



DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL
RICHARD WHITE, HENRY C. DEVINE

WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.
PENSBERG.
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21.

Those persons desiring of purchasing a valuable property in Summerhill township, in this county, will find an excellent opportunity by referring to the advertisement of George Murray in another column.

Our friend James McDermitt has received an additional stock of fancy goods at his variety store. We hope our friends will give him a call.

Rodgers & Jones have received a beautiful assortment of new styles of prints, plaids, &c.—Give them a call.

James Maloy offers for rent for one or more years, his store room in New Florence, Westmoreland county. It is a desirable location.

Edward Roberts has received 10 barrels of Mackerel, 10 barrels of Herring, and 1000 pounds of Cod Fish, together with a large quantity of Groceries not necessary to mention.

John A. Beck, of Loretto, advertises that he is prepared to do work in his line on the most improved plan. Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c., furnished from the wood work to the ironing.

M. D. Magellan & Charles D. Murray have formed a Law Partnership. Office, No. 2, "Colonnade Row," near the Court House.

Frederick Esenberg still continues to deal out the delicious *bi-saltes*. He has made his arrangements to have them constantly on hand.

We have been requested to direct attention to the notice of the Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court, to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the Real Estate of Charles Litzinger, deceased.

Congress, &c.

This Honorable body, more renowned for honor than for much else, is meeting to adjourn, and adjourning to meet—A great effort has been made to pick holes in the President's Message, but Mr. Pierce has suited all tastes. Even the peccadillo New York Tribune with its analytical power, and anti-administration penchant, and which cannot look upon the Democracy with any degree of allowance, has acknowledged the document to be surprisingly faultless. If the present administration is not sustained it will not be for want of the promulgation of sound orthodox Democracy.

The world is all agape at the news of the carnage of Inkerman, the last reported great battle between the allied armies and the Russians.—God save us from war. The art has attained too great perfection. The battle of Inkerman was one of the bloodiest the world has ever known, all things considered.

Kossuth has made another lengthy and eloquent speech, unlike any other speeches but his own. He demonstrates the impracticability of the plan of campaign adopted by the English and French. He represents Poland as Russia's most vulnerable point. He cites the fulfillment of prophecies made by himself long since, and makes more prophecies. He leans with all the ardor of his burning heart toward the emancipation of his beloved Hungary. Different opinions are held of the celebrated Magyar but the least charitable must admit the natural greatness of the man, and the sincerity of his patriotism.

CHRISTMAS.

Merry Christmas is again upon us. Only next Monday and that holy day which commemorates the birth of the Redeemer of the world will meet us on the threshold of the morning. Ah, how many Christmas days have we seen—how many do we remember; long and joyous have been the revels of our boyhood on that day, as we skimmed over the frozen ponds on skates, or glided down the hill side on a sled, or chased the timid rabbit over field and barren, or enjoyed in-doors, the nice morsels, the delicious preparations of thoughtful and smiling parents. Years advanced and Christmas found us with starched collar and clothes a la mode, making our most respectful bow to a little face in a bonnet, a head enroled in curls, or a bit of manufacture, from the laboratory of nature done up in merinos or silk—then we thought ourselves a man, yes a veritable man. We could fight, if needs be, anybody whose temerity dared to profane an insult, we were gallant, we were full of songs and piano music; we had some change, and the first girl we met gave to our hands and pockets St. Anthony's dance, and we flung away as long as Cupid was present to slaughter Mammon. Other Christmas days found us with our full stature, all our beard displaying our virility, our somelodiness; sweet cakes had lost their charms, so had candy and nuts, small beer and cider, so had boys' plays—young America was strong, had strong arms and strong limbs and a particularly strong stomach, and required something strong to suit, in order to raise the steam and go it strong. Then came some Christmas days of glorious riot, rich forgetfulness of all annoyances both great and small; "the royal lavishment of life" in the dense city, the mess at a country hotel or the stimulated chorus of a two horse sleigh.

Christmas days are coming on again, and we are settled. How changed the frame of minds—the current of our own thoughts.—Once, as December closed up its short days, hid sides and ice lakes were all in all, now, fuses and the present of a doll for little daughter—once the rendezvous, the gay saloon, the face of beauty, the prepared feast engaged us, now the procurement of beef and pork, turkeys and children to get the money for it all. Ah, woe! ah, woe!—where must be children—and men must be men, and women ought to be women, but there are some children of both sexes that always remain so.

"Enjoy while you may," dear friends, is a most wholesome tenet. If God gives you health, it is a sin to be unhappy. It is a sign of a stung, selfish soul, to find immeasurable misis and sloughs through which to lead the elastic mind, when all the veins are filled with healthy blood. Happy Christmas to all then and you who can't be happy, be as happy as you can.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of the January number of this highly popular periodical. The steel engravings and wood illustrations are excellent; the fashions plates are the latest Paris styles. It contains one hundred and nine pages of reading matter, evidently from the pens of contributors of no ordinary merit.

Published by Richard H. See & Co., 106 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, at \$3 per annum.

The editor of the "Cambria Tribune" is respectfully requested to correct a mis-statement in one of his late issues, in which he says of a certain individual, "Sam is a good whig." The said Sam never was, is not, and hopes he never may become what the "Tribune" has seen fit to style him—a whig. We presume the editor did not mean to libel our young friend, but before he makes free use of his name in such a connexion, we suggest that he had better "see Sam."

Court.
The December term of the Courts of this County closed after a two weeks session on last Saturday night. The first week was occupied with some unimportant sessions, business, and the trial of a few civil issues. As is usual our County made its contribution to the Western Penitentiary, in the persons of two convicts, one a Native and one an Irishman. The native stole money in dread of starvation, the ward of St. Patrick stole a barrel of whiskey to keep off the "dreadful tumbles." Another Irishman was convicted for the larceny of three watches, being desirous to keep up with the times. We have since been told he is a relation of Procrastination, the thief of time, which makes his crime more natural. For this cause, and inasmuch as he had a wife and two interesting children, all destitute of watches, the Court commuted his punishment to six months in the County jail. During that period he will perhaps "take no note of time but by its loss."

The second week was taken up with the trial of two Ejectments and one *Sei Facias*, the latter only occupying about one hour. The number of cases disposed of was, therefore, very small, but those which were tried being now out of the way, room is left for others next term.

There will be an adjourned Court, principally for arguments, on the 28th inst.

We were pleased to see that veteran democrat of Huntington county, Gen. A. P. Wilson, in our midst last week. The Gen. is as handsome an old Bachelor as any we have in this town, and rich too—a most paramount overall. Holy patroness of Matrimony! where were our girls?

Another Change in the Alleghenian.
Our valued friend and cotemporary Mr. R. L. Johnston has retired from the control of the Alleghenian—we are sorry to see him leave the editorial corps. We have seldom, if ever, met with a more honorable antagonist. The paper while under his control was edited with considerable ability; his articles were rich, rare and racy, and we hope to see the paper still maintain the same character. We have been acquainted with Mr. Bowman from his boyhood, and can safely testify as to his ability and moral worth. Our young friend has our best wishes for his future success.

Court Proceedings.

James C. Fisher, vs. Samuel Davis. Ejectment for a piece of land in Jackson township. Jury find for the defendant.

Weakland vs. Zayner. Ejectment for a piece of land in Carroll township. Jury find for the Plaintiff, according to a line run by D. Somerville.

Myers vs. Tiley. Ejectment. Jury find for the Plaintiff.

George Gates vs. Adam Marsh. Ejectment for about forty-six acres of land in Conemaugh township. Jury find for the defendant.

Joseph Nightwime and John Moran convicted of larceny, were sentenced each to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, for the term of eighteen months. John McCaully convicted of larceny, to undergo an imprisonment in the County Jail for the term of six months.

Rare Chance.

Attention is invited to the rare chances offered by the "Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association," whose advertisement will be found in another column. This is no hazardous enterprise, but it is intended as a promoter of "art," in which the subscriber gets the worth of his money "at the start," and may draw some of the finest works of art in the country. Read the advertisement.

The Brelsford Dramatic Association.

We have been favored with a complimentary ticket from one of the members of this association. It will be opened on Christmas evening. We hope to see a number from this place visit Johnston on that evening to witness their first performance. The Johnstown Tribune says:

Through the kindness of a member of the Brelsford Dramatic Association, we have been shown the scenery which has been painted to illustrate scenes in "The Golden Farmer," to be acted by the Association at Fronheiser's Hall on Christmas evening. The original design of appearing in "The Tempest" has been abandoned, owing to the great length of that piece, and "The Golden Farmer" substituted. The scenery is more than neat and natural; it is grand and gorgeous in the extreme. The interior of two farm-houses are minutely delineated; an old jail with its grated windows and chains, is also admirably sketched; and several rural scenes are pleasingly transferred to canvass.

A band of instrumental music, with Mr. Julius Moore as leader, has been engaged for the occasion. The young amateur actors have carefully studied their parts, and we confidentially expect will acquit themselves handsomely. Admission twenty five cents. Will not all our citizens encourage the Association by witnessing its first public performance?

Important if True.

It will be seen by our Washington dispatch, that Palmerston's visit to Paris, has resulted in a determination of France to call to arms the republicans of Italy, Poland and Hungary, in case Prussia and Austria hesitate to declare war immediately against Russia. This circumstance, if true, shows the desperate condition of the Allies. We should glory in the re-nationality of the three sorely stricken countries named; but we greatly doubt the truth of the dispatch. If liberty once more unfurls her standard, other nations beside those named will clamor for their rights, and if they only prove true to themselves, will get them. God speed the day when all men shall bow at the shrine of Liberty, and mingle together as a family of brethren. But we are afraid that Millennium is far in the distant future.

The State Treasury.

It will be seen from the following letter that the State Treasury is, at the present time abundantly supplied with funds:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Dec. 1, 1854.

In pursuance of the 35th section of the act of 30th March, 1841, I have examined the public Treasury of Pennsylvania, relative to the moneys therein, and deposited in the several Banks, and find a balance remaining in said treasury of available funds, of one million two hundred and forty thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents.

E. BANKS, Auditor General.
(1,240,928 72.)

This exhibit speaks well for the administration of Gov. Bigler, and if his successor shall at the end of his term be able to show such a balance sheet, it will be the first instance of the kind ever attending a Whig Government.

The Usury Laws will be very generally brought to the attention of the State Legislature this winter with a view either to their entire abrogation or liberal modification. In North Carolina a bill has been introduced to amend these laws in several important particulars. It is proposed that the regular interest shall be, as now, six per cent. per annum, upon a sale of any goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, unless by a special contract or writing between the parties, a higher or lower rate be fixed. It is also proposed that in suits at law, judgment shall be rendered for the principal money, and the interest due, according to the rate agreed upon and stipulated. Provided, however, that such rate shall not be reduced to six per cent. per annum upon the special plea of the defendant. The Massachusetts Legislature, as well as of New York and Pennsylvania, will be petitioned to revise the present laws upon the subject.

The Homestead Bill—Mr. Dawson's Substitute.

The following is a synopsis of the bill offered by Hon. Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, as a substitute for Senator Hunter's homestead bill:

The first section provides that any free person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to enter one hundred and sixty acres of the unappropriated public lands at the rate of fourteen and one-half cents per acre, to be paid at the expiration of five years from the date of such entry.

The second section, provides that the applicant shall make affidavit before the register that he or she is the head of a family or is 21 years of age, and that the application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and those specially mentioned. That no patent shall be issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of entry, and upon proof by two witnesses that the person making such entry, or his heirs, have resided upon and cultivated said land, and have alienated no part thereof. That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children, the right and fee shall inure to their benefit; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, within two years after the death of the surviving parent, sell the said lands for the benefit of said infants, and no other purpose. The purchaser acquires absolute title, and is entitled to the patent.

The third section provides that the register shall note all applications on the tract books.

The fourth section provides that if it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, that the person making the settlement shall have abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any time, said lands shall revert to the government.

The fifth section provides that any individual now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen, but at the time of the passage of this act shall have filed his declaration of intention, and shall become a citizen of the United States before the expiration of the five years, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native-born citizen.

The sixth section provides that no individual shall be permitted to make more than one entry; that the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall issue the necessary rules and regulations to carry this act into effect; that the registers and receivers shall receive the same fees as they receive if the lands were entered by the applicant at the time of making the application, and the other half on the issue of the certificate; that the locations shall be confined as near as practicable to alternate quarter-sections. This act shall not be construed to interfere with pre-emption rights. That persons owning less than one hundred and sixty acres may enter of the public lands, at the rate of fourteen and one-half cents, adjoining their land, a quantity which, when added to their own, will make one hundred and sixty acres.

Governor of Utah.

We understand that the President has nominated to the Senate Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward J. Steptoe, of the U. S. Army, to be Governor of Utah, in place of Gov. Young, who was appointed by President Fillmore.—Col. Steptoe, who is in lineal rank a Captain of artillery, and who has been twice breveted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Chepultepec, is, of course, well known to the whole country in that relation. In addition to this, all who are acquainted with him, either personally or in his official capacity, bear testimony to the dignity and manliness of his character, his intelligence, his extensive information upon subjects not connected with his profession, his eminent discretion, and to the conscientious and religious temper of his mind. All these are qualities which signify fit him for the delicate and important duty of Governor of a Territory as peculiar in its condition and population as Utah.

We do not apprehend that the substitution of Col. Steptoe for Gov. Young will be attended with any inconvenience. We confide much in the practical good sense of the inhabitants of Utah, notwithstanding their peculiar institutions, and not less in the combined moderation, firmness, and sagacity of Col. Steptoe, who has been for some time encamped with his command near Salt Lake City.—Wash. Union, Dec. 14th.

The news from Halifax state that considerable irritation has been exhibited throughout the British provinces, in consequence of the delay in carrying out the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Important Decision—State Rights Vindicated.

As the telegraph reported some days ago, the Supreme Court of our State, now in session at Philadelphia, through Chief Justice Lewis and Justices Woodward and Knox, decided that in the following case the U. S. Circuit Court had no jurisdiction, and that the Sheriff was guilty of contempt of Court. The attachment is not granted because of the ignorance of the Sheriff. Last year, at Wilkesbarre, the officers who attempted to capture Bill Thomas, a fugitive slave, were arrested on an indictment for assault and intent to kill, found by the Court of Luzerne county, but Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court, discharged them. They were re-arrested by order of the Supreme Court, and while in custody of the Sheriff were taken before the U. S. Circuit Court on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Grier, on hearing the testimony, ordered the Sheriff to discharge them. The Sheriff obeyed the mandate. The present action was for an attachment against the Sheriff for contempt of Court.—Pittsburg Post.

New Copper Coin.

The new cent piece will be issued from the Mint in a few days. They are considerably smaller than the old cent piece, and form a really beautiful and attractive copper coin. On one side is the head of Liberty, and the thirteen stars being omitted, the surface is plain and polished. The reverse is the same in design as the old cent, but brighter and much more finished. There is a certain amount of alloy mixed with the copper, and the perfection of the die gives to the coin a finish and elegance that has never before been attained in our copper coinage.—The new coin will be universally welcomed as a needed and creditable improvement.

Illinois O. K.

We announced, some time ago, that the Hoosier State was O. K., and not O. N., as the opposition papers had it; in other words, the Illinois Democracy have elected five out of the nine Congressmen, and their Treasurer—the only State officer running. The total vote for that officer is as follows:

For Moore, Democrat	68,392
For Miller, Fusion	65,477

Moore's majority. 2,915

In several counties, it appears, the voting was rather one-sided; thus, Williamson county gave 1141 votes for the Democratic nominee, and none for the Whig; Richland, 900 for the Democrat—none for the Whig; Pulaski, 243 for the Democrat—three for the Whig; Alexander, 361 for the Democrat—none for the Whig; Effingham, 556 for the Democrat—none for the Whig; Hamilton, 888 for the Democrat—nine for the Whig; Hardin, 367 for the Democrat—five for the Whig; Jackson, 561 for the Democrat—none for the Whig; Jasper, 740 for the Democrat—none for the Whig; Johnson, 478 for the Democrat—none for the Whig; Massey, 722 for the Democrat—none for the Whig; Pope, 26 for the Democrat—none for the Whig; Saline, 690 for the Democrat—none for the Whig; Washington, 1012 for the Democrat—seventy-six for the Whig; White, 1302 for the Democrat—ninety for the Whig; Calhoun, 389 for the Democrat—forty-six for the Whig; Macon, 1382 for the Democrat—one hundred and sixty-three for the Whig.

The place that looks ugliest for our side is Winnebago, where there were 1,581 votes polled for the fusion and Whig, and only forty-six for the Democratic candidate. This rather beats the one-sided voting in old Berks and Lancaster. The Hoosiers know what they are about, (always excepting the Winnebagoes,) and are most emphatically O. K.

Judge Porter on Know-Nothingism.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Wayne county at Honesdale, on the 5th inst., his Honor James M. Porter, President Judge, after recapitulating the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and this State, in regard to the rights of conscience, and other civil rights of the citizen, whether native or naturalized, proceeded in an able and lucid manner, to strongly charge the Grand Jury against all combinations of persons banded together by oaths, vows, or other obligations, for purposes—whether accomplished or not—of depriving any citizen, native or naturalized, of any right or rights, given and secured to him by the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania or of the United States.

His Honor told the Grand Jury, in strong and decided language, that if they or any of them, knew of any such combination, or if complaint should be legally made to them of the existence of any such combination in this county, it was clearly their duty, under the oaths they have taken as Grand Jurors, to present the same to this Court, by indictment, that they might be dealt with according to the common law, which by its wisdom and plasticity, happily adapted itself to the redress of every wrong, and the punishment of every possible offence against public justice and the common rights of the citizen.

The Naturalization Laws.

Those who contend for Congress fixing 21 years as the period of residence for foreigners before they shall be naturalized, suppose that the matter is within the regulation of Congress. This is partially and practically a mistake. Congress only regulates the subject as far as citizenship of the United States is concerned. The individual States claim and exercise the right of allowing any resident the privileges of a voter on just such residence as the State Constitution may say is necessary. Michigan allows any foreign born citizen to vote on six months residence. The greater number of States have abrogated the period fixed by the laws of the United States. But the fact that States are sovereign in their local affairs, and that some of them have altogether a different rule, shows that Congress has no power over the individual States upon this subject. This principle has been judicially established in Michigan.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York on Friday, with passengers and treasure from California. She brought 300 passengers, and \$833,806 on freight.

The mining news is very favorable. The supposed fall of Sevastopol was celebrated in San Francisco harbor by the Allied fleet.—The Russian Consul had a little celebration of the Petropaulsk affair on board an American vessel. A dispatch from Sacramento states that LOLA MONTZ attempted to cowhide an editor, but he took the weapon from her and coolly smoked his cigar while she abused him soundly with her tongue, the crowd laughing heartily.

The news brought from Utah, Oregon, Sonora, and the Sandwich Islands is important.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Inauguration of Gov. Pollock, will take place on Tuesday, the 16th of January, at New York, the 9th; as stated by some papers on Tuesday, Col. Herr, of Columbia, is prominently spoken of in connection with the office of Adjutant General, under Judge Pollock.

Col. John M. Sullivan, of Butler county, has received the appointment of Deputy Secretary of State from Judge Pollock. The appointment is said to be a good one by those who ought to know.

Hon. E. Watts, of Carlisle, is spoken of for the Attorney Generalship.

The Crane Iron Works in Lehigh county have reduced the pay of their hands ten per cent, and have also stopped working several ore beds. It is said they are diving a profitable business but the pay is railroad bonds and not money.

The House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania was dedicated on the 13th inst. Judge Wilkins delivered an interesting inaugural address on the occasion.

The printers of Eastern celebrate the birthday of Franklin by a supper.

John Staub, of Silver Spring, Cumberland county, Pa., was killed by a falling tree on Monday last.

Major Klotz, of Maunch Chunk, while on his way to Kansas territory, was robbed of \$700 in money and \$600 in drafts, on board the steamer Edinburg, at St. Louis.

The Hon. Sara Houston was baptized by immersion, at Independence, in Texas, on the 24th ult., and joined the Baptist Church.

The Washington Star says it is understood, in that city, that Mr. Buchanan will not return from England until August.

The Board of Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad have reduced the wages of their laborers. Some have refused to work at the reduction.

A new pistol has been patented by Messrs. Peak and Grille, of New Haven, Connecticut, which discharges twenty-one shots in the same time Colt's can six.

The public printing of the United States for the last fiscal year cost \$544,944, of which \$182,407 was for the Senate; \$221,516 for the House, and \$40,444 for the Departments.

The United States branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, was on fire on the 7th inst.—The fire, however, was discovered before it had made much progress, and by the active exertions of those who were early at the place, was extinguished before it had done any serious damage.

According to the census, there are 847,445 holders of slaves in the United States. Among them are two who hold over a thousand each; nine who hold 750; fifty-six who hold 400; and one hundred and eighty-seven who hold 250.

The Hon. Clinton Roosevelt has sailed from New York to help the Russians. He is said to be possessed of information of a late great discovery and improvement in bomb shells and other material of war, which will render them marvelously destructive. The celebrated Lancaster guns will find their match.

Later advices from the Sandwich Islands announce that the Islands desire to come into the Union as a State, but not as a Territory.

The whole number of paupers in the United States, supported in whole or in part by public funds, within the year ending June 1, 1853, was 134,972. The whole number of paupers on June 1, 1850, was 50,323, and the total annual expense was \$2,954,806.

Navigation upon the Illinois, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, has been closed for the season, and nearly all the boats are withdrawn from that trade.

Wm. A. B. Pace, a printer, said to be the fastest compositor in the United States, died at New Orleans, on the 4th inst.

The Collins Steamships are, for the future, to leave on Wednesdays, commencing with the Pacific, on the 27th inst.

The Legislature of Missouri meets on Christmas day.

There are 185 Sunday Schools in New York under the supervision of the American Sunday School Union.

The wealthiest citizen of Louisville is Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury. His property in one district of the city is taxed at \$601,205.

The total exports of specie from New York last week, amounted to only \$36,218.

The depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Lawrence, was destroyed by fire on Friday night.

A school for colored children has just been established at San Francisco.

Com. Perry, United States Navy, arrived at the Hague previous to the 16th ult.

At Louisville, this season, 180,929 hogs have been killed.

There are fourteen candidates for U. S. Senator in Indiana, and one only to be elected.

The British Journals still complain of a want of surgeons for the army. A case is mentioned of one surgeon with two hundred and fifty patients.

Letters from Sevastopol state that Admiral Nachimoff, who had been wounded, and whose death was erroneously reported in some despatches, had recovered, and was taking an active part in the defence of the place.

A letter from St. Petersburg, published in Vienna, states that the nobility there did not believe the reports of the Russian generals; and accordingly waited for other accounts. An attempt to get up a patriotic subscription for the wounded soldiers at Sevastopol had failed.

Louis Kossuth made another long speech on the present crisis in Europe on the 29th ult., at a celebration in London of the 24th anniversary of the Polish Revolution. He severely criticised the course of England and France in conducting the war, and followed up his former assertions, that the only means of preventing Russia from encroaching on Western Europe, consisted in the reconstruction of Poland, and the restoration of the other subjugated nationalities of the continent.

A correspondent of the Illustrated News says, that the men of the Russian Cavalry are strapped to their saddles, so that if wounded they may not fall off.

Most Important Information from Europe.

The Union's mails brought a letter from a distinguished Frenchman to a gentleman in this city, from which we make the following extract, promising it with the assurance that the writer's position and means of knowing the secrets of State affairs in Paris are equal to those of any man in the capital:

PARIS, Nov. 20, P. M., 1854.

Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon have been almost inseparable since the former alighted at the Hotel Windsor. Their interview have resulted in a decision to unfurl the standard of Polish, Hungarian and Italian nationality, if Prussia and Austria hesitate longer to declare unequivocally against the Czar. The probability is that neither the one nor the other will consent to do this, in which case all Europe will be in arms before spring.

As relates to the American continent, you may be assured that France and England have no intention whatever of attempting to regulate the "Balance of Power" there. It would be a blessing to each if you would purchase Cuba, and pay for it a fair consideration in cash. All the money in your treasury will be needed on the continent before the restoration of peace. If Spain will not sell, she will find no sympathy on this side of the Atlantic in the existing state of affairs, if you be driven by necessity to take possession of the island. Whatever you may bear to the contrary, America is strong, overwhelmingly strong in France. Do you want better evidence of that than the revocation of the order for Mr. Semle's expulsion? The Emperor never revoked an order before.—Never did the rising sun of liberty in the western hemisphere shine so brightly upon the eastern one as at the present.—Wash. Star.

Russia and the Allies.

The acknowledgment of the London Times that the siege of Sevastopol has been a failure, must weigh heavily upon the haughty spirits of Englishmen. Since the battle of Waterloo, "won half by blunder, half by treachery," our step-mother has believed, that it was only necessary to show her fine array of teeth, to frighten the whole civilized world into a compliance with her arbitrary notions. The lamentation for the heroic soldiers who have fallen in the Crimea, would receive much greater consideration from the public, were it not known that the Times aided in sending them to their destination, by depreciating the character of the Russian soldiers who defend the Crimea, and Sebastopol, and thus induced a foolhardiness in the Allies. The pathetic appeals of the Times is not in consonance with the bold defiance which it uttered in the early part of the campaign. The weakness of Russia, which was to be demonstrated by the Allies, has unfortunately for England, proved that she is the weakest of the five great kingdoms of Europe; and for aggressive warfare, off the ocean, is not a match for one of the third rate powers. France cannot help making this discovery, and probably it was with a view to test England's strength that the Emperor Napoleon entered into the alliance.

A perjurer who did not hesitate to butcher his own unarmed countrymen in cold blood, and destroy the Constitution which he had sworn to sustain, is capable of taking any advantage of his ally, if the chances of war should render her prostrate. France can afford to lose six men to England's one, and be better off than her at the end of the contest. The former will continue to furnish men, but the latter must pay to keep them in the field. In what condition will England be, after a two year's war, to repel a French invasion? It hung upon a hair, at one time, whether Napoleon would precipitate his troops upon the shores of England, or join her in an alliance against Russia, and it will make little difference whether defeat or success follows the enterprise; "accursed Albion" will lie at the mercy of her treacherous Gallic ally.

What sort of troops has aided the English thus far in the battle of the Crimea? We hear of Zouaves, and these alone. Where are the regular French line soldiers? Are they reserved for a more profitable campaign in the Crimea and Roumelia, to perfect them in field movements, and make them witnesses of their English allies' customs and habits while on active duty? France is now as perfectly the mistress of English Councils as if Napoleon were seated in London. At any moment he can place her in the position of a mendicant, begging for favors. If he urges her forward, she must obey his mandates, as her safety lies in that direction. To recede against his will; would overwhelm her with disasters. What a humiliating position for the haughty mistress of the seas to occupy.—She will yet be trinked by her wily and unscrupulous foe, and will have no other friend to depend upon who can assist her in her extremities, but these United States. As a matter of policy then, it would be well for the English Government to be a little more careful in her threats and demands.

From the present condition of the allied army before Sebastopol, and the fact that the Emperor of Russia obtains information of the necessities of his army ten days earlier than the Allies, it must be apparent, that the latter are in the most critical condition, and unless they can throw an army of one hundred thousand soldiers into the Crimea, their expulsion may safely be set down as likely to take place. [Pennsylvanian.]

A Warm Reception for Napoleon III.

The Russian war is not so popular in England but that occasional murmurs rise up from the masses, in remonstrance against it. The expected visit of Napoleon to London, is the cover for the expression of these discontents. The Democrats placard the walls of London with the words "WHO IS NAPOLEON?" and appeal to the people to give him "a warm reception." Those who recollect the fate of Haynau, know what these appeals to mob force mean. The following is an extract from the circular:

Every man's honor is in his own keeping—so is a people's—then save yours, you men of England! Let it not be paved by privileged miracle to victorious iniquity. Let it be understood throughout the world, if Napoleon comes, he is the Queen's guest, not the people's; if the Church prays for him, that people execrate him; if aristocracy fawns on him, that the people spurn him; if usurers drag patronage to his blood-stained feet, that there is not an honest workingman—an honest tradesman—in England, who would not think it a branding infamy to touch his hand in friendship.

(Signed) MESSRS. CHAPMAN, GEO. TAYLOR, AND 54 OTHER NAMES, and the Committee.