ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Another Battle and Defeat of the Russians.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The steamer Europa has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates up to May 6th.

THE WAR.

The War news is important. The allied fleets have bombarded the Russian forts at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. The details and result of the bombardment are not known.

An important battle was fought on the 25th, between the Turks and the Greek insurgents. The Turks took Arta by storm in 50 minutes, and great slaughter ensued. The Greeks were led by Kairas Kakis and Sarelas. The Greek leader, Glovas, had fled. Except the Piræus, all the coast of Greece is closely blockaded by the allies.

On the 19th, a battle occurred between the Turks and Montenegrins at Nichsick. The latter were commanded by their Wounde, George Petrowich. Hostilities have fairly commenced, and it was reported that Austria will occupy the provinces.

A letter from Dobrudscha, of that of the 8th says:—

"Deserters arriving here from the Russian army state that the Danube has overflowed its banks, and carried away all the bridges. Communication with the south bank of the Danube has been entirely cut off. The Russians numbered 60,000 men; and they lost in passing the river 4,000. The place at which they are encamped, is marshy, and hundreds die daily."

It was reported that Marshal Radetsky had said to the Duke of Cambridge on his last visit to Vienna, that the Russians must evacuate the Principalities, and if they cannot be got out by fair means they must be got out by force.

The Russians had abandoned the siege of Silistria.

The success of the Turks near Czernadwa was confirmed.

The number of Russian merchant vessels already captured by English men of war appears from the seizures, to have been about twenty-five, besides seven or eight destroyed. A greater number of vessels liable to capture have been sold to neutral and other houses, and now hoist a flag which insures their safety.

The news of Persia having signed the last protocol, it is said, produced great dejection in the mind of the Czar.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Sevran on the 20th, but set out again the same day for Constantinople.

It is said that the French government contemplates establishing a camp of 60,000 men near Boulogne, with a view to an expedition to the Baltic, if required.

It is again positively stated that the French contingent to the army of the East will amount to 100,000 men. It is generally that the orders given by the Emperor of Russia were for the Russian army the moment it entered the Dobrudscha to march on without delay to Shumla, and strike the blow before the allies could come up. It had not been anticipated that the Turks would arrest their progress.

London.—The Paris correspondent of the Times of Thursday evening, says:—

"For some days past, unpleasant rumors have been circulated respecting the State relations existing between the French ambassador at Constantinople and the Turkish Cabinet, or rather minister for foreign affairs. The dissatisfaction felt at Paris at the conduct of Mr. Winslow, Bearer of Despatches from Spain.

There had been no tidings received at Liverpool of the steamer City of Glasgow, up to the time of the sailing of the Franklin. She was now believed to be irretrievably lost.

THE WAR.—No special event of importance had occurred at the seat of war, though intelligence of severe warfare was momentarily expected.

The Russian fleet is reported to have sailed from Helsingfors on the 5th of May, when six Charles Napier signaled the allied fleet to prepare for sea immediately.

Nothing of importance had been received from the Black Sea or the Danube.

Austria has presented fresh terms to Russia, which, if declined, she will join England and France.

The Russian version of the bombardment of Odessa claims it as a brilliant feat on the part of the Russians, and states that the Czar had bestowed decorations upon the officers engaged in it.

The Russians overall others and must be put—that we cop to have received four killed and 64 wounded at the bombardment of Odessa. Admiral Dundas's official report had not yet been received.

An additional camp of 50,000 French had been formed near Marseilles.

The Turks are about to blockade the Grecian ports.

The Shah of Persia has become hostile to Russia, and is raising an army of 50,000 men.

The Turks have advanced from Kalafat to Krajova.

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse rose on the report that Denmark and Sweden had joined the Western powers.

PARIS, May 8.—It is stated on good authority that Russia recently notified Prussia that she intended to address an ultimatum to Austria in order to force her to declare herself.

The Prussian minister replied that the Czar need not give himself that trouble, as Prussia knew what answer Austria would return. Nevertheless at the same time Austria informed Prussia that she was about to address an ultimatum to Russia, calling her to account for her intrigues and revolutionary attempts in Montenegro where Austria was determined to putdown the revolutionary fire. She also reproached Russia for her conduct in the Principalities, and insists on their evacuation. When Russia refused to fling about in the way, something serious may be looked for.

Three Days Later.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Wednesday with Liverpool dates to May 12. There is no additional news from the theatre of war of importance, except official accounts of the bombardment of Odessa. The battle lasted 12 hours, the Russians batteries fighting bravely.—The allied fleet succeeded in silencing the batteries of the Russian frigates. Three smaller vessels, and 2 ships of war, besides damaging the town. Three attacking steamers were disabled. Four men were killed and wounded—the Russians 20 killed and 60 wounded.

Hopes of the peace party in the Sunde and House, because a borer, alleged to have been made the debacer of nonsyre in his possession, had fled to the Capital—an Investigation proved the report to be well founded, when commenced many interpretative by some who, besides being bad enough to sell themselves, were imprudent enough to reveal their infamy.

"The bill in which he was interested was undoubtedly carried through the Legislature by the use of extraordinary means. Although just in itself, in friends were powerless, until certain parties were purchased. Some were bought by promises, others by downright payment. Those in the latter class were not disappointed. Some of them in the former were. The rest, disappointed, avenged the bill by a large majority, but failed to receive their reward. Our reward they did receive, the contempt of their buyers, and the detestation of honest men who knew their baseness; but also that they went forth the nation—they did not and have not yet received.

"Today, I was shown a despatch by a party to whose care it had been addressed, which was full of meaning. It was sent by a person whose bill had been rejected to his agent in its management. That person not being here, the document was inadvertently opened by another, to whose care it was directed. The despatch authorized the agent to settle with a Senator, (name mentioned) at $1000, for his vote in favor of the bill! As the party addressed had left town, and the party to whose care the message was sent was neither to be purchased or persuaded that it is right and fair to purchase others, the Senator is likely to return without wages and lose a pocket book as he desired and expected.

"These are sober truths which I am writing. Are they not shocking? Yet such rascals as these have this winter generally been the balance-of-power party in both branches—defeating or enacting such bills as were most in their eyes. Is it not time that the people should see to it that they send men here to represent them who will feel the responsibility of their positions and act honestly as all representations present the State in its interest, and in justice to its citizens, regardless of personal interest, of the insatiable ambition of personal and paid knaves, and of the more corrupting and dangerous advancement of political aspirants? I hoil they do, they must expect to find their legislators using their opportunities to promote their own, at the expense of and at honesty as well as generous.

"Hay is so scarce in the midland districts of Upper Canada that cattle are perishing. For some time past $45 per ton had been freely paid.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, May 26, 1854.

Whig State Ticket.

GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

☞We are authorized to announce W. L. CAMPBELL, Esq., of this place, as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

Horse Thieves About!

☞On Monday night last, two valuable Horses were stolen from the stable of Messrs. DANIEL and PETER MUSSELMAN, in Hamiltonban township. A reward of $100 is offered for the recovery of the Horses, or $150 for the Horses and Thief.

Suspicion, we understand, rests upon a stranger who made his appearance in Fairfield on Monday and decamped that night, without any one knowing anything as to his intentions or whereabouts.

ARRESTED!—The Horse-thief was arrested in Baltimore on Wednesday, to which place he had been followed by Messrs. J. BRANDENBURG and A. W. McGINLY, of Fairfield. Both horses have been recovered. One of them had been sold to a gentleman in Baltimore; the other was found stabled at the Black Horse Tavern in that city. The person arrested gave his name as "George Higgins." He is the same person who was in Fairfield on Monday.

Caledonia Springs.

☞We invite attention to the card in to-day's paper announcing the opening of this well-known watering place next month under new auspices. A company of enterprising gentlemen have purchased the Springs, erected large and commodious buildings, and will leave no other expense or labor in the endeavor to make it an attractive summer resort. These Springs have long been noted for the excellence of their waters, and will no doubt now, with the improved accommodations, command a large patronage.

☞The Solar Eclipse will take place to-day, commencing in Gettysburg, at 4 minutes past 4 o'clock, P.M.

☞G. HENRI SPANG, Esq., has been admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Bedford county. Mr. SPANG is a graduate of Pennsylvania College, possessed of the talented qualifications, and, will, no doubt, honor the profession he has adopted.

The Farmers' High School.

☞The Hon. Frederick Watts, President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, gives notice of the passage by the Legislature of an act to establish the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania. By the provisions of this act the President and Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, and the Presidents of the several County Agricultural Societies, shall hereafter be organized more than one year, are constituted ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees; and are requested to meet on the second Tuesday of June, at Harrisburg, for the purpose of organizing the Institution, and for the selection of the most eligible site within the Commonwealth for its location, where they shall purchase or obtain by gift, grant, or otherwise, a body of land containing at least two hundred acres, upon which they shall procure such improvements and alterations to be made as will make it an Institution properly adapted to the instruction of youth in the art of Farming.

☞The citizens of Chambersburg have determined, by a vote of 245 to 48, to authorize a subscription, by the borough, of $10,000 towards the erection of water works.

☞The application of Geo. Kinter for tavern license was refused by the Court at Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday, on the ground of violating the law recently adopted by the Legislature, which prohibits the sale of liquor to persons of intemperate habits, after due notice from the relations of such persons.

☞EDWARD EVERETT has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, on account of ill health. The post has been tendered to Mr. CUDATE.

☞On the 16th of April several severe earthquakes occurred at St. Salvador, Central America, nearly destroying the capital. Many of the principal buildings and a thousand of a hundred families were born on the earth. For some time previous the earth, seemed hollow, rumbling sounds were heard, and the ground seemed to wave beneath the weight of the buildings.

☞The Legislature of Connecticut has elected FRANCIS GILLETTE (Free Soil) for the remainder of the term of Truman Smith, resigned, which expires on the 4th of March next; and LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER (Whig) for the full term of six years from March 4, 1855.

☞A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia on Monday, at which an elaborate report was submitted from the Board of Directors, adverse to the purchase of the main line of the State works by the Company. The report was referred to a committee to report at a subsequent meeting of the Company.

☞The Legislature appropriated $1800 to aid the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society in sending emigrants to Liberia.

☞The Administration has succeeded in forcing the Nebraska-Kansas bill through the House. Having stripped the general debate in Committee of the Whole, partly by overruling the decisions of the Speaker, and partly by representations that the subject should have fair play and ample opportunity extended them under the five minute rule to offer amendments and test the merits of the measure in a full House, the majority deliberately prepared to apply the "gag" to the opponents of the bill. A Pro-Slavery caucus was held on Saturday, the result of which was that on Monday, STEPHENS, of Georgia, a renegade Whig and ultra Slavery propagandist, called the attention of the House to an old and antiquated rule, which provided that a motion in Committee of the Whole to strike out the enacting clause of a bill was a privileged motion which took precedence of all others and must be put.—If carried, the Committee would be compelled to rise and report to the House.—He would make the motion, the friends of the bill voting for it, and it being reported to the House Mr. Richardson could move to substitute his bill, (the same as Douglas' bill, with the Clayton proviso stricken out,) and under a call of the previous question force the House to a direct and final vote.

This programme was carried out to the letter—the majority having made up their minds to put it through, without allowing opportunity to amend the bill in any form. In vain the minority struggled to be heard.—Mr. CHADDEN, of Alabama, making a manly effort to stay the outrageous and oppressive policy of the majority, protesting that the rule quoted by STEPHENS was entirely inapplicable and never designed for cases of this kind, and concluding the "gag" which was being put upon the lips of the opponents of the bill as the essence of despotism and utterly irreconcilable with Republican principle. But all in vain. The majority had determined upon their course and turned a deaf ear to all protests and all entreaties—even overruling the Speaker in one or two decisions favorable to the rights of the minority, in order to accomplish their purpose.

STEPHENS made his motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, which was carried. The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, when Richardson promptly moved to substitute his bill, being the same as that which passed the Senate, except the Clayton proviso which confined the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States. The previous question was called, and the bill put on final passage, the vote standing—yeas 113, nays 100. The result was announced amid mingled applause and hissing, and the bill sent to the Senate, where it will of course pass sight without difficulty.—The President being for it, all hope of its defeat is now at an end. Thus ends one of the most iniquitous schemes of legislation ever attempted to be perpetrated since the first organization of the Government—sprung suddenly and unexpectedly upon the country—smacked for and against by the people—carried through by the most unprincipled and dangerous demagogue in the national councils—and designed manifestly solely and entirely to subserve selfish political purposes. What the result will be remains to be seen. In the language of Mr. ADAMS on a memorable occasion—"We shall see what we shall see!"

The Vote.

We annex the final vote in the House on the Nebraska-Kansas bill. It will be noticed that the South voted almost solidly for the bill, except BENTON, of Missouri; HUNT, of Louisiana; PUREYEAR and ROGERS, of N. Carolina; BUGG, CULLOM, EDREDGE, and TAYLOR, of Tennessee; and MARSHALL, of Virginia, who voted as usual, contributed the largest number of Northern "dough-faces," eleven of our members voting for it:

YEAS—Messrs Abercrombie, J. C. Allen, W. Allen, Allen, Bayly, Bayly, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Breckenridge, Bridges, Brooks, Cambell, Caskie, Chaffee, Chandler, Chase, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquit, Cox, Craige, Cumming, Cushing, Davis of Ind., Davis, Dawes, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edmundson, Elliott of Ky., English, Faulkner, Fenton, Fickett, Green, Greene, Grow, Grey, Hamilton, Harrison of Ala., Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Hillyer, Houston, Ingersoll, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lindley, Lindley, Packwoodd, McDougall, McMan, Maxwell, May, Miller of Ma., Miller of Ind., Olds, Oliver of Ma., Parker, Perkins, Phillips, Phillips, Powell, Pratt, Pennington, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Smyth, Stanton, Stratton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Strong, Stuart of Mich., Taylor of N. Y., Tweed, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Washburn, Wells, Wick, Wright of Ma., Wright of Pa., Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Ball, Hauk, Becher, Benhert, Bennett, Bugg, Campbell, Cooper, Cullom, Chandler, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Davis of R. I., Dean, Davis, Day, Dickinson, Dean, Easton, Edgerton, Edmonds, Elliott of Mass., Filson, Fobrigrike, Overman, Fuller, Fuller, Fletcher, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Harlan of O., Harlan of Ind., Harmon, Hastings, Haven, Hoard, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Jones of N. Y., Kittredge, Knox, Lindley of O., Lyon, M'Cullough, Mace, Maclaine, Magoll, Moulton, McMahon, McDonald, Milson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nelson, Nichols, Norton, Olivers, Parker, Peck, Peetham, Pennington, Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, Putnam, Ritchie, Rimbey, Rogers, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Springer, Stanton, Stephens, Smith of N. Y., Stevens, Stratton, Street of O., Taylor of O., Taylor of Tenn., Thurston, Trace, Tuck, Upham, Wade, Walley, Walbridge, Washburn, Jr., Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Wheeler, Yates.

NORTHERN VOTES FOR THE BILL.—Connecticut—Jones.

Delaware—Riddle.

Illinois—C. Allen, W. Allen, Richardson, Indiana—Davis, Dunham, Eddy, English, Hendricks, Lane, Miller.

Iowa—Henn.

Maine—Mace, Morrison.

Michigan—Clark, Stuart.

New Jersey—Lilly, Vail.

New Hampshire—Bibbard.

New York—Cumming, Cushing, Rowe, Taylor, Tweed, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Washburn.

Ohio—Disney, Groom, Olds, Shannon.

PENNSYLVANIA—Hodge, Scammon, Florence, Jones, Kurtz, Lilly, Packer, Robbins, Strock, Wide, Wright.

To which add Latham and McDougal of California—35—17 are "Democrats!"

The entire Whig delegation from the Free States voted in solid body against the bill, together with the following Democrats—11:

Connecticut—Belcher, Pratt, Seymour.
Illinois—Wentworth.
Indiana—Haslett, Mace.
Maine—Hayes.
Michigan—Noble, Stephens.
New Jersey—Skelton, Stratton.
New Hampshire—Ketredge, Morrison.
New York—Dean, Fenton, Hastings, Hughes, Jones, Lyon, Murray, Oliver, Peck, Pennington, Perkins, Wheeler.
Ohio—Edgerton, Ellison, Johnson, Lindsley, Nichols, Ritchie, Stuart.
PENNSYLVANIA—Curtin, Dram, Gamble, Grow, Trout.
Rhode Island—Davis, Thurston.
Wisconsin—Cottman, Walls.

The Effect.

In the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill Slavery-Propagandism has reversed the Anti-Slavery Legislation of the country from the struggle for Independence in 1770 down to the present date. The country stands now, in reference to the bearings of the National Government upon the extension of the Slave Institution, where it stood when our Fathers of the Revolution enacted the celebrated ordinance of 1787 inhibiting Slavery in the North-Western Territory. Pinkney, DOUGLAS & Co. have succeeded in forcing through Congress a measure which, in the estimation of the Republic, would have been scouted from the national councils. The baiper of Slavery-Propagandism now flaunts in triumph over the capital of the country. The public domain, for thirty years consecrated to Freedom by solemn Congressional enactment, has been thrown open to Slavery. The vantage ground acquired by Freedom in its protracted struggle with Slavery, which, in the earlier days