FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Terrible & most Sanguinary Engagement.

ALLIED LOSS FIVE THOUSAND AND RUSSIAN LOSS EIGHT THOUSAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The American steamer Hallie arrived at Sandy Hook last night at twelve o'clock, having made another splendid voyage. She reached the city this morning at nine o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 13th inst., being four days later than the advices received per steamer Canada.

The news by this arrival is extremely interesting.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The report of the massacre of the English Light Cavalry under Lord Cardigan is finally confirmed. They charged a Russian battery of 30 guns and lost 400 killed; only 200 survived.

Since this affair there has been incessant and most sanguinary fighting. The allied armies are almost overwhelmed and most urgent requests have been sent home for instant relief and fresh reinforcements.

Five thousand Frenchmen are to be instantly sent, and every available steamer is taken up at England, including the Europa, Arago, Indiana, New York and others, to hurry forward the much needed relief to the Crimea.

On the 5th of November there was a most sanguinary engagement, and on the 5th a terrible combat, including a sortie and general sally, in which the allies were by the Russians, under Prince Menschikoff. The battle lasted from day break until 4 o'clock, P. M. Both sides claimed the victory. The Russians stormed several batteries and attacked the guns.

The loss of the allies is set down at 5,000 men, and the loss of the Russians at 8,000.

The Czar's two sons were in the battle.

On the following day the battle was renewed by the Russians, of the result which is not known.

The allies were preparing to storm the two heights the Russians should have time to recover their losses. A practicable breach has been effected in their line.

Russia, view of the approaching negotiations, notifies that she will treat directly with Austria and Prussia on the Peace question.

The war news is exciting the most profound attention and anxiety in England and France.

Lord Raglan and Marshal Canrobert had sent the most urgent demands for reinforcements, and great funds were assisted to meet them.

"The disastrous of the battle of the 25th at Balaklava to the English, is confirmed though it is not quite so bad as at first represented. It was all owing to the misunderstanding of order from the commander in chief. Lorde Luban and Cardigan rode the light horse over a plain a mile and a half in length, and exposed to a cross fire, fell at a Russian battery of 30 guns. The attempt was madness and all were cut to pieces. Of 607 men only 198 returned, and these must also have been destroyed, but for the magnificent charge of their rescue by the heavy dragoons, and the brave stand of the Highlanders, which redeemed the day.

Marshal Canrobert's official report of the battle of the 5th is published in the Moniteur of the 13th. It says:

The Russian army has been swollen by reinforcements from the Danube. It was as by the combined reserves from all the southern provinces; it was animated by the presence of the Grand Duke Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday, November 5th, the right of the English position before Sebastopol.

The English army sustained the attack, with most remarkable firmness and intrepidity." Engaged it by a portion of General Bosquet's division, which fought with admirable vigor; as well as the Turkish troops which were manned the English position.

The enemy who for outnumbers our forces, beat a retreat with a loss estimated at from eight to nine thousand men. The struggle lasted the whole day.

At the same time General Foray was forced to replise the sortie made by the garrison. And under the energetic command the enemy were driven back with a loss of one thousand in killed and wounded. The brilliant day was gained without considerable loss by the allies but does the greatest honor on our arms. The siege continues with regularity.

(Signed) CANROBERT.

English advices to the 10th from Bucharest, state that on the morning of the 6th of November, Prince Menschikoff's whole army attacked the English position, when a most sanguinary battle ensued, which lasted till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the allies obtained a decisive victory. There were severe losses on both sides, but the English took many prisoners.

The Russian account contained in a telegraphic despatch, dated St. Petersburg, Nov. 12, states that Prince Menschikoff reports under the date of the 5th from Sebastopol that on the 6th the garrison made two sorties—one against the right flank of the allies which was successful and resulted in the capture of one of the enemy's batteries, the guns of which were spiked. Great loss was sustained on both sides.

A second sortie was also completely successful, the Russians having captured 15 guns. Immediately afterwards the French infantry division pursuing the retiring Russians attempted to mount to the assault, but were thrown back with immense loss.

The Morning Post of Vienna has the following dispatch:

ERZEKEWITZ, Nov. 14.—On the 6th instant the whole garrison of Sebastopol, amounting to 65,000 men, made a sortie, when a most furious battle ensued which was not ended when the last messenger left. But the allies had the advantage.

It was reported in Paris that the French Government had received a dispatch announcing that the storming of Sebastopol commenced on the 6th, under very favorable circumstances.

Another Dispatch says that on the 4th the allied batteries were but 150 yards from the walls, and had effected a practical breach.

From Jassey to the 10th it had been telegraphed that the movement of the Ottoman troops towards Moldavia and the Pruth continues with great activity, and produces much sensation in the Principalities.

Omer Pasha was expected in person on the Pruth. General Sulcer it is said will execute the southern part of Bessarabia if Sebastopol falls, as the allies will then act against Odessa and Kherson.

Prussia, Wednesday morning—It is telegraphed from Vienna that Gortschakoff has officially announced to Count Bool, that Russia is prepared to treat direct with Austria on the laws of the four conditions. This is considered as a palpable attempt to cause dissention between Austria and the Western powers.

On the 15th the Germanic confederation was to occupy itself with the war question. All the smaller Germany States were putting their armies on a war footing.

The statement is that Austria will not, under any circumstances take the field against Prussia and Russia is said to have expressed a willingness to withdraw her troops from the Austrian frontier should the conflict, and place them in some other equally advantageous strategic position. Austria, while accepting this accommodation will continue her armed neutrality.

There is a rumor in Vienna that Rothschilds, finding his recent purchase of the Austrian railways a bad bargain, offers the government a loan of two hundred million of francs to cancel the agreement.

Although no general action had been fought from the 25th of October to the 5th of November, the interval is described as one incessant combat.

At Vienna the prevalent opinion was that a few more such victories as those claimed by the allies on the 4th and 5th will compel them to raise the siege. Menschikoff appears to be of the same opinion, for in his dispatch to Prince Paskiewich he says:

"It will be impossible for the allies to continue the siege—and I will continue to harass them without intermission."

Canrobert had assured the French government that the Russians were so weakened in the affair of the 5th, that for days to come they would not be in a condition to resist any assault upon the town, and that he means to make the attempt.

Intensy prevails throughout most England and France in regard to the uncertain and critical condition of their armies at Sebastopol. It is evident that there are fearful apprehensions as to their ultimate fate. There are many who think the allies are in a very critical position, and that a serious repulse or total defeat may befall them.

Affairs on the Danube and in Asia, were without much interest. Omer Pasha was preparing to give the enimy battle at the first opportunity.

The accounts from Hungary represent the people there as ripe and anxious for rebellion. They are impatient to join the allies against Russia.

Poland was also much agitated and anxious to unite with the allies.

It is believed that Austria will eventually join with Russia. Her movements are viewed with wakeful surprise by England and France.

Affairs in Spain were much agitated and a report at the Spanish Cabinet was likely to take place. Indeed some reported that it had already occurred.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AFRICA.

Three Days Later.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Royal Mail steamer Africa arrived here this evening, from Liverpool, with 95 passengers and dates to the 18th ult., being 3 days later than the advices per steamer Baltic.

The general intelligence by the steamer is highly interesting and exciting, though there was nothing more of a decisive character from Sevastopol beyond the 9th instant. Reaches had been made by the allies in the enemy's fortresses by incessant cannonading, but they had no special effect, and were followed by the Russians almost as soon as made. The firing had checkered considerably on both sides, and considerably more had been consumed in burying the dead, and clearing away the rubbish of the battle on the 5th.

The enemy's reinforcements of the 6th was untrue. No fresh sortie had been made.

The Hospital of Sevastopol was set on fire by a bomb-shell from the allies, and it snow was in flames. There were about 2,000 sick and wounded in at the time, all whom perished in the flames and were buried beneath the ruins. The scene was heart-rending.

The condition of affairs at Sevastopol is represented as awful. The streets are crowded with sick, dead and dying men, women and children.

The Russians were unable to bury their dead, and they were throwing the putrid bodies into the sea, and the more was lie literally strewn with human bodies, from which was emitted a sickening stench for miles around.

Four Russian ships had been sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol by the fire of the allies. One of the ships was the famous "Twelve Apostles," which had been doing so much execution as a battery against the besiegers.

The typus fever has broken out in Sebastopol, induced by the great numbers unburied dead. To add to the miseries of the inhabitants, configurations were also continually occurring from the bursting of bombs, and fears that the supply of water was also getting exceedingly scarce.

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

Both parties are greatly in want of reinforcements the besieging, however, are worse off than the besieged. The Russians begin to be in want of ammunition.

The allies have sufficient fuel for them. They have been relieved by battle and ceasease to 50,000 men. This terrible fact was causing much alarm in England and France, and the utmost efforts were making to send instant reinforcements.

All the mail steamers are chartered for the service.

The winter was setting in severely and storms were looked for every hour in the Black Sea. Two Turkish frigates had been wrecked.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST TWO LADIES.—Madame Dietz and Madame John Dimitry, mother and daughter, both respectable citizens of New Orleans, have been held to bail in the sum of $2,000 each to answer the charge of causing the death of a black girl, by cruelty and whipping with a cowhide. The girl was in delicate health, severly afflicted with worms, and several physicians stated that the worms were the immediate cause of death. The illtreatment, and deep scars on her body, produced by whipping, they further certify, brought on weakness and emaciation, so as to render her unable to bear the critical operation of worms. The case has created much excitement in New Orleans, and the two females, who wept bitterly during the examination on the 20th instant, were committed to jail until the next day, when they were admitted to bail.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Dec. 1, 1854.

☞On the 15th ult., the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company:

President.—Wm. McSherry.

Managers.—Wm. D. Hines, J. H. McClellan, Richard Dorsey, Jacob Witt, J. B. McPherson, John A. Swope.

☞All the cases that had been put down for trial during last week, were continued to January term, the time of the Court being engrossed by the case of the Commonwealth, by WM. HUNTER, vs. Jos. HUNTER. A great many witnesses were examined on both sides, unusual interest being manifested by our community in the progress of the trial. The case not being concluded on Saturday evening, Court adjourned over to Monday and resumed the trial. It was given to the Jury at a late hour on Monday night, and next morning they came into Court with a verdict for Plaintiff, the complaint being that defendant was not capable of managing his estate. We have seldom known a case which elicited more general interest, or a more free outdoor canvass of the testimony and the verdict.

During the sitting of the Court Edward LITTLE plead guilty to the charge of larceny in stealing Shanghai chickens, the property of Dr. John A. Swope, and was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the County Jail.

☞MESSRS. PICKING, WALTER, and BALDWIN, having given the requisite bonds, were sworn into the discharging of duties of their respective offices to-day, to wit:—Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the Courts. It is no more than due to the gentlemen who have so ably and acceptably filled these offices during the past year, to say that in retiring therefrom they carry with them the assurance that they have rendered faithful service, and secured the confidence and good opinion of our community. We cordially welcome the new officers, in the assurance that they will prove themselves competent and accommodating. Mr. PICKING has been Prothonotary before and is "at home" in the duties of the office.—Messrs. WALTER and BALDWIN have an untried field before them, and succeed officers of more than usual ability and promptness; but from our personal knowledge of their capacity and devotion to duty, we confidently predict that they will prove themselves worthy successors.

Bank of Gettysburg.

On Monday last the Directors of the "Bank of Gettysburg" unanimously re-elected GEORGE SWOPE, President, J. R. M'PHERSON, Cashier, and J. H. M'CLELLAN, Teller. We believe the condition of the Bank was never better than at present—the fact highly creditable to the prudence and ability of the gentlemen who have been conducting its operations. As evidence of the confidence of our community, we notice that at a public sale of Stock last week, all the shares brought a highly gratifying premium—some of them being knocked down at $31,97 on $30 paid in. In view of the general tightness of the money market throughout the country, the depression of stocks, and wholesale suspensions of banking institutions, it gives us much pleasure to notice this favorable contrast in the condition and reputation of our own Bank.

Death of Judge Durkee.

☞Judge DURKEE died at his residence in York on the 23d inst., after a protracted and severe illness of many months. Few men have had the more entire confidence of our people, than Judge DURKEE, and his decease will be deeply regretted by a large circle of warm friends whom he had attached to himself by his courtesy and accommodating kind of heart, and social disposition. He was in his 64th year.—For a number of years he presided over this Judicial district, giving general satisfaction, by reason of the evident impartiality, dignity and ability which he brought to the discharge of his official duties. As a Common Pleas Judge he had few, if any, superiors in the State. On the receipt of the intelligence here on Friday evening, of his death, our Court adjourned, and at a meeting of the members of the Bar appropriate action was taken, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings on our first page.

The Laughlin Family.

☞Later intelligence from Joliet, Illinois, the scene of the terrible railroad accident, announces the death of MARY RAMSOM, the only surviving member of the Laughlin family on board the train. A letter from Joliet gives their deaths in the following order:

Laura J. Laughlin, (child of William C. Laughlin,) killed almost instantly at the time of the accident.

Catharine Laughlin, (child of Wm.) died *Nov. 2, 1854, 9 P. M.*

Marg'r C. Laughlin, (wife,) Nov. 3, 2 P. M.

Wm. C. Laughlin, " 4, 12 M.

Catharine Laughlin, (mother) " 5, 8 A.

Mary Samson, (niece) " 6, 6 P. M.

Mr. PERRY, brother-in-law of Mr. Laughlin, having been written to by request of the latter, before his death, had arrived at Joliet, and taken charge of the effects of the family.

NOTICE.—A cotemporary invites the attention of delinquent "patrons" to the 6th chapter of Luke, 31st verse. Some of ours will please ponder it in their minds.

RIGHT.—J. Cassello has been fined $50 and costs, at Cincinnati, for selling five cents worth of whisky to two little boys, who were made drunk.

☞An anonymous correspondent, who writes from "Germany township," and signs himself "A Subscriber," takes exception to the publication of the account of the Williamsburg Riot, the Father Brady difficulty at Hartford, the escape from the Emmitsburg Sisterhood, and other transactions, which have recently appeared in the "Star," and requests us to publish the letter of the Bishop of Hartford in regard to the Brady affair, also the version of the Emmitsburg escape as given by the Frederick Citizen; and sundry other articles.—Now, while we shall at all times be pleased to gratify our friends by the publication of unexceptional articles of general interest that may be furnished us, and to that end have frequently given the use of our columns freely for correspondents to give expression to views essentially different from our own—we have so often and so plainly announced it to be a rule in our office to pay no regard to "anonymous" communications, that it is a matter of wonder that writers continue to trouble us with them.

If "A Subscriber" is disposed to contribute anything to our columns, he is welcome to do so on furnishing us with a responsible name—otherwise he has no claims upon our attention. We make this statement as to our position for the hundredth time, and hope to be spared the necessity of its recurrence for some time to come.

As to the implication of unfairness or bias on our part in the re-publication of the articles alluded to, we have only to remark, they were taken from papers notorious for their opposition to Know Nothingism. The Williamsburg Riot came from the New York Tribune, and was nothing more than a condensed statement of the facts proved before the Coroner's Inquest. The Father Brady difficulty Sisterhood articles were taken from the Baltimore Sun, and copied by us as items of news. Had "A Subscriber" been as sharp as he seems to deem himself, and as free from bias as he would have us to say, he might have known that the statement of the Bishop of Hartford, and the version of the Sisterhood difficulty by the Frederick *Citizen*, could not have appeared in the "Star" of Friday, for the simple reason that they did not reach us for a day or two after our paper was published. It may also tend to relieve his fears as to our indisposition to fairness, to be assured that both the Bishop's article, and that of the Citizen, as they appear in another column, were in type before his advice came to hand.

In the desire to serve our readers with the latest news, we make our selections without stopping to inquire whether the intelligence may be agreeable or not to the reader. We aim to furnish a truthful record of transpiring events, and that we take to be what the mass of our readers want.

And now since "A Subscriber" has volunteered some kindly advice to us, we may be permitted to reciprocate the compliment, by reminding him in our judgment the undue sensitiveness which he, in common with the great mass of the Church which he represents, evinces in regard to statements and publications such as these in question—and that the evident disposition of press religious bias into notice unnecessarily and improperly—has had no little agency in provoking and sustaining the remarkable popular movement which is just now so much dreaded.—If the Catholic Church is suspected of being too *political* in its aims and influences—the misguided zeal and marked sensitiveness of portions of its membership, in seeking to control political agencies, and to fetter the press, have not been slightly instrumental in arousing those suspicions into active operation.—It is not always true that he who declaims most loudly against wrong is most free from fault, and if "A Subscriber" would have others free from religious bias, it would be well for him to see to it that he does not develope it too strongly in himself.

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☞A communication in the *People's Beacon*, published at Lambertsville, N. J., says that Commodore Robert F. Stockton "has long denounced President Pierce and his corrupt tools, and previous to the late election, he expressed his fear to friends, to vote the Whig and Anti-Nebraska ticket."

GEN. CASS.—The Detroit Times, in noticing a statement of a Washington paper to the effect that Gen. Cass had given up all ideas of the Presidency, says that "the assumption that Gen Cass had laid aside all aspiration for the Presidency is entirely gratuitous on the part of our Washington contemporary. Here at home his friends are protest against this, and dispatching him with a single stroke of the pen, and will, by his consent, bring his name forward in their own time. We speak distinctly that Gen. Cass will be a candidate before the National Convention, and nothing is more calculated to sharpen that determination than just such paragraphs, and the occasional blows which he receives from a large portion of the Southern press."

☞HENRY L. FISHER, Esq., recently of this place, has been appointed Attorney to the Board of Commissioners of York county.

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FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer Baltic arrived at New York at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, making an extraordinary short trip, and bringing European intelligence three days later. The news from the seat of war is of the most disastrous character to the allies, and has created a great sensation and alarm throughout England and France. We give the details in another column. Prince Menschikoff has come to the relief of Sevastopol with an immense force, and it is believed the English and French are completely overmatched. The two days' conflict is represented to have been of the most sanguinary character, and even by the Russians we also should judge that the Russians were victors, though both sides claim the honors of the battle. Of the third day's fighting we have no accounts except that the Russians renewed the attack, which would seem to indicate that they considered themselves in a good condition for a continuation of the struggle, and were determined to follow up their advantage.—All the steamships that would be obtained have been taken up to convey 50,000 more French troops to the Crimea, and it is evident that the capture of Sevastopol is to be most dearly bought, if finally obtained, which is every day becoming more doubtful. The loss of life during the two first days was at 13,000 men. By this time, there will be anxiously looked for.

LATER.—The Africa brings four days later intelligence. No further field fights had taken place, both parties preparing for an engament, which would be terrible and bloody. For particulars, see preceding column.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A freo negro is not a citizen of the United States, and according to a recent decision in the Court of Illinois, not entitled to a trial by jury. The Chicago Times states the case thus:—Joseph O. Mitchell, a free negro, as plaintiff, vs. Charles H. Lamar, who plead that a free negro was not a citizen of the United States, and therefore could not maintain a suit before the United States Court. The plea was sustained by Judge Drummond, of the U. S. Circuit Court, and the decision was concurred in by Judge M'Lean.

☞The "Know Nothing" National Convention, in Cincinnati, adjourned on Saturday, after a two week's session. It is said the attendance was large, each State in the Union being fully represented.—Among the representatives were: Messrs. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Ullmann, of New York; Broome, of Pennsylvania, Lamadon, of New Orleans, and Mayor Conrad, of Philadelphia. The utmost harmony is said to have prevailed among them. Important changes have been made in their constitution, a new ritual adopted, and their passwords, signs, &c., have undergone a complete alteration. The question of admitting Presidential candidates was not brought up.

☞It is announced in the San Francisco Times that every obstacle in the way of the consummation of the project annexing the Sandwich Islands to the American Republic, has been finally and fully surmounted and the treaty agreed upon between the contracting parties. The Queen who King and his council, in all its details. This fact, it is stated, induced Gen. Miller, the British Consul General, to seek a private audience with the king, which was refused. He subsequently, however, demanded and obtained an official audience, and delivered an address or Protest to the king and privy council, against the annexation of the lands to the United States.

☞DR. BEALE, the dentist in Philadelphia, convicted of rape on the person of his little mulatto, in his office, has been under the influence of chloroform, and has commenced to 4 years and 6 months imprisonment. He has a large family and had a large and lucrative professional practice.—Previous to sentence, he read a long statement to the Court in behalf of his character, his innocence and reflected severely upon the Jury and Prosecuting Attorney.

We notice also that Miss MUDGE was married last week to a Mr. Thockmorton, of Philadelphia. They were engaged prior to the alledged rape.

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U. S. SENATOR ELECTION.—A

number of our cotemporaries seem to labor under the impression that the election of U. S. Senator will take place, as heretofore, on the second Tuesday of January, but in this they are in error. By an act passed last winter, the time has been changed to the second Tuesday of February. "This was done," says the *Pittsburg American*, "at the instance, as we have learned, of General Cameron, who feared that the interests of some of the candidates might suffer by the promptness of proceeding, so early in the session, to the election. For this purpose the election was postponed, by law, for one month."

☞GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for December is handsomely embellished, the leading engraving being a fine representation of "The Oath at Valley Forge." Hastily continues his attractive illustrated life of Washington, while other contributors furnish excellent articles on various topics. The announcement for a new volume will be found in another column, together with terms.

And now since "A Subscriber" has volunteered some kindly advice to us, we may be permitted to reciprocate the compliment, by reminding him in our judgment the undue sensitiveness which he, in common with the great mass of the Church which he represents, evinces in regard to statements and publications such as these in question—and that the evident disposition of press religious bias into notice unnecessarily and improperly—has had no little agency in provoking and sustaining the remarkable popular movement which is just now so much dreaded.—If the Catholic Church is suspected of being too *political* in its aims and influences—the misguided zeal and marked sensitiveness of portions of its membership, in seeking to control political agencies, and to fetter the press, have not been slightly instrumental in arousing those suspicions into active operation.—It is not always true that he who declaims most loudly against wrong is most free from fault, and if "A Subscriber" would have others free from religious bias, it would be well for him to see to it that he does not develope it too strongly in himself.

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BUSINESS FOR CONGRESS.—At this season of the year the preparation of the Annual Reports for Congress usually affords active employment to all persons connected with the Public Departments, and it not unfrequently happens that authentic information relating to matters of State falls into the hands of the correspondents of distant newspapers. The precision with which the subjoined statements of Mr. Bigler, the Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Courier gives to them the impress of truth:

"An informal summary of the annual commerce and navigation reports has been prepared for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears that the imports of foreign merchandise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were a fraction over $260,000,000. The difference between the imports and exports of domestic produce were between $250,000,000 and $260,000,000. The exports of breadstuffs and provisions were somewhat in excess of $50,000,000. The difference between the imports and exports was made up in California gold, stocks, and mercantile obligations. The revenue from imports for the year ending June 30, $65,000,000, and from all other sources $6,000,000. The sales of public lands have been taken up to convey 50,000 more French troops to the Crimea, and it is evident that the capture of Sevastopol is to be most dearly bought, if finally obtained, which is every day becoming more doubtful. The loss of life during the two first days was at 13,000 men. By this time, there now will be anxiously looked for.

THE ESCAPE FROM THE SISTERHOOD AT EMMITSBURG.—The Frederick Citizen has the following version of the affair, the first account of which appeared in the Examiner:

Miss Binkley is from Norfolk, Va., and a convert to the Catholic faith. She went to the Emmitsburg school two years ago on a visit and to make a religious retreat.—She then pretended to be received, but on the day of her intended reception, she changed her mind, (it being a rule of the society to admit none unless there is a strong attachment to the institution,) and left for her old home. A year after she renewed her application and was admitted on *trial*—in the interim she had become engaged to a fellow novice, and not a sister. Miss B. resided at the sisterhood for the last ten months without attempting to take the vows, or being, &c. until Tuesday morning, the 9th inst., a short time before the morning bell, when she got out of the window of her chamber and departed It is presumed that she contemplated taking the stage for Frederick, which passes every day not very cheerfully have done so, for I never entertained any personal ill-will towards the institution. I would not have wished to see another congregation, considering myself justified in doing so, as in a new place the same obstacles to my ministerial success would not exist as at Hartford.

I can find no ground for self-reproach in the matter; did a similar case occur again, I would be impelled to act as I did in this instance, unless I became willing to sacrifice conscience and betray the interests of religion.

As to the action of the people in the case, it was limited to a few, the chief of them as a matter of curiosity, and was so considered by the deceased.

While the congregation deplored action of a scandalous character, and were for holding communion with them, they can congratulate themselves on the fact that the action of a few fanatics (amongst them and such may be found amongst every people,) cannot deprive them of their good name.

This is a full statement of the facts in the case, as far as I am concerned, and I hope it will stay the mouths of those who outweigh asserition and libelous statement. The only favor I ask of those editors who have published statements from other quarters on this matter, or made comments based on these statements, injurious to me, is the publication of this article.—Respectfully yours,

I BERNARD O' REILLY,
Bishop of Hartford.

Providence, Nov. 21, 1854.

THE NEW YORK "VITRIOL" OUTRAGE.—We announced on Saturday that Theodore Dwight, the notorious editor of New York on charge of being the person who had been engaged in throwing vitriol on the persons of a number of female frequenters of places of amusement at night. The Express says:

Since the operations of Grey, rich opera cloaks, shawls, &c., to the value of many thousand dollars have been ruined, and in one instance the hair of a young lady was severely burned by this dangerous fluid, thrown by Gray.

Persons are alarmed, the man of respectability, claim that he is a religious enthusiast and partially deranged. Gray is a notorious character, well known to the police court, and it is said in good and regular standing. He has been engaged in the business for some five or six years, doing a large quantity of printing for various religious associations. He is only 23 years of age, and is spoken of for his amiable and inoffensive character.

A large number of those who have suffered at the hands of Gray have preferred complaints against him. The Commercial says:

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BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE Nov. 30, 1854.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market this morning was quiet, holders asking $8 25 for Howard street. Small sale is reported at $8 18 per bbl. City Mills, $8 per bbl. Rye Flour, $7. and Corn Meal, $6 25 a $6 31 for City Mills. Receipts of Flour have increased

GRAIN AND SEEDS.—Wheat—receipts light. Sales of good to prime at $2 85 a $1 90, choice do. for family flour, $1 95; sales at auction primed at $1 85 a $1 88 per bushel. Corn—the receipts to-day are moderate. Sales of old white at 76 a 78 cents, and yellow at 80 cents, 80 and 81 cents, and new yellow do. Oats—about 20,000 bushels offered; sales of Maryland and Virginia at 45 a 48 cts. Rye—no sales. Seeds—Clover at $6 25 a $6 50, as to quality, and Timothy at $3 25 a $3 50.

PROVISIONS.—Market quiet. We note considerable sales of Rio Coffee at 10 a 10½.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork at $18 50 a 19 81 per bbl. Bacon Sides, 6½ a 7 cents, and Shoulders 7½ a 7½ cents, and hams at 9 a 13 cents. Butter in tubs 12 a 18 cents, and in prints and rolls 14 a 1[illegible] cts.

LATTIE.—Prices ranged from $2 50 to $3 25 on the hoof, equal to $5 a $8 25 net, and averaging $3 44 gross.

HOGS—Sales were made at the scales to day at $5 75 a $6 25 per 100 lbs. Hogs are much wanted at the time by packers to fill orders for the English market.

BEEF CATTLE.—The supply is large and the market very dull. We quote them at $2 50 a $3 per 100 lbs. gross.

YORK MARKET.

YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

FLOUR, per bbl., from wagons.	$8 00
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 75 a 1 80
RYE, "	1 15
CORN, "	75
OATS, "	35
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel,	3 63
CLOVER SEED, "	6 00
FLAX-SEED, "	2 50
PLASTER OF PARIS, per ton,	7 00

MANOVER MARKET.

HANOVER, Nov. 23, 1854.

FLOUR, per bbl., (from wagon)	$8 00
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 70 a 1 80
RYE, "	1 10
CORN, "	70
OATS, "	35
TIMOTHY SEED,	3 50
CLOVER SEED,	6 00
FLAX SEED,	2 50
PLASTER OF PARIS,	7 00

Arrest of Kidnappers in Kentucky.

It has been discovered that a gang of villains has been organized for some time in Kentuky, who obtain their livelihood by stealing free negroes in Ohio, and selling them into slavery. A letter from Maysville, Kentucky, to the Frankfort Yeoman, says:

Kidnapping free negroes in Ohio, and delivering them to slave dealers for sum in recapture and sell them, is an established profession of a gang located upon the border of the Ohio, combining with negro traders in the interior of this State, thereby boldly conducting a villainous system of piracy therefore unknown in the annals of crime in Kentucky.

On Friday morning this community was apprised of the fact, through the agency of colored persons, that *a free negro girl was forcibly taken from Ohio and brought to Kentucky*. Suspicion or the statements of the negroes (which is not evidence in Kentucky) proved that Lewis, Allen, and Henry Young of this county, were the individuals to whose possession the girl was found.

These men are notable, our best and prominent citizens turning out to capture the rogues. Lewis, Allen and Young were forcibly taken by the people from the prison and delivered to the authorities of Ohio, where they will be disposed of as the aggravating merits of this case deserve. Henry Young is detained for trial on this side. Thus this suffering community is free of their presence, which bold career of crime was arrested in the twinkling of an eye.

Thily. Had I been informed in season of the arrest of the kidnappers, I would be an interest "near the church," I would at once have directed his interment in the church which would, in the case, have been the proper place.

You will observe, then, 1st, that I was not consulted in the matter of the arrest of Rev. Mr. Brady by the mover or movers, in the matter. Sdly, that these movers selected a place of interment improper for a sacred burial place; and, 3dly, that they selected it without consulting the proprietor of the sacred ground in the matter.

These are facts that cannot be set aside, and these facts show that have been greatly to my disparagement, and that these movers have permitted themselves to be imposed on by the fabricators of the marvelous.

I removed the deceased from the pastoral charge of the congregation last July, for reasons which justified me so far as to take me an alternative of disappointance. Could I have justified myself before conscience in again restoring him to the charge of the same congregation I would most cheerfully have done so, for I never entertained any personal ill-will towards the deceased. It seems as if he was another congregation, considering myself justified in doing so, as in a new place the same obstacles to my ministerial success would not exist as at Hartford.

I can find no ground for self-reproach in the matter; did a similar case occur again, I would be impelled to act as I did in this instance, unless I became willing to sacrifice conscience and betray the interests of religion.

As to the action of the people in the case, it was limited to a few, the chief of them as a matter of curiosity, and was so considered by the deceased.

While the congregation deplored action of a scandalous character, and were for holding communion with them, they can congratulate themselves on the fact that the action of a few fanatics (amongst them and such may be found amongst every people,) cannot deprive them of their good name.

This is a full statement of the facts in the case, as far as I am concerned, and I hope it will stay the mouths of those who outweigh asserition and libelous statement. The only favor I ask of those editors who have published statements from other quarters on this matter, or made comments based on these statements, injurious to me, is the publication of this article.—Respectfully yours,

I BERNARD O' REILLY,
Bishop of Hartford.

Providence, Nov. 21, 1854.

THE NEW YORK "VITRIOL" OUTRAGE.—We announced on Saturday that Theodore Dwight, the notorious editor of New York on charge of being the person who had been engaged in throwing vitriol on the persons of a number of female frequenters of places of amusement at night. The Express says:

Since the operations of Grey, rich opera cloaks, shawls, &c., to the value of many thousand dollars have been ruined, and in one instance the hair of a young lady was severely burned by this dangerous fluid, thrown by Gray.

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MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., by Thomas C. Mitchell, Esq., Mr. GEO. EUKEL, of Exeter, Preble co., Ohio, formerly of this place, and Miss MARY W. HOPKINS, of the same county.

On the 14th ult., by the Rev. E. Cabr, Mr. NOAH SHENEBROOK, of this place, and Miss CATHARINE FLEINDY, of Mercersburg, Franklin county.

On the 16th ult., by Rev. L. Grobert, Mr. SAM MILLER, of Hamilton township, and Miss ELIZABETH ZINN, of Oxford township.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. D. T. Demmler, Mr. ISAAC KUNS, and Miss CARRIE FOUTS, both of Franklin county.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JACOB KEEFAUVER, of Freedom township, and Miss MARY E. HARTZELL, of Cumberland township.

On the 30th ult., by the same, Mr. PETER RAFFENSBERGER, and Miss REBECCA MILLER—both of Gettysburg.

DIED.

At the residence of her son (Mr. John Kinnes,) in Franklin township, on the 26 ult., Mrs. SARAH BARA WEIDA W, aged 78 years and 20 days.

On the 19th ult., in Mt. Joy, of the