

# The Colon Democrat

W. C. GOULD, Editor.



BATON, O., AUG. 31, 1854.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

**SHEPARD P. NORRIS,**  
OF CLERMONT COUNTY.

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

**ALEXANDER P. MILLER,**  
OF BUTLER COUNTY.

"BLESSED ARE YE!"



COME THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.

We intend each week to acknowledge in our columns the amount of money received upon subscription for the "Democrat," so that our subscribers may see how we live, and learn that prompt payment is essential. For the week ending Aug. 29th, we received as follows:

Jacob Klinge,	\$1.50
J. H. Merridith,	1.50
Thomas Cosby,	1.50
William Cosby,	1.50

Our town has improved considerably the past summer, and still the work progresses. Several brick buildings of no mean dimensions have been erected, and others are in progress of completion. A number of business houses have been fitted up and are nearly all occupied. Dwelling houses, shops, &c., have sprung up as if by magic, and new citizens, enterprising business men, have come among us. Still further improvements are in contemplation, and we predict, if the same spirit which now seems to possess many of our citizens, continues to animate them, Baton will soon be one of the most enterprising business places of the West. It is now the prettiest, and has a most delightful location, and excellent Railroad facilities, which will soon be extended by the completion of a new road now in progress of construction.

We notice that the Cambridge City (Indiana) Bank, has issued a lot of paper money of various denominations. The bills are very handsome in appearance, embellished with portraits of distinguished men, among which we notice the likeness of our friend J. W. Burson, formerly of this place, now cashier. Our townsmen, JOHN MARSH, Esq., is President. The officers are all right, and we doubt not the money will be found among the very best of Indiana currency. If the cashier will drop us a "one-buck" we'll try if it'll pass in these diggings!

We notice some of our Democratic contemporaries are "pitching into" what is called "Know Nothingism," quite scientifically, but we imagine they will find themselves pretty much in the same predicament as the fellow who inquired "Is this a free fight?" Of this secret organization we know nothing; if ever we find out their principles, aims and ends, perhaps we may join in the cry of denunciation! For the present, we shall remain an attentive observer of passing events, and those who call us a "Know Nothing," because we see proper to pursue this course, may do so, and we hope they may realize much comfort therefrom. In this land where Liberty is our birth-right, we claim the privilege to think, and speak, and act, as we see proper and right, and accord to every man the same privilege. If it was the pride and boast of Romans that they were Romans, should it not be the pride and boast of Americans that they are freemen! What a day may bring forth, no one can tell. But, we do know that, no word of denunciation shall be uttered by us, until we know whom and what we are denouncing. We never will denounce our own countrymen, until we know that they are engaged in a cause unworthy Americans and republicanism, and if the perpetuation of our system of government is the designed object of this "Know

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Dayton is a human town, and contains as many human people among its population as any other town anywhere. We paid it a flying visit last week and found it as pleasant as ever. Its enterprising citizens up to the eyes in business and everything indicating peace, prosperity and plenty. Dayton is one of the prettiest towns in the West, indeed we have often thought it the handsomest, its wide, clean streets, and its beautiful buildings and residences, tell with convincing effect upon all who visit it. There are now in full operation several fine Hotels where visitors can be accommodated with all the comforts and luxuries abounding in earth, air or sea. The "Phillips House," under the Proprietorship of Messrs. TAYMOUR & JERRARD, is one of the Hotels, where luxuries abound in inviting abundance, and where the weary may rest on downy beds, surpassingly clean and free from everything calculated to disturb "balmy sleep, nature's sweet restorer." The rooms are ventilated according to the latest and most improved system and the kind attentions of Proprietors and attendants fall most refreshingly upon the weary traveller seeking repose. Mr. BARNES, the great T. P., but one of his lineal descendants, assists in the office, and by his kindness and attention wins the esteem of the numerous guests who find a resting place at the "Phillips House."

We left Dayton for Cincinnati and there took passage over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, under the Conductorship of Mr. JONES PACE, whom all our citizens know is one of the best conductors to be found anywhere on any Railroad, and landed at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, in a very short time. This is some of a town, particularly when the Ohio and Miami "gets high" and you can boat through the streets with four feet of water. We had a nice time, particularly the hours spent with PEARCE, (no relative of our worthy President), but with a "good fellow," and JAMES S. DERWILKER, Esq., a young lawyer of Hoosierian, who will attend to any business our citizens may have in "them diggings" with promptness and ability. Lawrenceburgh is scattered over half of a city, with a frog pond on the outskirts, merely as an inseparable barrier between the citizens and several distilleries on the other side. The crack Hotel is the "McCormick House," and we are not very anxious to recommend our readers to try its accommodations—they can do so if they see proper, but not upon our recommendation. We returned to Cincinnati on the train under the conductorship of Mr. A. H. MOORE, a most gentlemanly fellow, and must confess the Ohio and Mississippi Company have been fortunate in securing the services of such experienced, obliging and attentive conductors as Messrs. PACE and MOORE. The road is remarkably smooth for the length of time it has been in operation, and it is in most excellent running order, evidencing the superior ability of its superintendent and those having its management. When the weather gets cool, and the frogs around Lawrenceburgh cease their eternal croaking and our friend CRAW, of the "Independent Press," can offer a visitor a good drink of ice water, we may again visit that one-eyed town! We hope our friend of the Democratic Press there, may have a long life and money making time, and give the fusionists "hark from the tombs" from the word go! Bring that "Independent Press" up to tea, and every time Mr. CRAW fires off his howitzer at the cause, bring out a forty-two pounder and rake the craft over and aft!—Chew him right up! Taken altogether, Lawrenceburgh will do—but, whether to bet on, depends on you.

One of the most magnificent assortments of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c., to be found anywhere in the western country, may be seen at the establishment of BRIGGS & SURRIS, Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, next door to the "Highest Steeple," Cincinnati, where we advise our readers to call when they visit the city if they are fond of seeing sights, or want a magnificent, pure gold watch, or ring, or breast pin, or anything else in that line. No washed articles sold for genuine at that establishment.

Our Merchants and others who visit Cincinnati, for the purpose of purchasing Groceries, we say buy of McDONOXON, Sixth st., near corner of Elm. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment and sells cheap. The quality of the articles kept by Mac, is No. 1, and as he does business on the square, general satisfaction is rendered to all his customers. We cheerfully recommend him to all our readers, and feel safe in saying that, all will make money and save money, by purchasing of him such articles of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, &c., as they may desire.

"GOD'S LADY'S BOOK," for September, is here, with a beautiful full-page engraving—"He is Coming"—and its usual quantity of Fashion Plates, Ladies' Work, &c. In literary matter, it sustains its high reputation.

The most beautiful style of Hats, as well as the most durable and cheap may at all times be found at the extensive Hat emporium of JAVIS & FARMOUTH, Main street, near corner of Fourth, Cincinnati.

The Parkersburg News publishes the number and value of slaves that have escaped from the county of Wood for the last 15 or 20 years. The number that absconded is 211—valued at \$132,000.

The play of Hamlet has been enacted in tragic earnest at Ava, in India, according to the foreign news. The King of Ava had poisoned his brother, seized the throne and married the old Queen.

Throughout the Scioto valley, one of the great corn regions of Ohio, there will not be over half a crop of corn.

The National Cattle Show takes place at Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of October next.

The State Fair commences on the 19th of September, at Newark, and continues four days.

J. R. SWAN, the Fusion candidate for Supreme Judge, lies dangerously sick at his residence in Columbus.

Just as we have been expected! The Editor of the Free Soiler, and the Editor of the Whig party, both and breeches to the Abolitionists of the county. Witness the proceedings of the Central committee at their last meeting in Eaton, on the 18th inst., at Cusack & DRAZDA's office, when and where the following resolutions were passed.

Whereas, It seems to be the prevailing desire of the People, in view of existing circumstances, to call a Mass anti-Nebraska Meeting to determine the question as to the expediency of nominating an anti-Nebraska Ticket; therefore, Resolved, That this committee take no action at this time for the nomination of a County Ticket!

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon," that the Whigs of Preble county have been swallowed up by the Abolition party, and through their Central Committee have "come down," declared that they have an existence no longer, save and except as the Free Soilers choose! Will the *clique* organ and its Abolition Editor, state what are the "existing circumstances," which render it "expedient" to nominate a Ticket without consulting the cracks of Abolitionism! Have Whig principles lost their potency, and passes no longer the charm which led their votaries to conquest and conquer in years gone by? Has the once Whig party given up its nationality to a fanatical, sectional minority, who openly seek their determination to rule or ruin? We presume the day has gone by when the Free Soilers held the balance of power in Preble county, and bluster and brag as they may, about what they will do, it all sounds to our ear like a tinkling symbol or sounding brass. They have had their day, as has every dog, and those who put their trust in them, will find they have leaped upon a broken reed! For our own part, so far as we are individually concerned, we would accept no office in the gift of the people, had we to look to the Free Soil party for the means of securing it! We would rather remain to all eternity in a glorious minority, standing upon principle, than be in an infamous majority, by pandering to the dictates of fanatical, sectional, office-seeking, trading political "hucksters," who professing to be the *par excellence* friends of the African race, possess no more love, really, for them, than do such of their fellow-citizens who make no such holy pretensions. Those who wish to "fuse" may do so, for our own part, we shall constantly refuse, and we opine the people cannot be gulled into their schemes, and that all their fondly cherished anticipations will be knocked into the middle of chaos, by the Freeman of Preble county at the ballot boxes on the second Tuesday of October.

**THE OCTOBER LAW—A SUGGESTION.**  
As the law prohibiting the circulation of small notes of foreign banks, takes effect on the first of the ensuing October, would it not be well for the collector here to take the necessary measures for procuring a supply of specie, adequate to our wants, until such time as the banks of the State can furnish us the required medium? I am apprehensive that the limited amount of the small notes of our own banks, now in circulation, would be found inadequate to our necessities; and, until our banks can furnish the requisite supply, we should be enabled to readily obtain the smaller gold coins in substitution of the expelled foreign bank notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury promptly accorded such aid recently to the Virginians, on a similar occasion; and I presume, would quite as promptly extend to us the same facilities, proper steps being taken in season to procure them. I hope it will be effected.—The law must and will be enforced, and any measures that would deprive its operation of the attendance of apparent difficulty, would be beneficial.

I have been surprised and pained to hear many of our merchants and bankers speak of the provisions of that statute as worthy only of contempt. In my opinion it is laden with too many benefits to the laboring and agricultural classes to be permitted to pass unheeded, like many of its predecessors on the same subject have been. If any doubts had existed as to its utility, they should be dispelled by the distrust and feverish anxiety now prevailing among the community with regard to the Indiana banks, some of which, it seems, have already reached the climax in their course, which every person must have anticipated who reflected a moment upon the insecurity of their credit basis.

But besides the incalculable advantages which will accrue directly to nine tenths of the people of this State upon the rigid application of the statute, it strikes me that the banks of this State are likewise interested in securing perfect compliance with its enactments, since it most enable them greatly to increase their circulation by substituting their notes for those we shall discard, and I imagine that their notes thus substituted, will remain in circulation almost regardless of the rate of exchange inasmuch as there will be a necessity of trade until we are enabled some way to retain a much greater amount of gold and silver among us than we have ever yet had. Every consideration of loyalty and policy induces to my mind the propriety and expediency of such a course.

Originally this was a warlike chief, but was but the head of the Kabuda Circassians, a small tribe on the northern banks of the Terek, but his military skill and achievements have gradually procured for him the support of all the Circassian tribes, as well as a portion of those in the neighboring province of Daghestan. He is described as being of lofty stature, dark complexion, and with very bright eyes, his physical frame is distinguished for its extraordinary strength. His military career began in his youth, and he is now between forty and forty-five years of age. His air possesses a stern melancholy, though his manners are engaging. He speaks very little, but is the master of all the dialects spoken in his territory.

**A Shocking Occurrence.**  
On Saturday afternoon of last week, Mr. Levi Haines and a neighbor, being engaged in hauling wood, near Cedarville, Mr. Haines attempted to cross a small culvert—the bridge gave way and one of the hind wheels in the ditch. The strength of the two not being sufficient to raise it, they concluded to wait for help. In a short time two men came to their assistance, and while they were in the act of prying up the wheel, a dead tree, unseen, and unheard, came down, angling across the wheel horses, the fore part of the wagon and down among the men, striking Mr. Haines on the head and back of the neck, falling him to the ground, apparently dead, but revived after about five hours afterwards, and recovered.

The deceased was about the middle of age, and leaves a wife and three children. What appears strange is, that the four men were occupying not more than so many square feet, and the limbs falling around and between them, breaking a pry they held in their hands into pieces; yet not one of them, with the exception of the deceased, received the slightest wound, save one, who received a scratch on the hand.—*News Trench Light.*

**From the Dayton Empire.**  
**Congressional Nomination.**  
Messrs. RORTON.—As the party styled Free Soilers have no organ or paper in this district through which to express their wishes &c., we will give publicity to a little thought upon the Congressional candidate for the District composed of the counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble. As parties now exist, I am decidedly in favor of the Hon. Jacob Chambers, of Eaton, Preble county as the Free Soil candidate for Congress, in this District. He was our candidate last fall, and with him we made a respectable showing. He is highly esteemed wherever he is known for his upright and all his transactions—his firm adherence to all the principles advocated by those opposed to slavery and its extension. He is a well read intelligent man, and the District would lose nothing in character, were he elected to a seat in the National Councils. Mr. Chambers is deservedly popular by all who know him—most loved by those who know him best—he would be a candidate for whom our wishes &c., should be given, as he is sound on all the leading questions and sustains a high reputation for morality and all that is admirable in a man. If nominated, he would receive a large vote under present circumstances, from men of all parties in Preble county and the District. If the "third party," as we are sometimes called, have any idea of running a candidate for Congress, and I think we should, as there is a fair chance of success, as matters now exist in the political world, it is due Judge Chambers, that he receive the nomination, or is the candidate by common consent. I hope to hear the sentiments of others in the cause upon this subject.

**A PROGRESSIVE.**  
Eaton, Aug. 7, '54.

**Congressional Nomination.**  
RORTON REVIEW.—I was pleased to notice in your paper of day before yesterday, a communication from a correspondent in Eaton, who signs himself "A Progressive," recommending Jacob Chambers of Eaton, as a proper person to be supported for Congress by the Free Soilers and others in this District. The idea is a good one, and the Free Soilers owe it to themselves, in view of the state of the political parties at this time, to come out openly, and avow the liberal American principles that have always prevailed in the councils of the party. This is most surely the time, to cut loose from Fashionism, Know Nothingism and all other isms that would steal away the constitutional liberties of any class of our citizens. I repeat that this is a proper time for such a declaration of principles as have in times past received the sanction of the party, and called to their support honest true-hearted men; and such a declaration I hope to see made, together with a nomination of our own, if we do not go down to political perdition in the slough of some of the old parties, involved in all their political frenzies.

**JUSTICE.**  
From the N. Y. Tribune.  
**Arrest in New York for a Forgery in Prussia.**  
A few days since Stephen S. Remak & Bro., agents for the Prussian government in this country, received information that in the early part of July last one Richard Sachs, alias Joseph Hoffman, then a clerk in one of the banks of Breslau, Prussia, had forged the name of E. Hyman to a draft or check, on which he drew about \$4,000; besides which, according to information, Sachs paid other drafts to the amount of \$9,000 in the name of Guttenberg & Bros., at the same place. This money he drew, and came immediately to the United States in company with one Herman Menzel, associate of the Prussian Police, to catch the fugitives to London, and thence to Liverpool, arriving at the latter place immediately after the former and his companion had embarked in the Collins steamer Atlantic.

The parties arrived here on the 9th inst., and Messrs. Remak soon afterwards were informed of the operations in question. On Sunday, the Chief of Police was apprised of the matter, and told that Sachs and his companion were probably in the city. Mr. Remak immediately gave the affair in charge of Capt. Leonard and Brennan and Serg't Brown of the chief's office. After a long and diligent search the officers found traces of the accused parties in the city. They had put up at the Howard House, but had recently left for some other section of the city.

Mr. G. W. Hunt, the clerk of the hotel, after a great deal of inquiry, found the men who owned their luggage, and it was ascertained that Sachs and Menzel were boarding at No. 84 Prince street. On Tuesday night, Capt. Brennan and officer Brown kept a watch on the house; the parties in question being absent, and Capt. Leonard went to Taylor's saloon, where he found Menzel and took him into custody. About twelve o'clock the same night, the above officers succeeded in arresting Sachs. This prisoner admitted having committed the forgery, and the Police, on searching him, found \$2,700 in gold. It was subsequently ascertained that Mr. G. Augustus Haberland had \$4,000 of the money procured by this forgery. It had been deposited with him by Sachs for safe keeping. A portion of the feloniously obtained money was also found in possession of Menzel. Thus far, nearly \$8,000 have been recovered, and there is a probability of getting more of the same kind. The accused parties were taken to Philadelphia with Mr. Remak, the Prussian agent, and were taken before the U. S. Court. In the afternoon Sachs was taken to Philadelphia, and there being no definite charge against Menzel, the latter was let go. Sachs is a native of Prussia, and 25 years of age. It is believed that under the treaty he will be sent back.

**Schamy Bey,** the famous Circassian chief, has been appointed by the Sultan to the supreme command of all the Turkish and Circassian forces in Asia co-operating against Russia. He is thus proposed to the highest rank recognized in the Turkish military establishment. Originally this warlike chief was but the head of the Kabuda Circassians, a small tribe on the northern banks of the Terek, but his military skill and achievements have gradually procured for him the support of all the Circassian tribes, as well as a portion of those in the neighboring province of Daghestan. He is described as being of lofty stature, dark complexion, and with very bright eyes, his physical frame is distinguished for its extraordinary strength. His military career began in his youth, and he is now between forty and forty-five years of age. His air possesses a stern melancholy, though his manners are engaging. He speaks very little, but is the master of all the dialects spoken in his territory.

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**LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
**ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.**  
**BREADSTUFFS UNCHANGED.**  
**An Armistice Rejected by France.**  
**AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.**  
New York, Aug. 24.

The steamer Asia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
The demand for Bread-tuffs was fair, and holders firm, with moderate sales to the trade. Flour and Indian corn are unchanged. Deniston quotes Western canal Flour at 32 a 32s 6d, and Ohio at 33s. White Wheat '0 a 11s, and Red do 9 a 9s 9d. Indian corn 32 a 35s.

**GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
The news by this arrival is quite brief and unimportant. Prince Gortchakoff, the Russian Envoy at Vienna, has formally announced that Moldavia as well as Wallacia will be immediately evacuated. Consequently, the advance of the Austrians is countermanded, but Austria had subsequently signed an engagement with France and England, to insist on guarantees of future peace from Russia, and not to be satisfied with the statu quo.

The Russians continue to retreat and the Turks to advance, but no fighting had occurred. Active preparations continue to be made for the invasion of the Crimea, but the expedition had not sailed. Nothing from the Baltic, excepting a report of the bombardment and capture of Bomarsund. Two convicts and some buildings were bombarded in the White Sea.

The King of Saxony was thrown from his carriage near Innsbruck, on the 21st, and was killed by a horse. His skull was fractured, and he died in half an hour.

Saxony has issued his proclamation, undersigned by the Ministers, announcing his accession to the throne.

A telegraph dispatch from Dantzic of the 11th inst., states that 3000 French soldiers and 600 English marines landed at three different points on the island of Aland, on the preceding Tuesday, with but little interruption and no loss. The forts were to be attacked the next day.

Twelfth day, was blown down and the roof carried fully 150 yards from the building.—None of the machinery was injured. The loss is about \$800.

Twenty-one buildings belonging to Messrs. Musselman and Cochran, near the locomotive works were unroofed.

A large number of buildings had the roofs blown off and were otherwise injured. No estimate of the loss has yet been made. The principal business houses of the city remain closed from 10 o'clock this morning until 4 this afternoon.

**The European News—War in the Crimea—The Spanish Revolution.**  
The New York Tribune says editorially of the late foreign news:

The Russians are to retreat entirely from the Principalities, in order to protect themselves in the Crimea, whither the allied expedition has gone. The first cause of the allies is to cast a force upon the narrow isthmus of the Peneopolis, which unites the Peninsula to the main land. This isthmus has the stagnant waters of the Gulf of Kerens on the west and the marshes of Sivash or Patrid sea on the east.—When the latter is overflowed, the strip of land is only five miles in width, but in the dry season the waters disappear, leaving a pestilential marsh, while the marshy soil becomes passable for men and horses. The spot is the most unwholesome in the Crimea, and the allied army must dwindle before its pernicious influences. The entire expedition is to consist of 100,000 men who, by means of steam transports, will be on the spot long before the Russians.

In Spain the revolution is not to end as soon as was hoped. Espartero is unable to control the people, and has been obliged to consent to the impeachment and trial of the Queen mother. Besides there is no agreement as to the mode in which the new legislature shall be chosen.—If the people should decide the same determination they have so far exhibited, they will carry their point. It is said that Queen Isabella had made up her mind to abdicate in favor of her daughter, and had assembled the diplomatic corps to witness the act, when Mr. Soto stepped in and persuaded her not to do it. The handsome and insinuating American Minister is evidently in high favor with her Majesty, but all that will not help in the purchase of a throne. No party in Spain will ever consent to dispose of that island for love or money. The rumors of a contemplated union with Portugal still continue, but there is no indication that the Spaniards would agree to it, however welcome such an arrangement might be to England and the Coburgs generally. It is safe, however, to assume that any result is more probable than the establishment of a republic in Spain, to which some of the more ardent friends of democratic institutions are looking forward to as within the range of events.

France is to send 50,000 more men to Turkey. The insurgents at Parma are being shot and otherwise punished for their late rising.

**Late from Texas.**  
—Some ten days since Mr. Harris killed Mr. McNutt, at the residence of the former, midway between Pine Tree and Barville. The circumstances as detailed to us, were as follows: Mr. McNutt wished to marry Mr. Harris' daughter. Harris forbade McNutt his house. The latter came to Harris' house with a party of friends, armed; whether to take vengeance on Harris or to take his daughter by force, we have not learned. When McNutt rode up to the gate, Harris warned him not to dismount; McNutt, however, got down from his horse. Harris then warned him not to come in his gate; the latter, however, advanced into the yard with a double-barrelled gun in his hand. Harris then stepped back into his house for his gun and met McNutt at the entrance.—Both fired simultaneously. Harris was wounded in his hand and arm, and McNutt fell dead. Harris was examined before a magistrate and acquitted; but bound in a bond of \$300 to keep the peace.—*Texas Telegraph, 22nd ult.*

A man named J. F. Walsh, says the Brennan Equiper of the 31st ult., who has been officiating as pastor of the Methodist Church at that place, who is a wolf in sheep's clothing, no doubt, made a pastoral visit to a Methodist family, all of who were members of the church, and there being no male member of the family at the house, he took the liberty of locking and keying in a young lady, who informed her brother, a Methodist minister, of the unwarranted insult; whereupon he called upon the venerable Walsh, and very properly administered a merited rebuff by the way of sound bearing.

We learn from the Upper Brazos that Mour Black was killed recently by, near the falls of the Brazos, by persons who attempted his capture. He first killed one of the party. He is the same man who murdered Barnes, near Fort Graham, and subsequently robbed Thomas H. Ross, Esq., of his horse, &c.