MONONGALIA MIRROR.

FEARLESS WHERE WE CAN AND CAUTIOUS WHERE WE MUST.

MORGANTOWN, VA.

SATURDAY, June 23, 1855.

OUR AGENCIES.

☞ Mr. C. PIERCE, No. 45, South Third st., Philadelphia, is one of our most obliging and attentive Agents.

E. W. CARR, Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia, is also our Agent for that City.

Dr. E. PARSONS, Glady Creek, Barbour co., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Mirror.

D. M. AUVIL, Nestorville, Barbour co., Va.

G. CRESAP, Esq., Kingwood, Preston co., Va.

VALEDICTORY.

A strong desire having been expressed, during the last two or three years, by many of our prominent citizens, to have this paper leave its neutral, or *independent* position, and take a decided stand in opposition to the *progressive* "*Democracy*," so called, of the day,—and claiming it proper, if not absolutely necessary, that while one party has an *organ* to play all manner of tunes for it, the other should have equal facilities—the editor and proprietor of this paper has come to the conclusion to discontinue its publication from this date, and give place at once to "young America."

A period of six years has nearly expired since we commenced the publication of this paper. At that time it was seriously [illegible] many well informed [illegible] community, [illegible] in the [illegible] many attempts, and as [illegible] failures. Our practical acqu[illegible] newspaper publishing, and [illegible] experience in the business, enabled us to take hold understandingly; and with a determination, by untiring industry and strict economy, *to make it go, and make it pay;* and, thanks to a discerning and liberal-minded community, we succeeded [illegible] our expectations. We have [illegible] others, along-side of us, start, and fail, and "try again"—while our patronage has never been diminished, but [illegible] increased, by such experiments. [illegible] then, owing to a lack of patronage, [illegible] to gratify friends, [illegible] times, that we give way to a new [illegible]ement.

[illegible] attention has been too much divided, and our labors have been severe [illegible] our physical and mental energies, numbering as we do nearly threescore years. For almost five years we have published, (in addition to this paper) the "*Mountain Messenger and Barbour Recorder*," besides performing as much professional labor as some in our vocation who do little else. We need relaxation, and while circumstances favor us we shall take it; or rather we shall devote to the MESSENGER and to the ministry the time and labor hitherto expended upon the MIRROR.

Feeling that we are entirely disqualified to fill the chair of a *political Editor*, we pass over the subscription list ([illegible] the subscribers consent,) and [illegible]nances of the office, to SIMEON [illegible]RED, JR., whose Prospectus for [illegible]shing "THE AMERICAN UNION" [illegible]eady before our readers, and who [illegible] commence the regular issue of that [illegible] a week hence.

[illegible] of the subscribers to the MIRROR who are unwilling to receive the [illegible]w paper in its place, will please give [illegible]ice to that effect, and settle up their [illegible]arages. Our bills against all who [illegible] indebted for Subscriptions, Advertising, Job-Work, &c., will be made out [illegible]oon as practicable, and presented [illegible] an early period after harvest. We [illegible]ld not tease our [illegible] friends [illegible] a *dun* just now, [illegible] are [illegible] in the fields, [illegible] the money. [illegible] *discount* will be [illegible] all bills [illegible] at the office be[illegible] time and the first of August.

With many thanks to all cash paying patrons for their punctuality and good will, and to our editorial brethren for their courtesies so kindly extended, we make our obeisance with entire good [illegible] and step out to *that other* [illegible] with the determination of exerting our means, influence and [illegible] to promote the [illegible] temporal and [illegible]

[illegible] Legislature [illegible]

[illegible] term.

CLERICAL REMOVALS.

Time works many changes, but the itinerant system of ministerial labor works more. Our citizens have just given the parting hand to Rev. H. Z. ADAMS, Presiding Elder of Morgantown District of the M. E. Church, who, for the last four years has been actively associated in all the benevolent enterprises of the age which are in operation among us. He has removed to Gallia county, O., leaving in this field a host of friends, and not an enemy.—He has our best wishes for his success in the 'Buckeye State.'

Rev. JAMES DAVIS, of the Presbyterian church, also left here a few weeks since, after an agreeable occupancy of the pastorate in this town for about 15 years. We are not apprised of his new location.

CASUALTIES.

We regret to learn that two interesting children of Mr. JOHN HOUSTON, of this vicinity, met their death, this week, under circumstances which led to a painful suspicion that they were poisoned by a quack nostrum innocently administered to them under the name of *vermifuge*. They died suddenly in convulsions.

Tom, a faithful servant of Mr. Jas. Hawthorn, of this county, fell from his chair, a few days since, while shelling corn, and instantly expired.

Our Book Table.

The Edinburgh Review for April—(L. Scott & Co.'s American re-print) is received. *Its contents are as follows:* Slavery in the United States; Travels in Siberia; English surnames; the correction of juvenile offenders; M. Huc's Travels in China; Pascal Paoli; The Chemistry of Common Life; The Autocracy of the Czars; Lord Brougham on Criminal Procedure; Army Reform.

Godey's Lady's Book for July, begins the *fifty-first volume* of that much admired work. The publisher is wont to deal fairly, even liberally, with the *Press* at large, as well as with his patrons, and he finds his advantage in it. Exchanges seldom fail to give him what he deserves, a favorable notice.

The No. before us contains about 30 embellishments, including a superb fashion plate, and 96 pages of choice contributions. The Book, like unadulterated wine, improves with age. Have you sent in your names for it, ladies?

Arthur's Home Magazine for July, being No. 1 of Vol. 6, is received. It is considerably embellished, but relies rather upon the substantiality and utility of its matter, than upon mere ornaments, for success.

Hydrophobia.

Some seeds have been received at the Patent Office from New Orleans, for distribution, which are used in St. Bernards Parish, Louisiana, for the cure of hydrophobia. The plant originally came from Mexico, and the seeds alone are employed for affecting a cure of this peculiar disease. The way to use it is, to steep the seeds in wine for about 24 hours—three seeds is a full dose—and three doses are given to a patient every day for nine days.

The discovery of a perfect antidote for hydrophobia would really be one of the most important ever made in medicine, for although many substances have from time to time, been brought forward as curatives, still no one has really proved so. The case of a patient who died in the New York Hospital on the 15th of last month, proves that this disease is not altogether well named. The physician found, that the most distressing part of the malady is the *difficulty and pain in swallowing*, arising from sharp spasmodic action of the muscles concerned in this function, extending sometimes even to those of the neck and chest, and producing a feeling of alarming constriction of the organs of respiration, causing almost complete, though temporary suffocation, and thus aggravating if not actually exciting the convulsions with the more or less violent contortions and discoloration of the countenance, protrusion of the eyeballs, and other active and painful symptoms.—But he experienced no dread at the sound of water, and even took some in his mouth, but found great pain in an endeavor to swallow it. He was carefully treated, with cool cloths applied to his head, mustard poultices to his feet, and the administration of anodyne and nourishing enemeta, but he died in twenty hours after he was admitted.

The peculiarity of the hydrophobia poison is, that it may slumber in the system for some time, and then begin to exert its terrible power in some unexpected moment. This patient was bitten five weeks before he was taken to the hospital, and the wound was perfectly healed, but, although the poison slumbered so long in the system, it at last did its fearful work.—*Scientific American.*

Counterfeit notes of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia are in circulation at Baltimore.

The Telegraph—Again.

We are not tenacious of the scold's privilege, the last word, in an encounter with such a *thing* as the 'Morgantown Telegraph,' but having been compelled, in self defence, to notice them last week, we shall follow them this week. We intend to be perfectly understood in reference to that paper, by its editors and 'the rest of mankind,' and to place it in a correct light in our behalf.

That we were justifiable in our reply last week to the *attack* made upon us, we refer to any candid reader of that effusion. About the whole facts in the case are these.—The Telegraph, naturally prone to misrepresent and falsify, has walked over the course here since its commencement under its present very *pretending* auspices without opposition, until its editors have grown impudent, knavish and reckless in a degree not prudent at all times to be endured—so much so that they are ever ready to deal out any epithet, and send forth any sort of slang, that to them shall seem, in their own very enlightened judgments, either sharp, opportune or *democratic!* Save the mark! If the sentiments or acts of our citizens, no matter who it may be, a private citizen as in the case of Mr. Durbin, or a man in public business as for example our merchants and capitalists, who may differ with them in politics, or do not meet their highly cultivated tastes, and come up to their standard, the victim must be victimized—dragged before a pitiful pothouse tribunal, to be villified according to their most approved epithetical vocabulary. Having had no opposition that could meet them, oppose them, and show up their falsehood and depravity, they have got so in the way of LYING that they seem to do it without thinking they can be convicted of it—they seem to go the untruth from the very force of habit!

One of the most ridiculous charges is contained in the last number of that delectable sheet—that pink of propriety, politics and perfection—viz: that we *sought* a controversy *with them, and attacked them with that* end in view. ☞ The charge is FALSE! In our Prospectus, in speaking of the Anti-American press, we referred no more to the Telegraph than to any other craft sailing under piratical colors! We spoke in general terms (what we will modify for no individual press, guilty in every count in the indictment, as we *now* say,) nor did we once think of throwing down the gauntlet to such a dirty antagonist in such a place. If we had desired a controversy with them, had we not abundant provocation to gratify such a desire by replying to the low abuse piled at us from that source, in the late canvass, for publishing, at the instance of the American party, a Circular of their principles, &c!—Did we then exhibit a penchant for controversy—or did we not rather avoid their cesspool, and treat in silence, dictated by the utter contempt we felt, their reiterated abuse of ourself and our course? No, no—when we become fond of such controversy, and our taste is so depraved as to seek it among the screes of a slang-trafficking junto, that they may revoke or retain in full force, at their convenience or pleasure. We do not fear their frowns or billingsgate—we do not court their smiles or *courtesies!* When the ends of truth are to be subserved—when fairness and justice demands it—when our principles assailed require it—when our feelings, attempted to be sported with or injured, call for it—we shall notice *them*, and in such terms as we shall deem appropriate to the occasion. In the relation we shall assume as editor of the 'Union,' such will be our right and our duty, and we shall never desire to surrender the right, or evade the duty. This must suffice.

S. SIEGFRIED, JUN.

IOWA.—Mr. J. A. Williams, in the Clarksburg Register, gives a description of what he has seen of Iowa. The following are extracts:

The winters are very cold for several months. But to me the most objectionable feature is, the fierce winds that sweep over these plains. They are so hard as to cause at times a cloud of dust to fly through the air, which comes in contact with the eye, and causes it to be a common cry of the citizens, "I have got the sore eyes." I was in one of these storms of dust, and also in a hail storm, and I can truly say, to me it was terrific.

There is a scarcity of timber, except along the water courses, there it is plenty. This timber is hauled into the plains at the distance of from one to eight miles for fuel, building and fencing. There is some coal in the State. The veins are from two to five feet in thickness.

The water is generally pure, and of sufficient quantity for stock and other purposes, except in the large prairies. There they have to water their stock from wells which have to be sunk from ten to fifty feet in depth.

I do not wish to deceive any one about this country. I have no personal interest in this matter; but as an honest man to give facts as I have found them. I have written in a general sense. To descend to particular cases we would find cases very different from the above statement. For, I have seen some extreme cases of want of comfort, as well as of plenty. I have seen persons living in log huts covered with straw, chimnies made of sods, fences made of hazel bush tied in bunches and set up on end, as well as men in the midst of the comforts of life. Let no person suppose that because this country is new, that they could buy a farm for a trifle. No. Improved farms sell from $8 to $30 per acre.

But, after all, where a person has a farm and settled down, I do not know that it is best to break up and move; for our happiness does not consist in the abundance of this world's goods. What we eat, drink, wear, are all that we can enjoy in any country.

REMARKABLE BALLOON ASCENSION.—[illegible] *Hours.*—Wm. D. Bannistle, of Ad[illegible] city, Michigan, ascended, on Friday afternoon, in a balloon, from that place, at 10½ [illegible] morning, and descended in Clarion [illegible]ty, Pa. at 3½ in the afternoon, making [illegible] computed distance of three hundred [illegible]fty miles in the extraordinary short time [illegible] hours. This is the second trip, and an experimental one with a balloon of unusu[illegible] large size. It is thirty feet in diameter [illegible] contains over six hundred yards of silk, a[illegible] is capable of holding nineteen thousand [illegible]bic feet of gas.

After his ascent to the [illegible]stance of three miles and a half, the m[illegible] struck the eastern current of air, which [illegible] says, is continually blowing in the o[illegible] direction. It carried him South of the [illegible]kes, through Central Ohio. His inten[illegible] was not to descend [illegible] dark, as [illegible] was above the rain [illegible] clear upper sky, but the excess[illegible] was exposed, brought on the [illegible] sensation, which [illegible] managing his [illegible] state when his "c[illegible] Red Bank, having de[illegible] the evaporation [illegible] were that his [illegible]

Decline in the Cattle Market.—[illegible] the New York Cattle Market on Wednesday last prices were one to [illegible] dollars less than last week. There were twenty-[illegible] hundred stocks in the market, and the rate at which they were sold brought the price of meat and average of ten cents a pound, ranging from nine to eleven cents, with only half dozen or so at twelve cents. This will enable butchers to reduce prices to a [illegible] standard before the enormous rise in [illegible]. The late high prices have brought [illegible] a number of cattle from Texas.

A Want of Men.—Both England and Russia appear to be hard pushed to find human food for powder in the present sanguinary war they are waging, for while England is enlisting foreigners in America and Germany, Russia has brought into Europe the barbarous hordes of Asiatic Tartary, and are forcibly incorporating into their army the Bashkid, the Armenians and Kurds. With such immense armies in the field, and the continual loss of thousands by disease and battle, the case cannot be otherwise.

Action For Non-insertion of an Advertisement.—The Court of Exchequer, [illegible], on the 11th May, an action was brought by M. Clarez Bousselle, a performer of feats of strength, against the proprietors of the Saunders' Newsletter, for neglecting to insert an advertisement challenging other artists to a trial of strength. Damages were laid at £100. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, with costs, holding that the editor of a newspaper has a right to exclude any matter he pleases.

We must hasten to close, having already transcended the space intended at the onset. We are charged with "unnecessarily and without cause" attacking the Telegraph.—The public know the charge is false. However, the charge was only intended by those who made it as so much *gas*, a come-off to hide the cloven foot of the '*Villificator*,' and to keep out of its mean attack upon us—we mean EDITORIAL COURTESY!

Finally, the Telegraph editors have all at once discovered that they are "done with the subject—and shall, in future, take no further notice of" us. Ah! indeed—while we submitted tamely to be blackguarded and villified by them in our connection with the party of our choice, our *contempt* was interpreted to be FEAR, and we were a fine target at which to aim their gallied rows of billingsgate; but let us defend ourself from their dirty shafts—hurl back their epithets in their teeth—rend the garment hypocrisy which conceals the nude blackguard—and then *the subject loses its interest*, and we may not be noticed by them in the future! We are not sorry, neither are we vexed at such a decision. It is one of those harmless decisions when we have no way of getting to a fish-market, or when we cannot get a situation as rail-board clerk to a manure wagon! Was ever falsehood more unblushing than charging us with seeking a controversy in this case, in the face of the facts?

But the editors of the Telegraph are very COURTEOUS to their brethren of the Press! They published our Prospectus (so they say) out of mere courtesy, and then made such remarks as "just occurred to them at the moment." Courtesy, indeed, to publish a Prospectus for a publication in one column, and then occupy the editorial column in an attempt to bemean the enterprise of its projector! O, what courtesy! [illegible] *courtesy* that would inv[illegible] bland smile and extended hand [illegible] your hospitality at one door, [illegible] a sneer and an epithet would kick him out at another! Courtesy would dictate that [illegible] you invite a man to your house, you [illegible] him respectfully while there, and it [illegible] no excuse for kicking him out because it just occurred to you at the moment to do so! If the Telegraph did not like our Prospectus, and could not extend a courtesy in the spirit of courtesy, they need not have attempted to be courteous, for it was not imperative for them to attempt it—we did not look for it! Editorial courtesy, that. We are not a dog thus to abide a smile and a kick without at least spurning the hypocrisy that proffers them. The editors of the Telegraph are either fools, or have an incorrect idea of our notions of COURTESY, if they suppose such an apology as *editorial courtesy* will polish over their ill-advised attack of last week.—Editorial courtesy! O shame, where is thy blush? O, 'VILLIFICATOR,' where thy con-

NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The following are the platform and principles of the American Organization, adopted by the National Council at Philadelphia.

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

I. The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe, who presides over the Councils of Nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II. The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroic that precipitated our Revolution, and of emulation for the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and [illegible] successfully applied its provisions.

III. The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2nd. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threatens its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political divisions, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with the rights, by legislative or executive action.

IV. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And as a corollary to the above:—

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those of statesmanship, which are to be distinguished from acts or ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V. A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering, to the honest immigrant, who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores, of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all the State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retro-active operation of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and political creed.

Implacable enmity against the present demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other—

Imitation of the practice of purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the [illegible] mode of ascertaining fitness for office, [illegible] capability, the faithfulness, and the [illegible] the incumbent or candidate.

[illegible] allegiance to the aggressive policy and corrupt influences of the Roman Catholic Church [illegible] country by the strange [illegible] nations—executive, legislative, judi[illegible] only who do not [illegible] directly or indirectly, to any foreign [illegible] whether civil or ecclesiastical, [illegible] Americans by birth, education [illegible] thus fulfilling the maxim "AMERICA SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unmolested and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts, by any sect, denomination or church, to obtain the ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges, or exemption by any practical combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage,—especially in the matter of appointments to office—so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State, which shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any sectarian or direction of a denominational character.

And, such as Christianity, by the Constitution of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; by the consent of the people of America is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity: and the foundation of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon these grounds and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by both those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has heretofore become the imperative duty of the American party to impose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws [illegible] National Council has deemed it the best [illegible]tee of common justice and future [illegible] to abide by and maintain the existing [illegible] upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

[illegible] regarding it the highest duty to avow [illegible] opinions upon a subject so important, in [illegible]nct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of *its social system;* and especially prohibiting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territory of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery, as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the nation's faith.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, within all the power of the Government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—The National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be hence forward [illegible] where openly avowed, and that each member shall be at the liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the place of meeting of the Subordinate Council.

[illegible] BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of the National Council.

C. D. [illegible]LER, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.

JAMES [illegible] STEPHENS, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.

EUROPEAN NEGLECT OF AMERICANS.—We publish an article a few days since from a Scotch paper in which much of the want of sympathy on the part of Americans for the English was attributed to the systematic neglect and discourtesy with which the former are treated in Europe, and the case of the officers despatched by our government to inspect the military operations in the Crimea was introduced as a case in point. Mr. Greeley, of the New York Tribune, who is now in Paris, presents a comparison picture to that of the Scotch Journalist, in detailing the treatment of the same officers by the French Government. He says:

"Colonel Delafield, Major Mordecai and one other officer of our army, despatched to the Crimea to study the latest improvements in the art of war, especially in Artillery practice, who came out with us in the Asia some weeks since, expecting to be at the allied head quarters early in May, are still lingering in Paris, (or were very recently) vainly awaiting the permission for which they have applied to the French authorities, and which being abundantly avouched and accredited they presumed would be accorded to them without hesitation. The excuse given for its refusal is that all (French) precedent is against the authorities required; I suppose the truth is that the present ruler of France does not deem it desirable to facilitate the efficiency of American [illegible] in military movements generally. [illegible] and the officers of [illegible] believe that they would have encountered no such [illegible]."

If these officers had [illegible] Petersburg and asked admission to Sevastopol, they would no doubt have been treated with courtesy and aided in the accomplishment of their mission. But then, what would the London Times have said?—*Balt. Amer.*

PENNSYLVANIA MINERALS.

It is now quite well ascertained that American Rail Road Iron will wear about one third longer than English Iron, which will more than counterbalance all of the advantage of lower price and longer credit. It is time that the American people should discover that the baneful policy of going abroad for Iron, works badly in every way. One mill opposite this city, gave up that branch of business on account of long credit, but the most of the others in the State are in operation and have orders for a [illegible] time to come. We have inexhaustible [illegible] our supply, [illegible] home and ought here to [illegible]

Hampshire County Court has determined to grant licenses for the sale of liquor, by a vote of 11 to 15.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Success of the Allies at Sevastopol—Eight Thousand Killed and Wounded—Sea of Azoff in possession of the Allies.

NEW YORK, June 10th, 8½ A. M.—The steamer Atlantic from Liverpool has arrived here with 200 passengers.

She brings dates from Liverpool to June 2d, 12 o'clock M.

OPERATION AT SEVASTOPOL.

Since the advices by the America the Allies have achieved three distinct and important victories.

First. The French in sanguinary conflicts lasting the whole of the nights of the 22nd and 23d ult. took and retained an important defence before Sevastopol called the Place D'Armee. About 8,000 were killed and wounded on both sides. The fighting was done chiefly with the bayonet.

Second. The allies had made a rapid advance and seized and retained the Russian lines at Tchernaya, with little loss, the Russians retreating to the hills.

Third. The allies had sent out a secret expedition which obtained easy possession of Kertch, thus putting them in possession of the Sea of Azoff, in which there now floats a fleet of fourteen allied steamers. The Russians, on the approch of the allies, blew up the fort, and burned four steamers and fifty transports, containing a half million sacks of breadstuffs.

The Place D'Armee was defended by nearly the entire garrison of Sevastopol, and the conflict was most sanguinary.

General Pellissier telegraphs from Sevastopol under date of 7th May, 10 A. M. as follows:

"To-day we have occupied the line of Tchernaya, and the enemy who were not in force, offered little resistance and retreated rapidly to the hills. We have now established ourselves definitely in the works which we carried on the nights of the 22nd and 23d.

It was rumored in Paris that General Pelissier had attacked and routed Liprandi and that Canrobert was wounded and another General killed. The report was not credited.

Raglan telegraphs under date of the 27th as follows:

"We are masters of the Sea of Azoff without casualty. The troops landed at Kertch on the 24th, Her Majesty's birthday. The [illegible] blown up, the fortifications [illegible] and destroying [illegible] Fifty guns have [illegible] further tele[illegible] General Sir George Brown had reached Yenikale on the 25th, having, on the previous day, destroyed a foundry near Kertch, where shell and Minnie balls were manufactured.

A despatch from Raglan, dated [illegible] says that Admiral Lyons reports the destruction by the Russians of four of their steamers and large depots of corn.

An allied sloop had succeeded [illegible] blowing up a magazine at Arobat and destroying one hundred merchant ships. Only one Russian steamer remains in the Sea of Azoff.

The amount destroyed by the allies in the taking of Kertch, was 360,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats, 100,000 sacks of flour. It was from Kertch that the garrison of Sevastopol drew most of their supplies, and its capture must there exercise a considerable influence on the siege.

The Vienna papers publish a [illegible] account from Varna, according to which the number of allied troops landed at Eupatoria under General Brown, was 20,000.

In the advance on Tchernaya 35,000 Russian troops were engaged.

THE BALTIC.

It was reported from Daulzeie [illegible] that Lutenburg had made a movement on the opposite coast in the direction of [illegible]

AMERICAN VESSEL OVERHAULED.

The very latest from London, [illegible] reports that at Memel on the 26th [illegible] the Driver was sent into the Baltic [illegible] serve an official notice of a blockade [illegible] vessels lying there. Among the [illegible] American Ship Wm. Appleton, which was warned to clear out within six days [illegible] or two afterwards, the Driver was [illegible] and fell in with the Wm. Appleton [illegible] officer went aboard the ship and [illegible] lining the papers, found them in order. Upon demanding the bill of lading the American captain objected, and [illegible] make difficulties about it. The [illegible] sisted on examining the vessel and found [illegible] 000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers concealed [illegible] about 800 bales of cotton, which [illegible] as the ostensible cargo. The ship was [illegible] fully searched and no other contraband articles of war were found.

AUSTRIA.

The new Austrian propositions have been peremptorily negotiated by Austria [illegible] France.

BELGIUM.

Belgium has agreed to furnish 10,000 troops to the army of the allies.

RUSSIA.

It was reported that the Grand [illegible] Constantine had resigned the position [illegible] Admiral of the Russian navy.

The peace party was reported to be greatly in the ascendency at St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.

A despatch from Madrid states that the Cortes had granted extraordinary powers to the Government by the decided vote of 125 to 49.

PERSIA.

Letters from Bombay to 30th April state that an important and powerful expedition of 15,000 men and an extensive fleet was ready to proceed to the Persian Gulf to commence offensive operations against the Shah of Persia.

[illegible] VIENNA CONFERENCE [illegible] that France and England have declined attending a Vienna conference any further.

North Western Railroad.—The fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held at Parkersburg, on Wednesday last, 6th inst. The old board of directors was reelected; The President announced, at a subsequent meeting, that the town council and the company had come to a satisfactory understanding with regard to the river banks, about which their interests were supposed to conflict. The citizens of Parkersburg are pledged to additional subscriptions to the amount of $30,000 to the stock of the company, whereupon work will be commenced upon the depot and station in that place.—*Baltimore American.*