

THE VOLUNTEER.

John H. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, OCT. 27, 1853.

Courts at Carlisle, for 1853. Sessions and Over and On. Tuesday, November 1, 1853. Monday, November 14, 1853.

Prof. Johnston, is expected to preach in the Lutheran Church, on next Sabbath morning.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Governor Bigler has issued his annual proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 24th of November, as a day of thanksgiving to God, for the bounties of His Providence.

FIRST SNOW.—We had quite a heavy fall of snow in this region on Monday last. It commenced to fall early in the morning, and by evening measured some four inches in depth on the ground.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last week, a young man of this borough, named John Strickland, a carpenter by trade, when at work on a new building, slipped and fell, his side striking a joist and injuring him so severely that he died on the evening of the day following.

We observe that the West Chester Republican Democrat has changed hands. Mr. Strickland, has disposed of the establishment to George W. Pearce, Esq., of West Chester. In retiring from the editorial chair, Mr. S. carries with him the good wishes of the entire fraternity, whilst the Democracy will sustain no small loss by being deprived of his valuable editorial services.

A NEW DEGREE.—Our friend McClure, of the Chambersburg Whig, who was the Whig candidate for Auditor General, in noticing the fact that a Western college has dubbed Chief Justice Black an L. D., quaintly remarks, as follows: "The people of Pennsylvania have conferred the honorable initials upon several gentlemen, known as the late Messrs. Budd, McClure, Pownall and Myers, but with somewhat different significations—Lucky like D—please give the rest!"

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A letter dated Lancaster, Oct. 21, says—The early passenger train of cars on the Columbia Railroad, going east, ran off the track near the Gap, owing to the switch being open. A delay of three hours was caused by the accident.

The passenger train going west came in collision with a freight train on the Coatesville bridge, killing three persons, one of whom is reported to be Mr. Ehr, State Agent. Several other persons were injured, but the full extent of the disaster is not yet known here.

The Columbia Democrat says that the Hon. Charles R. Beckwith, will be brought out for the Speakership of our State Senate. He will be a strong candidate, and if elected will make a capital presiding officer.

John Stable, Esq., formerly Register of York county, Pa., fell down on Thursday last, at a neighbor's house.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SUIT.—According to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, and the Charleston, S. C. Christian Advocate, the long pending law suit relative to the property and possession of the Book Establishment of the Methodist Episcopal Church is likely to be submitted to Judge McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, for arbitration, both parties in the dispute having agreed to such an arrangement. The Judge is expected to arrive at New York city in a few days to meet the Commissioners of the two divisions of the Church.

IMPORTANT LIFE INSURANCE CASE.—The Supreme Court has given a decision in the case of Callender vs. The Keystone Life Insurance Company. It is clearly decided, that any misrepresentation or concealment by an applicant for insurance of a fact which is material to the risk, whether made by mistake or fraud, is fatal to the policy; and that any fact which if known, would increase the risk of the premium, is material. The defence set up by the Company was, that Callender had committed suicide, and that moreover he had misrepresented his occupation at the time of applying for his policy by calling himself a farmer, whereas, he was engaged in slave catching. These facts were clearly made out on the trial, and the Supreme Court affirms that such defence is a good one, and fatal to the policy.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—We were much pained, says the Washington Sentinel, to learn from a private letter, received last night, of a deplorable event which terminated the life of Dr. William L. Warren, of Essex county, Va. The circumstances are as follows: As he was entering the town of Tappanhook, in company with another gentleman, both being in a buggy, they were told by some boys that a deranged man by the name of Fisher, had stationed himself on the roadside with a gun, for the purpose of shooting the gentleman who accompanied Dr. Warring. He, to avoid the man, got out of the buggy and walked into the village by another way. Dr. Warring, not supposing himself in danger, drove on, and when he reached the spot at which the man was stationed, he told him not to shoot, that he was his friend, he told the wretch fired upon him, and all the shot he took effect on his head and side. He lived but a few hours and died amid the regrets and lamentations of kindred friends and neighbors.

MARRIAGE OF GRACE GREENWOOD.—Miss Sarah Jane Clark, (well known as "Grace Greenwood"), was married on Monday in the Episcopal Church, at New Brighton, Pa., to Mr. L. K. Lippincott, of Washington city, late a Clerk in the Treasury Department.—Mr. L. is connected with the National Era.

CHARLES BUNTING, DECEASED.—The Postmaster General has appointed Mrs. Susan M. Bunting postmistress at Cottage, Montgomery county, Md., vice Charles Bunting, deceased. Mammoth Eel.—A large mud eel was exhibited in the Fulton fish market, New York, on Friday morning. It weighed sixteen pounds, and measured five feet in length. This is a true fish, and to cap the climax, Wyman, the ventriloquist, being present, asked the man how old the eel was, when the eel, to the astonishment of the crowd, replied, "sixteen years." This pleased the man, when the joke was explained to him.

"WOMAN'S RIGHTS."

In this country we have a few old maids and as many more tormented wives who are very clamorous for their "rights." They hold Conventions, make frothy speeches, and adopt resolutions expressing the opinion that they are entitled to the elective franchise, and also to have a say and vote in the conducting of the government. They are fanatics, crazy, and entitled rather to our commiseration than contempt. The old maids are cross because they have no husbands, and the tormented wives are furious because their husbands will not submit to all their demands. They cry out for "woman's rights," and forebode their homes and their children to attend Conventions and make fools of themselves. They should be sent to a lunatic asylum, every one of them.

But, notwithstanding our utter contempt for those who hold Conventions and make crazy speeches, we have a great respect for the true "woman's rights" and are ready at all times to defend her rights and protect her in them. We remember to have read in the newspapers some time since that the Governor of Missouri had recommended to the Legislature of that State the enactment of a law to the effect that no endorsement of a note or other written instrument of the debt of a married person, by a married man, should be held valid, unless the signature of such married man had at the time of the transaction assented to and admitted in the presence of a witness, and in our recollection, a bill of this tenor was drawn up and introduced to one of the branches of the Legislature. If so, however, we presume it did not prevail, or we should have heard more of it. But, in our opinion, it should have prevailed, and such a law should exist in every State of this Union. Few men can acquire wealth without the concurrence, counsel and help of their wives; few men can retain wealth without the thoughtful adaptation, on the part of their wives, of the expenses of living to the rate of their income; and wealth is as often inherited by the wife as by the husband. These reasons should in common justice entitle her to a voice in any transaction putting in jeopardy the means of support upon which her husband, her children and herself are dependent.

But such a check, or necessity for delay, will always prove salutary. It will preserve many a man from the commission of ill considered actions, and invest the power of refusal in one who cannot be induced by the sudden convivial or other emotions of the which artful and dishonest are ever prepared to take advantage. "I will consult my wife about it," is an expression that excites the derision of a certain class of men; but we never knew a man to act uniformly upon this principle whose affairs did not go well. A gentleman of our acquaintance whose fortunes have been exceedingly varied, once said to us, "I have often decided upon important transactions in defiance of the judgement of my wife; but never without loss."

Such married men as oppose the present recommendations should obtain divorces as early as possible. It is an ill assorted match where a husband cannot take his wife into his councils in matters of this nature. If she lack judgement and discretion, or a true regard for his welfare, she is unworthy of him and should not be his wife. If he, on the other hand, desires to rule her destiny, and to put her in peril of penury and want, without her knowledge, he is a tyrant, whose power to inflict wrong should be abridged. And the unmarried man who opposes this proposition thereby exhibits an estimate of woman that should forever exclude him from her respect and confidence. It is our opinion that a law of this character would prevail in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, if urged with energy by any member whose views and feelings are right upon the subject.

How highly prized are the ladies in South Africa, may be inferred from the fact, that when the missionaries first introduced a plough, and the lazy Caffre lords saw it at work, one of them exclaimed, "See how the thing tears up the ground with its mouth! It is of more worth than five wives!" Woman is the dynamometer with which the Caffre measures the value of a plough.

DIGNITY OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—We doubt if the annals of ancient history furnish a reply surpassing in elegance and grandeur the following, from an untutored savage:

As Tecumseh proudly approached, General Harrison rose to receive the Chief, and, pointing to a bench prepared for the purpose, said—"Your white father requests you to be seated." "You, my father!" said he, "No! The sun," pointing to that luminary in the heavens, "is my father! The earth," pointing to the ground, "is my mother! And," throwing himself on the ground, "I will rest nowhere but on her bosom!"

The rage for cattle breeding has reached an extreme point in England. For a cow and calf the sum of five thousand dollars was lately paid, and at the same sale several bulls brought prices ranging from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—We were much pained, says the Washington Sentinel, to learn from a private letter, received last night, of a deplorable event which terminated the life of Dr. William L. Warren, of Essex county, Va. The circumstances are as follows: As he was entering the town of Tappanhook, in company with another gentleman, both being in a buggy, they were told by some boys that a deranged man by the name of Fisher, had stationed himself on the roadside with a gun, for the purpose of shooting the gentleman who accompanied Dr. Warring. He, to avoid the man, got out of the buggy and walked into the village by another way. Dr. Warring, not supposing himself in danger, drove on, and when he reached the spot at which the man was stationed, he told him not to shoot, that he was his friend, he told the wretch fired upon him, and all the shot he took effect on his head and side. He lived but a few hours and died amid the regrets and lamentations of kindred friends and neighbors.

MARRIAGE OF GRACE GREENWOOD.—Miss Sarah Jane Clark, (well known as "Grace Greenwood"), was married on Monday in the Episcopal Church, at New Brighton, Pa., to Mr. L. K. Lippincott, of Washington city, late a Clerk in the Treasury Department.—Mr. L. is connected with the National Era.

CHARLES BUNTING, DECEASED.—The Postmaster General has appointed Mrs. Susan M. Bunting postmistress at Cottage, Montgomery county, Md., vice Charles Bunting, deceased. Mammoth Eel.—A large mud eel was exhibited in the Fulton fish market, New York, on Friday morning. It weighed sixteen pounds, and measured five feet in length. This is a true fish, and to cap the climax, Wyman, the ventriloquist, being present, asked the man how old the eel was, when the eel, to the astonishment of the crowd, replied, "sixteen years." This pleased the man, when the joke was explained to him.

"SPLendid Triumphs of the Democracy."

The Boston Times says: The recent elections in Georgia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, where the Democracy have achieved the most brilliant triumphs, demonstrate clearly that the policy of the National Administration, as thus far developed, meets the cordial approval of the people. In view of the peculiar circumstances that attended the advent of the present government, such a result was to have been anticipated—but since that period so many vexatious questions have arisen—so many firebrands have been thrown into the Democratic ranks—and so much bitterness excited between the different wings of the party, that the friends of the administration for a moment doubted whether the people would in their good sense, detect the true cause of their irritation, and rally to the support of their chosen chief magistrate. But such triumphant victories as we have had, dispel all such doubts; and we believe we have abundant and tangible authority for saying that no administration ever enjoyed a firmer hold upon the sympathies and affections of the great body of the people than does that of President Pierce at this moment. Without such opposition, the distinguishing traits of a government will seldom be brought out; and although the opposition to the Administration of Gen. Pierce, unfortunately springs from a respectable body of men, claiming the sole right to use the Democratic word, yet even such opposition were better than none at all. The Whig party has lain like a dead weight since November, and but very little opposition was to have been expected from that quarter; the head of the serpent is being cut. The administration, then, instead of being disconcerted at the movements of certain men and politicians in New York, and a very queer little squad in Massachusetts, ought to be thankful that these movements have had the effect of producing such marked and unequivocal verdicts as those just rendered by the intelligent freemen of Georgia, Pennsylvania and Ohio; eye, and golden California, too.

The administration is on the right track, and with a fearless and vigorous pursuit of the policy just being disclosed, without swerving to the right or to the left, cannot fail to win the approbation and gratitude of the sovereign people.

THE MAINE LAW.

The Democracy of Massachusetts in State Convention assembled, have expressed their opinions of the Maine Law enacted in that State, and a dead letter on the statute book, in the following emphatic and manly terms: "Resolved, That the summary laws form no part of the Democratic creed; and believing that the law of 1853, known as the 'Maine Liquor Law,' is anti Democratic in principle, and productive of no good in practice—that its friends give it only a declamatory support, we go for its speedy repeal; and will advocate and support in its stead any well devised law that shall be in harmony with the rights of the people, the popular sentiment and the enlightened judgment of the age, and which looking to humane and practical results, shall more effectually than this obnoxious law diminish the great and acknowledged evils of intemperance and prepare the way for the successful labor of the true and honest reformer."

SHOCKING SUICIDE IN A RAILROAD CAR.—The Pittsburgh Post of the 17th inst., says: A passenger in the eastern cars attempted to commit suicide on Friday evening last, in the express train coming west. He was going west to purchase land, and was accompanied by his lady and two children; he seemed to be in excellent spirits during the journey, until the train neared Greensburg, when he suddenly drew a knife from his pocket, and plunged it repeatedly into his body. He was seized by his wife, who was sitting alongside of him, and with the assistance of some of the passengers, scoured until he reached Greensburg, where he was carried into a house, and medical aid procured. He expired shortly after he was taken of the cars. His name is thought to have been of considerable wealth, and he was worth of \$5,000 were taken from his person after the occurrence, and given to his lady.

Mr. Williams, who is on a visit from Iowa to Washington to purchase U. S. land, eats nothing that is cooked, nor drinks anything but water. His meat, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, &c., are all eaten raw. He has not eaten any cooked food for several years, and any deviation from his present mode of living would most probably cause his death.

THE WINE DEALERS RETALIATING.—The French, Swiss and Belgian wine dealers in New York held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and passed resolutions, that being moved by the exaggerated police reports, and by reason of their trade, they will resist by every legal means at their command, all steps taken by the advocates of temperance, and their aim being the Maine Liquor Law; that they will only vote for such officers as will pledge themselves to repeal any law analogous to that of Maine; that they will make every exertion to repeal the Sunday law as inimical to the liberty of conscience, &c.; that a common fund be formed for publishing their views.

ELIOT PARSONS POISONED.—On the 8th instant, a man named Alexander Russell, of Limestone, Washington county, Pa., who had been insane for some time, put a quantity of arsenic into a pot of milk which was cooking in the house of John Duer, of the same place, and then swallowed a larger dose of the poison himself. Duer and his family, six in number, eat of the mush, and were very sick, but recovered with proper remedies.—Russell suffered for nearly a day, during which he acknowledged what he had done, and then died.

IRELAND.—The Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, who has just returned from a visit to Ireland, gives a most favorable and glowing account of the work of religious reformation in progress in that country. Thousands upon thousands of the people are leaving the Church of Rome, and embracing the religion of the Saviour as it is taught in the sacred volume.

SALE OF GOLD LAND.—The Petersburg (Va.) Democrat states that a tract of land containing 1,000 acres, was sold recently in Orange county, by Mrs. Coalition, of Chatham, for \$30,000, upon terms equivalent to cash. The tract is in the gold region, and was purchased by one of the members of an English company, which is working Linton mine, in the same neighborhood.

LAW VS. PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—One of the Justices of the Peace in one of our lower counties rendered judgment against a party a few days ago, and, strange to tell, the public disapproving of such a decision, the Squire returned to his docket and made the following entry: "Judgment squashed—by public sentiment."

HOGS AND CROPS IN TENNESSEE.—A letter to the Cincinnati Price Current, from Nashville, says there is a very large increase in the number of hogs last year—say three times as many. Buyers were only offering \$2.50 net. This, however, sellers are not willing to take. Old corn is plenty, and the prospect of the new crop is good—probably better than within the last ten years. It is retailing at \$1.50 per barrel. Billiard tables, ten-pin alleys and bowling saloons have been prohibited in Madison, Ind.

THE STATE TICKET.

The late election went so overwhelmingly Democratic, that the interest usually felt in details, was absorbed in the magnitude of the general result. As soon as it was ascertained that the whole State ticket was triumphant by between 30,000 and 40,000 majority, people didn't care to inquire how the vote stood in this or that county. The affair became too one-sided to render the particulars interesting to either party. We have therefore not thought it worth while to lumber our columns this week with a table of the vote by counties, which would be necessarily incomplete, and require re-publication. We shall wait until the full official returns reach us, and then print them once for all time. Meanwhile, we give the aggregate vote, as far as ascertained, taken from a table in the Harrisburg Union, which contains the official returns of all the counties in the State, except Bradford, Elk, Forest, McKean, Pike, Potter, Sullivan, Venango, and Washington. These will increase the already immense Democratic majorities:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes John C. Knox, Dem., 147,409; Thomas A. Budd, Whig, 110,099; Knox's majority, 37,310; Thomas H. Forsyth, Dem., 146,880; Moses Pownall, Whig, 112,136; Forsyth's majority, 34,745; Ephraim Banks, Dem., 148,434; Alexander K. McClure, Whig, 110,749; Banks's majority, 37,685; J. Porter Brawley, Dem., 140,925; Christian Meyers, Whig, 113,492; Brawley's majority, 26,533.

A SPECK OF WAR.

A gross outrage has been committed by a Peruvian officer, and those under his command, at the Chinese Islands, upon the Captain and crew of the American ship Defense. That ship belonged to Messrs. Jones & Johnston, of New York city, and cost \$90,000. She had been loaded with 2,000 tons of guano at those islands, which would be worth \$40,000. She was preparing to depart, and was being towed out to sea. When some way out, her gun was fired by order of Capt. McCreen, her commander. Immediately several Peruvian boats, filled with armed men, and with the chief Peruvian officer on board, put out from shore, and came alongside the American ship. The officer came on board, and demanded of Capt. McCreen \$25, as a fine for firing the gun. The officer received the money, but remaining on board, Capt. McCreen requested him to leave, and added that, if he did not, he would use force to bid him. At the word of the officer called all his forces on board, and an attack on the unarmed Americans, few in number, commenced with cutlasses, guns and pistols. Several Americans were severely wounded, Capt. McCreen dangerously. The ship was taken possession of by the Peruvians, and is now at Callao.

This outrage calls for prompt interference of our government, and punishment. The Washington Star thinks our government is already prepared to demand ample reparation, and to enforce it; and that a change in the regulations of the guano trade, favorable to this country, will be the result.

Democracy in Old Pennsylvania.

The Old Keystone still holds its place in the arch. Her Democracy have done nobly—as they always do, through night or day, cold or heat, rain or shine. Pennsylvania Democracy we hail like like. It is constant, compact, energetic and firm as the everlasting hills. How different from that of New York. The two States count about the same population. Both have great capitals, where politicians rejoice to centre the wires and manage the country like a puppet show. But, while the Democracy of New York are tearing at each other like jackals, and never rest except to get breath for a fresh rumpus, the Democracy of Pennsylvania stand shoulder to shoulder against their common foe, and, as the fruit of their righteous union, voted to the splendid State majority of 20,000 in 1853.

Three cheers for the indomitable Democracy of Pennsylvania.—Cleveland Plaindealer. We thank the Plaindealer for its generous eulogium upon our "indomitable Democracy," but we must protest against being set down for only 20,000. The official returns will show a majority of about 40,000 for our highest candidates, and the average will certainly reach 35,000. We claim six cheers from our Cleveland cotemporary.

THE LAST PEEK FIGHT.—Sullivan against Morrissey.—The latter victorious.—The New York Herald of Friday a week, says: At Boston Four Corners, on the line between New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, a ring fight took place between James Sullivan, otherwise known as "Yankee," and John Morrissey, of Troy. The location of the fight is about one hundred miles from New York. The fight was witnessed by nearly three thousand persons. It was governed by the usual rules of the Prize Ring. At three minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon, Morrissey entered the ring, and the fight commenced. On the first round, the first blow was in favor of Sullivan. Sullivan played carefully and went down very often to avoid hits. On the thirty-seventh round, a difficulty occurred between the seconds, during which, time was called, which call, it is alleged, Sullivan did not hear, on account of the confusion. Morrissey was ready, and his friends took him out of the ring, and claimed the fight for him. The Judges decided he was the victor. Morrissey was very much upset, but proved himself to be a game man, but not a good sportsman. The fight was for \$10,000 a side. The outside bets were \$100 to \$200 in favor of Morrissey. The fight lasted fifty five minutes, and was vigorously contested on both sides. Sullivan mounted a black handkerchief to show that he was bound to win, or never strip for another fight.

A "Great Horse Exhibition" was held at Springfield, Mass., last week, which drew together a large crowd of distinguished persons and fine horses from different sections of the country. About 460 horses were entered for exhibition, including stallions, thorough bred, geldings, breeding mares, match horses, fancy horses, colts, draft horses and ponies. The premiums ranged from \$20 to \$300, the latter having been given to Mr. Godwin, of New York, for his stallion "Cassius M. Clay." The exhibition lasted three or four days, and was very interesting.

HELD IN BONDAGE AT HAVANA.—It is stated that a negro that has been kept in bondage at Havana as a slave for forty years, was born in the United States of free parents, at Charleston S. C. He applied to Col. Wm. H. Robertson, acting consul, for protection, and his case which seems well established by the facts related, has been laid before the Captain General, who has promised immediate attention to it.

EUROPE—WAR OR PEACE?

That the peace of Europe is now hanging, as it were, upon a hair, no one can doubt who has closely watched the Turkish question, and noticed the position it occupied at last advices. The Washington Sentinel thinks everything smacks of war. Russia breathes out threats and slaughter. Her armies are large, and panting for battle. Turkey on the other hand, seems not less bellicose, and not less eager for the encounter. It seems to be regarded as uncertain whether the Sultan, if inclined to peace, and disposed to make such concessions as would satisfy his powerful enemy, now has the ability to pursue such a course. His troops have a great hatred for Russia. They are said to desire war, and he seems to be left only to the alternative of a war with his dreaded enemy, or scarcely less fearful popular outbreaks in his own dominions.

A Paris correspondent writes that there they have pretty nearly lost all hope of maintaining peace between Turkey and Russia; that they must come to blows; and that what once the combat begins no man can say how long it will continue, or to what extent it will spread. The greatest importance is attached to the interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz. No sign can as yet be perceived of a difference of policy between the French and English Governments, and the Turks themselves, who are principally interested, are of the opinion that they will continue to maintain, as they have hitherto done, one common action. At the French Foreign office the opinion is, that a collision between the Russian and Turks can not be avoided.

The London Times has a letter from a military gentleman which possesses interest, as it relates to the action of the Turks in preparing for the shock. He writes: "The next morning after my arrival at Schumla, I called upon his Excellency Omar Pacha who received me with the greatest courtesy, and upon my expressing a desire to see the troops and defences of the place, he ordered horses for us, and sent with us an orderly officer and an escort of cavalry. You can form some idea of the extent of the fortifications when I tell you that we were from 11 o'clock, in the morning until five in the afternoon riding from battery to battery, and that we even then did not visit more than half the works erected and in progress for the defence of the place. Seventeen forts are at the present moment in the course of construction. Schumla is naturally strong, occupying the bottom of a ravine with high hills on three sides of it, upon which are strong batteries, and the entrance of this ravine is guarded by a cardon of field-works and batteries, occupying the circle from the base of one hill to the base of the other. By this you see that the place is susceptible of a very vigorous defense, and Omar Pacha seems to rest the whole fate of war (should there be one) upon the strength of Schumla. Besides the soldiers he keeps more than 2,000 country people employed upon the works, who are constantly under his own superintendence. But why should he rely so much upon the defenses of this place is strange to me, as from all I could see it would be impossible to supply the army with what it wants for its daily consumption for a very long time. There is an abundance of grain every where."

From this point of view, it is a mistake to suppose that the fate of the war would be determined in any important degree by the fate of Schumla; and Omar Pacha, in the event of the Russians crossing the Danube, will have his forces so divided that the Turkish army may be beaten in detail. The only policy of war, I think, would have been for Omar Pacha to have concentrated the main body of his army at some central point—say Ruzgrad or Bala—and thus he would have been able to fall upon the Russians with his entire force. By the present disposition, Omar Pacha could not concentrate, as far as I could judge, 50,000 men on any point in ten days. It is unnecessary to say what the result must be with such dispositions. There are 15,000 Russian troops, and 6,000 Danube, from Toulcha (near Ismail) to Widin watching each other across the River. The difference between the Turks and the Russians in this respect is that the latter have placed small bodies of troops on the trap of resting large bodies of troops to watch them. For instance, at Georgova, opposing this place, there are about 1,500 Russian troops, and the Turks on this side to watch them; and so it is throughout. These Muscovites seem cunning fellows."

Not satisfied with the feat to which Turkey is inviting the Russian Bear, he is said to be showing his teeth at Uncle Sam, for what they are about to do toward Japan. The West Gazette, of Amsterdam, says: "It is stated that the Russian Government has resolved to resist the attempt of an American squadron against Japan, and that the Russian squadron which recently sailed for those seas was intended for that purpose. The Russian Government has sent for Professor Siebold, who resides on the bank of the Rhine, to obtain from him every information relative to Japan, and on the means to be adopted to defeat the attempt of the United States. M. Siebold is well acquainted with Japan, having resided there many years. The Dutch Government is said to be pleased with this determination of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg; as the Americans also threaten the Dutch Archipelago; and as, moreover, the Dutch Press expresses themselves in favor of the Americans, and have lately begun to throw discredit on the Dutch rule in the East Indies.

Appointments by the President. John Romney Brodhead, Naval Officer for the District of New York, vice H. J. Redfield. Robert M. Lynde, of Baltimore, Md., U. S. Consul assigned to China, in place of Robert J. Walker, resigned. Mr. Lynde has accepted the mission. Eli K. Bowen, of Baltimore, Md., late editor of the Jacksonian, Consul to Bordeaux, in place of Mr. Gilmore, of Pennsylvania, declined. Fisher Ames Hildreth, Postmaster at Lowell, Massachusetts, vice Thomas P. Goodson, deceased. Amelia B. Moberwell, Postmistress at Columbia, Pennsylvania, vice A. P. Moberwell, her husband, deceased. William H. Crawford, Postmaster at Jefferson City, Missouri.

REMOVAL OF COLLECTOR BRONSON.—Appointments.—The Cabinet had a protracted session to day, in relation to the difficulty with regard to the New York appointments. The following is the result: Herman J. Redfield, (Soft Shell) has been appointed Collector of New York, vice Mr. Bronson, removed. J. R. Brodhead, (Soft Shell) Naval Officer, in the place of Mr. Redfield, promoted to the Collectorship. John S. Cicco, (Soft Shell) Sub Treasurer, vice John A. Dix, resigned. John L. O'Sullivan, (Free Soiler) is appointed Charge to Portugal.

The following is one of the toasts given at the celebration of the 4th of July out west: "American youth—may their ambition reach as high as their standing collar." "Tell him I'm a-moving on," said poor Joe; but Joe was moving off, and soon was out of view. We are all victims of the same delusion. We fancy that we are moving on, though one by one we see our comrades moving off before us—moving off from the very point to which we are moving off to some way. But the hope never forsakes. Languid frames and furrowed brows do not admonish us. The response is still, we're moving on. Headed frost and blood-red clouds do not arouse us from our blind, deceptive course. Guilt-seared consciences and blighted fame do not arouse us from our blind, deceptive course. All are moving on, moving on. Even the friend who borrows your horse cash until to-morrow, tells you of his future ability—that he is toiling on, moving on, when, alas, he is the surer of the beings of earth to be moving off! And this is the end of your oath, as of all things else of earth. They are all moving off, moving off.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 22. The Cabinet had a protracted session to day, in relation to the difficulty with regard to the New York appointments. The following is the result: Herman J. Redfield, (Soft Shell) has been appointed Collector of New York, vice Mr. Bronson, removed. J. R. Brodhead, (Soft Shell) Naval Officer, in the place of Mr. Redfield, promoted to the Collectorship. John S. Cicco, (Soft Shell) Sub Treasurer, vice John A. Dix, resigned. John L. O'Sullivan, (Free Soiler) is appointed Charge to Portugal. The following is one of the toasts given at the celebration of the 4th of July out west: "American youth—may their ambition reach as high as their standing collar." "Tell him I'm a-moving on," said poor Joe; but Joe was moving off, and soon was out of view. We are all victims of the same delusion. We fancy that we are moving on, though one by one we see our comrades moving off before us—moving off from the very point to which we are moving off to some way. But the hope never forsakes. Languid frames and furrowed brows do not admonish us. The response is still, we're moving on. Headed frost and blood-red clouds do not arouse us from our blind, deceptive course. All are moving on, moving on. Even the friend who borrows your horse cash until to-morrow, tells you of his future ability—that he is toiling on, moving on, when, alas, he is the surer of the beings of earth to be moving off! And this is the end of your oath, as of all things else of earth. They are all moving off, moving off.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, WILLIAM BIGLER, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION. [L. S.]—Follow Citizens: A merciful and beneficent Providence has blessed our country during the year that has just passed. His exceeding goodness calls for an earnest manifestation of our gratitude as a people.

Our belief in the existence of God, and a just conception of the perfections of His nature; of His attributes of infinite wisdom and power; of His boundless munificence and mercy; and of the foundation of true religion, and constitute the basis of that righteousness that exalts the human mind into a noble and exalted position.

The blessings of peace have distinguished the year with the entire family of States our relations are amicable, and give promise of a bright future. Our free institutions of government have been perpetuated, and religious and political liberty vouchsafed to the people. The cause of education, morality, and religion have been steadily on the advance, and all the great interests of the people, physical and moral, have flourished.

In our own Commonwealth, the merciful care, and boundless goodness of Providence, have been strikingly manifested. We are surrounded by a people who have not only been spared the afflictions of the plague and pestilence, but they have been blessed with an abundance of the choicest productions of the earth. The seasons have passed in their regular order. Winter and Spring and Summer, have come and gone, and Autumn is now "seed time and harvest" we have had, and the husbandman has rejoiced in the rich rewards of his toil. The valleys and hills and plains have given forth their abundance, to make glad the hearts of the people.

The desolations of famine, which at present seem to threaten some of the nations of the Eastern Continent, as do the devastations of war, have thus been turned from this people, by the strong arm of His power. "The pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day"—whose ravages have so often afflicted the cities of surrounding States—have not been permitted to pervade our favored Commonwealth. It has pleased a merciful Providence to restrain the hand of the destroyer, and to bestow on Pennsylvania a season of health and unalloyed prosperity.

These manifold blessings are in the gift of God, and to him our grateful acknowledgments should be devoutly made. Under the solemn conviction of duty, and in conformity with the wishes of many of our citizens, I, William Bigler, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 24th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise to God, through our Heavenly Father, earnestly imploring the people that, setting aside all worldly pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for his past goodness and mercies, and beseech him for a continuance of his blessings.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the Commonwealth, the seventy eighth. By the Governor: C. A. BLACK, Secretary of the Commonwealth, October 27, 1853.

THE IRISH EXILES. A large number of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis recommend the holding of public meetings in every city and town in the Union, to urge the liberation of the Irish exiles, now in Van Dieman's land. In their address to the country they say: "An exile from his native land—from the home of his childhood and the fondest endearments of his nature—can well endure the hardships of a long voyage, or the privations of a distant land, where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far off island, which is little more than a solitary rock in the sea, in a country where the rights of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by his Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and