

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, NOVEMBER 23, 1854.

TERMS:

THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, is published every Thursday morning, in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa;, at \$1 50 per annum, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, if not \$2 will be charged. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously in serted at the following rates, viz: \$1 00 1 square 3 insertions, Every subsequent insertion, 1 square 8 months, \$ 00 6 ... 5 00 col'n 1 year, 12 00 25 00 50 00 Business Cards with one copy of the 5 00 DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, per year,

Select Poetry.

HAIL TO THE STARS AND STRIPES !

All hail the flaunting lie! The stars grow pale and dim-The stripes are bloody scars, A lie the vaunting hymn; It shields a pirate's deck, It binds a man in chains; It yokes the captives nack, And wipes the bloody stains.

Tear down the flaunting lie! Half mast the starry flag ! Insult no sunny sky With hate's poluted rag; Destroy it ye who can! Deep sink it in the waves, It bears a fellow-man To groan with fellow slaves.

Unfurl the boasted lie ! Till freedom lives again, To rule once more in Truth Among untrammelled men ! Roll up the starry sheen, Conceal its bloody stains. For in its folds is seen The stamp of rustling chains!

Response to the above Song.

BY MRS. A. L. RUTER DUFOUR.

Tear down our glorious stripes and stars! Forever palsied be the tongue That framed such person'd, dastard words is from a traitor Lives there a soul on freedom's soil So lost to honor, truth, and right, That e'en would desecrate in thought I'hat sheen with Heaven's own halo bright ! Go, traitor soul, and stand beside The tomb of Freedom's dearest son, Who, fearless mid death's battle-tide, . This land from dark Oppression won. Go, tread the sacted blood-stained sod Bought with our father's wounds and scars-Then dare to breathe, e'en but in thought, Destruction to our stripes and stars!

soldiers and carried outside the house, where a coach was in waiting. He was then lifted into it—more dead than alive—while two soldiers, with drawn swords and cocked pis-of the imperial farce. tols, took their seats on each side of him.-The doors of the vehicle were locked, and, the officer giving the signal, the coach rolled away at full speed, surrounded by a cavalry escort. How long the first stage lasted Frogere was unable to tell, the vehicle was so thickly covered that not the least ray of light could penetrate. He was told on entering the coach that the soldiers had orders to shoot him on the spot the moment he opened his mouth to put questions to them He consequently observed strict silence, and suffered a world of pain. The door of the coach was at last opened-it was broad daylight. His eyes, however, were Landaged, and he was led into a miserable hut, the doors and windows of which were closed as soon as he entered When the bandage was removed, he saw, by the faint glimmer of a rushlight, a dish of coarse food upon a board before hims Though he had been fasting for some time he could hardly swallow a morsel; fear, however, induced him to eat, for the faces that watched his motions seemed to portend no good.

Siberia ! Siberia ! that was the only thought; he was to live in that terrible land. Frogere gave himself up to despair, when the previous officer-by-the-by, an old acquaintance -en-tered the room, attended by a courier. The poor prisoner felt as if he had not seen that friendly face for years. In the joy of his heart he was about to embrace him; but a motion with the hand and a stern look restrained him, while the finger of the officer pressed upon his lips imposed silence. He had flattered himself that the courier had brought an order for his release : but he was mistaken.

readily imagine the terror of the Frenchman, same room, at the same table, and in the He cried, threw himself upon the floor, tore his hair, and repeatedly exclaimed, "What crime have I committed to deserve such puncrime have I committed to deserve such pun-ishment?" He received no answer. He begged for a few hours' delay, to throw him-face, so greatly excited the risible faculties of self at the feet of the motarch and learn the nature of his guilt In vain: the officer would allow him only time to pack up a few clothes and linen Scarcely was the opera-time four hours. The Emperor had accompanied self at the feet of the motarch and learn the Paul, that the entire company joined heartily nature of his guilt In vain: the officer in the mirth. Frogere fell in a swoon. The tion finished when he was surrounded by the him in disguise all the time, and found im-

MR. SOULE'S CASE.

The ground iaken by those who justify the exclusion of Mr. Soule from France by the French Government, is that, out of the country to which he is accredited. Mr Soule has none of the rights and immunities of his representative character, and is to be regarded and treated as any other individual. The London Times bases its defence of the act on this ground, and is followed in so doing by the Evening Post, and other American journals which sustain the action of the Government We apprehend that this position is not supported by authorities on international law. Chancelior Kent in his chapter on the subject says that "an Ambassador is deemed under the protection of the law of nations in his passage through the territories of a third and friendly power, while upon his public mission, in going or returning from the Gov-ernment to which be is deputed. To arrest him under such circumstances would be a breach of his privilege as a public Minister." Chancellor Kent refers to the opposite prin-ciple laid down by Grotius, who held that the obligation to protect Ambassadors extends only to the power to whom the embassy is sent, and does not extend to the power through whose territories the Ambassador presumes to pass without a passport ;---and adds that "this harsh and narrow rule is justly exploded." In Mr. Soule's case, it will be noticed, the absence of a passport cannot be pleaded, for he had one duly vised by the French Minister in London.

istaken. The officer dismissed his guide, and order-Courts in 1839, when Mr. Henderson, the

LATER FROM FUROPE. RRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The British mail steamer Asia, from Liver-

despatches state that the allies had suffered British and French statements offer no explicit denial of these reports. They merely say that the Russian story is "improbable" and "exaggerated." Complaints are made that the allied governments do not publish reliable information, and very inflammable inferences are drawn from their silence. It is vaguely said, however, that Sebastopol cannot hold

out many days. The Canadian screw steamers Cleopatra and Ottowa, are embarking troops-the former at Cork, the latter at Portsmouth.

The Peninsular and Oriental steam Navigation Company, have issued a special circular, ordering that-(taking warning by the recent deplorable loss of the Arctic)-when the weather sets in thich, so that objects cannot be distinguished—say a quarter of a mile distant—the thips of P. and O. Co.—shall be slowed to half speed; or, if the fog becomes more dense, the speed is to be further reduce 1, or wholly stopped; and the steam-whistles are to be sounded during the continuance of the fog. The diminution of speed, and the sounding of the whistle are to be entered in the log-book. Any deviation from these or-ders will be punished with dismissal of the officers of the ships.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA. Private letters from Sebastopol announce that on the 25d of October the operations of the French engineer was carried to within 300 metres of the point of attack. Five thousand French troops from the Piræus have passed through the Bosphorus for the Crimea. All the reinforcements about to be sent out will increase the French army in the East to at least 75,000 men.

some of whom have arrived at Buyuedere, the belief continued that Schastopol would be soon in the hands of the allies. This is merely what has been gathered on the spot, from several persons who were eye witnesses of what L'Huys assured him that there were good reatook place.

The names of the killed and wounded are reserved for the official occasion ; among the names there is none of a general officer

" (Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE."

One account states that two Russian menof-war that had been 'careened over' in the

by the English Government that his reported pture is not true-or at least doubtful

It is foreseen that one or more pitched battles must be fought in the Crimea, and therefore, the allied commanders have determined Captains and Lieutenants 100 francs; Officers' to reduce Sebastopol, if possible, by bombardment, and thus economise the lives of their 10 sous per week and rations. The officers

Captain Du Val de Dampierre, Aid-de-Camp of General Bosquet, was taken prisoner by the Russians. He begged the Russian General to send intelligence to the French camp that he was a prisoner, and not killed. The Russian told him to go himself, when he did, and of course, returned and surrendered. Water begins to fail in Sebastopol. Every morning women and children come outside to the wells, and are permitted to return without molestation.

MENSCHIKOFF'S OFFICIAL REPORT. The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes an ion between Spain and Portugal, T official epitome of the events which have re- plies a reduction of the Spanish tariff. cently taken place in the Crimea. Prince Menschikoff reports the Russian loss in killed and wounded at the battle of the Alma at 4500. On the evening of the 17th ult., he states that the English had only two pieces which were capable of continuing the firing, and that the French had been silenced earlier. A powder magazine had exploded. Fort fire of the fleet, and bastion No. 3 had 33 of say 300, and started for Jefferson City, to kill dead, and Admiral Nachimoff wounded.

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The U.S. Minister in Paris had had an interview with M. Drouyn de L'Huys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of Mr. Soule's exclusion from France. M. Drouyn de sons for the conduct of the French authori-ties, and that they should be forthcoming when necessary; in the meantime he (the U. S. Minister) might refer to his government. Mr. Mason is said to have had an audience

Lord Dunkellin's promotion as Captain and Lieutenant Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, appears in the Gazette last evening. with the Emperor on the following day. What occurred has not transpired, but it does not appear to have been satisfactory to Mr Ma-

. Two or three barracks of corrugated iron harbor to serve as batteries, had been sunk by the fire of the allies. The English had brought some long guns to bear on the ferry. Lord Dunkellin's family had been informed lowed by the French Government subsistence according to their rank. Lieutenant Generals will receive 333 frances per month; Major Genenals 250 frances; Field Officers 200 frances; wives 69 francs per month ; Private Soldiers have to board themselves.

> All Saints Day was, as usual, observed as a holiday on the Bourse.

> > SPAIN.

Generals Dulce. Concha and Prim have been Deputies for Barcelona Everything is quiet

The Madrid Clamor Publico of the 28th October says :- France, like England, and in accord with her, is to send a strong squadron to Cuba to protect it if necessary from any attack on the part of the United States.

Negetiations are on foot for a Custom's Union between Spain and Portugal, This im-Cholera is raging fearfully at Corunnda.

Railroad Row in Missouri-Cannon used to Suppress it.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 1, '54. The Irish bands on the Railroad from Tipperary county, working on the tunnel and for many Constantine had been much damaged by the miles below, turned out about 200 strong, some its guns dismounted. Admiral Korniloff is and destroy all the property of the Corkonians in Jefferson City, and run them away from the railroads, they only came in sight of Jefferson City, Bucharest advices of October 30th, state and, on perceiving the citizens ready to meet them, they halted. Captain Parsons being informed some time before, ordered out the Metropolitan Guard and citizens, which order was promptly obeyed, and a company of about 125 to 150 men were ready with cannon and rifles .--Pacha has received orders to join Sadyk Pacha with 10,000 men, whilst Johender Bey is to read the law; they promptly promised to go home. They did not go at the appointed time, and The truth of the matter seems to be that Capt. Pearsons' company advanced with the cannon loaded with chain, which put them to flight lential odors arose within its walls, and it was brudscha had reference merely to strengthen- without any firing; they pursued them a mile or so, and overtook some ; they all promised to be quiet. The cannon are still loaded and ready at The most contradictory reports are current a moment's warning. Another attack is expected as to the present state of negotiations. Two to-night. The Tipperary men were all armed with rifles and knives." The town is quiet. The fuss has been going on for some time. Yesterday the Corkonians went to the tunnel to whip the Tipperary men away from the tunnel, but found them too strong. They made excuses and came back .- St. Louis Republican. .

Tear down our flag! Thy impious hand Would wrest the stars from yon blue sky! Would pluck the bright sun from his sphere, And earth in blackest crime would dye. Go, speak these baneful worls in lands Congenial to Oppression's slave. Where Tyranny's strong fetters bind All from the cradle to the grave !

Where Treason lurks 'neath courtly smiles, And tinsel'd sycophants must kneel To an allegiance which the soul Of Freedom spurns beneath its heel!

Is there a son, legitimate, Of Liberty that would not stand

And proudly pour his life-blood out To shield that flag from Treason's hand?

Tear down our flag ! May lighting's blast And fearful bolt burst o'er the head That would dishoner, but in thought, THAT FLAG! 'Twere better he were dead! Traiter ! dare not look on its folds, So dear to Liberty and Fame, Lest blindness blast fore'er thine eyes And chill the life-pulse of thy frame !

Dost hear?-oh Goo!-the impious words ! Tear down Columbia's stripes and stars ! Which Thou hast set in Freedom's skies, And where no stain their glory mars. To Thee alone we look for strength To guard them from foul Treason's snare ; That standard must all nations bless, For Thou hast set Thine impress there !

Hisrellancous.

From Michelson's Life of Nichelas. AN ILL-TIMED BON-MOT.

Frogere, an actor at one of the minor theatres of the Boulevard in Paris, had entered into an engagement with the manager of the French Theatre at St. Petersburg, where he had the good fortune so greatly to please Paul I., that he soon became a distinguished favourite of the monarch An ill-timed bon mot one day convinced Forgere how dangerous it was to speak too freely to the eccentric autocrat. It was at the imperial dinner-table, when one of the guests landed the present Emperor at the exponse of Peter the Great. "That is robbing Peter to pay Paul," said the Emperor turning to his favourite; "is it

not so, Frogere?" "Certainly, sir," answered the latter. "To

satisfy Paul we may rob not only Peter the Great, but also Peter the Apostle

"And pray why so?" asked the Czar quickly.

"Because," said the actor, "Paul in his anger has frequently commanded, in the words of our Saviour, 'Go and bear the cross throughout the world, more especially in Siberia."

Paul showed anger in his face, and no one dared to laugh for to be pleased with the ac-

inspection of another officer. Be careful not bassador as giving him immunity from arrest to speak a word. I risk much even in giving not only in the territory of the power to which you any orders for me? Can I serve you on melted into tears. Instead of replying to the question, he only bewailed having to undergo a punishment for an unknown crime "An unknown crime ?" said the officer "Don't you, then, know what you have done? Are you mad, Frogere? Have you forgotten the sarcastic jest you made at the imperial table? It has offended the Emperor; you are punished becaase there was so much truth in it." "Good heavens !" exclaimed the exile.

"Hush ! be silent !" whispered the other ; "walls have ears. But, not to waste time, listen, Frogere. I am the only one whom you know: henceforth, during your long journey, you will find faces wholly unknown to you. The Emperor, you are aware, is immovable in his resolves, and inexorable in his wrath. You h ad better, therefore, be resigned to your fate; you have nothing to hope. Tell me, then, quickly, what I can do for you ?"

"Speak for me to his Majesty." "Not a word of that," said his friend ; "ask anything but that."

"If that be the case," said poor Frogere, "I have nothing to ask."

"'And your money and trinkets," rejoined the officer, "you have left them all behind me Can I lodge them safely for you somewhere, for until you return ?"

"My return ?" gasped Frogere ; "then I am not exiled for life ?"

"Of course not-only for three years Take courage; they will soon pass awayand then-

"Three years for an innocent word?" whined Frogere, and began to cry and complain. But at this moment the soldiers entered, and bandaging his eyes, they lifted him into the vehicle, and away it rolled again. It seemed a very long stage-for Frogere

calculated that he had travelled the whole day, when the vehicle again stopped. As before, he was bandaged and led into a wretched hut, a counterpart of the first, and lighted by a piece of blazing pinewood. The same coarse food was again placed before him. He looked at the faces around him None that he knew-none that inspired him with comfort. After several similar journeys, the vehicle again stopped. By Frogere's estimate, as well as he could tell, he had travelled three days and nights His eyes were bandaged as before; but, instead of being led, his guides seized him, and carried. him for some time, until thep placed him upon a wooden bench. He waited for a few moments, and wondered why the bandage was not removed. At last he heard soft whisperings, and then quick steps approaching. His hands were suddenly seized, and tied behind his back. He tremblingly asked what it meant? but received no reply. In another moment his cont was torn off his shoulders, and his breast laid bare. Frogere now thought that eternity, instead of Siberia, was to be the goal of his journey. "Take aim !" was

of every friendly power. The Superior my return to St Petersburg?" Foor Frogere Court, within whose jurisdiction the case was the 25th with great energy The losses of brought, recognized the validity of the plea, and ordered his discharge. It was held that not even a passport was required to insure him protection The fact that he was the representative of a friendly power was deemed sufficient. In this case the ordinary operation of the Courts of law was held to be suspended towards an individual who was present in the country as the Minister of a foreign power, although he was not accredit- by the fragment of a shell. If this last cired to our own Government.

> Upon this principle it will not be easy for the Government of France to clear itself from the charge of having treated the United States in an offensive and insulting manner. It excludes from its soil one of our official Representatives,-not deigning even to give any excuse therefor, assigning no reasons, alleging no offence,-but so far as appears in the wanton exercise of power. It is said that Mr. Soule had been suspected of abusing his privilege as a Minister, and of distributing Mr. Sanders' letter and other incendiary documents in France. No such reason was assigned. And if he had been thus guilty the true remedy for the French Government would have been to complain to our Government of his conduct, and to seek redress there-for The Malta Times of the 24th ult., states,

Under all the circumstances, it is not easy to regard the conduct of the French Government as otherwise than intentionally offensive. The act itself, and the manner of it, as well as the tone said to have been subsequently assumed in regard to it by the French Minister towards Mr. Mason, seem to have been designedly unfriendly and insulting .--We trust our Government will lose no time in demanding immediate and distinct explanations and appologies from the Government of France. Nor are we at all sure that the mere allegation on the part of that Government, that Mr. Soule's exclusion was purely personal and not official, should be accepted as satisfactory. His exclusion was a clear violation of a principle of international law. It is impossible thus to separate his personal from his official character. So long as he has the credentials of our government certifying that he is our representative, he is entitled to be treated as such by every friendly power And every power which refuses such recognition and treatment, must be held to be, so far as that refusal goes, unfriendly .-If such an explanation, therefore, should be offered by France, it ought to be accompanied by apologics for the act; and unless it is so companied, it ought to bo rejected as unsatisfactory.

The rumors and suspicions that have been for some months affoat concerning the unfriendly sentiments of the French Emperor towards the United States, have hitherto towards the United States, have hitherto found little credit among our people Our Government has given him no occasion for Government has given him no occasion for tor's reply. A few minutes afterwards the Emperor rose and dismissed the company. It was in the middle of winter, about mid-might, when Frogere was aroused from his or the goal of his journey. "Take aim!" was such sentiments, and it is not easy to see how the company. It was in the middle of winter, about mid-be knew—"Fire!" and several shots were at once discharged. Frogere fell senseless to the whole country will unite in demand-the ground. He was raised means to be pleased with the ac-the goal of his journey. "Take aim!" was such sentiments, and it is not easy to see how the close field immensely. The French took part in the stability or the glory of his reign could be promoted by a policy based upon them.— But the whole country will unite in demand-

It is believed that the position of the Rused the soldiers to leave the room and wait Minister of Texas to France, was passing sians at Sebastopol was desperate, that many outside Being alone with the prisoner, he through New York on his way home,-Tex- of the works were destroyed, the town nearly said, almost in a whisper, "Frogere, we must as being then a foreign and independent pow-now part. I have accompanied you to the er. Mr. H. was arrested in this city for and wounded, and the air so pestilential that first stage, and you will hence be under the debt, and pleaded his privilege as an Am- it will be dangerous for the allied armies to to speak a word. I risk much even in giving not only in the territory of the power to which tent with the following private telegraphie tion on the Pruth and Danube. Achmet this caution; but I am your friend. Have he was accredited, but within the territories despatch from Varna, dated the 26th : Pacha has received orders to join Sadyk Pacha

"The fire has continued uninterruptedly to the Russians are enormous, and the dead bodies are so numerous in Schastopol, that pestiimpossible to bury the dead. The besiegers ing his position. have made great progress, having come so close to the town as to be able to direct their guns against the gates themselves."

Guns had been brought to bear upon the gates, and Admiral Nachimoff had been killed cumstance be confirmed, it is remarkable that the two chief officers of the Russian navy who

planned and executed the attack on Sinope, should have both been killed within a year. A report was circulated in Constantinople, that Lord Raglan has expressed his opinion in favor of a prolonged bombardment in preference to an immediate assault Having accomplished the prodigious labor of corveying the heavy guns and ammunition, and opening a successful fire on Sebastopol, the reduction of the place is considered only a question of time, and the operations are carried on with comparatively small loss to the allied force. An assault, on the contrary, though it might lead to more rapid success, would cost innu-merable lives, and materially weaken the be-

from the Crimea,-that the principal dragoman (a Greek) of Lord Raglan, has been detected in sending to Russia information of the proceedings of the allied armies, and has been sent to Constantinople to be tried. It will be remembered that in letters from the Crimea after the battle of Alma, it was stated that full particulars of the strength and distribution of the English forces were found in Prince Menschikoff's carriage.

OFFICIAL -Saturday, 12,45 A. M.-The following telegraph despatch has been receiv-ed at the Foreign Office, from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle, Minister of the War Department : "CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28 -The captain of the English steam transport, which left Ba-laklava on the evening of the 27th, confirms in a great part the information brought this morning by a French ship, and transmitted immediately to London via Marseilles. It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th .--Their numbers are supposed to have been about 30,000 men. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceeded the infantry To resist these at first there were Ottoman and Scotch troops. The Turks gave way, and even spiked the guns, which, seized by the Russians, were turned against them.

The Scotch, on the contrary, remained firm in their position. Other forces arrived, and the Russians were obliged to yield the ground, remaining, nevertheless, masters of two forts,

THE DANUBE.

that in consequence of the movement on the Sereth by Sadyk Pacha, Prince Gortschakoff has given orders to the Russian troops who had not yet passed the Dniester, to make a occupy it This corresponds to a certain ex- retrograde movement, and to take up a posi-

enter the Dobrudscha with 4000 cavalry Gortschakoff's reported movements in the Do-

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Austrian notes are yet (October 29th) unanwered by Count Nesselrode. A prevalent impression is that a collective note will be forwarded to St. Petersburg by Austria, Prussia and the German States. Austria will cer-tainly not, unless compelled, come to an open rupture with Russia, unless she is confident of the support of Prussia and the Germanic Governments. Russia continues to use all means to prevent Prussia siding with Austria. Consequently the policy of Austria is to gain time, and she is therefore well disposed to enter upon the protracted negotiations which would arise from any mediation in which the middle German States are parties.

ey in the East. Even if Schastopol should relinquish any rights hitherto acquired by Treaty. Russia, Count Nesselrode says, is the mighticst power in the East, and in spite of any disasters which may befal her, she will continue to be so. Although Russia has not vet brought her principal military power into the field, the Western Powers have had no cause to triumph.

BRITAIN.

tinue to flow into the various funds established aid of the " Patriotic Fund."

An official report of the loss occasioned by the recent fire in Liverpool states the total as £102,600, the goods destroyed being valued at £96,000 and buildings at £6000. A third of the whole sum was insured in two Liverpool offices-the Liverpool and London, and in which the sets on board. the Royal. Salvage estimated at 10 to 15 with sever per cent.

Smith O'Brien came passenger by the last Indian mail steamer. Not being permitted to return to Britain or Ireland, he leftike steamer at Gibralter, and will probat up his residence in Italy.

FRANCE. has a long and The Paris Constitution on the subject of temperate written ed which ought to subsist temperate written eo which ought to subsist the friendly related States and France, but between the dre damaged by the indisoreet which, it say. Soule. However, the Consti-conduct of hinks that the people of the United tutionne enerally repudiate his acts. State generally repudiat

pondent of the London Times :

"I am informed that the French Government have in their possession positive evidence of the participation of Mr. Soule in some vast

The Recent Battle in the Pacific.

The New York Express thinks that the recent affair in the Pacific, will create more than an ordinary sensation when the intelligence reaches Europe. The editor remarks :---

"The British and French, it seems to us, stum-There is talk of a note from Count Nessel- bled on something very like a hornet's nest, in rode to Prussia, stating that Russia is prepar- attacking this Petropaulowski, for certain it is. ed for all contingencies, and will under all ' the most consumate skill and bravery with which circumstances. maintain her traditional poli- it was defended, appear to have been entirely unexpected The allies had no idea of the strength fall, and the Crimes be lost, Russia will not of the place-certainly not that it had a hundred and twenty guns in reserve for them, served, too, by eighteen hundred experienced Germans, and Danes as well as Russians. The combat was long, bloody, stubborn-and, if a 'victory' may be claimed on either side, we think it must be accorded to the Russians. For, the allies failed in accomplishing the purposes they had in view -first, the destruction of the Russian war ships. Contributions to a very large amount con- in order to rid British and French commerce in the Pacific, of their annoyance ; and, second, the for relief of the sick and wounded. Public capture and investment of the place itself. meetings were being held in the chief cities in the battle (be it noted,) a council of x, that . held, and the determination arrived Petropaulowski should be abandon

TIt is reported, viae vicinity of Acapulco, ssorm had occurred f Santa Anna had been lost,

SIMON SALLADE, for a number of years a nember of the State Legislature from Dauphin county, died on the 9th inst.

TPA letter from Paris states that a Prench fleet will soon be sent to the West Indies. The object, it is said, is to prevent the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States.

special messenger, despatched from the Treasury department to investigate the proceedings of an officer of the Government holding a high position

