



The Susquehanna Register.

M. H. FRAZIER AND THOS. SMITH, EDITORS.
MONROE, PA.
 Thursday, November 23, 1854.

WOOD
 Those of our subscribers who intend to pay their subscription in wood, are informed that we want some now. Printers can't work with cold fingers.

Call for a Mass Meeting.

We hope that as many as possible will attend the Free-Soil meeting, a call for which we publish in another column. Susquehanna county, like the rest of Pennsylvania, and the Northern States generally, has just repudiated the principle of Slavery-extension, as embodied in the Nebraska bill, and it is right and necessary to take measures for securing the benefits of the victory. We have already plainly stated what course, in our opinion, the exigencies of the times require. The extension of slavery can only be prevented by the united opposition of Free-Soil men, and we are therefore in favor of such a union. It has already been effected, in fact, and Whigs and Democrats worked harmoniously together in bringing about the recent anti-Slavery triumphs, and we believe without the sacrifice of principle on either side. Let but the "fusion" that existed in the North generally, in the recent elections, be made permanent, and Slavery-extension and Southern domination are at an end. Such a result is worth some sacrifices.

Life in the Clearings.

By Mrs. Moody. Just Published, by De Witt & Davenport. Price, 50 cts. paper, 75 cts. cloth. This work, from the no less happy than prolific pen of Mrs. Moody, is, perhaps, more interesting than any that have preceded it, not even excepting her admirable work, "Roughing It in the Bush," to which this is a sort of companion. It abounds in brilliant descriptions of men and things that she saw in the "Clearings," which of course present a strong contrast to what she met in the "Bush." Her descriptive powers are as fresh and as natural as ever, while her now lumpy and contented mind presents things of a brighter color *de rose* than she formerly did. No letter more adverse circumstances. No better reading can be selected for amusement and instruction than those, what may be called the author's Life Histories, viz: "Flora Lindsay," "Roughing It in the Bush," and "Life in the Clearings." For sale by G. & W. H. Fuller, Montrose Pa.

It may be proper to mention that in making the estimate of losses by the recent fire, as published by us last week, the parties losing did not furnish us with their own estimate in every case, and the list may not have been as accurate as it should have been. Messrs. Warren and Thayer inform us that their loss was much more than \$500, as we gave it.

We accidentally omitted to mention the loss of Mrs. Seymour, who occupied the rooms over Bentley & Head's store, and lost a considerable quantity of furniture and clothing. Charles Avery Esq., J. P., whose office was over A. Turrell's store, sustained a small loss in furniture, books, &c.

The Lady's Book for December, is a very fine number. Steel plates, colored fashions, ingenious devices for the amusement and occupation of ladies, and illustrations of a great variety, are accompanied by a large amount of interesting and agreeable letter-press. Mr. Gossey shows great industry and fertility of resource in maintaining and increasing the attractions and interest of the Lady's Book. For the ensuing year he promises even more attractions than ever, and his promises are always fulfilled.

Snow.—On Tuesday night and Wednesday morning last, some three or four inches of snow fell in Montrose, being the first we have had this Fall in any considerable quantity. There was the music of sleigh-bells throughout the streets yesterday, and to-day the snow is melting and the sleighing is pretty much spoiled, so that sleigh-riding has to be left out of the programme for celebrating Thanksgiving.

A QUESTION FOR KNOW-NOTHINGS.—Suppose a number of new Slave States are admitted into the Union, the Foreign Slave trade is legalized by Congress, and, in consequence, African "foreigners" are imported into those new States in large numbers to form a basis of representation in the National Legislature, would that in any way conflict with the principle contained in your motto, "Americans should rule America?"

LARGE TURNIPS.—We have been presented, by Orange Mott, Esq., with some very large and fine turnips of the variety commonly called the white English, or flat turnips, one of which we measured and found to be two feet and three inches in circumference. Can any of our farmers beat that?

MORE BANK FAILURES.—The Farmer's Joint Stock Bank at Buffalo has closed. The Merchant's and Mechanic's Bank of Chicago suspended, Nov. 18th; and the notes of the Naperville Bank and the Bank of Elgin are refused in that city.

MYRON H. CLARK, the Whig, Free-Soil, and Temperance candidate, it seems, is elected Governor of New York, after all, by a majority of a few hundreds over Seymour, the Administration and Rum candidate.

The British government have come to the determination of sending another expedition to endeavor to recover all the relics of the long missing Sir John Franklin's expedition, and also Capt. Collins and his crew, who are yet out in these desolate regions, and who have not been heard of for two years.

For the Register.
ESSAY REGISTER.—Were there reasons for the exhibition of a revengeful spirit toward an aged sick man, it would seem to be a sufficient gratification that his homestead, the habitation in which he had dwelt some forty years and hoped to spend peacefully the few remaining days of his earthly pilgrimage, had been consumed by the terrible conflagration which had laid waste so large a portion of our town, and with all had suffered the greatest pecuniary loss of any of his fellow sufferers. But this proves not to be enough, even though no such reasons exist. The original proprietor of the Steam Mill is made, without cause, the subject of a most unjust and unkind attack under the circumstances above alluded to—circumstances which awaken the sympathies rather than the malice of those who are possessed of the ordinary feelings of humanity. We refer to the spirit and sentiment of the following extract from an editorial in the Democrat of last week.

"There is no water of any consequence in the reservoir in front of Searle's Hotel. How is it to be filled for the coming winter?—Should a fire break out any where, on the Avenue now, it is likely that not a store or Hotel would be left standing. Will not the proprietor of the waste water at the Steam Mill now let the Borough bring it in pipes to the reservoirs without charge for the water? If not, that being the only sufficient stream that can be obtained, should another fire break out, we think it adroit for citizens to themselves to take care of their own property and let him burn."

Duty to a kind and honored parent, as well as to ourselves, the present proprietors of the Steam Mill, is supposed to require a response. We yield to the supposed requirement, not so much on the ground that the charge has made its appearance in the Democrat editorially, because the people generally know what estimate to place upon its charges, as that others have a misunderstanding of the facts, who do not partake of the spirit of the editor of that paper. The facts in the case are as follows:

1. The water at the Steam Mill has been obtained at the expense of nearly a thousand dollars. The Mill itself has not from the first been a source of direct profit, although indirectly it benefits the public, enhances the value of real estate, and brings business to our town. Under these circumstances it could be nothing unreasonable for all who may be directly benefited, by the water to share in the expense of getting it. In fact, individuals and companies have offered compensation for a portion of the water, if it could be secured to them permanently. This, with safety to the Mill, could not be done, especially in the dry seasons of the year; hence arrangements of the kind have been made.

2. All the "waste water" from the Mill runs directly through the town, and from the point where it leaves the Mill premises, it can be taken with pipes to the reservoir in front of Searle's Hotel; of one that might be made to protect the Court-House, or any of the buildings on the Public Avenue below it. This arrangement neither the former nor the present proprietors of the Steam Mill have ever objected. No could their objections, if they had any, avail, if the people were disposed thus to use the water.

3. There is enough water, independent of the stream that supplies the Steam Mill, running from springs and in consequence of rains, between the Steam Mill and Searle's, to keep a dozen such reservoirs full the year round, if proper arrangements were made to save it. In fact, it is believed that the roofs of buildings adjacent to the reservoir would supply it with water at less than one-sixth of the expense of conducting waste water from the Steam Mill, though no charge be made for the privilege.

4. The original and present proprietors of the Steam Mill have done as much probably as any other equal number of persons, in proportion to their means, toward supplying the Borough with water. They have supplied the town with at least a dozen wells, two of which are used by the public, and one of which mainly or in part, supplies the reservoir in front of Searle's. And so far as we know, have not been behind others in paying the expenses of Engines, &c., to protect against fire. These things are not said boastfully, but in self-defense.

Taking these facts into account, are the proprietors of the Steam Mill to supply the Borough with water, at their own expense, and be taxed equally with others to get the water to the doors of all their neighbors, or have their houses burned down over their heads without sympathy or aid? If so it must be, let it be. Trusting in a kind Providence, they will do what they can, and suffer the rest without whining or dependency. But this is not a supposable case. Recent facts, for which they render to their fellow-citizens their thanks, demonstrate to the contrary.

One thing further. Now that the Bank question is politically dead, by consent of those who have made most capital out of it, we give to the public this reliable statement: that the original proprietor of the Steam Mill built the same out of his own personal estate, without the aid or contribution of the Bank. From the time that St. John became cashier of the Bank, he had nothing to do with its management, received no benefits or profits from it, and in the end lost his stock. So much for all the flourish that has been made about the Steam Mill's being the product of large bank gains.

Yours &c.,
PROPRIETORS OF THE STEAM MILL.

LATER FROM KANSAS TERRITORY.—Hon Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, has just returned from a special mission to the Indians in Kansas territory, and confirms the opinion that Kansas will become a free State. He thinks that there are about five thousand settlers there; Kansas city and Westport being full to overflowing. It is very healthy, and the sickly men are all looking well and hearty. Abundance of bituminous coal is found there, and the settlers having the means close at hand, are using it for fuel.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The Senate stands the same as last week—Whigs 23, Democrats 17. The House stands—82 Whigs, 41 Democrats, and five Temperance Independents.

For the Register.
Intermittent Springs.
 I have noticed in the columns of both the Register and Democrat within a few weeks past, various communications from E. A. Weston, A. B. Clarke and S. F. Brown, relative to Intermittent Springs, in which articles Dr. Comstock's theory is questioned, and an attempt made to prove that it is false. As that personage is just now absent, I would ask, through the same medium (the Register) by which he was publicly assailed, to defend him; not however as his equal.

I only wish he were here to do it himself. He, no doubt, would take pleasure in explaining more fully his theory; and, by the way, might be somewhat amused by the one idea in manner in which the subject is discussed by the modern philosopher Mr. Weston, who I believe was the first to agitate the question and to assail that well versed practical and theoretical Philosopher, whose principles laid down in the "Text Book," (Comstock's Philosophy,) have long been admitted as correct, and are such as never have, and never can be proved erroneous; for his conclusions were arrived at by actual experiment, guided by a superior judgment. He dipped deep to find nature's causes, and labored hard and long to investigate the "why and wherefore" of mysterious events, and to dispel the gloom of ignorance and superstition. That Mr. Weston should have the assurance to say, or even intimate that the Dr. was wrong in his theory of Intermittent Springs, is to me, indeed a mystery.

He is possessed of more than an ordinary share of audacity, or he would have considered the matter in all its bearings and in connection with all the principles and conditions which could have any effect in the case, before publicly denouncing Dr. Comstock. If he had done so he would probably have understood the subject and have reconciled himself to Dr. Comstock's theory, thereby saving all the trouble of the discussion, and his own mortification of an expose of his own idea.

If he had substituted a theory of his own which he believed to be correct, he would have been in a measure excusable—but he attempts to rob the phenomenon of the causes ascribed, and leave it for superstitions to attach themselves. It is not however my purpose to reprimand Mr. Weston, but rather to recapitulate the theory of Dr. Comstock, and to illustrate it somewhat differently, in detail, but precisely the same in principle, and as I believe the Dr. expected to be understood.

Suppose a reservoir four feet in diameter and two feet deep, and that an amount of water is flowing into it from little rills or otherwise, sufficient to fill an inch pipe at the rate of twelve feet velocity per second of time, and that a siphon be employed whose bore shall be a trifle less than one inch in diameter, so much so that the same amount of water would have to move fourteen feet in the siphon pipe to equal to twelve feet in the feed pipe. Now we will place the siphon with its apex a little above the top surface of the reservoir and the leg inside the reservoir twenty-two inches long, and the one outside twenty feet long, both measured perpendicularly from the apex or highest point. The reservoir is now provided with a lid to cap it over perfectly tight, with the exception of a small tube to allow the exit of the air. We are now ready for the experiment, the feed pipe being inserted in the side of the reservoir, and the water coming in through it at the rate of twelve feet per second as above indicated, filling gradually the reservoir and the short leg of the siphon until it rises to the lid of the reservoir, when a current is forced through the siphon pipe at the rate of fourteen feet per second (resistance being friction being considered) is a greater velocity than the attraction of gravitation gives it the first second of time in falling, or while it is passing the apex. The apex is reached, all this is passed, and so far the pipe is full and the water is now on its downward course in the long leg of the siphon, restrained from rushing out (faster than it is forced) by "atmospheric pressure," while it reaches the end of the pipe where we have a power of thirty perpendicular feet of water against twenty-two inches to pull upon the water in the reservoir through the siphon pipe. With this preponderance of power it is evident that much more water would be forced through the siphon than comes into the reservoir in the same length of time through the feed pipe at the stated rate. Consequently the reservoir is emptied directly to within two inches or thereabout of the bottom, and the siphon then draws in air to fill it. The spring ceases to flow, and "the thing is done." Do you understand that, Mr. Weston? Dr. Comstock's diagram varies from the above described apparatus in showing a cavity filled with air above the water in the reservoir at the time the siphon commences acting. But as there was no vent exhibited other than we may infer from the pores of the earth, the air was of course in some degree condensed.—That being the case it would not affect the operation of the siphon, so the result at the spring would be the same in both cases. I believe I have made an intelligible explanation of the operation of an Intermittent Spring so that even Mr. Weston can comprehend it, if his senses are not extraordinarily obtuse.

However, with all candor and a due share of respect for Mr. Weston, I would say that I have waited some time hoping that he would be set right in regard to the matter; but yet he seems to be groping in the dark. Mr. Clarke seems to be in about the same predicament, and Mr. Brown's article I think does not pertain with sufficient directness to the case and to what Dr. Comstock would probably have understood as his theory had he gone into minute details; therefore I have taken upon myself the duty to defend the generally taught, and as I supposed until lately, the generally understood theory of such springs "according to Comstock." Mr. Weston fell into an error by considering the attraction of gravitation in water and its easy flow, apart from most other principles and conditions which are employed in constructing an Intermittent Spring. There is no machine or apparatus that can be made to operate without the requisite parts, or perfectly

without the parts are perfect and properly adjusted. Mr. Weston did not seem to know what parts, or if so what proportion of parts, was required to construct the spring. His first idea was that the siphon pipe must be larger than the aggregate of the rills flowing into the reservoir; he however found for himself that he was wrong there. But the rock on which he was finally wrecked, broke to pieces and annihilated, was the getting the water to the apex of the siphon and keeping it from running down the long leg. I guess he forgot the principle of "Atmospheric pressure," and some of the laws of gravitation.

An Address.
 Delivered before the Appalachian Valley Lodge, No. 70, I. O. of G. Templars, by E. B. Boardman, Nov. 16th, 1854.
WORTHY CHIEF, TEMPLAR.—It is with profound regret that we learn that the temperance movement has been defeated in the Old Keystone State, yet "Hope" raised the fallen spirits of the friends of the glorious "Temperance Reform." It appears from the official vote of our own State that *Alechoh* has triumphed; but why? Can American people be so deaf to the cries of bleeding humanity, as to cast their votes for intemperance, remorse, and even death! Can their hearts be so void, so destitute of feeling, as to bring misery and woe, upon millions of widows, wives, and children! I pause for a reply. Allow me to ask, sir, how the "arch monster," intemperance can be banished from our land? I answer, at the present time, it cannot. The popular vote of our State is against a prohibitory law, therefore a law of that nature, will be against the voice of the people, and might with propriety be called unconstitutional. Besides, sir, it will be impossible to procure the enactment of such a law, at the present time, as the members of the Legislature like to be on the popular side as well as any body, therefore the temperance vote, will be sure to dodge. The temperance cause can be furthered only by the united forces of all temperance organizations—by the co-operation of men, and temperance "idiots" too, whose influence is like the morning, scattering light and beauty throughout our far-extending universe. But, sir, the temperance tide rolls on as rapidly now, as ever, and sir, it cannot be stayed, although it may be checked for a time, yet like the rippling waters run over the embankment, and again flow on in deeper, wilder, or fury. The masses are moving, and when the masses move, there must be a motive power—or in other words, there must be something at the bottom. Ultimately, we shall triumph, we shall see the wilderness bud and blossom as the rose. Our recent defeat we hail as an omen of success—as an omen of future victory. We are on good footing—on a glorious platform, having the great principle of *right as our eastern star*—as our guide to victory—as our guide, to drive the "demon" intemperance from our land. Stung by recent defeat, let us awake, and be in the field, and present our unfinished work to the enemy, and proudly rush to the rescue! Do the people, did I say? Yes, to the rescue of millions of wives from misery and woe, and "countless multitudes" from drunkard's graves, and then, *then only*—can we say, "we have met the enemy and they are ours." The field, where the enemy ranges is large, but we must surround it. The foe is seemingly invincible, but we must defeat it. Our fires are on the thicket, but we must outwit them. Girls on, then, the great Temperance armor; be active, and again I repeat, we shall triumph.

But, sir, have I forgotten our glorious Order, the Independent Order of Good Templars? No, sir; that Order has a place near my heart. Within the Templar's halls I love to spend the while, in considering, in devising ways and means, to banish from our land our country's hated curse. 'Tis here that we, as from a watch tower, must assume the responsibility of acting as a watch, and by the aid of the great "Carson League," bring the transgressor to justice, and see that the existing liquor laws are carried into effect. But, again, our mission is to reclaim the wayward, to reform the inebriate—in fact, our mission is one of mercy. Is it not a noble and holy one? Have we, sir, in our great objects been defeated? I think not, sir. Indeed, I might cite you to places where our Order has, in fact, produced an entire revolution in community—not for the worse, but for the better. Show me, sir, a better place for our country's youth to assemble than in the Templar's halls. Sir, you cannot. "Where can our better be than in the bosom of his family?" I answer, nowhere.

And here we are surrounded by Brothers and sisters. How, I ask, can we err, amid those hallowed scenes, and amid friends who use their influence to the utmost to keep those "prone to wander" in the path of right? The sentiments of my heart can but be, God speed you on in the work, so nobly, gloriously begun. Unfold the temperance banner, and let it proudly wave on our hill-tops and in our valleys. Yes, let it float on the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western gales, both at midnight and noontide, at the same time bearing in mind that a great and holy cause is at stake. Our united efforts are called for, are loudly called for, and that call we must answer. We, sir, are fast increasing in numbers. Many are enlisting in the Temperance work, under the banner of "Faith, Hope, and charity." But a few short months ago scarcely a Lodge could be found in "old Susquehanna," but behold the contrast. Our Lodges have multiplied beyond our most sanguine expectations, and are now rapidly being formed. Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone, although we are ready for the battle. We have Temperance men to aid us, who do not meet with us within those walls—men who are friends of the great work, men who are temperate, inside and out. Permit me to ask, who are our opposers? We meet with opposition now from those only who use, in a measure, the "eye opener." Opposition from those, we hail with delight—we hail it as an honor from the sources from which we now meet it. We expect opposition, and, thank God, we can meet it, and are not afraid or ashamed to face it, even from those who are in the highest

offices within the gift of our countrymen.—Are we safe, sir, where the "tempter" is daily exposed to the gaze of the young? Are we inexperienced? No, sir, we are not. Are the young men safe? Are our fat-haired daughters safe? Again I repeat No; and, sir, they should be protected. "Our Country, our bleeding country must be protected, and we must protect it. The laws of the land of our nativity, and birth, must be enforced, and we must enforce them. Let, then, our utmost exertions be put forth, to deliver our land from this fatal scourge, (intemperance) and to extend the great principle of "Faith, Hope, and Charity."

NEWS AND NOTIONS.
 —Sir John Franklin's Expedition consisted of 138 men.
 —The Arctic made 45 trips prior to the recent disaster.
 —A Lieutenant's widow writes to complain that her heart is left tenantless.
 —J. T. Healdy, the popular author, has been elected to the New York Legislature from Newburgh. He is a Whig.
 —New York has about one eighth part of the population of the Union; Pennsylvania, one tenth; Delaware, one two hundred and sixty-third part.
 —The Delaware election has resulted in a complete American victory, electing the candidates of that party, Causey, Governor, and Cullen to Congress.
 —The Bermudian says, that the British Government is collecting a powerful fleet in the West Indies, and apprehends serious difficulty with the United States.
 —Arthur's Home Gazette, one of the very best and most popular family newspapers in the country, has just come out in a new dress, and presents a very neat appearance.
 —Kansas Territory is two hundred and seventy miles wide, and averages six hundred miles in length, capable of division into three States the size of Ohio.

—An Albany paper says an alarm of fire was caused there a night or two since, by a red-headed girl running through the streets without her bonnet on. Red-headed girls make lots of trouble in Albany.
 —Wm. Walker, ex-President of Sonora, has been tried in the U. S. District Court for setting on foot an expedition against Mexico, in which he was filibustered; and has been declared "not guilty" of the charge.
 —The Pittsburg Post thus consoles itself and the party in view of their late defeat:—"We have got rid of the uneasy politicians, the wire workers, the disaffected, and in fact of nearly all the elements that do the party but little good, and tend only to distract and corrupt it. The party is purified."
 —The Sandy Hill Herald keeps a daily record of the head of its columns, thus:—"Franklin Pierce's term of service as President of the United States will expire in 865 days from to-day; that its readers may have the satisfaction of seeing it grow small by degrees and bladeless."

—The Toledo Blade tells of a hunker politician at that place who threatened, before the election, to "mark" every Democrat who abandoned the regular ticket. He has been kept busy ever since having used up several pots of paint without finishing the job.—Hearst, it's very much like taking the census.
 —The next Legislature of Massachusetts will contain but few members who have had legislative experience. The Senate will contain no member who has ever served before, and not more than twenty of the three hundred and forty-eight members of the House have ever been elected before.
 —The Congress of American Diplomats is said to have sent a report, stating that the purchase of Cuba is impossible;—that the diplomatic independence of the authorities of the island will not be conceded, and that no revolutionary feeling exists in Europe which would support the United States in case of a war.
 —The Soule difficulty has been settled by the Emperor Napoleon withdrawing his order prohibiting Mr. Soule's entrance into France, and leaving free to enter when he pleases. Mr. Soule was at the last accounts preparing to leave London to do so. The cause of this is not clearly stated, but the fact seems to be authentic enough.

—German letters refer to the increasing scarcity of manufactures in Russia, and of the rights for manufacturing it. So severely is this felt that the government of St. Petersburg is making every exertion to discover mines of lead, sulphur or coals, and will resume the working of those which have hitherto been neglected. The price of lead has risen from 1 1/2 florins to 6 florins. Sulphur, also, owing to the blockade, is extremely scarce.
 Correspondence of the North American & United States Gazette.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15th, 1854.
 But two members of the present Congress were present in the late Know Nothing sweep in Massachusetts, when the forlorn organs of the executive here are greatly fluctuating in opinion. They are hard run for consolation to find it in such a fact. One of the two men present is Mr. Banks, a free soiler, and nominal democrat, whose strenuous opposition to the Nebraska bill, before and after its passage, so excited the rage of the Administration here and in Massachusetts, that one of the government hirelings in this city endeavor to invite a mob to hound him together with Senator Sumner, during the recent session of the Legislature. They are now seen in the streets, and the special agent of anti-slavery with the Boston Post and Washington Union; so much so that they called upon Southern Whig journals to remark how they kicked and pulled him, as a renegade and apostate. The other is Mr. De Witt, who was not a Whig, but was classed with Abolitionists. And nearly all the others elected to Congress—I am told there is not even one temperance policy man here, brought by the government. He states that neither by word, deed, letter, or communication has he compromised himself, or in any manner interfered with French allies.
 The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, now in England, has written to a friend here a letter, in which he says that Americans in London, of all parties, consider the conduct of Louis Napoleon in this affair as an insult to our government. He says that the cabinet is now in session, deliberating on the despatches sent by Mr. Soule. The behaviour of the French Secretary for Foreign Affairs towards Mr. Mason, on the occasion of the latter's demand of an explanation of the action of the government in Relation to Mr. Soule, is regarded here as a very serious matter.

Special Correspondence of N. American & U. S. Gaz.
 Letters from Mr. Soule, brought by the Atlantic, have been received here by the government. He states that neither by word, deed, letter, or communication has he compromised himself, or in any manner interfered with French allies.
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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Arrival of the Asia.
Important News from the Crimea—The allies Defeated at Balaklava—No Progress made in the Siege of Sebastopol.
 NEW YORK, Nov. 16.
 The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th instant, arrived this morning about 9 o'clock.
FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
 The Russians, to the number of thirty thousand, had attacked the ports of Balaklava, and after a severe battle routed the English cavalry with the loss of 500 horses. Other despatches state that after a hotly contested battle the allies remained masters of the field.—The news is entirely obscure.
 The Russian despatches say the Allies have suffered two several defeats, viz: the French had their works destroyed and sixteen guns spiked, while the English cavalry had been attacked at Balaklava, as above stated, and routed with severe loss.
 The Anglo-French reports do not give any explicit denial. They merely say that the Russian story is improbable and exaggerated.
 The allies state that two Russian ships had been destroyed in the harbor of Sebastopol; also, the quarantine batteries silenced, and a bastion of Fort Constantine damaged by the explosion of a magazine. It is at least evident that there has been sharp fighting.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.
LOSDON, Saturday morning, Nov. 4.
 The accounts from the East are still conflicting, but the English reports say the siege of Sebastopol was progressing favorably up to the 27th of October.
 A despatch from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe confirms the report that 30,000 Russians had attacked and captured the forts of Balaklava.
 A great battle ensued, and the allies remained masters of the field.
THE ENGLISH OFFICIAL DESPATCH.
 The following telegraphic despatch in relation to the battle of Balaklava was received at the Foreign Office from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, just before the Asia's departure.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28—midnight.
 The capture of an English steam transport, which left Balaklava on the evening of the 25th, confirms a great portion of the information brought this morning by the French ship. It appears that the Russians attacked the posts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th, their number being about 30,000 men.
 The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them, the Ottoman and the Scotch, the Turks gave way, and even left their guns, which were seized by the Russians and turned against them. The Scotch remained firm until other forces arrived. The Russians were obliged to yield, but nevertheless remained masters of two forts, from which they fired upon the allies.
 The regiment of the English light cavalry were exposed to a cross fire from the Russian batteries, and suffered immensely.
 The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery. Next day this position was attacked by 8000 Russians advancing from the side of Sebastopol, as well as from Balaklava. The enemy was repulsed with great slaughter. The loss of the Russians must have been very great.
 It is affirmed that the batteries of Sebastopol were much shattered, and according to the reports of the wounded officers, some of whom have arrived at Buyukdere, the belief is expressed that the town would soon be in the hands of the allies.
 Among the names of the killed and wounded are none of the general officers.
STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.
 Lord Denkinlin is promoted to Captain and Lieutenant Colonel.
 Up to the 25th October the siege and bombardment was going on regularly, and with success.
 The loss of life in Sebastopol is said to be so great that the air is tainted by the number of unburied dead.
 Admiral Machinoff has been killed by a shell.
 The loss of the allies is comparatively small.
 Lord Raglan is understood to be favorable to a prolonged bombardment in preference to an immediate assault.
 On the other hand, "Melbrenner Zeitung" publishes the following:
KIUSKOFF, Bessarabia, October 20th.
 On the 25th, General Liprandi attacked a detached camp of the English, and captured four redoubts, which protected their position, and also took 11 guns. At the same time a powerful artillery attack was made, which probably cost the English half of their light cavalry. Lord Cardigan, who commanded, escaped with difficulty. Lord Denkinlin was taken prisoner.
 The Greek accounts received from Odessa confirm the above, and say that the English cavalry lost 400. It is certain that the Russians received considerable reinforcements, and a still stronger corps was expected from Persia. In the recent attack upon the forts at the mouth of Sebastopol harbor, the vessels of the allies were much damaged. The British are said to be within 300 yards from the Russian works. The French works are not strong enough, and have been much injured. A deserter stated that the Russian loss was very great.
 The French division from Piræus had passed the Bosphorus, and a reinforcement to the besieging army.
 The English official despatches make no mention of Gen. Liprandi's alleged victory. The affair is understood to have taken place near Eski-Corah, where the allies were on the look out for the expected Russian reinforcements. The English accounts say that the British cavalry were attacked, but the French advanced to their assistance, and the Russians retired.
 Lord Denkinlin's family have been informed by the English Government that the reported capture was not true, or at least was doubtful.
 It is said that two Russian men-of-war, that had been carried over in the harbor to serve as batteries, had been sunk by the fire of the allies.
 The supply of water was beginning to fail in Sebastopol.
 Lord Raglan's chief interpreter, a Greek, has been sent to Constantinople for trial as a Russian spy.
 Menschikoff reports officially the loss of the Russians at Alma as 4500.
 Fort Constantine had been much damaged by the fire of the allies, and bastion No. 3, had had 33 guns dismounted.
 Gortschakoff is apparently strengthening his position on the Danube.

AUSTRIA.
 Contradictory rumors are current as to the progress of the negotiations. Austria certainly will not, unless compelled, come to an open rupture with Russia, until confident of the support of Prussia, and the German governments.
RUSSIA.
 There is talk of a note from Nesselrode to Prussia, stating that Russia is prepared, at all contingencies, and under all circumstances, to maintain the traditional policy of the East.

WISCONSIN ELECTIONS.—Our latest Milwaukee Sentinel makes the new Wisconsin Legislature stand thus, as far as heard from: Senate, Republican 12, Dem. 9, Ind. 1. Assembly, "42, "46, "0".
To hear from, 3 Senators, 8 Assemblymen.

MICHIGAN ELECTIONS.—The Detroit Tribune of the latest date received by mail makes the new Michigan Legislature divide as follows:—Senate, Anti-Nebraska 24; Nebraska 8.—House of Representatives, Anti-Nebraska 44; Nebraska 28.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTIONS.—Later information shows that only four Whigs are elected to the Massachusetts Assembly, instead of seven, as has been reported.
ILLINOIS ELECTIONS.—The Seventh Congressional District, which was supposed to be in doubt, or to have re-elected a Democrat, turns out to have gone very largely for Archer, Whig, who, in eleven counties, has 852 majority over Allen, Dem., with only three counties to hear from, which will not change the result. In the fifth district, which was also said to be doubtful, Richardson, Dem., is elected by 854 majority.
 The Congressional delegation just elected, is as follows:—1st district, E. B. Washburn, Whig; 2d do, J. H. Woodworth, anti-Nebraska; 3d do, Jesse O. Norton, Whig; 4th do, Wm. A. Richardson, Douglas Dem.; 5th, T. L. Harris, Douglas Dem.; 7th, Col. Archer, Whig; 8th, Lyman Trumbull, anti-Nebraska; 9th, St. Marshall, Douglas Dem.—Total—Three Douglas Democrats; six anti-Douglas men.

DELAWARE ELECTIONS.—The Americans have swept Delta Delaware. The returns show the following majorities for Governor: Peter F. Causey, American, 1,112. Dr. Wm. Boston, Democrat, 118.
 In New Castle county, John A. White, American, has been elected Sheriff, and in three counties the whole American count tickets have been elected.
THE DISTINCTIVE PECULIARITIES OF THE AMERICANIZED EUROPEAN are thus cleverly "hinted" by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a recent lecture before the Cambridge Lyceum:
 "How do you differ with the English now? Englishmen are readier and rounder in the face, their hair is crisper, their teeth whiter, their skin coarser and more porous, they walk more briskly, are moist, warm and jolly. The New Englander has straight hair, finer skin, taller complexion, face long and spare, teeth questionable, speech slow. Marianne, Married Dr. Knott, Punch in Carrietta, give me many of our peculiarities as they stand. But the English see us through the medium of insular prejudices, and the secret of their life lies, not in the night besetted into the life island, and settled before it reached the Yankee. But our own authors draw the Yankee lean and sorrow. The condition of American life reduces our vitality from the English standard. We have reached this last stage. The form of our bones is undergoing a change. Scientific testimony shows unequivocally that the jaw bone is narrowing, crowding the teeth leaving room for fourteen instead of sixteen, and rendering it imperative for every day to lose two teeth from each jaw to prevent crowding and decay."

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembles and organizes on the first Tuesday of January, annually; and on the third Tuesday of the Governor takes place the inauguration of the same month. These are provisions of the Constitution. A provision by act fixes the election of United States Senator, which it requires to take place on the second Tuesday of the same month, and that of State Treasurer, on the Monday preceding the Tuesday, of the inauguration of the Governor, by the two Houses-meeting in Convention.

IT IS NOW CLAIMED that Daniel Webster and Millard Fillmore were the first promoters of the order of "Know Nothing," and that the latter's principal business some time ago, was the establishing of the system throughout the country. The late elections indicate being unprecedented in the annals of parties in this country.

There is talk of a note from Nesselrode to Prussia, stating that Russia is prepared, at all contingencies, and under all circumstances, to maintain the traditional policy of the East.

There has nothing transpired in England of consequence.
 The Paris Constitutional has a long and temperately written editorial on the friendly relations which should exist between the United States and France, but which it says are damaged by the indiscreet conduct of Mr. Soule, whose acts the Constitutional thinks are generally repudiated by the people of the United States.
 The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "I am informed that the French Government have in their possession positive evidence of the participation of Mr. Soule in some vast plan for revolutionizing nearly the whole of Europe. It is even added that those plans occupied the attention of the diplomatic Congress at Ostend."

FRANCE.
 The U. S. Minister at Paris has had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. De L'Honnay assured him that there were good reasons for the conduct of the French authorities, which should be forthcoming when necessary. In the meantime, Mr. Mason might refer the matter to his Government.
 Mr. Mason is said to have had an interview with the Emperor on the following day, but what occurred had not transpired, nor does it appear to have been satisfactory to Mr. Mason.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
 The steamship Asia has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing news from Liverpool, bringing news from the old world three days later. The allies have met with very serious reverses at Sebastopol. Two of their naval vessels have been badly injured in their attack on the outer forts. The Russians, to the number of thirty thousand, have also made a desperate attack upon their fortifications at Balaklava, captured several forts and eleven guns, and caused a loss of five hundred men to the English cavalry.
 The battle took place on the 25th. The attack was first made upon the Turks and Scotch, the fornic of whom broke and fled, leaving even their guns, which were seized by the Russians and turned against them. According to the British accounts the Scotch remained firm until other forces arrived, when the Russians were obliged to retire. The same accounts say that next day 8000 Russians attacked the position, but were repulsed with great slaughter, the scene being fixed near Repartoria, instead of Balaklava. There is nothing new of an authentic nature respecting the Soule difficulty. The Paris correspondent of the London Times, alleges that Soule was concerned in a vast conspiracy to