\* . Thou conqueror of the fair. Thou hast but done what boys of woman can; Such thinds may wound, but not the need a linun.

But the heroic ages are past; the race of warriors is extinct; and, (O tempora! O mores!) in the civilized nations of the present day, most men, instead of considering, a reproach to resemble woman, as they do u weakness and many other respects, even seek to resemble her, not only in character, but also in looks; and hence have adopted the expensive, craet, and unnatural practice of shaving; anxious, as it seems, to destroy the feature which naturally, and more than any other, distinguishes a man.

We are unable to ascertain the precise time when this practice of shaving was juicoduced, but we know that it was unknown up the earlier periods of the world's history, All the ancient nations prided themselves much on the growth and perfection of the beard. The enrices notice of attention to us growth is probably in Levillous, where the Jewish Lawgiver says, (chap XIX 27,) "Thou shall not mar the corners of thy beard." This command was given to prevent an immunion of the Egyptian fashion of trimming the beard so as to leave a long tult on the chin. The beard seems to have been regarded by the Jews, almost with a religious reverence. To show any contempt towards it by plucking it or touching it, except from respect or courtesy, was esteemed a gross insult, while to kiss it, respectfully and affectionately, was regarded as a signal mark of friendship. The Arabians at this day cherish great respect for the beard. They solemnly swear by it; and their most significant and comprehensive phrase to express their good wishes for a friend is, "May Good preserve your blessed beard." A Turk was once asked why he did not cut off his beard 1 he replied with deep emotion, "God forbid!" And we are told of an Arab who was wounded in the jaw, and chose to hazard his life rathor than have his beard out off, that the surgeon might examine the wound," (See Union Bible Dictionary.)

Shaving the face was introduced among the Greeks by Alexander, about the year 300. B. C., who cut off the beards of his soldiers, as Plutarch says, that they might not be used as handles by their enemies in battle. The Greeks continued to shave till the time of Justinian, when long beards again came in fushion. According to Pliny, the Romans did not begin to shave until the year of the city 454, or B. C. 299; which was about the same time at which shaving came in fashion among the Greeks. The Romans continued to shave till the time of the emperor Hadrian, who wore a long beard, as did also his successors. The Anglo-Saxons, at their arrival in Britain, and for a long time after, wore beards. After the introduction of Christinnity however, according to Dr. Henry, the clergy were obliged to shave their beards, and this distinction between the laity and clergy subsisted for a long time. William' the Conquerer, on taking possession of England, compelled all to shave their whole beards, and this was so disagreeable to them, that many chose rather to leave their country than lose their whiskers. Subsequently, for many centuries, the growth of the beard was encouraged; till the time of Charles I. when it gradually went out of fashion. Beards went out of fashion in France in the reign of Louis XIII., and in Spain, when Phillip V. ascended the throne. The fashion continued who compelled his subjects to part with their beards, sometimes by laying a tax upon them,

The Slave States, though numbering but about beards, to have them pulled up by the roots or shaved with a blunt razor, which drew the skin after it, and by these means scarcely a beard was lest in the kingdom at his death; but such a veneration had the people for these ensigns of gravity, that many of them carefully preserved their beards in their cabinets, to be buried with them, imagining, perhaps, that they should make but an odd figure in the grave with their naked chins. (See Penny Cyclopedia. We are all aware that at this day, long beards are quite common in many of the nations of Europe and Asia. Shaving the beard in derision was, throughout the East, considered the greatest mark of ignoming that could be inflicted upon an encmy. Among the Turks, the slaves in the seraglio are shaved as a mark of servicude.

ry of beards, and the various vicissitudes of change that they have undergone; but to show the folly and absurdity of the practice of shaving, and to advocate the abolition of this practice, as a very desirable reform. I have shown, I think, the unnaturalness and inconsistency of the custom of which I complain, and I shall at present give but one or two other reasons why it should be done away with. One is its expensiveness. The money that it costs a man during his lifetime especially when he employs a barber, amounts to no inconsiderable sum. But the most important part of the expense, is the time that it consumes, giving us in turn neither pleasure nor profit, but on the contrary, pain, I presume a whole year of a man's life time is consumed in that way. I am sure this is true of a great many men at least; for a man with a thick, heavy beard, must shave every day in order to look respectable according to present notions. And then think of the vexations, the smarts, the gashes, and all the inconveniences and pains to which it subjects a man! (especially when he has a poor razor.) I am sure these considerations alone ought to be sufficient to do away with such a foolish womanish habit. I am glad to see that the reform has already begun; and I honestly believe that a few years hence, it will be more rare to see a barefaced man than it now is to see one with a good crop of beard. I am not in favor of leaving small patches here and there on the face, and carefully scraping off what grows between; that is no improvement on the plan of shaving the whole face, Indeed this trimining and whittling around in apots, like mowing in a door yard full of shrubs, requires even more time than it would take to go over the whole ground; and then it is just as monatural to show a part as the whole. What I advocate both by precept.

But it was not my purpose to give a histo-

vocate, and in a short time, all such prejudice Slavery. There is no more effective appeal than themselves for admission, but were rejected. Barkin the proper light bol at an another and like his other had in the podicity of the Southern delegates beyond measure, as Bartlett lie sign of manhood. This cannot, full, if cause there the disadvantages of Sharry are fevent.

The Southern delegates beyond measure, as Bartlett is a member of the Northern Methodist Church. It cause there the disadvantages of Sharry are fevent.

The Southern delegates raised an additional cause there the disadvantages of Sharry are fevent. son, and by common sense; and a am config down house and a general egricultural debility are down that it will soon prevail. I might still brominent status fall greatly eggistated by the bation; for it is supported by nature; by react further support my views by physiological contrast with fertile fields sour farmhouses and and other arguments during the fire used I BARBATUS. deem sufficient. BARBAT

# THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, Editor All Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to inspreatiention.

WELLSBORDUGH PA. VICE Thusday, Morning, Jane 14, 1855.

REDUCTION IN TERMS The Publishers of the AGTTATOR respectivity inform the Cilizens of Tloga County That they will inraish the paper bereafter, to those who pay ONE YEAR in AD-VANCE, at ONE DOLLAR.

DLANK TEACHER'S REPORTS D on superior paper, just printed and for sale at this Office. Two Reports on a sheet +1 per quite. They can be ordered by mail, or otherwise.

Wm. M. Johnson advertises, lot for sale in Lawrenceville.

C. Pritchard advertises for a jour, Waggonmaker A. Bixby has Lime to sell for 374 cents per bush-

See Dr. Whittakers business Card. Also Administraturs' Notices.

Will some one inform us who were appointed a Standing Committee at the anti-Nebraska Convention last summer! Are they sunk in a Rip Van Winkle sleep? Do wake up, gentlemen "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty!"

We have received the June number of the Farm Journal, published by J. M. Meredith & Co. Philadelphia. We regard it as being in the first class of Agricultural publications and it is conducted with marked ability. Every farmer must be profited by the reading.

To Correspondents .- M. A. S. We will publish the poem sent, when our copy drawer gets a little leaner. It is very good.

FRANK. Your article shall appear next week. Many,-"Eventide," is first-rate. We discover decided talent, shall be pleased to hear from you often, and have put your name on the free fist.

We commend the lucky possessors of beards to the perusal of an article on hirsute ornaments, beginning on our first page. "Barbatus," speaks from the record probably. [But do you really sport a moustache, old friend? Please don't forget your old friends in your devotion to your new Alma Mater. Will write you when you get "settled."]

## The Beauties of the Institution.

When we deny that the Democratic party is proposed to Slavery, it is meant that the wire-workers -those who have so long controlled the action of that party, and by whom that party is being destroved, are not and never were hostile to Slavery. The reason is obvious: by a skillful stroke of policy the balance of power-of that power that controls the decisions of National Conventions, rests with the South. It is therefore not a very strange in Russia till the time of Peter the Great, thing that party leaders have never been opposed to

and at others by ordering those he found with two-thirds as many freemen as the Free, still have an equal representation in the Sepate. Here, then we meet Slavery on a numerical equality. By reference to the this acts of this body for thic last five yeare, it will be seen that so far as influence is concerned, the South has nearly a two-thirds representation with a popular vote one-third less than the North. The measures of the Slave Power have been carried through with comparatively little effort. Only a tew determined men of the better sort have stood up to defend the rights of the North, in that

body. Now it will be agreed on all hands that the Senate is, and has been for yenter composed of a majority of Democrats. Taking all there things into consideration, that the party is an ally of the South is irresistible. Let it be remembered that no measare, however outrageously unjust to the North, has been defeated in that branch of of the National Legislature. The Compromise measures of 1850 and the Nebruska iniquity, went through without touching; and during the last session, a bill for the better execution of the Fugitive Slave Law was got thro' atter a sharp debute, and by a good majority. All by no means opposed to Slavery. We admit that our friend's exception is correct; but unfortunately

"those directly interested" control the party. What has been said of the Democratic party will apply equally as well to the Whig, which as a party never was opposed to Slavery per se. Look at the course of its leaders for five years past. Cluy and Webster, its master-spirits, succumbed to the Slave Power in '50, endorsing and voting for the Fugitive are of no earthly use except to the naturalist who latter is launched and away they go over the Slave Law. Was that opposing Slavery? And how long is it rince an Honorable gentleman from New York addressed a circular to the National Whig Party, calling upon its constituents to rally around old leaders-to revive dead issues and stand upon the platform of nationality once more?-well knowing that no national organization can be inimical to Slavery. We submit that neither of the old parties have been, or as organizations to-day, are hostile to the South or its institutions.

As to the means to be used in the extinction of Slavery, of which our friend speaks, there are a varicty of opinions. But as to the means proper to be employed in proventing its further extension, there should be little disagreement. Every anti-slavery man, and here the word is used in its broadest sense, is bound to cinplay every lawful means to rid the country of a curse. Other than lawful means it does not require, to do this. It is admitted that-Slavery is an evil,

All evil should be combatted without let or hin-

drance; therefore, Slavery should be combatted earnestly and perse-

veringly by every one who admits the premises. It is not proposed to meddle with the system in the States where it exists constitutionally, foreithly, But the opponents of the system may, nay, ought to set about creating a public opinion that shall in a cheap and expeditious way of rescuing the wheat stand doing a good business, and it necess out time compel the emancipation of the clave. First, crop from ruin. Lime can be procured for 31 cents a good road of some 12 or 15 miles to concircumscribe its limits by preventing its ingress into and example, is the entire disuse and aban. territory now free. Then wall it in with a circle of an acre of wheat to try the experiment, and we hope donment of the razor, Moustaches have free States; and when it shall so be cat of from none will neglect it,

general thrift, such as may be seen in the extremo borders of the Free States.

We know of but one rule of duty relative to existing evil: Destroy it. Those two words seem to comprehend Man's whole duty as a rational and responsible being. The most effective way is the best way. Men never compromise with nuisances, they about them. If one sences up the highway, the first passer by throws down the obstruction without parstruct the highway, we common mortals would be Thigher law A bad statute—one that trebehes on the rights of the many, and only ministers to the whimsical convenience of the few-should be disobeyell. Otherwise, the struggle that resulted in the Rreedom of this people cannot be justified. Every good thing that has accrued to Man has come by opposition to the "powers that be." The early Christians obeyed the higher law; so did Luther, Servetus, Cromwell, Wat Tyler and our Revolution ary sires; so do those who refuse to recognize the Fugitive Law. obey the higher and better law.

Every honest man may say to Congress, "You cannot bind my conscience though you force me to obey a bad law. You may fine, imprison, or hang me, but I will not peril my peace by directly or indirectly admitting that a bad rule is a good one. A cot of straw in a damp cell is not a privation to him who lies down with a clear conscience; but a bed of of his nature to escape penalties affixed by human legislators, must be a hell indeed.

Our friend in a subsequent letter says:

"The citizens of Kansas, composed of a majority of Democrats, voted to a man against the pro-slavery candidates. But they were overpowered by a set of lawless and fanatical men from Missouri, incited thereto by the listy and imprudent course of the Abolitionists. I feel convinced that this is so, but you will not agree with me. Oh no! that would

Well, we cannot agree that the recent outrages in Kansas were solely the result of the course pursued by the Abolitionists. From all the data within reach it appears that the Abolitionists only determined to secure Kansas for Freedom by pouring in upon her free soil an ormy of peacable citizens. If this was "hasty and imprudent," if this was just cause for a border war, and if it can in any way be deemed a provocation of such outrageous conduct as we read of in the Kansas matter, then every crime may have its apologists. The murderer may plead that restrictive rules exasperated him and incited to do the deed. By this rule he may justify limself for shooting the constable or the sheriff who attempts his arrest. It is not a safe rule.

By the legal rule, that "a man may properly use just so much violence as is necessary in self-defence. to disable his assailant from doing him further injury," the ruffians who invaded Kansas, armed to their teeth and bent on deeds which none but the most abandoned perpetrate, are neither more or less than of honest men. If they sent freemen to settle in throats. They could only encourage emigration among their own citizens.

The truth is, and pro-Slavery men may as well out with it: Anti-Slavery men are not to be allowthat crushes it. Who supposes that the Slave Power sit down quietly while the broad prairies of the West are being blighted by the great curse of human bondage?

WANTON.-The wanton destruction of the life of the most insignificant creature, deserves the severest reprehension. From badly trained boys such cruelty may be expected; from men, never. We have been credibly informed that an act for

which every man with ordinary human sympathies must blush, was committed in this vicinity, and by citizens of this village, on Sunday. It seems that a luckless pair of Cranes had built their nest about a mile west of the village, and had commenced them and forthwith imparted the fact to his associates, when the daring adventure was determined learn whether these bold adventurers made their wills previous to starting out on the dangerous expedition, but presume they did, as it is well known that the Crane is a very ferocious bird and extremely dangerous to man or beast. Suffice it, that these adventurers returned "elate with victory, and flush--without sustaining loss, either of life or limb! They should have been received in triumph, crowned with laurel, and presented each, with a leather medal with two Cranes couchant engraved thereon.

The Crane is as harmless and inoffensive as the robin, or the little brown bird that picks the crumbs these birds destroyed? Out of sheer wantonness! It man and woman will censure.

It is time that the law extended to such acts as thus. Every inoffensive creature should be protected from the wanton rapacity of those not restrained by kindly instincts, by law. The destruction of a nest

record such an inhuman deed again. The poet Cowper evinced a noble spirit when he

"I would not outer on my list of friends, Though graced with polished manners and fine sense, The man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

THE HESSIAN FLY .- We regrot to learn that this destructive insect has made its appearance in some sections of this county, and commenced the work of destruction. We have seen somewhere, a statement that this insect may be utterly destroyed by sowing freshly slacked lime, made very fine, broadcast when the grain is wet. One bushel to the acre is the requisite quantity; and if there is anything in it, it is or at most 371. It behooves every farmer who has

usually been worn by the foreigners and fops, and men of questioned there is a strong prejudical against them. But letters proceeding them, merical standing and influence adopt the plan which I adition the great west, it will brink the great the process of the Free and Slave Stress them. But letters proceed the plan which I adition the great the contrast becomes the worse it is for the great the contrast becomes the worse it is for the great the contrast becomes the worse it is for a lew Catholic delegates from Louisiana presented.

, who acted as chaplain, and he resigned. We can't belp but think he was a very great fool for resign ing though it does seem as if the Universalist doc-tring would be a tribe too moderate for a woman-whipper. The prospect now is that the Convention will spitt on the Slavery issue.

Court Raoussonsus. - Butt feir cases were des patched during first week of Court owing to the time consumed in trying one or two tedious cases in the outers to be a server on the

The weather still continues unfavorable to the growth of corn and garden vegetables. Frosts folare as gloomy and cheerless as November. Tho ground is thoroughly soaked with cold water, and more in prospect. When summer will come nobody can guess ...

THE HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN." A ready Prescriber and Hygienic Adviser, with reference to the Nature, Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualties of every biseases, Accidents and Casalantes of every kinds By Joel Shew, M. D., author of various popular Medical Works. Illustrated with 300 en-gravings. 800 pages. Price \$2,50. Fowlers & Wells, 308 Broadway, New York.

This is probably the most comprehensive and valuable Manual of Hydropathy and Hygieine ever published. It is much more minute in detail than Julinson's, noticed in these columns two weeks ago, and in our judgment, its superior in perpisonity and general ability. There is no guess-work about it. It is a straitforward unbosoming of physiolygical and hygieinic secrets, without dodging sharp corners down to one who has violated the unerring instincts or loading the reader with heavy burdens of technical terms. Appended is a Glossery, defining ey. ery word not in general use, contained in the work. The illustrations are excellent and a very valuable feature. We look upon Dr. Shew as being in Med-

icine what Macauley is in History-unsurpassed. The library of the physician is closed to all but the profession. The knowledge contained in that library is presented in the book before us, concisely and perspicuously, and within the means of the humblest. Men may not all be physicians, nor is it desirable they should; but it is the duty of every man and woman to study themselves. With this book, the task is rendered a pleasure and a profit. It may be examined and purchased at the coun ter of Mesers. Bailey & Foley, in this village.

ending Wedn			.ne w	eex
E. Bowen	<b>\$</b> 2 25	D. P. Seaman	\$	50
L. Scott	1 50	C. H. Plank	1	00
Geo, Cooledge	1 12	J. Hitchcock	1	00
R. Marks	1 00	N. Dudley	1	25
A. R. Bosard	1 00	Chas. Pritchard	1	00
B. B. Smith	1 50	L. N. Rutty	1	00
A. Newton		D. Dewey	3	00
ļ	J. Guile	1 00.		

### The New Arctic Expedition.

The expedition in search of Dr. Kane will sail for the arctic regions about the first of June. It will proceed to Disco, on the const of Greenland, and take on board a pack of sledge dogs and other essentials of ice travelassassins. The course of the Abolitionists was that ling, and then make its way as directly as possible to Cape Alexander, where it is sup-Kansas to secure that territory to their children free posed Dr. Kane and his party will be found. from the canker of Slavery, the Slave Power had Should they fall in with him this summer no provocation to send a band of ruffians to cut their they may possibly return in the fall; if not they will winter in the north.

The expedition will comprise a steam proneller and a barque of 327 tons, strongly built and secured, and provisioned for three ed even the worm's privilege-to turn on the foot | years. The supplies consists mainly of pemmican, (concentrated meat,) dried meats and would get huffy should the North fold its arms and soups, meat biscuits, preserved vegetables and whiskev.

Four thousand pounds of beef (rump pieces) were required for the expedition, which, being divested of fat, were cut into thin slices and well dried on a malt-kin, a process which reduced the weight to 1300 pounds; then it was put into a sausage machine, chopped fine, and kneaded up with 1000 pounds of lard and a small quantity of sugar and currents, after which it was put into cans and hermetrically sealed. A large squantity of clothing sutiable to the arctic climate will also be taken out, among which ar 5000 pairs rearing their little family. Some stroller discovered of woollen stockings. This large supply is necessary, from the fact that in traveling each man wears three pairs of stockings at on, and executed on Sunday, as stated. We did not once, and covers the whole with a capacious canvass bout, for if the boot, for if the boots pinch in the least, the feet infallibly freeze.

In navigating the northern sen, a great many cutious contrivances are required-ice chisels, ice anchors, India rubber boats, sledges, dogs, the crow's nest, and a host of this goes to prove that the Democratic leaders are ed with hope," bearing the dead bodies of four of unnameble implements. The India rubber these fierce birds-the parents and two young ones boats are composed of stout vulcanized rubber cloth, buckled over a willow frome and inflated by a small bellows; each of these being set on sledge frames is manned by an officer and six men and drawn over the ice by dogs. On reaching water, the pins of the sledge frame are taken out and the sledge taat our doors. They are not fit for food, and dead, ken apart and placed in the boat, when the can stuff them for his museum. Then why were water as fast as oar and sail can carry them until the ice is reached again, when the was a deed of cruelty, and one that every humane sledges are fitted together and equipped as custard were suffering from the effects of before.

#### For the Agitator. Covington.

The meeting house of the Baptist Church of harmless birds is not a thing to exult over, but at Covington in this County was dedicated to to repent of, rather. None but wicked boys and the service of Almighty God on Wednesday thoughtless men indulge in such cruel pastime; and the 6th inst. The services were conducted we hope it may never be our disagreeable duty to by the ministers of several religious denominations, and were of a highly interesting character. Sermons were preached by the Rev. Mr. Sheardown of Elmira, Rev. Mr. Smith of Tioga, Rev. Mr. Balcom of Painted Post, the Rev. Mr. Berridge of the Presbeterian Church, Rev. Mr. Rogers of the Methodist church, Rev. Messrs, Morton of of Cherry Flats, participated in the exercises of the day. Rev. Mr. Marriot is pastor of

the church. Covington has now four neat and comforstand doing a good business, and it needs but nect it with the Williamsport and Elmira residence and business.

The H. N. National Convention. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune. PHILABELHAIA, Friday Night, June 8, 1855.

There has been fun to day. Barker being sick he had his Address read by his next friend. It was Hunkerish to the dregs : he dairly crawled to the South; he spit upon tion. The North now got mad and paid him

(Barker) off by defeating his reelection. He would have got it but for this. He had the ultra Southern support all through. There were six ballots for President, On

the first ballot the number of votes cast was On the third ballot Gardner had 49, and

of the fourth 35. On the sixth ballot his friends united with those of E. B. Barrlett of Ky., giving the

latter 4 and electing him. Barker had 52 on the last ballot and Gard-

ner 2. C. D. Freeman of Pennsylvania was chosen Vice President, having 71 votes, to 22 low each other in quick succession, and the skies for Ford of Ohio, 16 for Sperry of Conn., and 27 for others. Corresponding Secretarv. C. W. Deshier of New Jersey; Recording Secretary, the last year's man over Booth of Conn, Chaplain, the Rev. Henry W. Rugg of Mass., Universalist; Treasurer, Henry Crane of Ohio.

The Committee on Platform are Thomas H. Ford of Ohio, Colfax of Indiana, Foster of Mass., Colby of N. H., Johnston of Penn., Lyons of New-York, Haughton of North Carolina, and one from each of the other States. They meet at 9 A. M. to-morrow to construct a Platform.

The North will offer the Ohio Platform as their doctrines in full. They will stick to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise to the death. The South, seeing the determination of the North talk of accepting the restoration with a Proviso in favor of actual settlers, but the North say no proviso.

Barker's Address, he will get Jesse from the mes of the 42d, under Capt. Ragon, carried North for his lower law doctrines. A piquant the work on the left. debate is expected.

PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF onio.

emigrants who are thoroughly Americanized tution.

citizenship already acquired by foreigners, munication with our parallel in the rear .-and the protection of law to all who honestly. These works were executed in the manner emigrate from love of liberty; but the exclu- agreed on beforehand, but under such a fire sion of foreign pumpers and felons, and a re- 1 of artillery as certainly never before proceedfusal to extend the right of suffrage to all ed from any place. The officers of enginwho come hereafter until they shall have eers, and particularly Lieut. Col. Guerian, resided 21 years in the United States and displayed a coolness, an energy and a skill complied with the Naturalization laws.

ion composed exclusively of Foreigners, the sub-officers, the sappers and the workmen and to Foreign Military Companies, and of the different corps, among whom of the to all attempts to exclude the Bible from 14th regiment of infantry were specially poin-

Schools supported by the Government. mise and the introduction of Slavery into The works were thus continued until dayarms, and the destruction of the elective francily in our possession.

chise. of Washington, we oppose all intervention in a made a sudden sortie on the work which we the affairs of Foreign States; yet on all had taken from them, and the defences of proper occasions we will not withhold our which were still in an imperiect state. It was

genius against the adverse policy of foreign ker one of the 98th. These battations, which nations, and facilities to internal and external remained on duty during the day, had, sutcommerce by the improvement of Rivers and fered severely in the combat of the preceding Harbors and the construction of National night. The assailants commenced by a sharp Roads uniting the various sections of the fire of musketry, and some of the most during Union.

be made perpetual by a faithful allegiance or taken prisoners. to the Constitution.

VIII. In State policy we zealously advoion of the present oppressive system of taxation, and a liberal system of Public Schools.

### in Virginia.

We find the following letter, dated Emery press of the 4th inst. It states that on the an eminent lawyer of Scott County, and Miss Sarah, daughter of Col. Anderson, were married at the mansion of the bride's father. On the following evening a large company having assembled at the residence of the Kanes, at a late hour it was found that most of the party who had partaken of a lot of some deadly poison:

number who escaped were scarcely able to flected, leaving the ground covered with attend to their suffering friends, and the their dead. This brilliant affair confirmed greatest terror and consternation prevailed .-I wo physicians were at the scene of distress and suffering, as soon as they could possibly attend, after being sent for, and pronounced the sick present all poisoned. Upon examining and analyzing the custard it was found to be strongly impregnated with arsenic.

I have been unable to obtain the names of the parties, but regret to state that at latest which were previously agreed on between the accounts, some twenty or twenty-five of those Gen. Count Osten-Sacken the Governor of who partook of the poison were not expected Corning, Sherwood of Mansfield and Stone to live. The young and beautiful bride was among the number most seriously affected.

As yet, my informant states, no one has been suspected, the servants being all sick, as they had also eaten freely of the poisoned table church buildings located in the borough. delicacy. The greatest consternation and The Glass works located there is we under excitement prevails in Scott and the adjacent counties, and persons were too much over particular praise to the general and superior come at the idea of such a wholesale taking officers charged with the discretion of these of human life, to institute any investigation, brilliant affairs, particularly to Gen. de Sal-Rail Road to make it a desirable place, for or adopt means for the detection of the vill-les, who under the orders of Gen. Pelissier, ains who perpetrated this horrid deed.

# FROM EUROPE.

## A BATTLE AT SEVASTOPOL

The Moniteur contains the following report from General Canrobert addressed to the French Minister at War, and dated May 4: At 10 o'clock on the night of the 1st, at the moment when a very bright moonlight enabled a movement to be made in order, the troops formed into two columns left our parallels. The telt columns—composed of six companies of the foreign legion, (1st Regt., Colonel Vienot,) eight companies of the 43d under Commandant Beeguet de Sonnay, and ten companies of the 79th under Colonel Gre. nier-were ordered to turn the work by the right, which was defended by several battalions. These troops, which were led on by General Bazaine with much skill and vigor, rushed on the enemy with an irrestatible impetuosity. Colonel Vienti also led on the foreign legion with remarkable gallantry. A ball has deprived the Emperor of this brave officer, who fell, sword in hand, at the head

The center column, under Gen. de la Motterouge, whose name has already-figured in the most honorable manner in the operations of the siege, was composed of two battalions, of the 46th, under Col. Guult. One of these battalions, led on by the Colonel himself, advanced without firing a shot on the front of the work, and resolutely rushed on the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The other battal. ion, following close, immediately crossed over the first inclosure and the whole regiment then advanced on the second, which it carried with a courage of which its Colonel set the highest example.

The 98th, marching in support of the 46th, ushed in its turn on the enemy, and gave brilliant proofs of valor under the orders of its Colonel, de Bregeot. The right column, formed of one company of the 9th, battalion of Foot Chasseurs, under Capt. de Villermain. To-morrow morning, on motion to print | an officer of tried bravery, and two compa-

The enemy, driven from every part, and pursued at the point of the bayonet, abondoned the work and retired in disorder, strewing the ground with their slain and leaving a 1. The ultimated freedom of religion | number of prisoners and a quantity of arms disconnected with politics; hostility to eccle- in our possession. The loss of the Russians sias ical influences upon the affairs of Gov- was very great. We took possession of the ernment; equality of rights to all naturalized nine hand-mortars which had been placed in position.

and owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of As soon as the work was occupied the entheir religion, higher than that to the Consti- gineers commenced operations to turn the parapets, in order to secure the position from II. No interference with the rights of the fire of the town and to unite it by a comwhich were the admiration of all. They III. Opposition to all political organiza-1 were second with the greatest devotedness by ted out to me.

IV. Slavery is local—not national: we' Scarcely had the Russians reentered the oppose its extension in any of, our territories, place when the violent cannonade which i and the increase of its political power by the have above alluted to commenced from eveadmission into the Union of any Slave State | ry point of the fortifications. The workmen. or otherwise; and we demand of the Gener-1 the troops and the trenches in the rear, real Government an immediate redress of the ceived a complete storm of projectiles of evgreat wrongs which have been inflicted upon ery kind; but our artiflery, skillfully directed the cause of freedom and the American char- t by Gen, Lebeuf, opened a fire from such batacter by the repeal of the Missouri Compro- teries as could be brought to bear on the spot. Kansas in violation of law, by the force of light, when the enemy's works was definitive-

At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the In humble imitation of the wisdom | 2d a Russian column of about 3,000 men sympathy from any people aspiring to be guarded by two companies of the 2d regiment of the foreign tegion, one company of the 43d, VI. We support American industry and a weak battation of the 46th, and a still wea-

of them scaled the parapet and threw them-VII. The Union of these States should | selves into the work, where they were killed

While the foreign legion, the 98th and the 46th, energetically commanded by Lieut. Col. cate Retrenchment and Reform, a modifica- | Martineau Deschesnez, were reputsing the enemy, two companies of the 1st, regiment of volligeurs of the Imperial Guard who were in reserve in the second parallel, resolutely The Case of Wholesale Poisoning rushed forward under the command of Captain Genty and threatened the right flank of the enemy. A company of the 10th, battalion of foot chasseurs, and two, companies of and Henry College, Washington County, the 80th, regiment of the line under Chef de Virginia, May 30, in The Petersburg Ex. Barallon de Courson, joined in this move-Baraillon de Courson, joined in this movement, which so nobly marked the debut of evening of the 22d ult., H. S. Kane, Esq., the Imperial Guard among us. A batatlion of the 48d, under Commandant Jeanningros, stopped another Russian column which was endeavoring to descend from the Flagstaff Bastion.

The artillery of the place supported the assailants by a continued fire, but our patteries opened in their turn, and in the end prevailed over the fire of the enemy. At length after several vain and fruitless assaults the Rus-There were so many affected that the sians decided on making a retreat, which they our possession of the work. Our losses in the 24 hours amounted to 11 officers killed. among whom, in addition to Col. Vienot, was Commandant Julien of the 46th, an officer much distinguished in the army for his bravery; we had in all 22 officers wounded, and 158 men killed and 600 wounded. A short suspension of hostilities, the conditions of Sevastopol and myself took place yesterday in order to bury the dead.

This double combat of which I now turnish you with the details, is characterized in the most satisfactory and honorable manner, by the qualities of ardor and impetuosity which are peculiar to our troops. Never did they give more striking proofs of courage. I owe prepared during the day with much skill and