ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Active Hostilities Commenced Between Turkey and Russia.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—The royal mail steamer Canada arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst., being four days later than previous advices She brings 100 passengers.

THE RUSSIAN AND TURKEY WAR.

War has been declared by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia against Turkey, and the Russian troops have been defeated in both Europe and Asia.

The French Consul at Bucharest sends the following telegraphic despatch, dated Nov. 6:

"The second and third division of the Turks crossed the Danube, from Tortukai eighteen thousand strong. The fourth division of the Russians attacked them with 9,000 men, and after a brisk cannonade, a close combat with bayonets ensued. The battle lasted three hours, when the Turks maintained their position, and the Russians retired. Of the Russians several officers, and 136 privates were killed, and six superior officers, 18 subalterns, and 479 privates were wounded. The Turkish loss is not stated."

Another account via Vienna states that 14 Russian superior officers were killed.—The Turks were left masters of the field, the Russians retreating towards Bucharest.

Before the Turks crossed the Danube a body of Cossacks came to the rivers bank, and made insulting signs to the Egyptians, who rushed to their boats, rowed across the stream in the face of the Cossack's fire, and punished them severely. They chased them some distance on land, and then returned to their camp in triumph.

It was rumored that a Russian steamer at Horsova had been destroyed by the Turks.

Advices had been received at Constantinople that Selim Pasha, the commander of the Turkish army in Asia, had crossed the Russian frontier. A battle ensued, in which 5,000 were engaged on each side, and after a desperate conflict, on the approach of night, both armies fell back. On the following day the battle was renewed, when the Russians were defeated with considerable loss.

On the 20th of October Masco Bey, an officer of Selim Pasha's staff, with a small force, was suddenly attacked by a body of Russian cavalry. The Bey fell back, fighting, in the direction of the main body of the Turkish army. The battle speedily became general. Fifteen thousand Russians were engaged. The contest was quite a desperate one, but the Russians were finally defeated, and fled, pursued by the Turks, who planted their standards at the Russian headquarters at Orelle.

The Russian force, defeated and beaten back to Bucharest, was the main body under Gen. Dannenburg, and was from 30,000 to 40,000 strong

The position of affairs may be thus summed up: The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia—the Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russian right wing, comprising their principal force. The Turkish centre has whipped 9,000 Russians at Tortukai, and is now pressing upon Bucharest.

The efforts of diplomatists to end the difficulties were now considered hopeless until after a decisive battle.

The typhus fever was raging in the Russian ranks, and had reduced their fighting men to 85,000, and it would be six weeks before they could receive any reinforcements.

The Porte has decided that foreign refugees could not be employed in the Turkish army in Europe, but might serve against the Russians in Asia.

Constantinople was quiet. It was expressly contradicted at Constantinople that Persia was hostile to Turkey.

Austria was concentrating a force on the Servian frontier. The Servian government had ordered the population to arms, and had informed the Porte that neither Austria or Russia would be permitted to occupy Servia.

The Porte has informed Austria that Turkey would expect her to prohibit the Russians from supplying the Montanegrins with arms through the port of Cattari.

Austria offers to remain entirely neutral if the Porte will refrain from employing Austrian refugees in her army.

A fresh levy of troops has been made in Egypt.

THE TACTICS.—The policy of the Russians is supposed to be, to draw the Turks from their present advantageous positions to bring them to a battle that shall decide the campaign. The intention of Omar is to keep his promise to drive the Russians from the Principalities, and to make his headquarters at Bucharest.

Diplomacy lags uselessly in the rear of the fighting, and even yet hopes to adjust matters—but not till after a decisive battle shall have been fought. A condition is, that to save the Czar's *amour propre*, negotiations shall not be recommenced after any engagement in which the Russians were worsted.

Previous to battle the Turks had constructed a building and *tete de pont* at Kalafat, which served as the basis of their operations. It appears that Omar Pacha crossed at three points—with 18,000 at Oltenitza—4,000 at Kalvache, and 2,000 at Giurgivo. Skirmishes continually occurred at the outposts.

The Czar had requested the Montenegrians to operate against the Turks.

Abdel Pacha is to be removed from the Asiatic command.

Constantinople was quiet.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

Highly Important Intelligence—Reports of More Battles—The Sultan of Turkey at the Head of his Troops.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The American mail steamer Atlantic arrived here this morning with three days later advices from Europe. She brings Liverpool dates of the 16th and London of the 15th.

The passengers by the Atlantic report that the rumor was current that Lord Aberdeen would shortly resign, to give place to a more warlike Ministry.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The recent battle at Oltenitza was a brilliant victory for the Turks. The Russians lost 1200 in killed and wounded. The Turks had thrown nearly 100,000 troops across the Danube. The Russian Commander Gortschakoff had received orders to act on the offensive. The Turks captured 9 pieces of artillery at Oltenitza. The 4th Regiment of Poles in the Russian army were disaffected. They favored the passage of the Danube by the Turks, giving no alarm when they saw them crossing.

The Turkish fleet was in the Black Sea and the allied fleet in the Sea Marmora.

Russia will lay an embargo on Turkish shipping after the 22d, neutral flags will be respected.

Count Nesselrode's circular had been published and excited strong comments from the French and English press.

The Circassians continue to be victorious over the Russians in Asia.

The general tenor of the news indicates that active fighting had been going on along the Danube and in Asia between the Turks and Russians; that some decisive battles had been fought, the full accounts of which had not been received, but that the Turks were generally successful, and in one instance not only captured several Russian officers, but their cannon and munitions of war. Many were killed on both sides. It was said, however, that the Turks were compelled to evacuate the Island in front of the strong Russian possession of Giurgero. Fighting was going on briskly near Bucharest, the Turks fighting with terrible desperation, and with sanguine hopes of eventual success. Paskiewitsch was expected to take command of the Russians.—The Czar was on his way towards the seat of war.

The Turks, after crossing the Danube, established themselves at ten strong points.

An embargo had been laid on all Turkish vessels in Russian ports on the 22d Nov.

The Turks are determined to have nothing to do with the old negotiations for adjustment. The Sultan insists upon entirely new propositions, and such as meet his own wishes. He will have these or nothing, and gain his point, as he asserts, by whipping Russia.

In Asia, it is said the Turks have had several battles, and successful in each.

There has been great disaffection among the Poles in the Russian army, and many of them shot for insubordination.

The Russian commander had countermanded the order for the embarkation of the troops at Odessa, fearing he would have too many, and fail in his plans; and also that it might serve to fill the Turkish fleet.

The Hungarian General Klapka had received a command in the Turkish army, and acted with great courage and effect.

Gortschakoff had issued a proclamation ordering all the subjects of Turkey to quit the principalities. He has also invited the people of the territories to enroll themselves against the Turks. This produced intense excitement and indignation and much alarm.

The arming of Servia was going on with great vigor and activity.

The reserved Turkish army under Cossmanc, Refat Pasha, had established his head quarters at Sophia, and numbering 125,000 soldiers, who will operate with Omar Pasha, or sustain him in case of defeat.

It is also asserted that the Czar has thrown himself upon the defence, and purposes acting in that way. This is considered rather against Russia's anticipations of eventual success.

England.—England still remains peacefully inclined in regard to the Eastern question. She has yet taken no decisive step to foreshadow her ultimate policy.

France.—It is positively asserted that Emperor Napoleon has assumed a firm, determined position, and that he is anxious to aid the Turks. He declares that the Russian Autocrat has gone far enough, and that he must be checked. The French people are also much excited, and anxious to give battle in aid of Turkey against Russia.

Germany.—There is much excitement throughout Germany upon the war question, and the people are favoring the Turks.

Hungary. — Evident dissatisfaction is manifested, and there are frequent indications of a disposition towards revolution.

China.—The insurgents surprised the Imperial garrison at Shanghai, and gained possession of the city without resistance.—The chief officer of the government escaped and placed himself under the protection of the United States.

It was reported, also, that Pekin had fallen into the hands of the rebels, but this was not credited.

Canton was quiet, and the Imperialists were making strong efforts to retake Amoy. The Emperor has accepted the aid of the Tartar chiefs of the North, as a last resort.

INDIA.—The rumor of the alliance between the Czar and Dost Mahomed reached England from different sources. Letters from Cabul state that a large Russian army was marching towards the Capital of Khiva with the avowed purpose of conquering the country. These movements added to serious apprehensions of trouble from the Affghans, led to large reinforcements of the British at Beshawar.

The report that Persia was collectiug an army to act against the Turks was untrue.

The British were in a bad position at Burmah, the troops being every where in a state of seige—nearly all the new provinces were in the enemy's hands. Famine was raging at Burmah.

The latest by Telegraph.—Napoleon favors active operations against Russia, but England still vacilates.

Prussia reserves to herself the liberty to act in Eastern affairs as events may dictate. Austria promises to remain neutral.

Vienna, Monday, Nov. 8th. The Russian General, Pasloff, moved forward to Oltenitza with 24,000 men, mostly infantry. On the 11th he met the Turks, and a pitched battle ensued, when the Russians were compelled to retreat a second time, in disorder, towards Bucharest, having lost in their four attacks on the Turks at Oltenitza 3,000 in killed and wounded. This is reliable.

On the 9th the Turks were driven from the island opposite Giurgero, but reinforcements coming up, they re-took the island, and have since held it.

The Sultan has announced himself as placed at the head of the army.

The Czar had summarily dismissed all English operatives employed in his navy yards.

MARKETS. The general tone of the market was stronger, but no excitement prevailed. Middling descriptions of Wheat and Flour commanded full rates. Fine Wheat was 1d. higher, and choice qualities Flour 6d. dearer. Corn dull at 46s. for white and 45s. for yellow.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Nov. 26.

Woman to be Hung.—Judge Taylor today pronounced sentence of death on Elizbeth Harker, convicted of poisoning her sister, Mary Harris.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—A young man named Joseph Christy, was arrested on Thursday morning, on the charge of having murdered his brother-in-law, Edward Whan.—It appears that on Monday morning last, the above named parties had an altercation in a grocery store at the corner of Ross and Union streets, after which they separated.—In the afternoon they met again in the street, opposite No. 20 Union street, when, it is alleged, Christy used an approbious epithet towards Whan, and struck him on the head, producing a severe fracture. Whan immediately fell upon the side walk and was kicked in the side several times by Christy. He was taken to his residence in a state of insensibility where he lingered until Wednesday night when he died. Coroner Miller was summoned and held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict that Edward Whan came to his death from a fracture of the skull produced by a brick in the hands of Joseph Christy. Justice Ringgold issued a warrant upon which Christy was arrested and held for a further examination. Whan left a wife and two children.—*American.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

Important from Washington.— Treaty with Great Britain for Free Fisheries and Free Navigation.—I have just received highly important information on the subject of the negotiation betwen the United States and Great Britain respecting the Fisheries, Reciprocity, &c. A treaty embracing an adjustment of all these subjects was agreed upon by Mr. Marcy and Mr. Crampton, and was sent to England about seven weeks ago. It is supposed that it will meet with entire approbation there.

The general terms of the treaty are sufficiently well known to enable me to say that the treaty concedes American Registers to provincial vessels; and also allows them the coasting trade of the United States.

The treaty provides for the free interchange of wheat, Indian corn, provisions of all kinds, agricultural products generally, agricultural implements, &c. A general interchange of products is, in fine, provided for. We are to obtain the absolute freedom of the fisheries, and a market for our own agricultural and some other products, particularly instruments of agriculture.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Washington Affairs.—The Union of this morning has an article on the union of the Democracy, which makes the remarkable assertion that if the Baltimore platform had expressly approved or disapproved of the Compromise, the Democratic nominee would have met certain defeat. The friends of the measures of adjustment would never have had strength to elect a President, and this fact ought to impress itself with force upon the minds of Democrats who claim from the Administration more consideration towards the original advocates of the compromise than they are supposed to have received.

ARRIVAL OF MITCHEL, THE IRISH PATRIOT.—Mr. John Mitchel, who recently escaped from confinement in Australia, arrived at this port yesterday, by the Nicaragua Company's steamship Prometheus. A salute was fired on the Battery by his friends and countrymen, in honor of his arrival.—Great eagerness to see him was manifested, but he did not appear on deck, and at the first opportunity disembarked with his family and companions, in boats sent from the shore, and landed near the South Ferry, greeted by the most enthusiastic cheers.—With difficulty a passage was made for them through the immense and excited crowd, and they immediately proceeded to Brooklyn, attended by a large number of friends, where their arrival was also honored with the discharge of cannon. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchel, and their children, Mr. P. J. Smith, who assisted in the escape, Mr. T. F. Meagher, and other refugees.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

ANOTHER INTERPRETATION OF THE CUSHING LETTER.—When Mr. Cushing sent his letter to Massachusetts, as a sort of Manifesto against the Abolitionists of that quarter, it appears that it was really intended to operate in an opposite direction. Developments are made which go to show that it was intended to influence the approaching elections in the State of Mississippi. One of the papers of that State announces that a letter was forwarded to Mr. Nicholson, of the Washington Union, enquiring into the Freesoil affinities of the Administration, and that it was answered by enclosing a copy of Mr. Cushing's letter with the request that it should be spread before the people of Mississippi, with all possible despatch.—Was the letter written for such a purpose? Without knowing these facts, we attributed some game of that kind to the cunning Attorney General. This is pretty work for a Cabinet member to be engaged in.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE RESULT IN MISSISSIPPI.—The returns from this State show that there is a great difference in the popularity of President Pierce and the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. The loss of nearly seventeen thousand in Georgia, added to the loss in Mississippi of at least five thousand, shows that although the administration has carried all the States "except one," they have already wasted a magnificent inheritance; and a few more such victories would put General Pierce on the same platform with General Pyrrhus, whose elephants, trampling down Tarentines, Macedonians and Romans, extorted a confession that with another such a victory he should have to go home alone.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 26, 1853.

A fatal accident occurred on South river yesterday, by which Mr. Patrick Carnes, of your city, lost his life. He was on a visit to his father who lives on South river, and at the time of the accident, was assisting in righting a vessel which had capsized in that River on Wednesday last, when a block at the mast-head gave way and in its descent struck him upon the head, causing almost instant death. He leaves a wife, but no children, to mourn his untimely end.

MOBILE, Nov. 24.

Alabama U. S. Senator.—The Democratic caucus in the Legislature of this State has nominated C. C. Clay for the long term in the U. S. Senate, expiring in 1859, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick for the short term, expiring in 1855—the same that he now holds by appointment of the Governor.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1853.

HON. ALEXANDER EVANS will accept our thanks for a copy of the Patent Office Report for 1852–3; the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and numerous other public documents.

THE Postmaster General has appointed Dr. Joseph Flint, postmaster at Cambridge, Dorchester county, vice Solomon Robinson, deceased. Also, L. W. Neal, postmaster at Wye Mills, Talbot county, vice William H. Richardson.

THE Worcester Shield contains a lengthy editorial article, urging the election of Col. Hambleton, of this county, to the U. S. Senate. The Shield says the Whigs of Worcester are unanimously in favor of Col. H. as the successor of Mr. Pearce.

NOT QUITE "THE THING"—For the Star to republish our notice of Mr. Tarr's action in the case of Loockerman, in Caroline County Court, without stating that our statement was corrected the following week.—It creates an impression abroad which is incorrect. But we might as well expect "blood from a turnip," as justice and fair-dealing from that sheet.

THE Baltimore Daily Sun comes to us printed on new type, and one of Hoe's last fastest Cylinder presses. It presents a handsome appearance, and meets with the success the enterprise of its publishers so richly deserves. By the way, we have been anxiously looking for an invitation to printers to call and examine that new press, but have never seen it. The press must be worth inspecting.

WE learn that Col. Sam: Hambleton, James Ll. Martin and H. H. Goldsborough, Esqs., have been selected by the Branch of the Farmers' Bank in Easton, to represent its interests in Annapolis, on the 8th Dec., the day advertised to take into consideration the question whether the Bank shall remain as a Branch of the mother Bank at Annapolis—or as a separate Institution—or whether it will continue its corporate, banking existence at all. We learn that these three gentlemen, together with the able and accommodating Cashier, R. Thomas, Esq., will attend the meeting. We can only say we hope our Bank will be continued as it is. It is a great public convenience and is now ably, safely and successfully conducted.

THE SATURDAY POST is well known as one of the largest and best literary papers published. In the first paper in January, a new Novellette, entitled "The Bride of the Wilderness," by Emerson Bennett, will be commenced. This will be followed by "The Step Mother," by Mrs. Mary A. Denison; "Miriam, the Avenger, or the Fatal Vow," by Mrs. Southworth, and Sketches by Grace Greenwood and Fanny Fern.—These, with the foreign correspondence, editorials, selections, news, &c., cannot but make the Post even superior to former years. Terms, in advance: single copies, $2; four copies, $5; 8 copies, and one to the getter up of the club, $10; 13 copies, $15; 20 copies $20. Address Deacon & Peterson, No. 66 South Third St. Philadelphia.

THE IRON RULE: *or Tyranny in the Household:* by T. S. Arthur. Published by T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chesnut St., Philadelphia. Price 25 cts.

The name of T. S. Arthur is sufficient to ensure this, one of his best productions, a kind reception. It is interesting and instructive, and conveys a moral which should be known by every parent. No one, old or young, can read it without profiting by it.

THE FORGED WILL; *or Crime and Retribution:* by Emerson Bennett. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, publisher. Price 50 cents.

This is a thrilling narrative, and the incidents are true to nature and life-like.—The moral conveyed is excellent; the happiness enjoyed by the virtuous and honest, and the wretchedness of the hypocrite and wrong-doer, being kept constantly in view. As a work of fiction it is exceedingly interesting, and will be found well worth a perusal.

RUNAWAYS ARRESTED.—The two negro men belonging to Wm. Emory, Esq., and the one belonging to Daniel Newman, Esq., who absconded from this neighborhood on Sunday week last, were arrested on board a steamboat some where in Delaware, on their way to "*a land of freedom*" (God save the mark!) a few days ago, and lodged in New Castle jail. They will, in all probability, reach here to-day, in safety, several gentlemen having been dispatched to bring them home.—*Centreville Sentinel.*

A TRAGEDY.—A Frenchman in New Orleans, named J. Bettford, last week shot an actress, Madame Eleanor Tonguet, wife of Charles Sage, and blew out his own brains, because she repulsed his dishonorable address. He died instantly and his victim it was feared would not recover.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, the prince of romancers and dramatists, it is said, is about emigrating to the United States, for the purpose of permanently establishing himself, and spending his last days in the land of liberty.

Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1853.

MR. EDITOR—The "Hard Shell" section of the Democratic party held a large meeting in this city last Wednesday night, to demonstrate their gratification at the result of the recent State Election, in which they polled more votes than the "Soft Shell" section; although the race between them was very close. The only remarkable features of the meeting were a letter from Senator Weller of California, and a speech from Commodore Stockton of Philadelphia. I style the Commodore "of Philadelphia," because he does, in fact, reside there, in Wall street, although he owns a large estate in N. Jersey, and is a native of Princeton. These are the first two gentlemen of distinction, out of this State, who have taken an active part in the sectional quarrel. I think it more than likely, that the most sagacious politicians of other States, when asked to give aid and countenance to either section of the Democratic party in New York, will exclaim with *Mercutio*,

"A plague on both your houses!"

lest the question may hereafter be propounded to them: "Why, in the devil's name, came you between us?"

That we are to have a Pacific Railway is a fixed fact; and that, too, within the next five years. While the Government has been slowly tending towards recognizing the necessity of such a road, quarrels have arisen between local interests as to which is the best route. With no prospect of a settlement of differences, and with the road a prospective and not a realized fact, a private company, chartered by this State, has undertaken to construct the work; and the Government will be brought to its senses, ere long, by hearing at Washington the sound of the whistle of a locomotive just arrived from the Pacific coast.

As a commercial speculation, the New Crystal Palace has been a decided failure. In the circular issued by the President of the World's Fair Association, when the first effort was made to induce capitalists to subscribe to the stock, it was confidently predicted that the receipts of the first season would not be less than $429,000; leaving 140 percent as the profits of the concern, and the building in hand, at the close of the first season. Such glowing representations as these inflamed the imaginations of monied men; and the capital stock was quickly subscribed. While the building was in progress, the shares, of which the *par* value was one hundred dollars, were sold at the board of brokers at high premiums; for a while, as high as one hundred and seventy-five dollars. *Now*, they are not saleable even as low as fifty-four dollars.

The lecture season has commenced here, in good earnest. On one evening of last week, no fewer than four lectures were delivered in this city: one by the Hon. John P. Hale on "Unsuccessful Revolution;" (by the way, a gross solecism, for if a popular movement be unsuccessful, it is not a *revolution*, but merely an insurrection:) another by the Rev. Dr. Foster on "Geology;" another by W. W. Anderson, Esqr. on "Burns the Poet," and another by the Rev. Dr. Bethune on "Lectures and Lecturers;" all of which were well attended.—The last named speaker remarked, with equal force and humor: "It is not every sensible well read man that can lecture acceptably; professional habits manifest themselves; incompetent pretenders disgrace the lecture room; new faiths, the revelations of some miserable devil who has nothing but knuckles, and must rap twenty-four times to say izzard, demand a hearing. The popular lecture is *sui generis;* it must be adapted to its miscellaneous audience, whom the lecturer will find to be severely critical. The first requisite is a subject, a difficult thing to find, of the kind that will please all ages and tastes, that can be compressed into the required limits, and that is new.—It may be said that a comparatively superficial treatment will answer a popular audience; but there is always one in the room who understands more about the subject than you do yourself, and who will rap you over the knuckles, in the next day's paper, for the slightest mistake. Besides it is better to go without the applause of thousands, than to provoke the just censure (even though it be silent) of *one*. Addison said, if a man wished to be well informed on a matter, he ought to sit down to write an essay upon it, and then he would find how much information he wanted, and how hard it is to keep his style in the just mean, between too much loosness and too much closeness."

Since the departure of Mons. Jullien with his unrivalled "monster" orchestra, the musical public has divided its patronage between the Grand Opera at Niblo's, the Hutchinson Family, and the Burlesque Opera at Christy & Wood's Minstrels. The interest in Jullien's performances, however, is as great as ever; and we all are anxious for his return. To keep his music fresh in the minds of its admirers, every piano is discoursing Jullien's productions, all of which have been recently published One of the most exquisite of these is the transformation of the melody of Horace Water's "Katy Did" song into a polka, which has been since arranged for the piano-forte.—Mr. Waters' store, at No 333 Broadway, is fairly besieged with persons desiring to purchase the song and polka. Already the sales have reached an enormous number.—Jullien is certainly gaining a reputation in America equal to his European fame; and Mr. Waters, the popular publisher, is doubtless reaping a profit commensurate with the enterprising spirit he has always exhibited.

We New-Yorkers are great patrons of the Drama. The production of an entirely new dramatic piece at any of our metropolitan theatres always excites a considerable degree of attention among all classes of our community; and such an interest has, within the last week, been twice elicited among us. Bouricault's new comedy of "Love and Money" has been splendidly produced at Wallack's Theatre, and has met with great and deserved approbation. The dialogues in this piece, are spirited, easy, and very effective. On the night of my visit, the acting of the beautiful and talented Laura Keene (the leading actress) was exquisite, and so true to nature, that in many of the most affecting passages, tears glistened in the eyes of almost all the female auditory. The accessory parts—particularly that played by Mrs. Stevens—were admirably done; and altogether nothing was omitted necessary to the success of the comedy, which has been most triumphant.

Bouricault's other new comedy of the "Fox Chase" has been brought out at Burton's Theatre, and has elicited public approval in an extraordinary degree. Almost all the scenes in this play are admirable; and pointed, witty, and frequently brilliant dialogues are plentifully scattered throughout the piece. Those of your readers who have seen Mr. Burton's great personation of the "Mummy" can easily conceive how very funny he is, in the part of a detective policeman temporarily disguised as a wild and very ferocious Indian. The acting of the graceful, pretty, and accomplished Miss Robertson is the essence of *naivete*. At the conclusion of the piece, on the sixth evening of its representation, the manager publicly announced that, in consequence of the extraordinary success of the play, he had cheerfully paid the author *double* the sum he had asked for his manuscript—an act of conscientious liberalty which, in these days of poor compensation for mental labor, is wholly without a parallel.

Yours Truly, YORK.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26.—Present, his Honor, Judge Hopper, and James Ll. Martin, Esq., Attorney for the State.

State vs. George Summers, for assault on Wm. S. Ridgaway. Powell for traverser. Acquitted.

State vs. Perry Clayton, f. n.; presentment for larceny. Clark for the defence. Guilty, and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

MONDAY, Nov. 28.—Licenses were granted to Harrison Hopkins, James Willson, and George Martin, free negroes, to keep a gun.

State vs. Ned Perry, f. n.; indicted for burglariously entering the dwelling of John Ball, with intent to commit a rape on the daughter of said Ball. Clark for defence. Verdict Guilty—sentenced to 8 years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. Thomas A. Edgell, for keeping a disorderly house by permitting and encouraging gambling and drinking therein. Hambleton and Goldsborough for defence. Verdict guilty—fined $1.

State vs. John Henry Smith, for stealing Gun. Hambleton for defendant—sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary.

TUESDAY, Nov. 29.—State vs. Wm. H. Kercheval, for unlawfully shooting John Loockerman, Goldsborough for defence.

Mr. Clement S. Clark presented his bond and was duly qualified as Sheriff of Talbot county.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.—State vs. Kercheval, case concluded—verdict guilty, with the unanimous recommendation to the clemency of the Governor—sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary.

It was ordered by the Court that Elizabeth La Rue, confined in the county Jail as an insane pauper, be removed to the Alms House.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.—State vs. T. R. Lookerman, for counseling, aiding and abetting in the shooting of John Loockerman. Removed to Dorchester County.

State vs. Charles A. C. Wade, for obtaining goods under false pretences. Removed to Dorchester county.

State vs. P. G. Stevens, for burglariously entering the bed room of Catherine Edgell with intent to commit a rape on said Edgell. Hambleton and Goldsborough for defence. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Maria Cooper, f. n. for burglariously and feloniously entering the house of Reuben Duling and stealing a quantity of black Peas. Hambleton for defence—verdict not guilty.

Court adjourned until the 21st instant.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.

Arrival of Kozsta—Railroad Accident.—The barque Sultana has arrived here from Smyrna, with Kozsta on board.

A large rock fell on the Eastern railroad track near East Boston to-day, throwing off the cars and killing the engineer and fireman.

Ex-Governor Williams has been appointed U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, in place of Mr. Atherton.

The Eastonian, of Easton, Pa., nominates Millard Fillmore for President in '56.

ONE of the most experienced Physicians of Baltimore, says of *Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant* for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, "It will effect more good than any of the numerous preparations with which the country is inundated"

NUTTALL'S SYRIACUM, a new medicine with this title will be found in our advertising columns of to-day. It is put up in Three Bottles, containing three different preparations, for the cure of three different stages of Consumption, which thus prepared, seems to us entitled to confidence, and as the Proprietor, Dr. NUTTALL, observes, holds out a reasonable *Hope of Cure*, which we trust those who use this remarkable medicine will fully realize.

☞ WM. THOMSON S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE"

☞ V. B. PALMER is our only authorized Agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.

GRAIN.—There was not quite so much firmness in Grain to-day. We note a slight decline in prices. About 8000 bushels of Wheat offered and mostly sold at 1 45a$1 49 for red and 1 55a$1 58 for good to prime white. Very choice, for family flour, $1 60. Inferior lots 2 to 10 cents below the above figures. Corn—market easier; about 11000 bushels offered and mostly sold at 62a65 cents for new yellow, old yellow 70 cents; new white 58a61 cents, and old white 70a71 cents per bushel.—Rye—we quote Pennsylvania at 92a93 cents; Maryland and Virginia 76a78 cents per bushel. Oats—sales of Pennsylvania at 45a46 cents; Maryland at 40a44 cents, and Virginia at 38a42 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

GRAIN.—There is a steady demand for Wheat, and the receipts, some 10a12000 bushels, mostly prime Pennsylvania white, found ready sale at $1 60, including some small lots of Pennsylvania and a cargo of good Southern red at $1 50. Rye is scarce, with further small sales of Pennsylvania at 96 cents. Corn is not much inquired for to-day and 4a5000 bushels only found buyers at 63 cents for damp, 65a68 cents for dry lots, 72a73 cents for mixed, and 78a79 cents for old yellow. Oats are without change, and Southern sold at 42½ cts.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC prevents the hair from falling off, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear upon the head, and in a great many cases produces a fine growth of *new hair;* for sale by (de 3) ANDERSON & CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, a beautiful stock of Fancy Articles, to wit:—*Perfumes for the Handkerchief, in great variety—Toilet Waters, Superficial Toilet Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Dentifices and Nostalgic Preparations, Cosmetics,*

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