



The Republican Compiler.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1855.

Effects of the Storm.
The storm which passed over portions of the townships of Franklin, Butler, Straban, &c. on Thursday week, was vastly more destructive in its effects than we had at first learned. Forests and orchards suffered more damage from it than was occasioned by any other that visited that quarter within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

We are informed that Messrs. DANIEL MARCH, JACOB REE, Wm. F. WALTER, MARTIN THOMAS, HENRY WITCOMB, JACOB Y. BUSHEY, GEORGE THORNE, JOHN THORNE, and probably many others, sustained more or less heavy losses by the prostration of forest trees: in some spots almost every other tree being down.

LEYBRIGHT HARTZEL had a thriving young apple orchard ruined, forty-four out of forty-seven trees (all it contained) being either broken off or torn up by the roots.

The orchard of HENRY G. KOZA was also much injured, some forty or fifty trees having been blown down.

The house of the Widow MEALS, in Butler township, was unroofed.

Our friend GEN. THORNE made a rather narrow escape. He was several miles from home, in his carriage, when the storm came upon him, which striking the back part of the vehicle, over-turned it forward upon the horse, when he of course became unmanageable, and made off, with the running-part. He was very soon brought to a stand, however. Strange to say, Mr. Thorne did not receive even a scratch, nor did the horse; but the carriage was considerably the worse of the somerset.

SAMUEL FABER, Sr., has been appointed Postmaster at Table Rock, (Lower's Mill,) this county, in place of SAMUEL FABER, Jr., resigned.

It will be seen by an announcement in another column, that a celebration of the coming Anniversary of our National Independence will take place, at Spangler's Spring, under the direction of the "Independent Blues." The associations and citizens are invited. We do not know the arrangements, but doubt not that they will be ample.

At an election held on Saturday, June 21, for Directors of the Hanover Saving Fund Society, the following were elected.—Messrs. Martin Lohr, George Young, Jacob Dellone, George Trone, George Perry, Jacob Forney, David M. Myers, Jacob Wirt, Edward Bair. At a subsequent meeting Jacob Wirt, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

We noticed recently the sale of "The American Trumpet," at Westminster, Md., until that time a Know-Nothing paper. It was purchased and brought to the support of the Democratic party, and is now published under the title of "The Carroll County Democrat," and in the sole charge of Mr. G. H. Randall, recently of Baltimore. The first number under the new auspices presents quite an attractive appearance, and we have no doubt that it will successfully to public approval. The Carrolltonian, which has become Know Nothing, and changed its name to the "American Sentinel."

ELECTIONS.—Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas hold their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North Carolina on the second Thursday of the same month. On the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month.

In New London, Conn., the other day, the Know Nothings carried the election by but 35 majority, whereas in April they had a majority of 400. "Sam's" tumbling down.

PROHIBITION IN ILLINOIS.—Returns from sixty-six counties give a small majority against prohibition. The friends of the measure consider it defeated.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—The Pension Office is now issuing from 250 to 300 warrants per day of the 120 and 160 acre class. None of the 80 acres have yet been issued. During the month of March there were filed in the Pension Office about 35,000 claims. At the rate at which they are now issuing warrants, it will take from four to five months to issue that amount. The warrants are issued in the order in which the claims were forwarded to the Pension Office. It is stated that claims filed at the present time will not be acted upon for at least one year.

GRAIN IN THE WEST.—A letter from Bureau county, Illinois, says that all the warehouses along the railroads are full of grain, and many thousands of bushels are piled up in bags along the side of the track. Long trains of cars groan under the weight of grain with which they are loaded. The farmers plead with the buyers for more bags, and the buyers with the railroad for more cars. All the farmers have planted from one to thirty acres more than last year, and all now looks well for a heavy crop.

LESSON OF DAYS.—This is one of the longest days in the present year, the sun rising at thirty-four minutes past four o'clock, and setting at twenty-eight minutes past seven, giving a day of 14 hours and 54 minutes between the rising and setting of the sun.

Maine politics are just now in a very confused condition. At the recent meeting of the Know-Nothing State Council it was resolved not to nominate a ticket, but to unite with the prohibitory or fusion party in opposition to the Democrats.

Know Nothing National Convention—Secession of Fifty-three Members.

The National Convention of the K. N.'s was still in session, in Philadelphia, at last accounts, and a stormy time they were having of it. The great trouble has been to agree upon a platform of principles—different sections insisting upon engraving their different and conflicting views upon it. On Wednesday a hot debate occurred upon the slavery question—whether to adopt the majority report of the committee on platform, which took (the Southern) ground against the interference by Congress in any shape in the matter of slavery, or that of the minority, which stood upon (the Northern) ground—and upon coming to a vote, the minority report was negatived by 40 majority, and the majority report adopted by a vote of 80 yeas to 59 nays. The excitement and confusion which followed are easier imagined than described—and on Thursday morning, no less than fifty-three Northern members seceded from the Convention. They represented twelve free States—eight from Ohio, six from Indiana, two from Michigan, four from Illinois, seven from Massachusetts, three from New Hampshire, five from Vermont, seven from Maine, two from Iowa, three from Rhode Island, three from Connecticut, and three from Wisconsin. These met at the Girard House, and adopted and signed an address to the people, affirming themselves in favor of the unconditional restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and, of course, the proscription of foreigners and Catholics.

A National Convention of Know-Somethings, principally Free-Soilers, and the balance Know-Nothings opposed to slavery, was in session last week in Cleveland, Ohio. The leading spirits were noted Free-Soilers. A few of the slave States were partially represented. The platform adopted takes Abolition ground on the slavery question—is in favor of admitting foreigners opposed to negro slavery—opposes to the church which the Know-Nothings oppose—and recommends the promotion of the Temperance cause.

The news of the adoption of the Southern platform by the Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia was received with much joy. It was considered the death-knell of "Sam" in the United States, and the beginning of the triumph of the Free-Soilers.

The Know Nothings of New Hampshire are getting into a pretty tight amongst themselves. The Know Nothing members of the Legislature, last week, selected James Bell for the long term in the U. S. Senate, and Juno P. Hale for the short term. This caused a high degree of feeling, and Paul R. George addressed the caucus, denouncing the grasping proclivities of the Free-soilers, and remonstrating against the nomination of Hale. He made no objection to Bell, but contended that the election of Hale would prove the destruction of the Know-Nothing party in New Hampshire and in the nation. "Things is workin'!"

Messrs. Bell and Hale have since been chosen by the Legislature.

Since the result of the Virginia election has been ascertained, it has been discovered by some of the Know-Nothing papers that the Old Dominion is not of much account—they never cared much about it, any how—and that the anti-Know-Nothings are making a big muss all over the country about a meager mess of very small potatoes! But the election in Washington city—a place that has no voice in the politics of the nation—where "the new organization" advanced backward a hundred or two since last year, and only escaped defeat by illegally rejecting several hundred duly qualified votes—that is a victory to crow about! What do they care about Virginia! Bosh! Have they not carried Washington city—somehow?

It is best to bear things thus philosophically. "How did you come out at the races, Jim?" "About even"—replied James—"I lost a dollar and stole a knife worth at least a quarter!" According to Jim's philosophy, that made the thing about even. If he had been a modern Know-Nothing, he would have considered himself decidedly "ahead of the game!"—York Gazette.

POCKET PICKER.—Mr. Daniel Dechert, one of the proprietors of the Spirit, had his pocket picked of a pocket book containing \$43, in Greencastle, on Thursday evening last. He was standing at the time in front of Mr. Lightcap's Hotel, witnessing the ceremonies of the American Celebration, when one of the light-fingered gentry embraced the opportunity to exercise his skill. Mr. D. offers a reward of \$10 for the arrest of the thief and recovery of the money.—Chambersburg Repository.

SERVED BAX, right—almost. What business has he with that much money at one time—more especially, when he ought to know that it is cruel to tempt the poor thieves so?

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The Washington Union denies that Mr. Soule was authorized to make an offer for the purchase of Cuba, but affirms that he was empowered to recommend the Spanish government to acknowledge the independence of Cuba, on the property holders of the island paying into the treasury of Spain a fair equivalent for the pecuniary sacrifice the mother country would make.

PROSCRIPTION.—Under a constitutional amendment recently adopted by the legislature of Massachusetts, which deprives all aliens of that State from holding office, Prof. Agassiz, one of the first living scientific men of the age, will be expelled from his chair in the Cambridge University.

WOULD HAVE SATISFACTION.—A young couple recently ran away near St. Louis, Missouri, and going up to Alton, Illinois, were married. The father of the young lady, after diligent but unsuccessful search for her, met with the father of the bridegroom, and thereupon beat that gentleman most unmercifully.

Daniel Lord, one of the ablest lawyers in New York, has given an opinion against the constitutionality of the prohibitory law.

Hon. Thomas F. Marshall has taken the stump in Kentucky against the Know Nothings.

Anti-Prohibition Meetings.

The mass meeting in Reading, on the 4th inst., in opposition to the new liquor law, was one of the largest ever convened in that city. Dr. Muhlenberg presided, and speeches were made by Gen. G. M. Keim, Hon. J. Ganey Jones, and Capt. Jacob Ziegler, of the Harrisburg Union. Chas. Kessler, of the Eagle, reported a series of resolutions strongly denunciatory of the new law, which were unanimously adopted. One hundred guns were fired at intervals throughout the day. Delegations numbering from one to five hundred, bearing banners, flags, &c., were in attendance from the adjacent townships and from Lancaster county. One of the banners bore the inscription: "We want no more clerical legislation," with—"We go against the odious jug law," on the reverse.

A similar meeting was held at Lancaster on the 9th. The outpouring of the people was immense from the county, as well as from Berks and other adjoining counties. The following are a few of the mottoes inscribed upon their banners carried in procession: "We can be led by reason, never by compulsion!"—"Down with all False Reformers!"—"In a Free Country, let Freemen Reign!"—"When Preachers turn Legislators, let the People turn Preachers!"—"The Voice of the People must and shall be obeyed!"—"Opposition to all Intolerance and Proscription!"—"Woe unto those who oppose the Common People." Capt. Jacob Ziegler, Jacob Myers, Cyrus S. Balleman, and others, addressed the meeting. The resolutions adopted were similar to those adopted at the Reading meeting.

A Change in Fashion.

By late papers we learn that the Parisian fashionables have made a very important change in the style of eating. The silver fork is now used as a "stick," or solely for the purpose of conveying meats to the mouth, whilst the knife, as in olden times, is the thing for carrying vegetables to that bourne from whence peas, beans, potatoes, &c., very seldom return! It is now considered "very vulgar" to use the fork in putting away vegetables, and we wish all persons who desire to occupy a front rank in the fashionable world to understand this important fact. "Upper-tendon" in our large cities has already adopted the new style, and we presume the same class in the "rural districts" will immediately follow suit.—Carlisle Democrat.

A CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE IN "ORIGINAL PACKAGE."—In Detroit, Mich., Thomas Gallagher recently sold a bottle of Champagne, and the Court after argument held that he had not violated the prohibitory liquor law, on the ground that it was sold in the "original package." According to this decision it is thought the prohibitory law can reach neither Champagne, ale, or liquors imported, as many are, in bottles.

A WARNING TO BATHERS.—The Buffalo Commercial says that while some of the students of Geneva College were bathing on Tuesday afternoon, in a culvert near Geneva, one of the number named Caverno, son of a lawyer of Lockport, requested a companion to place his hand on his heart and feel it beat; and while in the act of doing so, he dropped dead at his feet. His death was caused by going into the water when his body was too much heated.

SAD FATALITY.—During the past spring, a number of families, composed of some fifty or sixty persons, left Bedford county, Va., for the West, Illinois and Iowa. Out of this number, the last Bedford Gazette records the deaths of Mr. T. Tenyns Oldham, wife and two children; Benjamin Davis; John Koonz and child; Peter Stickler and child, and some ten or fifteen others. A number of these died with disease contracted on the river, and some in one or two days after their arrival at their new homes.

A LOCOMOTIVE BATH.—A Frenchman in San Francisco, California, has fitted up an ingenious travelling bath house, which is drawn about that city by four stylish horses. He calls at all respectable houses, and, if persons require a bath, he waits until the operation is performed and paid for, and then drives on.

"OR TWO EVILS CHOOSE THE LESSER."—The Boston Post says that city is in danger of being afflicted with the cholera, or an extra session of the legislature! The Springfield Republican prefers the cholera as the lesser of the two evils.

SLAUGHTER OF LIVE STOCK.—On the Central Ohio Railroad, a few nights ago, the train ran into a flock of sheep, killing 25 or 30; soon after it came in contact with a drove of hogs and a flock of geese, making considerable havoc among them, and then ended its misdeeds by running over and killing two cows, which threw the locomotive and one car from the track.

A PASTORAL CALL.—The congregations of the German Reformed Churches of Hagerstown and Saleh have given the Rev. Mr. Geesy, of Greensburg, a pastoral call.

CORN IN TASSLE.—The Savannah Georgian of June 8th says corn is backward—it has only just begun to tassel. Wheat harvest is over, and the crop is a good one.

Mr. Elliott, the aeronaut, made a balloon ascension from Columbia, Pa., on the 6th inst., and alighted at Mount Joy, 7 miles distant.

The fashion of wearing hoops in their dresses has been revived by the ladies of Philadelphia.

The snow on the great ridge of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, was thirty feet deep, it is stated, on the 1st of June.

The Democratic State convention of Georgia has nominated Gov. Johnson for reelection.

Hon. R. H. Stanton, of Ky., has been nominated for reelection to Congress.

It is truly gratifying to witness with what resolute determination the Democracy are preparing for the coming onslaught upon Know Nothingism in our State. In all sections resolutions are passed by County Conventions expressing the boldest defiance to that proscription which now rules the old Commonwealth. The Standing Committee of the Democracy of Monroe county lately met at Stroudsburg for the purpose of making the usual arrangements for the fall campaign, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the administration of Franklin Pierce, we have a Democratic administration and the good effects thereof—our country prosperous and happy in itself at home, its flag and name respected abroad, and enjoying peace with the world: In it we can find nothing to condemn, but in the abuse heaped upon it by its opponents, much to congratulate ourselves upon. So long as a Democratic administration merits the abuse of the issues arrayed against it, the country may feel assured that it is doing its duty faithfully.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with the so-called "Know-Nothing" party, or its adherents or principles. The latter, as known to the world, we believe to be prejudicial to the cause of liberty, and calculated to hasten an event long prayed for by the despots of Europe—the downfall of republicanism and the consequent end of self government. Freedom of religious opinion, and the right to share the privileges of our free government, extended to all who avail themselves of the benefit of laws enacted for that purpose, is the only doctrine worthy of place on the standard of Democracy, or in the affections of Democrats.

The Honorable D. F. Robison, who so bitterly and vehemently denied his connection with the K. N.'s, last fall, made a speech for the "dark lantern oligarchy," at Greensboro, on Thursday! If lying is considered one of the cardinal virtues by this midnight fraternity, then Robison is surely a member in good standing. Subterfuge and hypocrisy may deceive the people once, Davy, but a day of retribution will surely come! Mark our words.—Fulton Democrat.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LAWS.—The Harrisburg Union says: We are pleased to inform our readers that the publication of the pamphlet laws has been completed, and they are now ready for distribution. Heretofore they seldom reached the officers of the respective counties before the middle of September. This is a decided improvement.—They can be had at the office of the State Printer, No. 75 Market street.

The annual distribution of premiums will take place at St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, on Thursday, the 28th inst. The annual commencement at St. Mary's will be held on the 27th.

Mrs. Anders, the wife of Mr. Joshua Anders, living in Middleburg, Carroll county, Md., committed suicide by hanging herself, on Saturday week. When found suspended, (in the garret) she had a hymn-book tightly clasped in her hand. The clothes she wished put on her, together with a testament, were found tied up in a handkerchief. No cause is assigned for this dreadful determination in her mind to leave this world.

HAIL STORM.—On Sunday last we had a very copious rain in this vicinity, accompanied by a strong north-west wind. In some parts of the county, we learn, there was at the same time a heavy fall of hail. In parts of lower Frankford and North Middleton townships, as we have been told, the hail fell, on the level, to the depth of one and two inches, some of the stones being the size of hickory-nuts. The wheat and rye crops in those townships have sustained considerable injury, some fields being nearly ruined. We notice by our exchange papers that hail-storms have prevailed lately, to a greater or less extent, in nearly all sections of country. This accounts for the continued coolness of the air.—Carlisle Volunteer, 14th.

The recent bountiful rains and the prospects of abundant crops every where are beginning to tell upon prices. At New York, on Wednesday, flour declined about three shillings a barrel, and on Thursday 12½ cents more. Wheat, corn and oats also declined; and the price of beef cattle fell 50 cents to \$1 on Wednesday.

TOM THUMB NOT MARRIED.—The New York Evening Post has been authorized to say that there is no truth in the story of Tom Thumb's marriage.—The lady to whom it has been alleged he was married, is merely employed to attend to the wardrobe of the "General," who is now on a professional tour in New York State, with Howe's menagerie and circus.

EXCELLENT ADVICE.—An Eastern paper gives the following wholesome counsel to the New Hampshire Legislature: "Let common sense mark all your deliberations and doings. Don't visit the numerics, and beware of Mrs. Patterson."

The Democratic State Convention of Mississippi has nominated Gov. McKea, for reelection.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal says fine crops of corn can now be made in that region, without another drop of rain.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit, of the denomination of \$10, on the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, has been put in circulation. The letters are B. and C., the signatures good, and the whole appearance of the note calculated to deceive.

ENORMOUS PRICE.—The Pottstown Ledger says that one of their butchers in search for beef cattle in Berks county a few days ago, was asked 14 cents a pound. The cattle were heavy, weighing near 1200 lbs. each—making \$168 for one steer.

The route of the Know-Nothings is so complete in Virginia that the New York Herald is hailing off from the "order." Had they succeeded, that print would have been very sweet upon them.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

Success of the Allies before Sebastopol and on the Tchernaya.

Sanguinary Conflicts between the French and Russians.

EIGHT THOUSAND KILLED & WOUNDED. Kertsch captured by the Allies.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES—SANGUINARY ENGAGEMENTS.

The Atlantic arrived at N. Y. on Wednesday. The news is the most important yet received from the sea of war since the battle of Alma.

The intelligence comprises three distinct successes of the allies. First: The successes of the French in sanguinary conflicts lasting the whole of the nights of the 22d and 23d of May, in which they took and still retain an important position of defence in the place d'armie before Sebastopol. Not less than 8,000 men were killed and wounded, mostly by the bayonet.

Secondly, The allies made a rapid advance and seized and retained the Russian lines on the Tchernaya without incurring much loss—the Russians retreating to the hills.

Gen. Pelissier says the Russian loss was enormous and that of the French troops considerable, though much less than that of the enemy. The French at the latest accounts retained the position thus won.

Thirdly, The secret expedition has obtained easy possession of Kertsch, and now commands the sea of Azoff, in which are now fourteen allied steamers.

The Russians, on the approach of the allies, blew up the forts and burned four steamers and thirty transports, with half a million sacks of breadstuffs.

PEACE CONFERENCE. France and England have declined further conference at Vienna, as proposed by Austria.

The French expedition was beginning to attract more attention, but was still far short of the expectation entertained. The first free day attracted 30,000 visitors.

By the last advices we had a brief announcement that the French had driven the Russians from their strong position of defence, or place d'armie before Sebastopol. The affair occurred on the nights of the 22d and 23d and was the most sanguinary engagement since the battle of Alma.—The place was defended by nearly the whole garrison. The total losses on both sides in killed and wounded are set down at 8,000 men!

Prince Gortschakoff's account of the affair is this:—Yesterday evening seventeen battalions of the enemy with reserves attacked the trench of the counterapproach commenced the day before, in front of bastions five and six. The combat was sanguinary and lasting during the whole night.—Our twelve battalions lost nearly 2,500 men in driving back the enemy.

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs as follows: May 25th, 10 o'clock, P. M.—To-day we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy were not in force and offered little resistance, retreating rapidly into the hills.—We have definitely established ourselves and in the works carried on the 23d and 24d.

An armistice was agreed upon for burying the dead, and this enabled us to estimate the loss of the enemy. It must be from five to six thousand men in killed and wounded.

May 26th.—The enemy have not yet made a demonstration either in front or against the lines on the Tchernaya. The works of the fortification of Kamtesch are progressing.

The sanitary condition of the army is good. May 27th.—The expedition against Kertsch on the strait of Yeuikall, commanding the entrance of the sea of Azoff, has been attended with complete success. The enemy fled at the approach of the allies, and blew up their powder magazines.

It was rumored at Paris that General Pelissier had attacked and routed General Liprandi's force. General Canrobert is reported to be wounded, and another General killed, but this is regarded as doubtful.

Lord Raglan telegraphs as follows: "May 27th.—We are masters of the sea of Azoff, without loss. The troops landed at Kertsch on her majesty's birthday, the 24th. The enemy fled after blowing up the fortifications on both sides of the straits and destroying their steamers. Some vessels and fifty guns have fallen into the hands of the allies."

Lord Raglan further telegraphs that on the 25th General Sir George Brown reached Reuilka, having on the day previous destroyed the Russian foundry near Kertsch, where shot and shell and Minnie balls were manufactured by the Russians.

Another despatch from Lord Raglan, dated May 30th, says: "Letters from Sir George Brown and Admiral Lyons on the 29th announce the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers and large depots of corn."

The allied troops succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Armbal and in destroying about 100 merchant vessels—only one Russian steamship remained in the sea of Azoff.

Five vessels laden with corn ran into Kertsch, not knowing that the place had been taken, and were captured by the allies. The number of guns found by the allies exceeds 100.

The French accounts say that the Russians burned 30 transports as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 360,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats and 100,000 sacks of flour.—Fourteen of the allied steamers entered the sea of Azoff.

Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople.

The garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies from Kertsch, and its capture therefore must exercise a speedy influence on the siege.

Fifty cases of cholera and twenty deaths are reported among the British forces before Sebastopol, and some cases had occurred among the French.

The Sardinian contingent had been landed in splendid condition, well supplied with all the material of war.

Warm weather had succeeded the heavy rains in the Crimea.

the flag covers the cargo and wargs neutral vessels of the circumstance.

London.—Saturday morning.

MEMEL, May 26.—When the steamer Driver was sent into the Baltic ports to serve the vessels lying there with official notice of the blockade, she found, among other American ships, the Samuel Appleton, of Boston, which was also served with a warning to clear out within six days.

A day or two afterwards, when out erasing, the steamer fell in with the Appleton, and an officer was sent on board who examined her papers, and found them perfectly in order, whereupon the officer demanded to see the bills of lading. The American captain objected and began to make difficulties, but the officer insisted, when it turned out that the Appleton had just landed at a Baltic port 50,000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers, besides about 800 bales of cotton, as the ostensible part of her cargo. The ship was then carefully overhauled, but nothing contraband of war was found.

[From the London Times of the 25th.]

STRENGTH OF THE ALLIED FORCES.—RUSSIAN NAVAL POWER ANNULLED.

The strength of the allied powers now in the field is nearly 200,000 men, who surround Sebastopol, and threaten the shores of the Crimea from Kertsch to Eupatoria. It is probable that ere this a second expedition for the Straits of Yeuikall has already sailed. The last French attacks on the fortifications had been equally gallant and successful. The garrison was most severely pressed, and the Russian army of the interior still motionless.

Everything denotes the immediate approach of more vigorous efforts and more decisive evasas.

Under such circumstances the interruption of the Vienna Conference can be no subject of regret; but, on the contrary, the more the propositions made there are examined, the less adequate do they appear to terminate the great contest in which we are engaged.

Although Sebastopol is not yet taken, Russian ships are sunk, disabled or destroyed. The crews here fought battles with enormous loss during the whole siege, and at the present moment that naval power of Russia in the Black sea which she still boasts of is, de facto, annihilated.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

The Sardinian contingent to the Crimea is placed under General Canrobert.

France has sent, altogether, one hundred and eighty-two thousand troops to the war, of which one hundred and twenty thousand remain effective.

General Vivian was about to organize, on the plain of Unklar Sklessia, a camp of reserve of twenty-five thousand men, composed of an Anglo-Turkish legion and Turkish regulars.

A dispatch from Vienna states that the occupation of Galatz and an attack upon Ismail and Koni is confidently spoken of.

Preparations were making for an expedition north of Sebastopol, for the purpose of cutting off Russian communications with that place.

Manufacture of Cider Prohibited.

The Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, speaking of the late law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, on the subject of liquor, holds the following language:

"A man who manufactures a barrel of cider is fined under this law \$50, and imprisonment from three to six months for the first offence, \$200 and imprisonment for six months for the second offence, and \$200 and imprisonment for twelve months for the third offence! If you make one gallon of wine, squeezed from the currents that grow in your garden, and give away or sell a glass of it, you entitle you to imprisonment for twelve months, and this in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the year of our Lord, 1855!!"

There is a truth in the above, which cannot but strike the human mind with peculiar force. We have often said, the result of all such laws is to lead to a dangerous extreme, and produce a state of society in this country of a most fearful character. Although we considered the last Massachusetts Legislature capable of anything, we scarcely believed a point in legislation would be reached so supremely ridiculous. Who ever dreamed that the year 1855 would witness the enactment of a law by a sovereign State of this Union, prohibiting the farmer from making a barrel of cider? Who ever supposed a law would be passed to imprison a farmer for six months, if he dared manufacture a barrel of cider? Is it any wonder that the common sense of the people is beginning to revolt at this outrageous Know-Nothing humbuggery? The people may be called rum-suckers, and rum-sellers, by those whose sense of justice and right has been eaten out by fanaticism; but the time is coming when truth and genuine morality will prevail, and laws which are but the result of a miserable catering to fanatics shall be wiped from the statute books.—Dem. Union.

Private Houses not Castles.

The following article appeared in the Portland State of Maine, of the 2d inst., and confirms the view taken by the Eastern Argus, that the course pursued by Neal Dow has done much to irritate and excite hostile feelings in Portland against him and his officers.—As a Mr. Dakin and his wife, who live on York st., were absent at church on Thursday, a little girl only left at home, the house was visited by the police in search of liquors. The house was searched from top to bottom, trunks were opened, and all the premises thoroughly overhauled. What was found we do not know, but we are informed that Mrs. Dakin is very sensible of what was lost, for, on returning and seeing what had been going on, she looked into the pocket of her dress, left hanging in the house, and found that twenty-six dollars (one twenty dollar gold piece) she had put there, had been abstracted in her absence. Where it had gone, of course no one knows. Is a man's house his castle in these days? We charge no one with this robbery—but if private houses are to be visited in this manner, and in the absence of the occupants, whoever they may be, what safety is there for any one of us in our homes? It becomes us to protect them at least from thieves and robbers, under whatever guise they may appear.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF THE "VEILED MURDERESS."—When the news was brought to Mrs. Robinson in the jail at Troy, New York, that the Supreme Court, at Albany, had confirmed her conviction for murder, she became violently excited. She walked the floor like a caged tigress, stamping her feet, and abused every one from the governor to the sheriff. Next she sent her washerwoman to buy food and candles, which having been bought she built up a roaring fire in her stove, and commenced cooking the food the woman had brought. The illumination soon attracting the attention of persons passing in the street, a crowd quickly gathered opposite the jail. That was the first intimation the sheriff had of what was transpiring. He immediately repaired to the room occupied by Mrs. R., but found her in such a violent and excitable condition that he concluded to let her alone, as no danger appeared to be likely to result from her strange vagaries. She finally quieted down, and remarked that she was glad they had refused her a new trial, and that she intended to have a feast and illumination in honor of the occasion. After night she placed a number of lighted candles in each window of her cell. Sentence of death will be passed upon her in a few days.

Farmers near Harrisburg, Pa., have commenced cutting hay.