

THE DARDANELLES AND THE SOUND.

It has been the fashion of late years, at least in the higher circles of English society, to talk of the wisdom and moderation of the Emperor of Russia, and to regard him as the man in whose hands lay the destinies of Europe for peace or war, and who, upon the whole used the boundless influence belonging to his situation in the interests of peace and order. The Emperor of Russia has, we believe, raised this reputation himself upon the somewhat singular basis of the popular fear, distrust, suspicion and dislike, entertained by Englishmen towards his person and his policy; and paradoxical as the assertion may appear, the superstructure rises not unnaturally from the foundation. There is a marked disposition in cultivated men to disbelieve in extremes of human character; the greater the experience in life, the less such men incline to credit the existence of monster goodness or badness—a tendency which finds homely expression in the proverb, that the Devil is not so black as he is painted. The uninformed public did create such a monster in the terrestrial Nicholas; and the mere reaction against this feeling has gone so far, that a short time ago he might have been called, without exaggeration, the most respected monarch of the continent. Then, again, the imaginations of men have been impressed with the reality of this king—the seeming strong foundations of his power—when all other symbols of kingship and all manifestations of kingly strength were palpable and unshaken.

The Emperor of Russia stood there believing in himself, and believed in by others, as phantasm-kind, but a leader of men, with resolute will and profound sagacity. It was potent to all that he really held in his hand peace and war; it was believed that the policy of all Europe, except France and England, was dictated from St. Petersburg, and it was not without belief that the present Ambassador of England in Turkey, was prevented last year from serving his Queen as Foreign Minister by the declared opposition of Russia to the choice. A man whose power was so real, so various, so extensive, could not but impress the imagination; and we soon admire and do homage to whatever strikes the imagination. And it cannot be denied, that with all this power in his hands, the Emperor of Russia has obtained from using it openly to the aggrandizement of himself, or to any material alteration of the existing arrangements of Europe.—Croat and Hungary are exceptional cases; and criminal as is the dismemberment of a guaranteed republic and the forcible repression of a virtuous people, other motives than selfish ambition might be found for the conduct of Russia in both cases.

But the mask of moderation, worn so long and so successfully, has been suddenly thrown aside, and all Europe is outraged by the insulting and menacing tone adopted towards a state whose independence was under the guarantee of the Great Powers. A Russian army is concentrated near Constantinople, to give significance to the bullying attitude of the Ambassador. If war be made, it will have been less justification, and on a more perilous pretext, than we are bold to say, modern European history can furnish any parallel to. But whether the Emperor draws back or not is little to the purpose.—He has shown his animus, and a retraction will simply amount to an avowal that he over-calculated the effect of the causes or disunion existing among the great European powers, and probably long fomented, by his agents. Doubtless he did not imagine, that, even in presence of a common peril to the dignity and interest of all three, England, Austria and France, could overcome recent motives of suspicion, and cordially unite in policy and action. He is mistaken; and he is between the difficulties of proceeding against united Europe, or of offending by disavowal of his Ambassador's proceedings one of his most powerful subjects, or of backing out of his demands to the loss of personal dignity. But, and as it may, the ambition and recklessness of Russia are again manifest to the world: and the lesson to be impressed is the renewal of the old distrust, and a re-awakening of vigilance in all transactions in which we may be concerned with Russia, or in which our interests and the interests of the European community may come in collision with Russian projects.—No man who thinks at all can hesitate as to the peril to which a Russian possession of Constantinople would expose English interests, and the general balance of European power; and we are certainly as deeply interested as any European state in endeavoring to prevent, even by the last resort, such a contingency. But England is much more interested in the power that is to hold the keys of the Baltic, the mouth of the Elbe, and the harbor of Kiel; and in the light of present events on the Dardanelles, we cannot but regard future contingencies in the Sound as deserving of more attention than they have recently met with from the English public, and as by no means satisfactorily disposed of by the answers Lord Beaumont obtained last Friday, or by the treaty of the 8th of May, 1853.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Yacht*, this morning, from Brazos, Santiago, we have the *Brownsville Flag* of Wednesday last.

The *Flag* calls attention to the card of the Commissioners of the Rio Grande and Brownsville Railroad Company, which Company was incorporated by the last Legislature of Texas. The card sets forth the conditions on which subscriptions will be received for the first section of the road, say from Point Isabel to Brownsville, a distance of about twenty-five miles. The *Flag* says:

The present amount, \$300,000, is considered amply sufficient, as there are but few obstacles to overcome on the route.—The country through which it will pass is generally high. This road cannot fail to be a profitable one, and we are assured that in less than eighteen months it can be in operation. We also learn that a very considerable amount of stock will be taken here, and that it is the intention of the Commissioners to cause books to be opened in New Orleans and New York, in the course of the ensuing month, for any residue not taken here, so as to commence the work without delay. The right of way granted this company extends to the line of New Mexico, which in our opinion is the best and most easy of access to El Paso from our seaboard.

It is the intention of the Company, upon the completion of this section, to offer a second one, terminating at the Salt Lake, in Hidalgo county, seventy miles distant. This section will also be profitable. It can be obtained for salt, 500 cargoes might be exported annually. It is superior in quality to the best Turk's Island, and when ground, fully as white as Liverpool. Blown could also be manufactured at a trifling expense. The price at the lake, in large quantities, would not exceed five cents per bushel for the salt in its natural state.

We notice that Carvajal arrived at Brownsville on the 18th, to reply to the accusation against him for infringement of the neutrality laws of the United States. In reference to the proceedings against Carvajal and his associates the *Flag* says:

The counsel for the parties under indictment for the late filibustering movements have applied for a change of venue, but the rules of the court not having been promptly complied with, the judge has given no decision. It is supposed, however, that his honor will either grant a change of venue or issue a writ of venire for jurors from some other part of the State to try the parties. Although it is believed that a jury could be obtained in this vicinity who would fairly and impartially try the case, still we think that the issuing of a special writ would give general satisfaction. All that people ask is a fair, full and thorough investigation of the charges for which the parties are indicted, and that justice be administered according to the proof established.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

We learn from the San Antonio *Ledger* that the Santa Fe mail arrived there on the 9th inst. The *Ledger* says:

We learn from Rife, the mail conductor that Trias has taken possession of the Mesilla Territory, which commences about thirty-five miles above El Paso, on the Rio Grande. He swears he will not give it up without a fight, although he affirms that the Americans will flagellate him in the event of a collision. The bad feeling which existed between the Americans and Mexicans on this side, and the Mexicans on the other, entirely subsided, so much so that on the 1st or 2d ult. a fundango was given in El Paso, and a general invitation was extended to the citizens of McGuffinsville and Franklin, and the country adjacent. Capt. Skillman was one of the honored guests.

Trias has issued an order that an insult to any American would be followed by instant death. Trias is described as a pleasant fellow, of strongly marked Mexican features, with little force of character or mental calibre. He occasionally crosses the river, and becomes decidedly mellow from the aguardiente of the McGuffinsvillites. The people on this side are decidedly indifferent about the Mesilla affair.

Capt. Rife assures us, that the roads were never better or the water and grass more abundant. On his upward trip, while encamped at Live Oak Creek, seven miles this side the Pecos, he was visited by a body of twenty-three Lipan warriors, with their chief Guapo. They constituted but a relay of a considerable body encamped some miles distant. They were very friendly. Both on the upward and downward trip the train met innumerable Indian signs, including smoke. It will be recollected that smoke can be described on the prairie for twelve or thirteen miles.

N. O. Picaque.

Highly important from Europe.

Russians have crossed the Frontier.

LIVERPOOL, July 2d.—Just as the Arabia is leaving the wharf, I am telegraphed from London, on the authority of an extra of the London *Times*, that an army of 12,000 Russians entered Jassy on the 25th of June. The dispatch does not say whether they were opposed or not.

Cotton.—Sales to day 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 were taken for export and 1,500 on speculation. The prices of American and all others are unchanged. Exporters are buying fair Bowed in quantity.

NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON.

An enterprise is in progress in New York, by an Eastern gentleman, under the auspices of the Peruvian Government, having in view the permanent establishment of a system of navigation on the South American river Amazon—the largest river on the globe. Messrs. Lawrence & Foulkes are constructing the pioneer steamers, two in number. One is 120 tons, and her cost \$60.

Religion is the best armor a man can have; but the worst cloak.



THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, JULY 23rd, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Canal Commissioner, THOS. H. FORSYTH, of Philadelphia, Pa. Auditor General, EPHRAIM BANKS, of Milton county, Ga. Surveyor General, J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford co., Mo.

Democratic State Convention.

According to a resolution of the State Central Committee, the Democratic State Convention of 1853 will re-assemble at the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, on Thursday July 28th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The State Central Committee will meet on the same day at the adjournment of the Convention, in the Senate Chamber.

APPOINTMENT BY THE P. M. GENERAL.

JOHN H. HILLBURN, to be Post Master at Clearfield, vice WM. RADEBAUGH, removed.

In thus parting with our late P. M., we must bear testimony to his fidelity as a public officer. This office has always been among the first to feel the edge of the political axe, and the victim falls without a word of complaint. Heretofore, this office has been among the first subjects disposed of; but in this instance the instrument has been unusually slow in its approach. We only ask that the present incumbent may prove himself as faithful as his predecessor.

We would willingly give place to the address delivered on the 4th instant, and accompanying the proceedings of the Susquehanna Sunday School Celebration, were it not written in so careless a manner. From what we can understand by glancing over it, we believe it worthy of a place in our columns, and would have received it, had it been written in a more legible hand.

A REFORM MUCH NEEDED.

Editors should have a care for the morals of the community in which they are located—not that they should turn preachers, and deliver long lectures of moral instruction, and telling how to do right, and proving rights from wrongs by philosophical deductions. But when an acknowledged evil practice exists in the neighborhood, it is then their duty to exert themselves for its removal. All communities have their failings; and in almost all places, some particular evil predominates. We have ever thought that the average standard of morality in our town stood about as high as any other town of our acquaintance. But there is one evil practice prevailing hereto an extent seldom surpassed any where, and the awful responsibility of which extends, perhaps, to every member of the community. We allude to the habit of profane swearing among the youth of our town. This despicable habit prevails to an alarming extent, and is not confined to either age or sex. Little boys, whose lips are scarcely able to lisp their mother tongue, may be heard every day trying to swear. To the ear and heart of a christian parent, this is always cause of the deepest mortification, and none such would hesitate to adopt any measure, or go to any trouble to cure the evil. Generally, parents are not conscious of the real state of facts. They hear other children take the name of their Maker in vain, and as they do, they inwardly thank Heaven that they are not disgraced in the eyes of the community by such conduct on the part of their own children; and perhaps, the very next passer-by, who is also a parent, may hear equally profane oaths from the mouths of the children of this self-righteous citizen, and as innocently congratulate himself on the moral department of his children. This picture is often filled; and it proves too things very clearly. The first, that the children know that it is wrong to swear, and that they ought not to do so; and the second, that the parents have performed at least part of their duty by giving them this instruction.

But this is not all a parent's duty. He must see that his wholesome admonitions are obeyed by his children. A good precept defied, and habitually and successfully disregarded by a child, is worse than no precept at all. Therefore it is the duty of every parent, not only to believe, but to know that his child does not betray so important a trust. The evil, we repeat, is of a serious character with us. Some effective efforts should be adopted in time. To allow these habits to become confirmed, will be the destruction of many a noble boy, and cause many a pious mother's heart to bleed.

The farmers of this county have about finished harvesting the wheat and rye crops, which have turned out most plentifully—as good in fact, as ever before realized by the farmers of this section.—The growing crops of corn and oats, also bid fair for an abundant yield.

The fly which made its appearance in the wheat crop in some portions of the county, done but little damage. We also learn by our exchanges, that the damage sustained from this insect in other counties of the state was not so great as was anticipated.

President Pierce, and the members of the Cabinet, who accompanied him to the Crystal Palace returned to Washington on Saturday last.

The rumor which was afloat that Mr. Buchanan had declined the mission to England, has proved to be unfounded.—The latest accounts from Washington states that he has accepted it, and will leave in a few days.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Franklin.—The Russians crossed the Pruth—Prospects of War—Turkey with 250,000 Men ready to take the field—Advance in Flour.

New York, July 19, 1853.

The steamship Franklin, Capt. Wotton, arrived this morning with four days later intelligence from Europe, bringing London dates to the 6th.

The Franklin brings 90 passengers and 800 tons of merchandise. Among the passengers are Princess Murat, Hon. N. S. Brown, of Tennessee, late Minister of the United States to Russia, Mrs. Commodore Hall, Mrs. Hart and Countess de Goguy. The Franklin left Cowes at six o'clock, A. M. on the 7th.

The report that the Russians had crossed the Pruth is confirmed.

The rumored entry of the Russians into Jassy is false.

The Emperor, however, had issued a decree declaring his intentions to occupy the provinces.

The Canada arrived out on the 3d.

The threatening aspect of the Turkish question, and other circumstances, had caused an advance in flour for the week of two shillings sixpence per barrel.

The following extraordinary and highly important Russian manifesto, reached London on the 6th.

"By the Grace of God, we Nicholas I. Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, &c., &c., inform all people.

"Be it known to our beloved faithful subjects—the defence of our faith has always been a sacred duty of blessed ancestors from the day it pleased the Almighty Father. The maintenance of our holy obligations with which it is inseparably connected, has been the object of our constant care and attention. There, acting on the ground work of the famous treaty of Kainadjik, which subsequent solemn treaties with Ottoman Porte fully confirmed, have ever been directed towards upholding the right of our church.

"But to our extreme grief in later times, notwithstanding all our efforts to defeat the inviolability of the rights and privileges of the orthodox church, the numerous and willful acts of the Ottoman Porte have infringed upon these rights and threaten finally the entire overthrow of all that ancient discipline so precious to the orthodoxy.

All our efforts to restrain the Porte from such acts have proved vain, and even the word of the Sultan, solemnly given us in himself, is soon faithlessly broken. Having exhausted all the means of conviction—having in vain tried all the means by which just claims can be peaceably adjusted, we have deemed it indispensable to move our army into the provinces on the Danube, in order that the Porte may see to what his stubbornness leads. But even now we have no intention of commencing war. In occupying those provinces, we will hold a sufficient pledge and guarantee for ourselves for the re-establishment of our rights under any circumstances whatever.

Conquests we do not seek for. Russia does not require them. We seek to vindicate those rights which have been so openly violated. We are even yet ready to stop the movements of our armies if the Ottoman Porte will bind himself solemnly to respect the inviolability of the Orthodox church, but if obstinacy and blindness will it otherwise, then calling God to our aid, we leave it to him to decide the quarrel, and in the full confidence in the right hand of the Almighty we shall move forward on behalf of the Orthodox faith.

Given at Peterhoff, twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of the birth of Christ, 1853, and our reign the twenty-eighth.

Sealed at Senate St. Petersburg, the twenty-sixth day of June, 1853.

Signed, NIKOLAI.

RUSSIA.—The latest telegraph dispatch, dated Vienna, July 5th, states that the Pruth was passed by the Russians at Deva, by a corps destined for the occupation at Wallachia, and at Skoflany by a corps which was to invade Moldavia.

Gen. Gortschakoff was to arrive at Bucharest on the 5th.

But the old Russian force, is working away beneath the surface, and is endeavoring to work up an interest for the orthodox faith in Turkey.

It is this party—the old Russian—the Slavonian, properly speaking—that Prince Menschikoff leads Count Nesselrode does the so-called German party.

Any success would render the government more popular than at present with the Muscovite party, which is not now attached to the former by any good will.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that Count Gwillan was to leave for St. Petersburg on a special mission relating to the Turkish question.

It is stated that the occupation of Moldavia by Russia, had caused Austria to unite cordially with England and France. Prussia remained neutral.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople, under date of June 20, say that in a month more the Porte will be able to have on foot 250,000 men.

M. De Bruck is actively engaged in the work of conciliation, and is endeavoring to have his government accepted as a mediator.

There are extensive movements in operation among the French and English.—Every day the discharge of cannon announces some new arrival.

The English steamer Retribution left this morning to take up a position with the Turkish fleet at the mouth of the Black Sea, and two Admirals are momentarily expected.

Important intelligence has been received from Servia which states that the Prince offers 45,000 men—15,000 of whom are for the protection of the fortress of Belgrade and 30,000 for that of the frontiers of the principality.

Gold is being coined in great abundance at the Mints in Turkey, and four machines are at work day and night.

Four ships are being fitted out for immediate service, at the Arsenal.

The Rediffs of Constantinople have received orders to muster.

Sanitary intendants have been abolished at Quarantine.

The English Ambassador received a despatch on Friday, the 17th inst., brought by hand, and on the following day a courier left.

The *Journal* at Constantinople opines that, should a collision occur, Admiral Dundas would have chief command of the fleet, and some French general any troops which might be landed.

The correspondent of the *Trieste Zeitung* writes that the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea numbered 1000 guns, and the Russian fleet in the same sea 15,000 guns.

According to the Turkish accounts, their army already consists of 200,000 men—40,000 volunteers have already presented themselves.

The Turks are laboring hard, erecting blockhouses on the heights which command the entrance to the Bosphorus from the Black Sea.

Lord Stratford has recently been twice to the Seraglio, where his stay was very prolonged. It is expected that at the first movement of the Russian troops toward the frontier, the fleets will come to the Bosphorus.

ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—Subjoined is a letter from F. X. Aubry, Esq., received by a gentleman of St. Louis, and dated at San Francisco on the 22d ult. As intimating the views of one who has had as thorough an acquaintance with the Plains as any man living, it will be read with interest by all:

"I shall explore a new route on my return to New Mexico from Los Angeles, to the Del Norte. You will perceive, by referring to the map, that Peralta and Los Angeles are nearly in the same latitude, and if a direct route can be had it will no doubt be the best for a railroad. This railroad, which is so much talked of in the States, ought to be made from Independence Missouri, to the Del Norte, and for the most of this way near the Santa Fe route. It ought to pass through the mountains of Manzanara and cross the river Del Norte near Peralta, thence west to Los Angeles, California. This is certainly the most direct and best route, provided the country is practicable from Peralta to Los Angeles. This route will not exceed sixteen hundred miles from Independence Missouri to Los Angeles, California, and will give a prairie route, from Independence to the Del Norte by passing through the Manzanara mountains. I know that country, and there will not be the least difficulty. The distance from Los Angeles to this place is from four to five hundred miles for a railroad route. I am well acquainted with the frontiers of Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, and I am confident that the best route is from Independence through the Manzanara mountains to the Del Norte. The proposed route from Albuquerque to the San Diego will be found impracticable in consequence of the mountains along the coast.

A KNOWING HORSE.—The New Haven *Republican* is responsible for the following:

"Two carriages, one double and the other single, were near destroyed when their passengers yesterday afternoon on the New York Railroad. The drivers did not see the passing train until it was close upon them. The double carriage, however, got over the track. The single horse had his forefeet almost upon the rail. He reared upon his hind legs, and stood thus like a statue till the train passed by. It came so near him that it struck the projecting shafts and broke them, but did no other injury. We understood our informant, a respectable gentleman, to say that he witnessed all this."

A DREADFUL FIREMEN'S RIOT AT WILLIAMSBURG.

New York, July 18.—A dreadful firemen's riot took place at Williamsburg yesterday, between Engine Company No. 1 and Hose Company No. 2. Four men belonging to the latter were seriously injured. Two boys were also seriously mutilated. The brains of one protruded from the skull.

CHOLERA AT WILLIAMSBURG, Md.—During the latter part of last week, the citizens of Williamsport, Md., thought the cholera to have subsided, but it has broken out again with redoubled violence. There have been nine deaths in town and immediate vicinity since Wednesday morning. A number of persons have left town.

From the Washington Union.

FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY.

We have referred several times to the allegations of gross frauds on the treasury perpetrated by prominent politicians during the late administration, which call for investigation and reformation by those now in power. It is due, not only to those implicated in the allegations, but it is due to the public interests, that such charges should be scrutinized and exposed, if true, or that the parties implicated should be acquitted and relieved of the odium resting on them, if innocent. A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the details of one of these allegations, which implicate the Hon. T. Butler King, whilst collector at San Francisco, in transactions of gross frauds. The following is his account of the matter:

"One item in the accounts of T. Butler King, amounting to a large sum, was for lightering of goods passing through the custom-house. It may be well to state that when the goods were lightered under custom-house order, the lightermen were paid their charges by the collector, and the amount was charged against, and collected from, the owners, respectively, of the lightered goods. Of course, then, the books of the custom-house should show the collection from the merchants for lightering of a sum exactly corresponding with that paid to the lighterman. Unfortunately there is a discrepancy in these two items amounting to \$74,896. The following table will show the amounts charged upon Mr. King's books as paid to Sheldon and Saffers for lightering, beginning with the first quarter of his term of office:

Quar. end'g March 31, '51,	85,077 21.
Do do June 30, 1851,	35,677 00
Do do Sept. 30, 1851,	40,000 00
Do do Dec. 31, 1851,	25,000 00
Do do March 31, '52,	5,900 00
Do do June 30, 1853,	5,070 00

Total, 118,924 21

"The extraordinary increase of lightering charges during the first year of Mr. King's administration (when, in consequence of the continually-increasing facilities for discharging vessels alongside wharves, it might be reasonably supposed the amount of lightering would have been reduced) seems to have alarmed the Treasury Department, and a letter was addressed to the collector demanding the reasons for so extraordinary an increase in this item of expenses, and directing its reduction by all means. The charges of lightering during the remaining two quarters show a falling off in the account, as will be perceived, no less remarkable than the sudden increase.

"The fact that there was an astounding discrepancy between the amount charged the government as paid for lightering, and the amount collected from the importers on that account, came under the notice of the storekeepers of the port. This officer instituted an investigation of the discrepancy, and upon looking at the lightermen's account, left in the custom-house as a voucher for the amount received by them, he ascertained that part of the last page of the account, as originally made up, containing their receipts as signature, had been cut from its proper place—that page after page of fictitious charges had been added, new footings entered up and carried forward, until they had reached the immense sum named, and that then the past page, containing the receipt and signature as aforesaid, was appended to the accumulated account! This fact is positively asserted by a gentleman whose official duty it was to know the condition of the custom-house books in this regard. He states further, that he brought these facts to the attention of Mr. King, who, greatly agitated, inquired what he should do. His fellow-officer expressed his utter inability to aid him in the matter, casually remarking that if it was his own case, he should wish the building burned down, that all evidence relating to the subject might be destroyed.

"The next day, strange to say, on looking for the mutilated papers, no trace of them could be found; nor have they since ever been heard from.—Fortunately for the public interest, the storekeeper had made copies of the missing papers, which are now on file in the Treasury Department."

Business at Washington.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "It is a fact well known and admitted at Washington that the business in the office of the auditor of the Post Office Department was in arrears" and involved in much confusion, on the accession of the present administration. What its condition now is may be inferred from the following extract of a letter from the Baltimore Sun's correspondent, dated the 22d June:

"By the 20th June, ten days before the expiration of the second quarter of the year, the accounts of about all the postmasters in the United States, upwards of twenty thousand, were received at the General Post Office. Each return was opened, the balance recorded, and other action had thereupon preliminary to its being sent to the auditor for settlement.—To day one hundred and sixty bags of valueless dead letters were destroyed by being burnt at Monument Place. About nine-tenths of all the money found in dead letters is now restored to its lawful owners by the department."

RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNED.

A bridge on the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, three miles from Wrightsville, was entirely destroyed by fire, from the sparks of the locomotive of the evening train, on the 16th instant. Loss estimated at \$1000. The accident will cause a few days detention on the road.

Logic.

"Mind you, John, if you go out in the yard, you will wish you had staid in the house."

"Well, if I stay in the house I will wish I was in the yard; so, where is the great difference, dad!"