Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 29, 1854.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENT for this paper in the cities of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; N. YORK, Tribune Buildings. PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons we have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

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DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark.
DAVID ACRANDT, Esq., Todd township.

WANTED,
A few loads of WOOD at the Journal Office.

To Correspondents.

DENNIS TOOLE will appear next week, if we are, in the meantime, made acquainted with the name of the writer. No communication will be published, without the real name of the author.

New Advertisements.

Valuable real estate for sale, by Benedict Stevens. Also Auditor's Notices, by John Reed, and Theo. H. Creamer.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The December No. closing the 45th volume of this valuable magazine is before us, although a little late, better than never, full of vigorous contributions and admirable illustrations. Increased exertions for the next volume are promised, and will be carried out by the proprietors. Each number will contain a splendid steel engraving—superior wood illustrations, prose and poetry, by the best authors—The Editor's table—Fashionable Chit Chat—Monthly Summary—Review of New Books—Music—Fashions, and Comic Illustrations, &c. In addition to which they offer three magnificent premiums, viz:—The Great National Engraving, The Girard College, The Capitol at Washington. Terms, for one copy in advance $3, with one of the National engravings, or the two smaller plates. Send post-paid to Richard H. See & Co., Philadelphia, or we will send the Huntingdon Journal and Graham's Magazine for one year, also a copy of the large, or both of the two smaller premium plates for $3,50.

P. S.—We did not receive the November number, will you please send us one.

☞ Thursday the 23d inst., the day set apart by the Governor of this great Commonwealth as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, was duly observed by the greater part of the citizens of Huntingdon.

The Rev. Mr. McLain preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 11 o'clock; A. M., and the Rev. Mr. Smith preached in the Presbyterian church, at 7 o'clock, P. M. It being Court week, Thanksgiving day was duly observed by suspending business that day; and the stores and shops generally, were closed.

BUY FOR CASH.—A cotemporary says if we would get rich, we must not carry pass-books. Credit is the tempter in a new shape. Buy dry goods on trust, and you will purchase a thousand articles that Cash would never have dreamed of. A dollar in the hand looks larger than ten dollars seen through the perspective of a sixty day due bill. Cash is practical, while Credit takes horribly to taste and romance. Let Cash buy a dinner, and you will have beefstake flanked with onions. Send Credit to market, and he will return with eight pairs of woodcocks and a peck of mushrooms Credit believes in double-breasted pins and champagne suppers. Cash is more easily satisfied. Give him three meals a day, and he don't care much if two of them are made up of roasted potatoes and a little dirty salt. Cash is a good adviser, while Credit is the best fellow to be on visiting terms with. If you want double chins and contentment, do bussiness with Cash.

EXECUTIONS.—A slave, named Washington, convicted of arson, was hung on the 17th inst. in Henrico county, Va.——Armisted T. Stokes, is to be hung in Wilkes co., Ga., on the 24th inst. ——Wm. Darry, for the murder of his wife, is to be hung at Buffalo, on the 30th inst.——Nicholas Beehan, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Wyeham, is to be hung at Riverhead, Long Island, Dec. 12——Jas. and Newton Vickers, brothers, are to be hung in York district, S.C. Dec. 29, for murder of W. Dobson——Charles Gosnel is to be hung at Spartansburg, S. C. for the murder of his father, Jan. 5, 1855.——John McCarron, is to be hung at Boonville, Oneida co. N. Y. Dec. 15, for murder.

☞ The Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute, will meet in this place on the 21st of next month. See notice and programme in another column.

KANSAS TERRITORY.—Gov. Reeder has authorized the Kansas Herald to state that he will order the election for Delegate to Congress from that territory to take place to-day.

☞ "Shanghai Chicken" is the title of a new weekly paper published at Dayton, Ohio, by the Shanghai Company.

Teachers' Institute.

The third annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute will commence in Huntingdon, on Thursday the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue for three days.

By order of the Board of Managers,
R. McDIVITT,
Secretary.

Exercises for the morning and afternoon sessions.

Remarks on Institutes, by the President.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

Importance of Order and System in the School Room: by J. A. Hail.

Best methods of securing good recitations: opened by D. F. Tussey.

Best methods of teaching the Alphabet: opened by J. B. McIlroy.

Distinct articulation: by D. Baker.

Composition: by Rev. T. Ward.

Evils of tardy and irregular attendance: opened by J. Devor.

☞ At night public lectures will be delivered; Essays read, &c., in the Court House, by the following members of the Institute, viz:—Revds. J. T. Tomlin, T. Ward, and S. H. Reid, Profs. H. J. Campbell and Saml. Campbell, of Shade Gap; Misses E. V. Mann, C. A. Reed, N. McDivitt, and C. T. Benedict.

The above *outline* of exercises is announced in compliance with the Constitution; but it is hoped that the discussions will take a wider range, and embrace every member of the Institute, and every subject connected with the interests of education, and the improvement of our glorious system of Free Common Schools.

In conclusion, the Committee would take the liberty of respectfully and earnestly urging the importance of a full and early attendance of the teachers and friends of education throughout the county. Members of other Institutes and Educationists generally, are also cordially invited to meet with us, and take part in our deliberations. The occasion promises to be one of unusual interest and profit.

In behalf of the Ex. Com.
J. A. HALL, Chairman.

Huntingdon, Nov. 29, 1854.

Court Proceedings!

Com. vs Geo. Bell, indictment, assault and battery, pleads guilty, pays a fine of $35, and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs Wilson Shively, indict. for. and bas. sentenced to pay a fine of $5, and costs of prosecution, to pay Porter tp., $25, for expenses, and 75 cents a week for 12 weeks for same use.

Com. vs Andrew Geringer, indct. larceny, sentenced to pay a fine of $5, and pay the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for two months.

Com. vs Martin Van Buren Hirst. Indict. assault and battery. Not a true bill.

Com. vs Joshua A. Hirst. Indict. assault.—Not a true bill.

Com. vs John C. Bailey. Indict. assault and battery. Not a true bill.

Com. vs Margaret Bailey. Indict. assault and battery. Not a true bill.

Com. vs John Hirst. Surety of the peace. Discharged by proclamation.

Com. vs Harlin Sayler. Indict. assault and battery, with intent to kill. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10, and costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for three months. Convicted of assault and battery only.

Com. vs David Sidle, Isaac Walburn and Wm. Walburn. Indict. assault and battery.—Not a true bill.

Com. vs Michael Newman; Thos Kallaher alias Gollaher. Indict. assault and battery.—Mich. Newman to pay a fine of $10, and Thos. Gallaher, a fine of $5 and cost of prosecution.

Com. vs Mich. Newman. Indict. Tippling house. Sentenced to pay a fine of $30, and costs.

Com. vs Ellen Carahan. Indict. Tippling House. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20, and costs.

The Public Works.

☞ There having been no bids for the Public Works at the price fixed by Legislature last session, the law requires the Governor to invite proposals for the purchase, the bids to be laid before the next Legislature. Gov. Bigler consequently announces that sealed proposals for the purchase of the main line, or any division thereof, will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth until Monday, the first day of January next. The proposals must state distinctly whether the bid is for the whole line or part, or for what part.

BERMUDA AND CUBA.—An important item of news by the Canada is, that Lord Palmerston has gone to Paris, to consult on some plan of action to be taken conjointly with France, in case the United States should persist in acquiring the island of Cuba. If these two nations intend to ally themselves, as intermeddlers in the affairs of the entire world, they will have their hands full! As for Lord Palmerston, he will soon find out that "young America" is beginning to have serious thoughts as to the policy of permitting the British to occupy Bermuda, a point which commands the entire Atlantic coast of our country. They may be served with a notice to quit, at the same time we purchase Cuba. We do not like neighbors who are poking their noses too impertinently into our business.—*Sun.*

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS IN THE NORTH TO THE NEW RESERVATION.—We learn from the *Grass Vally Telegraph* that S. P. Storms has been appointed Indian Agent for the middle district, and all the Indians around Grass Valley are to assemble in grand council at Storms' Ranch on Monday next, to make arrangements for their removal to the new Reservation in the north, recently selected by the superintendent of Indian Affairs. This Reservation comprises 10,000 acres of diversified and fertile land, situated at the foot of the coast range, about 30 miles west of Tehama, on upper Sacramento, in Colusi county. The Reservation is called "Nome Sake, meaning runing water; which is also the name of a tribe in the vicinity. The remnants of a number of tribes in the north will be removed to the Reservation this winter. Preparations are being made for their reception—crops of grain, vegetables, &c., sufficient for their future maintenance, will be put in as soon as the season allows. The Indians will be employed in cultivating them, and thus relieve the government of the expence of maintaining them.

☞ It is computed that there will be twenty-one thousand miles of railways in the United States upon the first day of January next. The longest railway upon the surface of the globe, is the Illinois Central, which is 781 miles in length, and is rapidly approaching completion.

Graduation of the Public Lands.

The provision in the following Act, passed by the last session of Congress, and approved by the president, will doubtless prove interesting to many of our readers:

AN ACT to graduate and reduce the price of the Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all of the public lands of the United States which shall have been in market for ten years or upwards, prior to the time of application to enter the same under the provisions of this act, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at the price of one dollar per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that have been in market for fifteen years or upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at seventy-five cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty years or upwards as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at fifty cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty-five years and upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at twenty-five cents per acre and all lands of the United States that shall have been in market for thirty years or more, shall be subject to sale at twelve-and-a-half cents per acre: *Provided*, This section shall not be so construed as to extend to lands reserved to the United States, in acts granting lands to States for railroad or other internal improvements, or to mineral lands held at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

SEC. 2. *And be it futther enacted*, That upon every reduction in price under the provision of this act the occupant and settler upon the lands shall have the right of pre-emption at such graduated price, upon which the public lands of the United States are now subject to the right of pre-emption, until thirty days preceeding the next graduation or reduction that shall take place; and if not so purchased shall again be subject to pre-emption for eleven months as before, and so on from time to time, as reductions take place: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any right which has or may accrue by virtue of any act granting pre-emption to actual settlers upon public lands.

SEC. 3 *And further enacted*, That any person applying to enter any of the aforesaid lands, shall be required to make affidavit before the Register or Recievers of the proper land office, that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an adjoining farm or plantation, owned or occupied by him or herself, and together with entry he or she has not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of this act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the established surveys; and if any person or persons taking such oath or affidavit shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

The Arctic Ocean Whale Fishery.

The British barque Briton, which arrived at this port on the 3d inst., spoke September 28th lat. 34 32 N., lon. 130, barque Arab, Copeland, of Fairhaven, who reported whales very scarce in the Arctic Ocean. Predicting their calculations on this report, those disposed to speculate in oil will and do endeavor to impress the public that there will not be the usual amount caught, and consequently claim a high rate for the article in the market. What business this ship had in the place where she was spoken—not reporting any damage or other reason for being there—the captain will probably explain to his owners, and we hope to their satisfaction. But his report of the fleet in the Arctic, up to August 1st, is not discouraging by any means. Later seasons than this for the commencement of the whaling fishery have often occured, and they have generally been the most productive.

It is but little labor to obtain a cargo of oil when once among whales. Vessels have caught and stowed down twenty five hundred barrels of oil in five weeks Therefore, as the Arctic season may not be supposed to have broken up before the middle of October, those vessels spoken on or previous to August 1st, would have at least eight or ten weeks to complete their cargoes. The Captain of the vessel spoken will have hard work to convince "northwest whalemen" that his course was judicious in leaving the ground so early as he did. To support our statement, there is now one of our most prominent merchants in this place who when in command of a whaleship, in thirty-four days obtained 2200 barrels whale and 200 barrels sperm oil.

Also, another gentleman of the same character, who made his voyage from home and back in nine months, "turning out" 2700 barrels oil, which would give him but four months on whaling ground, deducting passage. We therefore have an opinion that the fishing in the Arctic will be fairly successful, and would caution our friends here, as well as on the Atlantic, not to invest their money in the expectation that the North Pacific whale fishery will fall off in its amount this season. The fishery in the Ochotsk, up to last advices, was unusually successful, and in our opinion, the Arctic fleet of whalemen, on the breaking up of the season, will make at least an average successful report.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Distressing Suicide.

On Sunday afternoon last, Coroner Thompson held an inquest upon the body of Miss Catharine Koch, a young lady who had been a boarder for several weeks, at Parson's Hotel in this borough. From the testimony before the jury, it appeared that on the evening previous to her death she purchased two ounces of arsenic at Dr. Kaufman's Drug-store in this place, for the purpose, as she represented, of poisoning rats. She repaired to her room at an early hour on Saturday evening, and must have swallowed the arsenic about 10 o'clock. It is supposed she took it in doses. A cup containing a large portion of the poison was found at her bedside. About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, she was heard by a boarder to moan, but it was after 7 o'clock before any one went into her room. At this time one of Mr. Parson's family proceeded to Miss Koch's room, and found her in great agony, till about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when death put an end to her sufferings. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The deceased was about 20 years of age and a highly respectable, comely, and fine looking young lady. She was the daughter of Mr. D. Koch, who is manager at Mr. Wm. Watts' iron furnace, at Pine Grove. Report says she was to have been married on Thursday last, and that her betrothed deceived her and failed to appear at the time appointed. Certain it is she had made every preparation for her marriage, by having her wedding garments all in readiness. She came to town to board for a few week, for the purpose, as she said, to purchase and superintend the making up of her wedding apparel. Poor girl—her intended bridal dress served as her winding sheet!—Disappointment and remorse drove her to the rash act of self-destruction—numbering one more to the catalogue of *love and suicide.—Carlisle Volunteer.*

THE CAUSE OF CRIME.—A great deal of talk is heard in New York concerning the mysterious disappearance of CANDEE, the paying teller of the American Exchange Bank of that city, upon the heels of his trifling defalcation of one hundred and thirty eighty thousand five hundred dollars. Report says that he has left behind him good securities, exceeding by ten thousand dollars his deficit in the Bank. One evening last week this Mr. CANDEE gave a splendid *soiree* in his twenty five thousand dollars house at Yonkers, and all the arristocracy of Yonkerdom were there. Following closely upon this grand blow out, he sold out his twenty five thousand dollar house, and left for "Cowes and a marker."

News Items.

A TOWN SOLD FOR DEBT.—The town of Petersburg, the former county seat of Lavaca co., (Texas,) was sold by the sheriff of that county, a short time since for debt. The property went remarkably low. The old court-house sold for sixteen dollars, the old tavern stand for fifteen dollars, and other property in proportion.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public works are again officially advertised for sale in the Democratic journals. Bids will be received until the 1st of January. Nobody will buy of course under the provisions of the bill, as it was framed with every degree of care to defeat the sale. We think POLLOCK will see to the matter when he gets there.

FOREIGN BANK NOTES.—We would advise our citizens to receive no bank notes of other States, at this time, as it is almost impossible to tell what is good or bad. In several of the Western States and New York, a large number of bogus banks have either exploded, or have existence in localities where they cannot be found or reached. The city of Washington also has a batch of banks not to be trusted.

LOCOFOCOISM SHIVERING IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has evidently great fears that the old Commonwealth will swing from her moorings, for the editors says, on Tuesday: "We believe the conviction is universal that the Democratic party of this State has not been in so critical a condition since the great overthrow of 1840. The ranks of the enemy are largely recruited from a variety of sources, and, what is worse, our own strength is seriously impaired by a smothered spirit of disaffection. The Whig editors manifest a confidence and a truculence which contrast strangely with their habitual despair and pacific disposition. There are Democrats, too, of sagacity, who look forward to the next canvass with mistrust and apprehension."

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—In compliance with the urgent solicitations of many of the most ardent supports of the incoming Aministration, we have just been informed that Gov. Pollock has tendered the above position to COL. A. G. CURTIN, of Centre county, and that he has accepted the office. In our opinion, a more judicious and advantageous appointment could not have been made. His integrity and capacity are unquestionable; and we confidently predict that the selection will justify the confidence placed in the judgment of Gov. Pollock by the people of Pennsylvania.

One informant tells us, that the friends of Col. Curtin will still present his claims to the Legislature as candidate for United States Senator.

☞ The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that Jesue Marie, Roman Catholic Pishop of Erie, has addressed to his flock a pastoral letter, in which occurs the following:

"Let us, then renew our confidence in the efficacy of prayer, in the watchful conduct of Divine Providence, and more expecially now in the powerful intercession of the ever Blessed Mother of God, for whom we confidently anticipate new honors are designed by her Son in the expected definition by His Vicar, of her Immaculate Conception. It is particularly that the Holy Ghost may guide him herein, that the Sovereign Pontiff seeks the aid of our prayers. The motive of affectionate veneration and love for our Mother, the Virgin Queen of Heaven, should stimulate each and every one to avail himself of these days of mercy and salvation to be reconciled to God, and so promote her honor, while to the greater honor and glory of her Divine Son His sacred Passion becomes more fruitful in souls."

☞ The "Black Law" of Illinois has probably no parallel for atrocity on the statute books of any of the free States or of the United States too. The St. Louis *News* thus speaks of its outrageous provisions:

"Fred. Douglass was in Illinois a few days ago, speaking against the Nebraska bill.

What would his friends have thought if he had been seized under a law of Illinois, and "thirty-five stripes" had been inflicted for the crime of being "found ten miles from home without a pass?" Yet such is the law.

Had he presumed to go to any dwelling or plantation in the State, he would have been liable to *ten lashes* more!

Should he have been found at a dance where two other people of color were assembled he would have been entitled to *forty lashes*, save one, beside! and had he not a free pass with him, he was liable to be lodged in jail, and if not called for at the expiration of six weeks, SOLD FOR ONE YEAR for what he would bring."

A FAITHFUL WATCH DOG.—A correspondent at Medway informs us that in that town a few days since two men of rather suspicious appearance entered the saloon of Mr. Hill, called for oysters and while partaking of them made many inquiries as to Mr. Hill's business, leading him to suspect that they were not engaged in any honest business. On Saturday last they came a second time, went up stairs, and were in the act of opening and examining a window, when Mr. Hill ordered them to leave. Having a fear that these men intended to break into his premises, Mr. Hill borrowed an English setter dog, which at night he left in a lower room with free access to the apartments above. On the following (Sunday) morning, he went up to the store and was received by the dog with a wag of his tail. He threw the dog some meat which he would not eat, but went up stairs and returned with a man's coat sleeve in his mouth. Upon going up stairs, Mr. H. found that the upper room had been entered. A table and some other articles were overturned, showing that one of the robbers at least, had had a hard struggle with the dog, and had only escaped by leaving behind the sleeve of his coat, which may yet result in his detection.—*Boston Traveller.*

A New Law.

A man was tried at New Orleans for breaking a hole in a house sufficiently large to enter his head and upper part of his body. It was proven that he went in with one-half of his head and upper part of his body. It was proven that he went in with one half of his body, and by reaching with his arms stole articles.—The jury found him guilty as to one half of his body, and not guilty as to the other half. The judge sentenced the guilty half to a year's imprisonment, leaving it optional with the prisoner to cut off the innocent half, or take it along with him.

Letter From John M Botts.

There was a grand celebration and supper at Newark, on Thursday evening, in honor of the recent defeat of the Nebraska Democracy in New Jersey. Among the invited guests was JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia, who replied in a lengthy and characteristic letter, in which he denounces very strongly the Nebraska movement, regarding it as even more disastrous to Southern interest than to the North.—The following paragraphs bear upon the Know Nothing movement:

I think it quite manifest that there is about to be a total revolution in the political affairs of this country; and for my own part, I am satisfied that no change is likely to be for the worse. And if the organization of the Whig party is to be broken up, it leaves no alternative but to choose between the other two parties: the "*Know Nothings*," on the one hand, and the "*Good for Nothings*," on the other; and having fought against the "Good for Nothings," for twenty odd years, (ever since the Whig and Democratic parties were formed,) I am strongly inclined to fight on the side of the "Know Nothings"—a name, by the way, that I think they are no more entitled to than the party now in power are to the name of Democracy, for so far from their knowing nothing, I think they know a great deal more than any other party in the country. They know *how* to do what they undertake to do, and generally do it up pretty *brown*. They don't stop, like that fellow Macbeth, to soliloquize and reason thus:—

"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly,—"

but they go to the work pell-mell, and do it in the time he was talking about it; and that is the way I have always liked to see good things done.

Now, in the language of the day, "I don't know nothing at all about them," but this I do know, that if my house is infested with rats, mice, cock-roaches, bed bugs, ants, musquitoes, and other plagues, I go to an apothecary, and ask him if he has anything that will relieve me of these nuisances, and he offers me a powder that he tells me will surely exterminate them or drive them all away—I will not refuse to buy it, nor stop to quarrel with him because I don't know what kind of poison it is—I am satisfied to know that it will accomplish my object—that it will drive out the rats and the mice and the roaches, &c. Now I think this great National barn of ours, is filled with all these various tormenting pests, and I feel as if I should be willing to help to scatter the poison that will drive them out—and when we once purify and cleanse the barn, it will not be a very difficult matter to keep it clean.

Perhaps I should apologize, gentlemen, for answering your letter at such length, but I could not say less if I had anything to say about Nebraska, for while I may have said too much for you, I have said too little to do myself justice; but what I have said, I think, and all are welcome to know it. It has never been my habit to withhold my opinions to propitiate any party or any section of country. I say what my judgment and reason approve, and let the consequences take care of themselves.

Important and Exciting from Utah.

The Council Bluffs Bugle has the following letter from Hon. A. W. Babbit:—

Great Salt Lake City, Sept. 28, 1854.—Believing that a summary of the news in this Territory would be of interest to your many readers, I beg leave to state that from all appearances we are about to be merged in a general Indian war. On the 15th, day of the present month two Utah Indians were publicly executed near this city, having been legally tried in the United States Court, and condemned to death, for the murder of two young boys in Cedar Valley.

Many of their tribe were in and around the city; and although they admitted that they deserved death, yet they objected to the mode—to wit, hanging by the neck. They immediately commuced their depredations, by way of retaliation.

About the same time a war party of the Snakes came into the city in pursuit of the Utahs, who had stolen a large number of their horses. They pursued them to Provo city, and in the suburbs of the city attacked them, and killed and wounded several. They then retreated, but were pursued by the Utahs, and had another battle at Battle Creek, in which the Snakes were victorious. The Snakes then came into the city exhibiting the scalps of the Utahs on poles, and had a war dance the same night. The Utahs seemed to think that the Snakes were urged on by the whites.

We learn also that the Snakes and shains have had a fight, in which thirty of the Snakes were killed. We see nothing before us but Indian difficulties. The difficulties at Fort Laramie you have no doubt had the correct account of.

Colonel Steptoe has taken up his quarters here for the winter. He has some three or four companies under his command. We trust that they will be useful to the country while they stay, and relieve the citizens of a great tax which has hung over them for many years.

The Next Congress.

The Congressional elections for this fall being over, the political complexion of the next Congress can be set down as certainly anti-administration, as will be seen from the annexed:

RECAPITULATION.

	1855-7 34th Congress.		1853-5 33d Congress.	
	Adm'n	Op'n	Adm'n	Opo'n
Arkansas	2		2	
California,	2		2	
Florida,	1		1	
Maine,	1	5	3	3
Vermont,		3		3
Missouri,	1	6	3	4
Pennsylvania,	4	21	16	9
Ohio,		21	12	9
Indiana,	2	9	10	1
Iowa.	1	1	2	
South Carolina,	6		6	
Massachusetts,		11	1	10
Wisconsin,		3	3	
Michigan		4	4	
Illinois,	2	7	5	4
Delaware,		1	1	
New Jersey,	1	4	4	1
New York,	3	30	22	11
	26	126	97	55

Opposition maj. next Congress, thus far,	100
Adm'n. Maj, in present Cong. thus far	42
Administration loss in 17 States,	142

There are eighty-two members yet to be elected. Of these the South are to choose seventy-four, and the North eight. This, of course, renders certain an opposition majority in the next House of Representatives.

☞ A Church of Chineese Christians has been organized in San Francisco.

Foreign Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Terrible Battle of two days--5,000 Allies and 8,000 Russians Killed.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE VICTORY.

Batteries Stormed by Russians,

50,000 *French Reinforcements Starting.*

EUROPEAN STEAMERS EMPLOYED AS TRANSPORTS.

A Practical Breach Effected.

The Allies in a Precarious Situation.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Baltic, from Liverpool, with dates to the 15th inst., arrived at New York, Saturday midnight.

With every wish to do justice to the admirable bravery of the allied army, and with no desire to blacken news already too disastrous, it is impossible to escape the conviction that the army before Sebastopol is in a position of great peril. A portion of the intelligence both good and bad, is hushed up from the public.

The best that can be said for the news on the part of the allies is, that it is of a chequered description. A succession of hard fights has been fought, and victories gained, each "victory" costing as much as a defeat. At the same time, so closely have these affairs been drawn, that the Russians, equally with the allies, claim the advantage. It is now admitted that the defences of Sebastopol were underrated, the bravery of the enemy under-rated, and the force of Menschikoff in the field altogether unexpected.

Gens. Raglan and Canrobert, the Commanders-in-chief, have sent the most urgent demands for reinforcements.

Terrible Massacre of Cavalry.

The latest intelligence sent us by our correspondent, per the steamer Canada, was that in the battle of the 26th, 1000 men and 600 horses belonging to the English were killed in three hours by an overwhelming force of Russians.

Further advices confirm the main features of this terrible disaster, but fortunately, not to so great an extent as was first reported. Sad to relate, the charge of cavalry that precipitated so many into certain destruction, was the result of a mistake, or, at least, of a misconception of orders. In short misconstruing an order from the commander in-chief, conveyed by Capt. Nolan, Lords Lucan and Cardigan rode the light horse over a plain a mile and a-half in length, and exposed to a cross-fire, full at a Russian battery of 30 guns. The attempt was madness—and the result destruction. The troops were—

	Went into action.	Returned.
4th Light dargoons,	118	39
8th Hussars,	104	38
11th Hussars,	110	25
13th Light dragoons,	130	61
17th Lancers,	145	35
	607	198

Not three hours, but one quarter of an hour served to lay all these gallant fellows low, and every one would have been cut off had it not been for the heavy dragoons, who charged as rapidly as they could in the track of the devoted "light."

Reported Battle on Nov. 4th.

A desptach from Prince Menchikoff, sent to Berlin in cypher, and thence forwarded by a special courier to Paris, states that on November 4th, unusual activity having been observable in the allied camp, (doubtless preparations to storm)—General Liprandi, reinforced by a corpse sent by Menschikoff, had attacked the allied camp, and killed 800 men.

This report, however is doubtful—as is the statement that a practicable breach was opened in the walls on the same day, the 4th.

Important battle before Sebastopol.

Victory claimed on both sides!—The French Account—Nine thousand Russians Killed.

General Canrobert's official report of the battle of Nov. 5th is published in the *Moniteur* of the 13th. He says:

"The Russian army, swollen by reinforcements from the Danube, as well as by the combined reserves of all the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday, November 5th, the right of the English position before Sebastopol.

The English army sustained the attack with the most remarkable firmness and solidity. I supported it by a portion of Gen. Bosquet's division, which fought with admirable vigor, as well as by the troops which were nearest to the English position.

"The enemy who far out numbered our force, beat a retreat, with a loss estimated at from 8000 to 9000 men.

"The struggle lasted the whole day.

"At the same time General Forey was forced to repulse a sortie made by the garrison and under his energetic command, the enemy were driven back into the place, with a loss of 1000 killed and wounded.

"This brilliant day, which was not purchased without considerable loss by the allies, does the greatest honor to our arms.

"The siege continues with regularity.

(Signed) CANROBERT."

English Account.

Sanguinary Battle—Decisive Victory—Many Hundred Russians Prisoners—Five English Generals Wounded.

English advices from Bucharest, of the 10th, state that, on the morning of the 5th, Prince Menchikoff's whole army attacked the English position. A sanguinary battle ensued, which lasted till four in the afternoon. The allies obtained a decisive victory. There were severe losses on both sides. The English took many hundred prisoners. Generals Butler, Adams, Bentinck, Torrens, and it was said also, Gen. Sir. G. Brown, were wounded. The English official account has not arrived.

The Latest.

Up to Thursday afternoon, 14th, no official accounts had been received by the English government from Lords Raglan or Starford de Redcliffe relative to the action of the 5th, but advices received at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th supply a few additional particulars. The right wing of the English Foot Guards, and the 2d, 3d and 4th divisions. At Vienna the prevalent opinion was that a few more such "victories" would compel the allies to raise the siege. Menschikoff appears to be of the same opinion; for, in a despatch to Prince Paskiewitch, he says:—"It will be impossible for the allies to continue the siege, and I will continue to harrass them to chastise their temerity."

The London Times correspondent telegraphs that Gen. Canrobert had assured the French government that the Russians were so weakened in the affair of the 5th, that, for ten days to come, they would not be in a position to resist the assault on the town, and that he means to make the attempt. The correspondent calls the allied loss 5000 English, French and Turks.

The Russian Account.

Both Sorties Successful—Batteries Stormed and Fifteen Cannon Silenced.

"A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, dated Nov. 12th, states that Prince Menschikoff reports to the Emperor, under date the 6th of November, from Sebastopol, that on the 5th the garrison made two sorties, one against the right flank, which was successful, and resulted in the capture of one of the enemy's batteries, the guns in which were spiked.

"There was great loss on both sides.

"The second sortie was also completely successful, the Russians having spiked fifteen guns.

Immediately afterwards a French infantry division, pursuing the retiring Russians, attempted to mount the assault, but was thrown back with immense loss.

Another Battle Next Day—Result Undecided.

The Morgen Post, of Vienna, has the following despatch from Czernovitz, November 11th. On the 6th the whole garrisrn of Sebastopol, amounting to 65,000 men, made a sortie.

A furious battle ensued, which was not ended when the messenger left—but the allies had the advantage.

Reported Commencement of the Assault.

It was reported in Paris that the French government had received a despatch announcing that the storming of Sebastopol commeenced on the 5th, under very favorable circumstances. Nothing else was known.

[It will be observed that the preceding Russian despatches admit that an assault was made by the French, on the 5th inst., but say it was repulsed with great slaughter.]

Another despatch confirms that on the 4th of November the allies' batteries were but 150 yards from the walls, and that they effected a practicable breach.

The Danube--Advance of the Turks.

From Jassy, November 10th, it is telegraphed that the movement of Ottoman troops towards Moldavia and the Pruth continues with activity, and produces much sensation in the principalities. It is not doubted that the Turkish army is in a condition to resume the offensive with vigor. Omar Pacha is expected in person on the Pruth.

Odessa letters say that the Russian forces in the Delta of the Danude will probably be removed to the Upper Pruth, and only three garrisons will be left in the fortified places. Gen. Luders, it is said, will evacuate the southern part of Bessarabia, if Sebastopol falls, as the allies will then act against Odessa and Ackerman.

☞ NEWSPAPERS, of all shades of politics throughout the state, appear to concur pretty generally in the necessity of abolishing the Canal Board. The Republican, of this borough, with no more sincerity than plausibility, suggests that the Whigs are disposed to adopt this plan, not for the purpose of effecting a sale, but for the opposite purpose of retaining the political power springing from the immense patronage of the Board, and the disbursement of millions of the public funds.

Such suggestions are wholly unfounded. In the first place, Whigs are generally of the opinion that the public works have been the means of breaking down the Democratic party by the universal disgust with which the conduct of the Canal Board has been regarded. In the next place, it is very evinent that before any arrangements can safely and properly be made for the sale of the public lines of improvement, the Canal Board, whose interest it is to thwart such arrangements, must be got out of the way. Abolish the Canal Board, place the lines in the hands of a "commission for the sale of the Public Works," consisting of three or five of the best business men in the State, and make it their duty to dispose of the same at the earliest possible period.

Meanwhile this commission can take charge of the lines, conduct the business, and make all temporary repairs and provisions that may be required; but let us have no more expenditures for improvements. Stop the leak.—Ex.

VEGETABLE SERPENT.—According to some Italian journals, a new organized being has been discovered in the interior of Africa, which seems to form an immediate link between vegetable and animal life. This singular production of nature has the shape of a spotted serpent. It drags itself along the groued; instead of a head, has a flower shaped like a bell, which contains a vicious liquid. Flies, and other insects, attracted by the smell of the juice, enter into the flower, where they are caught by the adhesive matter. The flower then closes and remains shut till the prisoner are bruised and transformed into chyle. The indigestible portions, such as the head and wings, are thrown out by two aspired openings. The vegetable serpent has a skin resembling leaves, white and soft flesh, and instead of a bony skeleton, a cartilaginous frame filled with yellow matter. The natives cosider it delicious food.

MAIL ROBBER'S CONFESSION.—Byron, alias McDonald, who claimed to be a natural son of Lord Byron, and who was recently convicted of throwing the cars off the track of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, with the intention of robbing the mail, and who was for this offence sentenced to the Michigan Penitentiary for life, has since his imprisonment made disclosures and confessions that he and Napier, his companion in crime, robbed the mail on the Michigan Railroad, at the time of its collision with the Michigan Centeral Road, some fifteen months since, at the intersecting point of the two roads. He states that, in order to reach the mails, he crawled over the dead and wounded. Napier has escaped and fled to England.—*Lan. Reg.*

PRINTERS FREAKS.—Two Printers in the Plymouth Rock Office, tired of taking *impressions* on the *forms* of that paper, tried it on the hearts of two fair damsels. After several *sittings up* they succeeded in such fair *proofs* of the *matter*, that last week the minister of the place was called in and *worked off* the whole four *forms* in two folio editions, leaving them *locked up* for life. Now let them "*circulate the documents.*"

U. S. SENATOR.—A meeting to urge the election of Ex-Gov. Johnson to the U. S. Senate, has been called at Kittanning, his old place