



**DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.**  
WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.  
Ebensburg, Friday, Dec. 9, 1853.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscription at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut Sts.

**FOR GOVERNOR.**  
**WILLIAM BIGLER.**  
[Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

**To the Public.**

The announcement made in this paper, November 25, 1853, by the (then) editor, Mr. Sipes, that "Money due the establishment can be paid to Andrew J. Rhey," is incorrect: the contract between Mr. Sipes and myself to that effect being rescinded. All indebtedness to the *Democrat and Sentinel*, since their consolidation, August 11, 1853, will be paid to the present editors and proprietors, Messrs. White & Devine.

A. J. RHEY.  
Ebensburg, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1853.

**A Card.**

The undersigned would announce to the public, that he has been compelled by reasons of a private and personal nature, to relinquish the idea of establishing a press in Blairsville, Indiana Co.

He is glad to avail himself of this opportunity, to express his gratitude to those who were disposed to give him "aid and comfort" in his enterprise; and especially to the citizens of Blairsville and its vicinity.

He will visit Blairsville next week.  
H. C. DEVINE.

**To the Patrons of the Democrat and Sentinel.**

Again we greet you. Circumstances have forced us to take charge of this establishment.—We could have wished that the press had remained as heretofore; but inasmuch as the responsible task has been forced upon us, we cheerfully accept, and will endeavor to bear the burden with what care and grace we may.

Our antecedents being known to the former patrons of the "Democrat," we can have but little more to say to them. We will endeavor to maintain the position then taken. To the patrons of the late "Sentinel," we will say that no effort will be spared to sustain the high character which that paper ever sustained, as an orthodox political organ, and interesting country paper.—We desire the patrons of the united establishments to judge us, as journalists, by the course of the paper; ours is intended to be a political journal, and of course strongly democratic in its tendencies and feelings, as every sensible journal at this stage of the game ought to be.

It shall be our constant aim and endeavor, in National and State Politics, to adhere to the regular line Democracy: to keep constantly in view the old landmarks of the party. As regards local matters we are proud to say that we have in this county a party, which, numerous, enthusiastic and well disciplined, will act as a unit.—Sternly discountenancing faction, our efforts shall never be wanting to keep up the vigor and freshness of this organization; we shall be constantly on the watch to see that neither treason or lukewarmness creep into our camp, to distract our councils or murmur and paralyze our ranks on the day of battle. In the discussion of the relative merits of candidates among ourselves, we shall mete out even-handed justice to all—treat every Democrat, high or low, rich or poor, on his own individual merits and services, regardless alike of clique, interest, or prejudice. We therefore, cheerfully and cordially tender the use of our columns to every member of the party, and invite them to consider it as an organ of their own.

In our intercourse with the opponents of the Democratic creed and doctrine, we shall deal with fairness and candor, and carefully avoid personalities; should we after a careful search, be enabled to find a regularly organized party acting against us, or should any of the incongruous factions which have been annihilated during the last few years, again suddenly turn up, and endeavor to attain the dignity of a party, we beg them to consider us on hand.

As regards the department of selection, in all that relates to matter of general interest, foreign and domestic news, the material interests of our country, Literature, Family Reading, Commercial Intelligence, markets, and also in Typographical Execution, we think that in a short time we will turn out a paper not surpassed in this section of the State. Our subscribers may rely upon receiving their papers regularly every week; in this particular there will be a visible and peculiar improvement in the management of the "Democrat & Sentinel."

We think that we have now said all that is absolutely necessary to be said upon a trying occasion like the present—and without further apology for the suddenness of our intrusion, we beg to assure you of our intention this time to make a longer stay.

RICHARD WHITE,  
H. C. DEVINE.

**The Message.**

By an arrangement with our enterprising friends of the "Daily Union," Keenan and Hopkins, we have been enabled to furnish our patrons with the Message neatly printed on an extra half sheet, for which no charge will be made to them. We like this new plan, and hope it will be persevered in upon future occasions; it is a shocking bore to intelligent citizens in the "rural districts," to have the "Annual Message" dragging its slow length along, like an intensely stupid serial novel, through three or four numbers of the county paper.

**Organization of the House.**

The lower House of Congress has been organized by the re-election of the officers of the last Congress.

We consider the selection of Hon. Linn Boyd as fortunate, and undoubtedly the most judicious which could have been made at this juncture. Mr. Boyd is a high toned southern gentleman, whose personal character is respected all over the Union—and to the most unswerving integrity united a ripened experience and thorough acquaintance with Parliamentary Rules.

The selection of Col. Forney, as Clerk, we suppose is all right on the principle that the majority rules.

The late disastrous defeats which have visited the Whig party have in a measure disorganized us. What must we do to be saved?—*Allegbanian.*

The situation is lamentable. We tender our sympathies, and would advise repentance, were it not that death-bed repentance is of no avail.

Two young men, named Gibson and Ward, have been tried in Greensburg, Pa., for murder, robbery and arson, and both have been found guilty of murder in the first degree. A new trial has been granted.

**Take Your own Paper.**

We take the following sensible article from that excellent paper, the *Boston American Union*:

"People hardly know how much they lose by not subscribing for their county paper. There are always certain matters of local interest, in which it behooves every good citizen to keep duly 'posted up.' Instead of sending away fifty or a hundred miles for a miscellaneous paper suited only for the general reader, every man should take first, the paper published in his county, and pay for it in advance; then if he has any money to spare for mere amusement or gratification of his own taste, let him subscribe for a good city paper containing able reports of scientific lectures, legislative and congressional intelligence, with a summary of foreign and domestic news to the latest moment of going to press. Now if this is not good advice we hardly know what is. It is the way we should do: and we are not so selfish as to mourn the loss of a dozen subscribers, if it should come to that, who are perhaps leaving a fellow townsman, some poor, but worthy printer, to work on in weariness of spirit, for want of support which would not only cheer his heart, but enable him to make his paper all that his patrons could desire. We know something of the sad experience of those who have control of a country paper, from our own connection, in years by gone, with a Journal of that class. It becomes a man to be just, before he is generous, and to remember that 'charity begins at home.' Never subscribe to a paper without paying for it. The man who does his duty in this respect, reads his paper weekly with an increased satisfaction. Every one knows that his greatest comfort is derived from the consciousness of having done or tried to do right, and it is certainly no more than right to pay the printer, who is constantly incurring large outlays for paper and composition, and who almost invariably, pays for every article 'set up' for his paper, even before it passes into the hands of the subscribers. Again we say, take your county paper, and pay for it too!"

**Mr. Buchanan.**

The Philadelphia Register, throws off the following: "We are glad for the honor of our glorious old Commonwealth, that the Minister to the Court of St. James, has had the good taste to disregard precedents in his first public address in England, and scorned to landy lying compliments, which, at best, are but the unmeaning resort of feeble minds. He is described as sitting amid the blazing courtiers of power, clad in a simple suit of republican plainness, unadorned with ought except the dignity of his representative character. After the effusive platitudes of Lawrence and Soule, the strong Anglo-Saxon of Buchanan, is exhilarating. In his short but effective speech, we can find no approach to the fulsome flattery with which the fawning tools of party seek to bedaub the titled and titled great ones, but in honest patriotism he turns away from the royal pageant which surrounds him, to give a word of commendation to the active republic, whose best interests it is his first and only duty to advance. If we had more of such speeches, and fewer assurances of distinguished consideration," American diplomacy would find a warmer welcome and exert a more abiding influence in the Courts of Europe.

**House of Representatives.**

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg is undergoing some alterations and repairs, and is to be furnished in an elegant and tasty manner. New curtains are to adorn the windows, and the Speaker's chair is to be draped with magnificent and costly curtains, composed of red India damask silk. Over the top of the chair is to be surmounted a large beautiful eagle, with outspread wings, holding in his beak the centre of the curtains, which will fall diagonally in graceful folds each way, fixing an effect to the whole arrangement of the most imposing and striking character. The entrance to the Hall is also to be adorned and curtained, and the whole room throughout furnished in a style richly calculated to attract the attention, and please the fancy of all who may visit the Capitol of our State. The curtains, drapery and carved eagles, are to be furnished by Mr. W. D. Carry, of this city, at whose establishment, in Chesnut street, they may now be seen, and no one can look upon them without feeling an abiding satisfaction in contemplating the progress of industry, science, and manufactures. In them are exhibited various materials from their original and rough condition through all the gradations of manufacture, up to the softness of the richest and costliest down of silk and satin.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

**Important to Postmasters.**

Postmasters should bear in mind, (says the *Fredonia Advertiser*), for their advantage as well as that of the local press, that for every county paper delivered by them to subscribers, they are entitled to retain of the Post Office funds, ten and one half cents per year. It is for their interest as well as that of the publisher, that the county papers be preferred, since there is no trouble of making collections or keeping accounts thereof, as on foreign papers, the commission on which will not average more than from six to eight cents per year.

**XXXIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

SENATE—After the reading of the Journal, a message was received from the House, announcing the appointment of a committee to inform the President that both houses were organized, and prepared to receive any communications he might have to make.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, offered a resolution that a like committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, which was adopted.

Messrs. Dodge, of Iowa, and Bell were appointed a committee.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting land to California for a Railroad from San Francisco via the valley of Sacramento to the Boundary of Oregon. He said that at the close of the last session, at the time he was urging the passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill, he promised that at this session he would aid in the passage of the Homestead Bill: in order to redeem that promise, he now gave notice that he would, at an early day, introduce the bill generally known as the Homestead Bill.

Mr. Pettit offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Commerce to enquire into the expediency of making Michigan city, in Indiana, a port of entry.

Mr. Chase gave notice of a Bill tending to Ohio all the public lands remaining unsold in that State.

Mr. Adams gave notice of several bills granting land to Mississippi to aid railroads.

Mr. Bright, said that a bill passed both Houses of Congress at the last session to indemnify the State of Indiana for certain lands, but owing to neglect on the part of an officer of the House, it failed to receive the signature of the President of the Senate and President of the United States.—He asked to introduce the same bill now, and if he could it passed. The bill was accordingly introduced, read and passed.

Mr. Bright gave notice of a bill providing for the surrender of certain bonds of Indiana, held by the United States.

At one o'clock the Committee returned and reported that the President would communicate with Congress in writing immediately, and at ten minutes past one, the message was delivered by Sidney Webster, Private Secretary.

After the message was read, the usual number of it, with the accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed, and also 10,000 additional copies.

Mr. Clayton offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to present to the Senate the plan referred to in his message to Congress this day, and which he is prepared to recommend for the enlargement and modification of the judicial system of the U. States, which was laid over.

Mr. Hamlin moved that the Senate go into executive session. Agreed to. In about ten minutes, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Several additional members appeared and took their seats. After the reading of the President's message, a resolution was passed to elect Chaplains for the entire session of Congress. The House then adjourned.

**Democratic Caucus.**

The Washington City papers of Sunday give us the following account of the Democratic Caucus. We are glad to see the lobby members defeated by the nomination of Linn Boyd for Speaker, one of the noblest works of God, an honest man.

Agreeably to the call, the democratic members of the House of Representatives convened in the hall of the house at six o'clock last evening, and organized by choosing Hon. Edson B. Oils, of Ohio, as chairman, and Hon. Colin N. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, and Hon. John G. Davis, of Indiana, secretaries.

The rules of the last House were adopted as the rules of this meeting.

Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, offered a series of resolutions, affirming the principles of the Baltimore platform, in favor of carrying out the principles of the late inaugural, opposing all interference, by the administration, in State politics, including an extract from Thomas Jefferson in point, &c.

On a point of order these resolutions were voted upon. An appeal was taken, which was not sustained.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the following result:

First ballot: Linn Boyd, 45; James L. Orr, 33; David T. Disney, 37; Thomas L. Babcock, 1. Whole number, 118.

Second ballot: Boyd, 64; Orr, 23; Disney, 31. Whole number, 118.

Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, was therefore declared to be nominated.

The meeting next proceeded to ballot for the remaining officers of the House in succession, with the following results:

John W. Forney was nominated for Clerk on the first ballot—the only opposing candidate being Hon. R. M. Young.

Mr. Glossbrenner was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms, without opposition.

Mr. McKew was nominated Door-keeper on 2d ballot.

Mr. Johnston was nominated for Postmaster without opposition.

It will therefore be perceived that all the officers of the last Congress were nominated.

Several of the members present in the city were not present at this meeting.

UNCLE SAM'S ACCOUNTS.—If the following statement is correct, which we find in the *New York Times*, communicated to that paper by a Washington correspondent, the United States Government has a great number of unsettled accounts—a legacy of trouble bequeathed to it, we suppose, by the late Whig officials of Mr. Fillmore:

Secretary Guthrie, in his Annual Report, will show that the uncollected balance due to the Government, on the Treasury books on the 4th of March last, were over one hundred millions of dollars, of which over twenty millions have been secured, and about eighty millions remain still unsettled. Orders have been issued to the accounting officers to use strenuous measures to enforce further settlements.

In Alabama the law exempts from execution, among other property, one hundred bushels of corn, thus securing the poor debtor from starvation.

**Exciting Trial—A Clergyman Convicted of Murder—His Attempted Murder of the Prosecuting Officer, and Suicide.**

The Washington (N. C.) Whig brings us an account of the trial of the Rev. George W. Carawan for the murder of C. H. Lassiter, in Hyde county, North Carolina, in November of last year. Carawan was first arraigned before the Superior Court of Hyde, at the spring term of this year, and on his affidavit that he could not have justice done him in Hyde, the case was removed to Beaufort.

The trial commenced on Wednesday, the 23d ultimo, in the Superior Court, before Judge Bally, and was brought to a close on Wednesday, the 30th, having lasted just one week.

Carawan is fifty-six years old, and for many years has been a popular preacher in the Baptist Church—a man of strong will, exercising a powerful influence over his friends, and feared as much as loved by his foes. Lassiter was a quiet young man engaged in the business of teaching. Some months before the murder, Lassiter boarded in the house of Carawan, and a quarrel arose between them, Carawan alleging that Lassiter was too familiar with his (C.'s) wife. Carawan talked very freely among his neighbors on the subject; said that L. ought to be shot; that shooting was too good for him, and that he and L. could not live in the same neighborhood, &c., and finally tried to get out a peace warrant against L., alleging that he had attempted to take his life. He went on this way for some time, when L. sued him for slander, laying the damages at \$2,000. A few hours after the writ was served on C., Lassiter was killed.

"He had finished a school on Rose Bay, and on Monday, the 15th of November, (1852) started on foot, with a carpet bag in his hand, to go to the Lake, where he had engaged another school. About 3 o'clock, P. M. he passed C.'s house, on his way to the Lake. Shortly after he passed, C. left his house and went across the field towards the woods which lie between the house and the spot on the road where L. was killed, his wife following, with a gun wrapped up in her apron. She returned to the house immediately—Carawan not until sundown. That night he was gone, the witness could not tell how long; he was not at home when the witness went to bed. Tuesday he remained at home, but on Wednesday, a rainy day, he took a hoe and went into the woods, and was gone several hours. Thursday, before L. was missing, (the people on the Lake thinking he was at the Bay, and the people on the Bay thinking he was at the Lake,) C. went to one of the neighbors and inquired if he had seen anything of L., stating that his (C.'s) family had seen him pass his house on Monday with a package of clothes, and he was thinking he had run away. Friday evening, when told that the people were searching for L., he expressed great surprise that he should be missing; never had heard anything of it. Saturday morning, the search for L. still going on, he wrote to a friend to come and see him; that L. was missing, supposed to be killed, and added that he (C.) was at home all Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and that he could prove it by Carawan Sawyer, (the main witness on the trial for the State) his nephew, a boy who was living with him.

"The body of L. was found Saturday evening back of C.'s house, in an open spot which was surrounded with briars, underbrush, &c., and which was covered with moss. The moss over the grave had been carefully removed, the grave dug just large enough to hold the body, the body pressed into it, the grave filled up even with the surrounding earth, and pressed down, and the moss carefully laid back upon it. The moss leaving no trace of a foot print, there was no sign that anybody had ever been there, except that the moss over the grave had faded a little, and a dead limb of a tree had apparently been recently disturbed, the bark, which had evidently recently fallen off, lying in one spot and the limb in another. The men who were searching for the body had stopped in this lonely spot to rest, having given up the search for the day, when these appearances attracted their attention, and the body was found.

"L. was killed by gunshot wounds. Several shots were taken from the body, three from the heart. There were three sizes of shot found in the body, and in one of the barrels of C.'s gun found in the house just such shot, and of three sizes, were found. That night C. left Hyde county, telling his nephew (Sawyer) that if he staid there he should be hung; that he should send for his family, and he (S.) must go with them. Sunday morning he landed from a canoe at Durham's Creek Mills, in Beaufort county, about thirty miles from his home, telling the man who rowed him over that he was after a piece of land which another man was trying to buy, and that was the reason of his hurry, and charging him to keep his movements a secret.

"From this time till his arrest at night in his house, in January following, the State did not know his whereabouts. But, from letters received by the Sheriff of Hyde from Tennessee, it seems he had been in that State preaching, under the assumed name of John Forbes.

"After his imprisonment in Hyde county jail, he tried to get a friend to hire the witness Sawyer to go away. He had offered this same witness, before the body of L. was found, a negro if he would swear he (C.) was home all day, Monday, the murder was committed. And whilst in Hyde jail he wrote to a friend (the letters were produced in court) for get Sawyer out of the way. He had given, he said in one of the letters, Mary (his wife) \$500 to get Sawyer off; if that would not do, give him \$1000; and if that would not do, he (his friend) must get rid of Sawyer 'by hook or by crook,' and not suffer his (C.'s) neck to be broke."

The above are the main facts brought out by the mass of testimony on the trial. The defence set up for the prisoner was that three of the witnesses (including Sawyer) had sworn falsely; that they had committed wilful and deliberate perjury; that it was impossible for Carawan to have gone through the woods after Lassiter passed his house quick enough to have cut him off; and the danger of convicting a man of murder on circumstantial evidence was learnedly, ingeniously, and elaborately dwelt upon. But the Whig states that the general—it might say unanimous—opinion of those who heard the trial is that Carawan was guilty of the murder. He, however maintained his self-control throughout, even when the clothes worn by Lassiter, when he was killed

were exhibited in court, permed with bullet holes, and stained with blood. He is thus described in the Whig:

"Carawan is as fine a looking man as one would find among a thousand—tall, admirably built, with a massive head, showing, with enormous animal passions, large intellect. These passions have destroyed him, having given himself all his life to their unbridled sway. His wife, apparently about his own age, and his three children, have been with him during the trial, accompanying him to and from the court-house and jail. It is a melancholy sight."

At half past eight o'clock, fast Wednesday morning, the jury returned into court with a verdict of guilty. The jury was then polled and discharged by the Judge. A recess of the court for one hour was then ordered, and the crowd commenced leaving the court room, when two reports of pistols were heard in quick succession. It was found that Carawan had two self-cocking single barrel pistols. One of them he had discharged at E. J. Warren, Esq., (the counsel for the prosecution, who had made the closing address to the jury,) who was but slightly wounded, the ball having struck just above his heart and glanced; and with the other Carawan had shot a hole through his own head, and fell a corpse in the prisoner's box.

*From the Boston Herald.*

**Proposed Improvements in Western Pennsylvania.**

For a long series of years, the western counties of the State of Pennsylvania have remained almost in a state of primitive simplicity. Situated at some distance from the Ohio river, and until recently, not traversed by railroads, the lands have hardly attracted the attention of any one. Although situated three degrees further south than ourselves and free from the inclemencies of certain seasons of the year, their husbandry falls in the rear of many of our New England localities, for want of proper husbandmen, and the improved instruments of agriculture. In the only large corporate places, Pittsburg and Allegheny, which are situated where the confluence of the Allegheny and Mononahela rivers form the Ohio, there are opportunities for many extensive and remunerating enterprises. The vast deposits of coal which are found along the banks of these rivers and their tributary streams, and the beds of iron ore which are easy of access, conspire to render every natural facility to the capital of Allegheny county. But, in order that the treasures of the earth may be prepared for the market there needs eastern capital and eastern men.

We never saw an individual from this section of the country, who has travelled through Pittsburgh without observing the disadvantages under which the Pittsburghers carry on the iron business, in which so much of their capital and so many of their hands are employed. Almost, if not quite all the manufactures of iron purchase their iron in the pig, which is furnished by the blast furnaces in Ohio and western Pennsylvania. Their castings, in point of finish, are very far behind those of our own city, so much so that new works which are erecting within an hundred miles of Pittsburgh are obliged to send to Boston for their castings. And the Pittsburghers are not unconscious of these defects, for many of them have told us that if enterprising people from this section would immigrate thither, they should be pleased to afford them facilities where their labor would be much more remunerative than at home.

The vast iron works located at Johnstown, Pa. by the Cambria Iron Company, are progressing rapidly towards completion under the superintendance of Yankees, and the managers talk of being able to commence the manufacture of pig iron upon the first of January next, and to turn out immense quantities of railroad iron from their rolling mills upon the ensuing first of April.—This gigantic establishment is looked upon with some disfavour by the Pittsburghers, who fear in it, a monopoly of their favorite branch of business. But it will only excite them to greater activity, and to the employment of more able artisans, and in this rivalry we think the iron manufacturers will soon be able to snap their fingers at Congress, and despite any protective duties, supply all the railroad iron which this country will prospectively demand.

About thirty miles below Pittsburg, upon the Beaver River, and four miles from its junction with the Ohio, a company composed chiefly of New Yorkers and Philadelphians, under the title of the "Beaver Manufacturing Company," are making preparations to the slack water of the Beaver River to account. Their charter contemplates the manufacture of silk, cotton, woolen, flannel, iron and railroad cars. They are advantageously situated with reference to water power, the State of Pennsylvania having erected three dams, in order to produce slack water for the navigation of the Beaver river, and confining itself to that portion which is necessary to feed its canals around the dams. The lower dam is useless for water power, in consequence of the rise of the Ohio, when the river is full; but the two upper dams being protected from such occurrence, furnish very valuable sites for manufacturing.

The lands bordering upon one half of the upper dam and upon the whole of the lower are owned by the company, together with many of the contiguous hills, in which are large quantities of bituminous and canal coal, iron ore, hydraulic cement, fire clay, and superior article purposes and for the manufacture of grindstones.

The company contemplate erecting a rolling mill during the coming season, for the manufacture of bar and hoop iron, spikes and nails, and to lease or sell the residue of the waterpower, to enable those who choose to carry on other operations designated in their charter. The extent of the company's land in Brighton, where the rolling mill will be located is about twelve hundred acres, and they are preparing to offer great inducements to those who wish to engage in any of the above designated enterprises.

The Darlington Canal Coal Company, whose operations are carried on about ten miles above Brighton, are about finishing a six mile railroad which will connect the coal beds with the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad. They have made preparations to send about five hundred tons of coal per day over the road, whence it will find its way to Cleveland, northwardly, and southwardly, down the Ohio river to the cities along its banks. This coal is considered superior to any other of the American canal deposits, and is becoming a favorite for parlor coal, as well as the

best material from which to generate gas. In this article the Darlington people have likewise maintained an exclusive traffic in this section of country; but recently, Mr. Merrick, the enterprising landlord of the elegant hotel in New Brighton, which is designated by his name, has discovered a large and thick seam of canal coal upon land owned by him, about a mile from the village which it is thought will rival the Darlington canal in quality and be much easier of access to the Ohio river.

**Arrival of the Humboldt, FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.

The steamer Humboldt, in attempting to put up for coal, went ashore last night at the mouth of the harbor. She had 90 passengers and 450 tons of freight. She brings Liverpool dates to the 23d.

The Herman touched at Southampton on the 20th, short of coal. The Niagara and the City of Manchester arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, died on the 15th in childhood. The King was immediately declared Regent until the majority of the young Prince, who is in his fifteenth year. Listen to a tranquil.

The Cabinet, held at London on the 19th and 22d, was fully attended.

Napoleon had decreed a reduction of the duty on coal to 30 centimes; wrought iron is reduced to 18 centimes; cast iron 4c. for the first year, and 4c. for the second year.

The Superior Court of Paris has decided that the Government has a right to open a foreign correspondence entrusted to the post office.

The Russian minister at Paris had joined the French Emperor at Fontainebleau.

Arrests have been made at Lyons of parties posting revolutionary proclamations, alleging want of work and the dearth of bread because they contained the elements of revolution; they had appeared in several places.

The retreat of the Turks across the Danube is officially confirmed. The passage was effected without interruption. The Turks hold Kalafat with 25,000 troops. The lateness of the season is the reason why Omar has decided to retire.

It is reported that the Russians have evacuated the lesser Wallachia, and advices from St. Petersburg confirm the report.

The Russian fleet is dismantled and sent into winter quarters on the Baltic.

It is reported from the frontiers of Bosnia, that a corps of 12,000 were preparing to join the Turkish standard, and would cross the Servian territories with or without leave.

The Russians were fortifying Odessa. An ukase has been published, granting that the port of Odessa shall continue its commerce under neutral flags.

The French Consul at Constantinople had invited tenders for supplying the French fleet, which will winter in the Black Sea.

It is reported that the Russian ambassador at London and Paris had orders to demand passports, in case the combined fleets remained in the Black Sea.

Austria and Prussia have given formal assurances of their determination to remain neutral. VIENNA, Nov. 22.—It is reported that the Russian force was beaten by the Turks in Georgia.

The editors in Vienna received a warning not to publish anything calculated to provoke Russia. The Russian outpost near Kalafat have had frequent skirmishes with the Turks, who here strongly fortified Kalafat. The Russians are reported as marching to attack Kalafat. The Turks are receiving strong reinforcements, and a desperate fight is expected. The Turks are sending succor to the Circassians.

The Czar is reported ill. The Morning Chronicle contains a dispatch, stating that the Turks have erected a camp on the Syrian frontiers, and commenced throwing a bridge across to Devind. The Servians offered a determined resistance.

The Sardinian Chambers have dissolved. London Markets.—What in fair request at 1s advance per quarter, which checked business.

**From Salt Lake.**

Messrs. of Capt. Gunnison and others by Utah Indians.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 28. The Salt Lake mail has just arrived, bringing us sad intelligence from the Exploring Party under the command of Capt. Gunnison, who was ordered to survey the route for a railroad from Kansas by the way of Sangre del Christo, or Coocahotpe, to the Pacific.

This news is conveyed in letters from Governor Brigham Young, of Utah, and others, and it is rendered positively certain that Capt. Gunnison's party had been surprised by Walker's band of the Utah Indians, and many of them cut off.

Gov. Young writes that an express reached him on the 31st October, from Capt. R. W. Morris, giving an account of a massacre committed by Indians on the 25th, on the Sevier River, near Sevier Lake. These killed were Capt. J. W. Gunnison, in command of the Expedition; R. H. Kern, topographer of the expedition; Crutzheldt, Balanest, and Wm. Potter, guide; and privates Canfield, Lipporett, and Melton, company A. Mounted Riflemen; and John Bellam, employee; and all their arms, mules, &c., taken from them.

Upon the reception of the news, Gov. Young immediately sent out aid and presents to Captain Morris, in order to relieve, and if possible obtain the last properly. Capt. Morris is in a critical position, being in the midst of a hostile and treacherous band of Indians.

A party of Cheyenne Indians surrounded the Mail company, from Salt Lake City, and demanded the most of their provisions which had to be given up of course.

Padre Gallegos the Delegate to Congress, from New Mexico, with his interpreter, reached here on Sunday, and left to-day for Washington.—*St. Louis Rep.*