham." Right, as far as it goes; but is'nt it a "miserable sham" at the North, too? Is'nt it a "miserable sham" every where? Is'nt its principles "a miserable sham"? Is'nt its objects "a miserable sham"—its leaders a "miserable sham"—their claims to honesty of purpose a "miserable sham;" and worse than all, its "fears for the supremacy of Protestantism, a "miserable sham." If it is not, in all these particulars, a "miserable sham," then there never was a "sham." Said a disgusted Know Nothing to us the other day, "my experience in the Order, is, that every third man at least is an office-seeker. And as to the honesty of this new party, it is all pretence. There has been more knavery, more dishonesty, more corruption in its brief existence now, than can be laid at the door of both the old parties put together." And this is undoubtedly so; our friend was right. It *is* a "miserable sham." Under the banner of Protestantism, with "Fox's Book of Martyrs" for a text book, it seeks to enlist the prejudices of the ignorant and bigoted against Catholicism: not because it believes Protestantism in danger, but because its every "third man" wants office, and to get that office nothing is too sacred for its unholy hands."—*Erie Observer.*

☞Joseph Ritner, a grandson of Ex-Governor Ritner, was recently crushed to death by the accidental falling of a load of boards from a cart, near Crescent City, California.

☞Miss Bunkley is said to be writing a long letter in reply to the Superioress of the Sisterhood at Emmitsburg.

INSANE.—Ephraim Littlefield, somewhat notorious as the chief witness in the trial for the murder of Dr. Parkman, has, in consequence of a painful disease of the ear, become insane.

☞Brigham Young, of Utah, says that St. Paul's declaration that a bishop should have "one wife" does not imply that he should have but one. It means simply, according to Brigham, that he should not have less than one.

☞The cholera is prevailing at New Orleans to a considerable extent.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

Ten Days Later from Europe.

Austrian Alliance with France and England—Conditions of the Treaty—Russian Peace Propositions—Prussia and the German States Preparing for War—The Siege of Sebastopol—Some Fighting Still Going On—Reinforcements On Both Sides—Mr. Soule at Madrid—Flour and Corn Steady—Wheat Declined.

HALIFAX, Dec. 23.—The steamer America arrived here at noon to-day, with dates from Liverpool to the 9th instant, being ten days later.

She brings news of the greatest importance to the future progress of the European war.

Though there is little news of interest from the seat of war, negotiations are becoming most complicated and critical. On the 2d of December a treaty of alliance was signed at Vienna between Austria, France and England. The exact terms are not known, but are surmised as follows:

Firstly—That Austria regards the violation of the Turkish territory as a war against herself.

Secondly—That Austria will augment her forces in the Principalities so as to enable the Turks to resume offensive operations.

Thirdly—That on the demand of France and England 20,000 Austrians will be sent to the Crimea.

Fourthly—France and England guarantee that the territorial possessions of Austria shall, under all circumstances, remain undiminished.

Fifthly—At present is secret.

Sixthly—Prussia shall be invited to join the Alliance.

Seventhly—The treaty to come into operation on the part of Austria, should Russia not come to terms before January the second.

There is also published a letter from count Nesselrode, setting forth the terms on which the Czar will assent to peace, namely:

Firstly—A joint guarantee by the five powers, of the protection of the whole christian population in Turkey.

Secondly—A joint protectorate of the five powers over the Principalities, subject to existing Russian treaties.

Thirdly—The revision of the treaty of 1841, to which Russia will assent, if the Sultan will likewise do so.

Fourthly—The free navigation of the Danube.

The speech of the king of Prussia to the Chambers is also published. The king says the army shall be made ready for war, but he retrains from indicating the course which Prussia will adopt. Meantime the Berlin papers publish a dispatch from the Baron Von Manteufuel, Nov. 15th, to the Ambassador at Vienna, expressing the determination of the Prussian government not to demand from Russia any concession beyond the four points. It is, indeed, stated, but should be received with caution, that at a council held on the 6th, the king of Prussia determined to unite in the treaty with a view to bring the war to a close.

The deliberations of the Germanic Diet Committee are most important. The actual position of affairs seems to be, that Prussia insists on a declaration in favor of Prussian policy, or at least of neutrality, while on the contrary, Austria insists that the following point shall be decided—whether the Northeastern frontiers of Austria are not sufficiently threatened to warrant an immediate support from the federal troops. Most of the Germanic States are with haste putting the armies on a war footing. The present opportunity for peace is probably the last, and if this be rejected we may be prepared to see, next spring, military operations on as large a scale as they were during the great wars of the French Empire.

THE WAR.

Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged. There has been some fighting, but none of importance. The garrison continue to make sorties. During the night of November 14th, in a hurricane of wind and rain, the Russians made a sortie from the city on the French camp, but were repulsed.

On the 15th of November, several men and horses died in the camp from cold and exhaustion. The Russians quiet. 16th.—Fire very slack. A few redoubts were completed by the British overlooking the Inkermann road. Some reinforcements reached the French. 17th—Men and officers are constructing for the winter. An order has been issued by Lord Raglan that no officer shall leave the camp unless sick or wounded. Rain is coming down in torrents.

November 18th.—Weather more temperate. Russians in the valley. Observed to have received re-inforcements—supposed 20,000—under General Liprandi.

November 19th.—The French made a reconnoissance in force, and found the Russians busied in repairing their artillery damaged in the previous battle.

November 20th.—The 27th British Regiment landed ex-Orinoco steamer. The Queen of the South arrived with various drafts of British troops. The French landed considerable reinforcements at Kameisch Bay. Firing very brisk from the town, and warmly replied to from the French and British lines.

November 24.—Bombardment continued weak on the part of the allies. Their fire did little damage, and that little was constantly repaired. The allies were mainly occupied in strengthening their positions against attack, and in establishing new batteries, the fire of which had not yet been opened. Menschikoff reports that the English had attempted to establish themselves near the head of the dock yard, but were repulsed with loss. Further reinforcements had reached the allies.

November 25.—The Russians made a sortie, were repulsed by the English, who, in pursuing, took and retained 9 guns which the Russians forgot to spike. Another account says two seven gun redoubts.

On the 26th part of the garrison attacked the French lines, but retired with a loss of 230. The French lost 75. The defensive work of the English between the right of their line of attack and the left of the French lines had been greatly damaged.

ENGLAND.

The Arabia having taken in shot and ammunition at Kingston, would proceed to Marseilles to embark French troops for the Crimea.

The intended augmentation of the British army was to the extent of 65,000.

Twenty-two of Mr. Oliver's ships were sold at £103,000—all being bid in by bill-holders.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Chambers have decided to support the present dynasty. The Ministry had resigned on a financial trifle, but have resumed office. The crisis, however, still continued.

Mr. Soule had arrived at Madrid and resumed his post.

[From the London Times.]

The Terrible Storm in the Black Sea—Awful Destruction of Life and Property.

The total loss of men at the various stations on the coast of the Crimea on the disastrous 13th of November cannot be less than a thousand, besides those who have fallen into the hands of the Cossacks. The loss of vessels was thirty British and French wrecked, and half as many dismasted at Balaklava, and eighteen wrecked or dismasted at the mouth of the Katcha. Our men of war have come off with no further damage than the loss of guns or of masts, or of riggings, the twisting of their rudders, or the springing some leaks. The French have lost the Henry IV., a noble three-decker, and a favorite war steamer. Thus far we have sustained no loss beyond the ordinary drain of war; but the greatest calamity is that of which we scarcely now know the full.

The Prince, a magnificent new screw steamer of 2,700 tons, carried out the other day to Balaklava the 46th regiment, all the winter clothing for the troops engaged in the siege, including 40,000 great coats, flannel suits, under clothing, socks, and gloves, beef, pork, and other provisions, hospital stores for Scutari, and a vast quantity of shot and shell to carry on the siege. These are wholly lost, and nothing remains of the Prince but half a dozen of her numerous crew, who managed to get on the cliffs when she was "broken to powder" against them. The Resolute, with 900 tons of gunpowder, also went to the bottom. Thus, it seems, all the materials for carrying on the siege and providing against the severity of the winter have been carried off at one fell swoop; and, even if we think to content ourselves with merely maintaining our position on the heights before Sebastopol, it is evident that we are not in a condition to stand our worst foe, the coming winter.

Everything seems to have conspired, under a mysterious dispensation of Heaven, to make the loss of the Prince the greatest possible disaster. She could not stop at Scutari to land the hospital stores, so greatly wanted there. When she arrived at Balaklava, it was blowing fresh, and she did not venture within the narrow tortuous channel of the harbor. All she did was to land the 46th, though it is said, besides a very large crew, some sappers and some medical and other officers were still on board.

On attempting to anchor, the whole of the cable ran out, not being properly clinched. A second cable shared the same fate. The Prince then steamed out, while a third cable was got up from the hold, and with this she was brought to, though with a smaller anchor than those which she had lost. This answered for a while. On the dreadful morning of the 13th, however, it proved utterly inadequate. The Prince cut away her masts, and put on her steam; but the wreck of the mizzenmast fouled the screw, and the noble vessel becoming helpless, immediately drifted against the rocks. Figures are but feeble language for the description of such a catastrophe, but the value of the Prince, as she floated, is put at £150,000, and her cargo at half a million. There must have been nearly 200 souls on board. The thirty transports utterly lost, with most of their crews, at Balaklava, are put down at £15,000 each. So here at once a million of money went to the bottom, in a form of which money conveys but a feint idea. The other losses enumerated above, the French ship of the line and war steamer, the transports lost on the western coast, the many vessels of all kinds disabled, make up another million to be added to the naked pecuniary estimate of the loss. But the true way of stating it is, that the army is utterly disabled for the present, and left no other protection than Heaven and that valor which the British soldier is ever sure to display in the face of the greatest difficulties, the direst privations, and the most overwhelming numbers. Yet never was the ancient valor of our race put to so tremendous a trial.

SENTENCE OF ARRISON, THE "INFERNAL MACHINE" MAN.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. H. Arrison, the young medical student, convicted at Cincinnati, of "murder in the first degree" in causing the death of Mr. and Mrs. Allison, by means of an "infernal machine," having been refused, he was called up before Judge Flinn, on Saturday, to receive sentence, when he addressed the court in a cool and collected manner, giving some of the reasons why he desired a new trial, and declaring that he could, had he a chance, establish his innocence. When he concluded, Judge Flinn, in the presence of a crowded court room, sentenced him to be hung on the 11th of May next. The prisoner heard his terrible doom, without the least apparent emotion, and was conveyed back to prison in charge of a strong guard.

SELDEN, WITHERS & CO.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American, speaking of this exploded concern, says:

"The Commissioner of Patents had $10,000 of the funds of his office in the bank, which, it is feared, will be lost to him. Mr. Forney, Clerk of the House, had $9,000 of public money on deposite. It is thought that he is secured. Gen. Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin, is a sufferer to the amount of $10,000 representing a considerable part of his private fortune. B. B. French, Esq., former Clerk of the House of Representatives, and now Commissioner of Public Buildings, had a balance of $4,000 of his private funds in the bank. As soon as he heard of the approaching explosion he caused an attachment to be sued out and laid upon the property of Mr. Withers, the senior partner, in St. Louis, by which, it is supposed, that he and others will be secured."

The Washington Star states that Mr. Forney loses nothing by the concern, and that the Patent office, which is daily in the receipt of small sums, in uncurrent bank bills, which cannot be placed in the sub-treasury, had on deposit only $7,000.

A NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.—At Wilmington, N. C., on Friday night week, as the train on the Raleigh Railroad approached the depot, the brakes refused to operate, and the locomotive and tender pitched over into the river in ten feet water. Fortunately the coupling broke, or the whole train, filled with passengers, would have shared a similar fate. One man went over with the locomotive, but was saved. Mr. Quarles, the mail agent, sprang from the car and broke his arm.

WHAT THE LAW DEEMS LUXURIES FOR A WIFE.—A novel case has just been decided in New York, which involves a curiosity in medico-jurisprudence. A mesmeric physician sued a husband for services rendered the wife in his absence, and the Supreme Court say that in the 8th act of Cushing's Report is their opinion in the case, viz: that the law does not recognise the dreams, visions, or revelations of a woman in a mesmeric sleep as necessaries for a wife, for which the husband, without his consent, can be made to pay. These are fancy articles, which those who have money of their own to dispose of may purchase, if they think proper; but they are not necessaries, known to the law, for which the wife can pledge the credit of her absent husband.

A Case of Poisoning.

ALBANY, Dec. 23d.—On Monday last Mrs. George E. Rice, of this city, died after a very short illness. Circumstances tending to show that she died from the effects of poison induced an inquiry to be made, and a post-mortem examination having been held, such was proved to be the case. Charles Gill, her brother-in-law, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused her death. The parties are highly respectable.

Latest European Ondits.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26th.—Private letters received here from London, by the recent arrival, from what is deemed reliable sources, state that England has not agreed to suppress the apprehended rising of Hungary and Lombardy, as an offset against Austria's joining the allies. It is also stated that M. Kossuth is in high spirits and hopes soon to be again in active operations amongst his Hungarian brethren, and in open contest with Austria.

☞Governor Manning, of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature, recommends a repeal of the usury laws. Money, he says, like everything else, should have a relative, not a fixed value.