



**Democrat and Sentinel.**  
 RICHARD WHITE, EDITOR.  
 W. A. DEVINE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
 EBENSBURG,  
 WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1855.

The unusually late arrival of paper, is our apology this week, for not issuing on Wednesday, as usual.

The office of the *Democrat & Sentinel*, has been removed to the house lately occupied by Jacob Arford, as a Tin-Shop, on Main street, one door west of J. A. Blair's Hotel, where the "latch-string" will always be out.

Our friend, EDWARD ROBERTS, is receiving and opening a large and beautiful stock of new and well-assorted Goods, which have been carefully selected to suit the wants of our town and county. Citizens, give him a call.

Our town has been enlivened, for the last few days, with the company of a Philadelphia German Band. They certainly discourse beautiful music, and if we judge from the many encomiums passed upon them by those who have an ear and can appreciate good music—they are far ahead of the many companies who accompany the travelling shows that visit our town during the fall season.

**New Hack Line.**

It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that our neighbor John A. Blair has completed his arrangements to run a Daily Line of Hacks between this place and Cresson Station. Our citizens and the travelling public can now be accommodated with a pleasant trip either to Cresson or Jefferson, and in time to take the trains going East or West. Mr. Blair has gone to considerable expense in fitting out his Hack, &c., and we hope the travelling public will encourage him in his new undertaking.

**Repeal of the License Laws.**

In another column will be found the bill abolishing the License Laws. The bill passed the Senate, last Tuesday, in the same shape it came from the House, excepting one or two amendments. The vote stood in the Senate 15 to 14. We have heard of none who has read the bill that can clearly understand it, and we doubt whether the members who passed it can explain its provisions. It will be seen that the granting of licenses to travelers, is prohibited after the 1st of July next, but does not interfere with existing licenses. It authorizes the Courts, under certain restrictions, to license dealers to sell liquors in quantities of one quart and over. The repeal of the Law will not have the effect of stopping drunkenness. It only deprives the habitual drunkard the right to purchase a single drink at the Hotels, as heretofore, and allows him the privilege of purchasing by the quart at licensed Groceries.

**The Foreign News.**

The advices by the America, at Halifax, are to the 31st ultimo. Affairs in the Crimea were without change. The Conference at Vienna had proceeded as far as the third point, and the Allies had materially modified their demands. The Russian representative had referred the matter to St. Petersburg, and nothing further will be done until the receipt of a reply. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs had been to London, to confer with the English Cabinet upon the important question. Cotton is active, with a speculative demand, and closed buoyant. The sales of the week have been 82,600 bales, nearly one-third of which were taken by speculators. All articles of Broadstuffs, with the exception of corn, have undergone a decline, and a general dullness prevails. The Provision market is somewhat depressed, and prices rather lower. The money market is easier. Consols are quoted at 93.

Although flour is higher, other provisions and fuel are considerably cheaper at present than they were in 1857. The following table from the New York Herald, shows the contrast:  
 Prime to extra Feb. 1857, Feb. 1854. Apl. 1855.  
 Genesee Flour, \$12.00 \$5.00 \$13.00  
 Genesee wheat, 1.65 1.00 1.75  
 Corn, 1.05 47 1.02  
 Mess Pork, 24.50 9.75 15.50  
 Mess Beef, 14.00 6.25 12.90  
 Goshen butter, 35 16 81 1/2  
 Anthracite coal, 14.00 5.00 7.50

**The Election at Louisville—Know-Nothing Tactics.**

Although the Know Nothings of this city have no blood of murdered victims clinging to their skirts like their brethren in Cincinnati, yet their acts here were quite as disgraceful on election day as were the Cincinnati riots. We allude to the conduct of the Know-Nothing officials in the Second and Eighth Wards. After ten o'clock A. M., a foreigner was not allowed to vote in the Second Ward, and the same policy was pursued in the Eighth Ward, after one o'clock, P. M. Men who have voted in this city for the last ten years, were rudely thrust back from the polls by Know-Nothing officials and their hired ruffians. Four hundred voters of the Second Ward were not allowed to vote. While these disgraceful proceedings were being carried on out side, the officers inside were calling for "more voters." These things may seem incredible to civilized communities not under Know Nothing rule, but they are facts, damning facts, and can be substantiated by hundreds of the best men of our city. The proceedings of Saturday were planned in the Know Nothing councils of this city beyond all question, they were carried out by Know Nothings, and may be set down as Know Nothing tactics. This, then, is the party that arrogates to itself the title of true "American," and which is to preserve the purity of the ballot box. It is a disgrace to the American name, and the conduct of the leaders of this party has been such as every true American should blush to own or approve. Louisville Times, April 10.

**For the Democrat & Sentinel.**

**The Abolitionist and Know-Nothingism.**

Masses. Editors.—Contrary to my desire I am again obliged to ask the use of your columns. The Editor of the Abolitionist in his reply was ungenerously from beginning to end. There was scarce a word in it that was not a violation of truth or decency. But I shall not be angry with him, on the contrary I pity him. Why? Because the limited talents of some men render it impossible for them to be severe without being at the same time vulgar. On any other occasion I should think myself justified in treating, with silent contempt, anything which might fill from that "unyielding Whig," but in this instance the insignificance of the shuffler is lost in the baseness of his shuffling, and the grossness of his misrepresentation. His reply was a miserable subterfuge. Instead of rebutting the charges he pitches into that "poor ass, Agricola," with a vengeance, and deluges him in a loathsome torrent of billingsgate. And here I must say, by way of apology to the readers of the Abolitionist, that I regret having caused the Editor to exclude other matter more "profitable and interesting"—perhaps a White township communication on Astronomy or Modesty.

The Editor has charged me with profanity, since I did not copy his entire article, as it would then have been apparent that my conclusions were false. I will here quote his entire article that the public may judge for itself whether I have done him justice.

"The mysterious Know-Nothings seem to be increasing in numbers and strength in all quarters, notwithstanding the many silly and long-winded exposures that are published with such avidity by their opponents. In New Hampshire, (the last place we would expect to hear of such doings,) it was reported a month ago, that hundreds were leaving the ranks and denouncing their principles, but still it appears that enough were left to defeat the Administration by some ten thousand votes. The local elections in Pennsylvania show a decided majority in favor of 'Sam,' and we shouldn't wonder at all if he carried the State next fall by 50,000. Though personally we have nothing to make by it, we don't care a cent if he does. His triumphs are generally over the old enemy, and the Whig party can afford to be 'swallowed up in victory,' seeing that our last state is not any worse than the first, but in our opinion decidedly improved. If 'Sam' is hoisted in his professions, we will, at least, have a share in the general distribution of favors, which rarely fell to our lot heretofore. 'Sam' is a glorious institution, and barring some objectionable features in his declaration of rights, we wish him success."

Have I put an "unwarrantable" construction upon the article just quoted? Mark the clause—"notwithstanding the many silly and long-winded exposures published with such avidity by their opponents." Now as he has never published any of those exposures, but on the contrary, condemns in this clause such publications, we may justly conclude that the Editor is in favor of "Sam," and that nothing would please him better than the success of this "glorious institution," "barring" a fat office or something that would pay. It is true, that prior to the publication of the above mentioned article, he succeeded by his neutrality in concealing his sentiments; nor did I prefer any charges against him until the article in question appeared and revealed the hydra-headed monster. It is also, true, that he has not "pandered to the unjust spirit of religious intolerance in any way, or in favor of any sect." Why? Because he knows full well that the good sense of the community, in this locality, would not suffer such gross injustice; but notwithstanding his liberal professions he has betrayed his insincerity, by having expressed himself in favor of an institution which openly avows its religious intolerance. But the Editor has even committed himself on this point. In his fit of surprise at the startling disclosure, he appeals to his Catholic patrons. Why single out them? Why not appeal to your patrons of foreign extraction also? Is not "Sam" as hostile to the latter as to the former?

But, the desideratum devoutly wished for by the Editor, is made apparent in the following sentence, (quoted entire).  
 "We do not desire to be drawn into a controversy on the relative merits of Know-Nothingism and Anti-Know-Nothingism, or in other words Catholicism and Protestantism, because, that is the turn it must necessarily take!"

Here the Editor grossly insults the Protestant community by classing them with a party which has not only disgraced itself; but has crimsoned the cheek of every true American with shame, by its "glorious" proceedings—even the ballot-box has not escaped its vandal grasp. Mr. Alleghenian, are not Ex-Governor Bigler, W. P. Harris, Judge Marshall, Gen. Cass, &c., Protestants? But it is unnecessary to go from home for examples; there are plenty of them in our midst who deprecate the "glorious institution." No, Mr. Editor, you are mistaken—Protestantism and Know-Nothingism are not identical. It is only the ignorant, the narrow-minded bigot, and the broken down politician, who is panting for the "distribution of favors," who are Know-Nothings. Such is my belief notwithstanding assertions to the contrary. Mr. Alleghenian, in this sentence have you stultified yourself, and here will I leave you.  
 Yours, &c.,  
 AGRICOLA.

**NEW PORTAGE RAILROAD.**

On Saturday last the New Portage Railroad, from the Intersection with the old track, to the Head of Plane 10, was opened, and a locomotive with a boat truck passed over. Jesse Crawford, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, went up for the purpose of practically testing Michael Sheimers patent brake, one of which was attached to the truck. The experiments are said to have been very satisfactory. At a speed of twenty miles per hour, the brake was let down, and the truck stopped at a distance sixty feet. While going at the rate of forty miles an hour, a dead halt was effected in about a hundred feet. This was a great triumph, when we consider that the truck weighed but 11,000 pounds. There is little doubt, but that Mr. Sheimers' brake is far ahead of any invention of the kind, and will soon come into general use. We hear that a snug sum has been offered for the right of it for the new England States, but Mr. S. has as yet made no positive sales.—Holidaybury Standard April 11th.

The U. S. Surveying system is now in full operation in the Territories of Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, and the State of California, and will soon render efficient service to settlers.

**SUMMARY OF NEWS.**

A boy in Forts Hauts, Ia., has recovered \$500 damages from a liquor dealer who sold his father a glass of liquor on the day he was drowned.

It is said that the Missouri river, is so low as to obstruct navigation. This must, of course, operate as a drawback to the emigration to Kansas.

Governor Clark, of New York, signed the famous Church Property Bill, which deprives the Roman Catholic Bishops of the control of the real estate belonging to their respective dioceses.

Gen. Shields, late United States Senator from Illinois, having failed of his re-election by the legislature of that State, has announced his purpose of removing to Minnesota or Iowa, with a view of studying or practicing the legal profession.

Hon. Joseph G. Marshall, of Indiana, died at Louisville, Ky., on Friday, the 6th inst. Mr. Marshall had been a prominent actor in the legislation and politics of Indiana during the last twenty years. As an argumentative speaker he probably had no equal in the State.

Governor Pollock has signed the bill to restrain the sale of intoxicating drinks, and it is therefore law.

The Toronto Globe of the 17th, says it is estimated that 100,000 bushels of wheat are stored in that city for the United States market.

Gov. Pollock having vetoed two bank bills, has signed six or seven others, in order we suppose, to keep up the proper balance in finance.

The Legislature is not likely to adjourn before the middle of May.

Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, has gone to Europe.

Mr. Greene, the "Reformed Gambler," is speaking in Iowa upon his favorite topics.

Judge Lewis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has granted a writ of error in the case of Dr. Beale, on the ground that the Jury was sworn to try his guilt or innocence, instead of according to the evidence; also that he was sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor.

Lawrence is a great county. It is only a short time since we chronicled the birth of three children by a Mrs. Long, and now a Mrs. Smily, of the same county, has presented her husband with two sons and a daughter at one birth. No wonder they want a bank at New Castle.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has just enacted a law providing for placing a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, at the expense of the State in "each school and each department thereof" of the Public Schools of the State.

The publishers of the Ledger have been fined \$2,000 for libel, on a suit brought by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for noticing and commenting on an act of carelessness.

The Secretary of the Navy, in addition to the present liberal pay, offers a bounty of twenty dollars to all seamen, and fifteen dollars to ordinary seamen who shall enlist for three years' service within the next sixty days.

The State election in Virginia will take place on the 4th Thursday in May.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law, and the Governor approved it, giving Jurors the power to judge both of the law and the evidence.

A resolution has passed the Senate, in Massachusetts, declaring that no foreigner is eligible to office.

Onions are selling at 2 cents a piece in Philadelphia.

The average circulation of the Philadelphia Ledger during the month of March was 60,000 daily.

Fears are entertained for the fruit at the south, the frosts have been so heavy.

The United States sloop-of-war Palmetto has been heard of at Gonaves, (Island of St. Domingo) by the Department. She was there on the 27th of March, ultimo, and it is inferred from the letter that all were well on her.

The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle announces the receipt of a fine basket of New and delicious potatoes.

It is said that the title of the presiding officer of a Know-Nothing Lodge is, "Great Ignoramus."

An Irishman, in speaking of a relative who was hung, said he died during a tight-rope performance.

Louis Kesouth announces by advertisement, that he has formed a permanent engagement with the London Atlas, and solicits for subscriptions for that (weekly) paper.

A young lady being asked whether she would wear a wig when her hair turned gray, she replied, with the greatest earnestness "Oh! no, I'll dye first."

A New York journal states that a lady in that city made a quarter of a million of dollars by keeping school.

**NEW LIQUOR LAW.**

**An Act to restrain the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.**

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the 1st day of October next, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place, where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold and drunk, except as hereinafter provided, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth shall keep for sale and sell, or in connection with any other business or profitable employment give, receiving therefor any price, profit or advantage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place or any other convenience or inducement by which the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he she or they, and any aiding, abetting or assisting therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one month; and for a second or any subsequent offence shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Sec. 3. That if any two or more persons conspire or act together, by which one may sell and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one offending, upon conviction, shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep for sale any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, in cases not hereinafter prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart; nor without license granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, on petition presented for that purpose, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses; but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good repute for honesty; Provided, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to; Provided, That no license for the sale of liquors as aforesaid shall be hereafter granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating house, oyster house or cellar, theatre, or other places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment.

Sec. 5. That the said court, by their rules, shall fix a time at which applications for said license shall be heard, at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

Sec. 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinafter required, and the certificate of the city receiver or county treasurer that the license fee has been paid to him.

Sec. 7. That the appraisers of licenses under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the court of quarter sessions to appraise dealers in spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, as aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now enjoined by law not inconsistent herewith, and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

Sec. 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the receiver of taxes of the city of Philadelphia, or to the treasurer or the other counties of the State, for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law to be paid by vendors of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers; Provided, That no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

Sec. 9. That the bond required to be taken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, shall be in one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth, relating to the business of vending such liquors, with two sufficient sureties, and warrant of attorney to sufficient judgment, which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, and to be filed in said court; and whenever a judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principal therein, it shall be lawful for the district attorney of the proper county to enter judgment against the obligors, in the said bond, and proceed to collect the same of the said principal or sureties.

Sec. 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquors as aforesaid, shall frame his license under glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales; and no license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement, nor shall any license authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors on Sunday.

Sec. 11. That any sale made of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, contrary to this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act.

Sec. 12. That the provision of this act as to appraisement and license shall not extend to importers who shall vend or dispose of said liquors in the original cases or packages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue or outcry, nor to brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, nor shall anything herein contained prohibit the sale by druggists of any admixture of intoxicating liquors as medicines.

Sec. 13. That it shall be the duty of every constable of every town, borough, township or ward, within this Commonwealth, at every term of the court of quarter sessions, of each respective county, to make return on oath or affirmation whether within his knowledge there is any place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act; and it shall be the special duty of the judges of all the said courts to see that this re-

turn is faithfully made; and if any person shall make known to such constable the name or names of any person who shall have violated this act, with the names of witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the court and upon his willful failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one nor more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 14. That this act shall not interfere with any person holding a license heretofore granted, until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired, nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next, authorize the sale of said liquors, or any admixture thereof, after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act.

**Three Days Later From Europe.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.**

New York, April 13.

The steamer America arrived last night. Her mails will doubtless reach New York at midnight on Saturday.

The Canada, detained at Boston until the 17th, arrived out on the 29th.

The America's advices are to the 31st.

The affairs of the Crimea have undergone no change. Attention is concentrated on the Vienna conference, and great difficulty is represented as being experienced upon the third point, although the demands of the allies have been much modified. The Russian plenipotentiary referred the matter to St. Petersburg, and nothing could be done until a reply is received. The French minister of foreign affairs has also been to London to confer with the English cabinet upon this momentous question.

Although the third point in the Vienna Conference has been modified, a serious difficulty has arisen, it has been referred to St. Petersburg, and the Conference has been postponed to await a reply although probably the fourth point will be discussed in the meantime.

There is nothing important from the Crimea.

The latest dates from London are to Friday night, when it is stated that Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been in London for a conference, and left to-night for Paris. He will remain in Paris for two days, and then proceed to Vienna. He was closeted with the leading Ministers for three hours to-day, and subsequently had a long audience with the Queen. He will bear to Vienna the irrevocable determination of the allies on the third point. There are no favorable indications from St. Petersburg.

A new Belgium ministry has been formed. At Antwerp the insurgents were gaining ground.

**SPAIN.**

Espartaco had resisted the demand for a democratic modification in the constitution. Madrid is tranquil.

The steamer's letters will be due in New York on Sunday night.

The Western powers did not demand the demolition of Sebastopol, but the reduction of power in the Black Sea, offering in return to evacuate Russian territory. The Russian plenipotentiary had no power to set on this, and submitted the matter to St. Petersburg for their governments for instructions. Gortschakoff, on the 29th, moved for the admission of Prussia into the Conference.

A special correspondent of the London Times writing from Sebastopol describes the condition of the army as much improved. In the actual works of the siege there is no progress to justify favorable prophecies. A formidable Russian force has assembled around Eupatoria which virtually besieges the place. The Russians could not hold Eupatoria if taken as it is completely under the guns of the English fleet.

Raglan's latest despatch announces that there is a steady fire, without a change in the aspect of affairs; important operations, however, were going on.

The Russians continue to strengthen their works recently thrown up in advance of Malakoff tower. Efforts are making for their destruction.

There are nightly encounters between the French and Russian riflemen; the latter are repeatedly dislodged and return again to their yits under cover of the Russian batteries.

The British frigate Viper destroyed Martell's tower and barracks of Dimitaria, which the Russians had recently constructed for defence.

The death of Menschikoff is reported. The Paris Presse states that the statement is contradicted by other papers, that the allies have assented to a truce.

A manifesto from the Holy Synod of the Russian church incites the Russian nation to war in defence of the Faith.

There was no loss of life by the recent burning of the French hospital at Constantinople.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

In Parliament the Sardinian Convention was discussed. England engages to borrow money at five per cent. and loan the same to Sardinia at four.

Roebuck's Committee continues; an enquiry for certain papers connected with Admiral Dundas' conduct before Odessa was refused by the commons.

A motion is on the books to render the Indian army available in the European war.

Parliament has adjourned over Easter until April 16th.

Nine ships, in advance of the British squadron sailed from Deal on the 28th.

Mr. Buchanan attended a dinner at the Seaman's Hospital, London, and returned thanks for the aid rendered 1500 sick American sailors. Lord Palmerston presided.

Forged bills of lading appeared in the Liverpool market to the extent of £14,000, all shipped at Charleston, South Carolina, by James C. Nichols. The fraud was accomplished by inserting the word "hundred" after units in the body of the bill.

The circular further charges Austria with dissimulation in threatening Prussia with military dangers, while to us Europe talks confidentially of peace.

Notwithstanding the declaration of neutrality by Sweden, she is fitting out a fleet provisioned for three months.

Shanghai dates to February 6th state that the French again attacked the city, but were repulsed with loss by the insurgents.

The country around Canton is in the hands of the insurgents, who officially notify their intention to maintain a strict blockade.

There are rumors of another repulse of the French.

**Further by the America.**

Boston, April 14.—The America arrived at 7 o'clock.

In reference to the unsatisfactory aspect of the Vienna Conference, the Times writes: "We did not raise our voice against negotiation upon a basis which did not include the destruction of Sebastopol; but should the Conference be ultimately broken off, the importance attached to our operations in the Crimea, and the result, would be the real criterion of our success or defeat. There is, however, one further chance in the negotiation, though a faint one, not altogether impossible—that that answer from St. Petersburg may be the term of some project upon which the discussion may be renewed. We do not, however, expect that any proposal at this time by the Russian government can be regarded as practicable or sincere."

The London Daily News says: According to the most recent communications from Vienna, Lord John Russell is understood to see little or no prospect of peace at present. He expected to return to England by the 14th of April. The opinion has been frequently expressed that any peace now would be precarious and uncertain.

Letters from Sydney state that a vessel, the name of which is unknown, was wrecked on Bantry Bay, Shooles; 500 Chinese and a portion of the crew were lost; the Captain and eight men only being saved. These made for St. Dennis in a boat, and on landing they were attacked by the natives, and five of them were killed.

The coalition of the allies in the Crimea is represented thus by the official journal of St. Petersburg: "The position of the allies is that they are now completely shut in by the enclosure of formidable entrenchments. The new division has joined the army, and grave events may be expected."

Trade in Australia has somewhat improved; politically, matters were unsatisfactory.

**Diogenes and the Czar.**

Death has lately been busy in the world. The grim skeleton has used his sickle with a remorseless hand, and gathered in a fearful harvest. His gory hands, still dripping from the recent work, have thrown open the portals of a palace—torn aside the curtains of a throne—and placed a wreath of yew upon the aching temples of a King. The Emperor of Russia is dead! Death has struck the strong, proud man in his lonely greatness; in the fulness of his pride he has passed away; for him the shadow has vanished from the dial and time has ceased to be; Cesar goes erect upon his throne; in the darkness of his crown looks the destroying lightning, and the brow is clothed with terror; but an invisible hand snatches the sceptre from his grasp, and extends a pall as a canopy; a breath, and the poorest serf may claim brotherhood with an Emperor.

From the throne to the hier; it is but a step. See what remains of Nicholas of Russia! A shrouded figure, with a face scarcely altered by death; rigid as in life. Beside the coffin sits the weeping wife, passing that "lonely hour" by the corpse. A Murat or a Nero dies, detested by the world; yet Murat's gun was sought by one who loved him, and a grateful hand scattered flowers on the Roman's tomb. But this man was no Nero; far from that. An obstinate, mistaken man, if you will, in whose diseased blood lurked madness—a madness destined to be felt at every breast in this and other lands; a self-willed, earnest man, who loved the people he governed, the people who weep the Emperor as the wife sits weeping the man.

Nicholas of Russia is dead, and a generous enemy does homage to the greatness of a fallen foe—and those who hated the living man uncover to the corpse as it passes them in the streets.

The Emperor is dead. Listen! Manager Dol drum, bowing over the foot-lights, is announcing it to an applauding audience. Columbine must stay her graceful twirls, Harlequin lay down his shaking wand, Clown cease to grin: the Emperor is dead! Death, sudden death—that most terrible of visitations—has called the proud man to his last account. "Hip, hip, hurrah! bravo! hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" Manager Dol drum bows, generous Britons give a final shout. The announcement was over, the pantomime goes on: Harlequin strikes an attitude, and Columbine—a goddess in a cloud of music—springs lightly on his shoulders. Stay! the national anthem, "God save the Queen," and then—"Hot Odillus from the Crown!"

Thus was an awful death announced; and thus was such announcement received by a highly-civilized and thoroughly Christian people.

**The New Postage Law.**

The following letter to the Postmaster at New York by the First Assistant Postmaster General, in answer to inquiries as to the construction of the late postage law, will be found to contain information useful to all persons who have business with the post office.  
 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
 Appointment Office, March 22, 1855.  
 Sir: Your letter of the 20th instant is received. In answer, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you—  
 1. The act of the 3d March 1855, making no provision for unpaid letters to place within the United States, on the same day or following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a post office, the postmaster thereof will post up conspicuously in his office, a list of the same, stating that they are held for postage. If not attended to, such letters must be returned monthly to the dead-letter office.  
 2. Letters part-paid should be despatched, charged with the additional postage due at the prepaid rate, according to distance established by said act, except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid.  
 3. It is proper to forward a letter, when requested in writing. When forwarded, if the additional postage should be charged in the letter, contrary to its address, has been misent, and then forwarded, it must be charged with additional postage at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by act of March 3, 1855, aforesaid.  
 4. Ship letters, if they cannot be prepaid, and are not addressed to be embraced in the new act, will continue to be despatched agreeably to the provisions of the fifteenth section of act of March 3, 1855.