

their devotional feelings throughout the whole period of divine service.

At last the sermon was over, the ordinance administered and the benediction pronounced. Brother W. did not know what it was best to do. He never was at more of a loss in his life. Mr. N. descended from the pulpit, but he did not step forward to meet him. How could he do that? Others gathered around and shook hands with him, but how could he do that? He still lingered and held back.

"Where is brother W.?" was asked.—It was the voice of the minister.

"Here he is," said one or two, opening the way to where the farmer stood.

The preacher advanced, and catching his hand, said—

"How do you do, brother W., I am glad to see you. And where is sister W.?"

Sister W. was brought forward and the preacher shook hands with them heartily while his face was lit up with smiles.

"I believe I am to find a home with you," he said, as if it was settled.

Before the still embarrassed brother and sister could answer, some one asked—

"How came you to be detained so late? you were expected last night. And where is brother R.?"

"Brother R. is sick," replied Mr. N., and I had to come alone. Five miles from this my horse gave out, and I had to come the rest of the way on foot. But I became so cold and weary that I found it necessary to ask a farmer not far from here to give me a night's lodging, which he was kind enough to do. I thought I was still three miles off, but it happened I was much nearer my journey's end than I supposed.

This explanation was satisfactory to all parties, and in due time the congregation dispersed, and the Presiding Elder went home with brother and sister W. One thing is certain, however, the story never got out for some years after the worthy brother and sister had passed from their labors, and it was then related by Mr. N. himself, who was rather eccentric in his characters, and like numbers of his ministerial brethren, fond of a joke, and given to telling stories.

#### INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The following, from the New Orleans Bee of Oct. 6th, will be read with interest.

We are indebted to a friend for the following interesting details contained in a letter addressed to him from the city of Mexico.

The government has discovered an extensive plot in the city of Puebla. Several prominent persons have been arrested among them Don Juan Mujica, late governor of the State of Puebla, General Turpin, and Mr. Inzunza, an attorney.

Sanja Anna daily issues orders for the exile of his political adversaries. General Manuel Robles, Minister of War under the administration of Arista, Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs under the administration of Herrera, and formerly minister plenipotentiary to the United States, have been ordered to leave the country.

Bishop Monja, who, since the death of Don Lucas Salaman, has been President of the Council, had retired in his diocese. Before leaving he predicted the downfall of Santa Anna, in case the latter should not change his present policy. Mr. Haro, no longer Minister of Finances; his place is now filled by Sierra Erosa.

The army is far from being strong, partisan assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. I must state, however that Santa Anna has commissioned more generals and officers than an army of five hundred thousand men would require.

Governor Ascaltate has been removed and General Bonillo, district governor has been appointed to fulfill his office. There is not a cent in the treasury. The expenses are extremely heavy. The people have no more confidence in the government. Such is the true condition of our country.

**PURSUIT OF A SEAT UNDER DIFFICULTIES.**—At Old Bull's concert, on Thursday evening, we are informed that a middle aged lady, we beg her pardon, we should rather say, a lady of no particular age, attended by some younger ones, came in early and took a good seat. They were soon driven from it by its ticketed owners, so they vacated and occupied another. From this they were likewise driven, as they were from a third. There were no white-robed ushers, as were promised in the program, and the audience began to be anxious, when the lady very coolly ascended the stage, drew three chairs over the footlights and seated her party in a convenient place. At this summary mode of settling the doubtful proprietorship of seats the audience gave the lady three cheers, and she very composedly arose and acknowledged the compliment with a courtesy she deserves to be the next President of the Womans Right's Convention.

**SUPPOSED YELLOW FEVER AT BALTIMORE.**—The Baltimore Patriot of Monday afternoon says:—We have our information from a reliable source, that a very malignant and fatal disease is now prevailing on Fell's Point. Since it broke out some ten or twelve deaths have occurred, mostly Germans, residing in Thames street.

There is a difference of opinion among physicians regarding it. The appearance of the patients, in many cases, is similar to that of yellow fever, and the consequences as fatal. The general impression, however, is that it is a very malignant condition of bilious. We make this statement on the suggestion of several physicians, as the report has become very general among the people of the city.

A boy of Salem, Mass., was last week fined \$5 for mutilating a handbill posted up in a public place in that city.

#### LATER FROM EUROPE.

**Arrival of the Asia—War not yet declared. Terrible Shipwreck—300 Lives Lost—Terrible Ravages of the Cholera—Decline in breadstuffs.**

New York, Oct. 10, 4 P. M.

The Asia has reached her wharf, with Liverpool reports to Oct. 8th.

She reports a decline of 6d in flour and 1d in wheat.

Consols had improved, and closed at 92. The news is three days later than our advices by the Atlantic. We give below its leading features.

The Franklin arrived at Cowes, 9 o'clock Thursday evening, 8th inst.

The London Times of Saturday morning, Oct. 8th, states that the steamer Tancréd, at Marseilles from Constantinople confirms the report that the Sultan has signed the declaration of war.

The Sultan has not signed the declaration of war. The grand council has voted war.

Such at least is imagined to be the case for we have yet, no information really reliable.

The grounds for surmising that the Sultan has not formally signed the declaration is, that previous to declaring war the Sultan submits, as a matter of form, to the opinion or sanction of the Skeik-al-Islam, the decision of the Divan; and this formality requires a delay of some days. The dispatch which has caused so much excitement stated that the Sultan signed the declaration the same evening it was voted.

We give the position of the Eastern Question, in the summoning up of the London Times. To the successive phases of the Turkish question (says the Times) may now be added one of greater singularity than any of those preceding it.

The Ottoman Porte has pronounced, by the decision of its Supreme Council, for open war, and, although it is not yet known with any certainty that the resolution has been embodied in any formal declaration on the part of the Sultan, there is every reason for supposing that the opinion of a body constituted like the Executive Council will be adopted by the Executive Government.

This measure does not appear to have been the result of any new or special provocation on the part of the Russians. The Czar had committed his several acts of aggression and insult, without encountering the reception to be naturally anticipated. He had invaded and occupied the Danubian Provinces; he had demanded unwarrantable concessions as the price of his retirement; he had rejected the Turkish terms of adjustment, and he had expressed his several intentions with the utmost arrogance by the mouth of his Minister.

None of these proceedings, however, elicited such a decision as that now pronounced, and the probability is, not that the Government, or even the chief authorities of the Ottoman nation, are more desirous than before of bringing the question to the issue of the sword, but that the feeling of the populace and the army have become uncontrollable, and that a declaration of war was thought indispensable to the internal security of the State.

On the other side, the Emperor of Russia has declared for peace. This announcement may probably appear incredible after what has been proved respecting the nature of the original transgression, but we can state, upon undoubted authority, that the sentiments of the Czar, as expressed at Olmutz by his own lips, are not only in favor of a pacific settlement but are reconcilable to a great extent with the conditions proposed by England.

The fact that the Turkish Council had voted war, was, of course, garnished with all sorts of rumors. It was said that an engagement had been fought between the Turks and Russians. Also, that an Anglo French land force was to occupy certain passes of the Balkan and the Dardanelles Forts, and that George Canrobert had already been nominated to command 10,000 men who were marching to embark at Toulon, all of which was purely fictitious.

A Cabinet Council of British Ministers was to be held Friday, 7th, to take into consideration the alarming condition of Turkish affairs. There was also a rumor that Parliament would be summoned immediately, but this is doubtful.

In concluding on the Turkish question an editorial, the Times, says: "We believe in what the diplomatists call a peaceful solution of the present difficulty, but the peace of the world must be troubled in the same way no more."

The Vienna semi-official Correspondent publishes intelligence from Constantinople of 27th ult., received via Trieste. The probabilities pointed to an immediate declaration of war, but the Ambassador had not abandoned the hope that the reciprocal concessions might yet be made. The Lloyd's advices say that the Divan's resolve was an "eventual" declaration of war.

The determination was to be communicated to the Ambassador of the Four Powers. The Divan also decided that a Grand Council should be convened for the next day, to examine the position of affairs. The meeting took place accordingly, and this is what it said to have been decided: First of all, it was resolved that the system of negotiations was exhausted; next, that all the measures necessary for the best preparations of defence were regulated; and lastly it was declared that the moment has arrived for making, what was called at Constantinople, the declaration of war.

The Times states that the Russian Envoy at Paris, has been informed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Emperor of Russia is "willingness" to take a new note into consideration, and the offers of the representatives to draw it up, are too late. The French and English governments have sent notes couched in decided terms to the Russian government, intimating that they are united in their resolve to maintain the sovereignty

of the Sultan, and the integrity of his Empire.

The Emperor of Russia, before leaving Olmutz, signed an imperial ukase for a new levy of troops, and sent it by a special courier to St. Petersburg.

From the London Times.

**ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.**—It is definitely ascertained that the Emperor of Russia represented at Olmutz, that as he had accepted the Vienna note at the hands of the Conference in full satisfaction of European demands, and on the terms framed by his opponents, he could not, with any regard to his own dignity, be now referred to any second proposal. He offered, however, to accept a declaration or interpretation which seems to deprive the original Vienna Note of the objectionable features since discovered in it; and stated distinctly that although he could not swerve from the conditions first imposed upon him, he was ready to admit at once such an explanation of those conditions as was conformable to the views of the French and British Governments, provided only that his acknowledged rights were still maintained.

He might interpret the Vienna note, as desired by the Western Powers, in a manner favorable to the Porte, but, as he had interpreted it through Count Nesselrode's despatch in a manner totally destructive of the security referred to, the only result would be that a Note by which the relations of two Empires were to be regulated on points of extreme delicacy, and only with two conflicting explanations, and thus be naturalized altogether. When it suited the purposes of Russia to disarm suspicion, she might appeal to one of those explanations; when disposed to aggression, she might quote the other, so that the original Note, or Convention, would be of no value at all.

FURTHER FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Paris Constitutionnel is enabled to state, (probably by the aid of the French Government,) the occurrences of the 25th and 26th ult., at Constantinople: "At the reiterated request of M. de Bruck, the inter-nuncio of Austria, the Divan met on the 25th ult., to deliberate anew on the Vienna Note. The Divan was unanimous in deciding that the Porte could then, less than ever, in the presence of the interpretation given to that document by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, accept it, without its having first received the modifications indicated by Reschid Pacha.

Two envoys arrived at Constantinople on the 25th ult., from Circassia, with the object of demanding assistance against the Russians, and concerting a plan of operations on their side, should hostilities be commenced.

Eight hundred Poles have inscribed their names at the Turkish Embassy and offered their services to the Porte, in case of a war with Russia.

It has been stated that the object of the journey of the monarchs of Russia and Austria to Warsaw, was simply to strengthen the alliance already existing between Russia, Austria and Prussia, not only against all revolutionary movement, but also against any demonstrations that the Western Powers may possibly make.

Omer Pacha has at the present moment nearly 115,000 under his command, and before winter he expects to raise 150,000.

The Russians have already constructed a bridge from the fortress of Ismail to Dscheddal on the Danube.

A letter from Sophia, of a late date, states that Prince Gorskakoff has given strict orders for the course to be pursued if the outposts should be attacked by the Turks.

The French and English governments have severally addressed notes to the Russian government on the non-acceptance of the Turkish modifications. These notes have been couched in very positive terms, and reply very forcibly to the recent note of Count Nesselrode. They intimate that the governments of England and France are united in their resolve to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan and the integrity of his Empire.

A Paris correspondent states that a French force, now magnified into 30,000 strong, are held in readiness to embark for Constantinople. According to the letter writers, 10,000 of these are picked men from Algeria, and the remainder are the troops lately in camp at Hellaut. A corps of 18,000 was to be organized in the south of France to embark at Toulon, to reinforce the army at Rome. England, they say, was to furnish 10,000 men, to be embarked at several of the Channel ports. It is needless to add that this fine story may be safely discredited in the meantime.

**PARIS, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6.**—The Assemblée nationale announces that the Vienna correspondence between the representatives of Austria, Prussia, France and England is to be resumed. There is a prospect of a speedy settlement of the existing difficulties.

The marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, has been fixed for April 18th, 1854.

Mr. Soule, the U. S. Minister to Spain, had arrived at Madrid.

The ship Annie Jane, from Liverpool for Quebec, has been wrecked off the coast of Ireland, and three hundred lives were lost.

**THE ROBBERIES AT AND NEAR THE GAP.** The Lancaster Whig says it will be observed, by a letter from the Gap in today's paper, that a series of robberies are being committed in that neighborhood of an aggravated character. That section of the county has been, for several years, cursed by the presence of a band of desperadoes, who live by robbing their neighbors, and take pleasure in inspiring terror.

The Day book says the sewing machines are a failure. Their sewing rings and goes to pieces. The best "sewing machine" in the world is one about seventeen years old, that wears gaiter boots, and a pocket to put her wages in.



### THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, OCT. 27, 1853.

#### WOODWARD—KNOX—BIGLER.

Among the first of Governor BIGLER'S important official acts, in the exercise of the appointing power, was the appointment of Judge Woodward to a seat on the Supreme Bench made vacant by the death of Judge COULTER. The people confirmed this appointment, at the ensuing election by nominating and electing the incumbent, and running him far ahead of his ticket.

In the spring of 1853, Judge Knox was appointed to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Chief Justice GIBSON. The people as in the case of Judge Woodward, also coincided with the Executive, and have now elected Judge Knox, giving him the largest majority ever given to any candidate in the State.

Thus have the people of the Commonwealth passed judgment upon two of the most important official acts of their Chief Magistrate, in a manner that admits of no equivocation, and their verdict is approbatory to a degree beyond comparison.

#### WHAT CONSTITUTES A "BOLTER"?

A correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, writing from Smethport, sets down ALEX. CALDWELL, our member elect to the Legislature from this county, as a "bolter." Perhaps we are not wise enough to know exactly what constitutes a bolter; but if a man is deserving of such a name when he runs as a candidate unanimously nominated by a county, polling two-thirds of the votes of the district, and receiving 627 majority in a poll of two thousand, then we have much to learn, in this way. He is no bolter, nor will he act the part of a bolter.

The following is the vote for Assembly of this district.

	Caldwell.	Arnold.
Clearfield,	1228	237
Elk,	128	373
M'Keon,	137	346
Total,	1493	956

Caldwell's maj. 627

It will be seen by the above that Mr. Caldwell the candidate of Clearfield is elected by a handsome majority, which will be satisfactory to the people of Clearfield.

**M'Alay the Murderer, still at large.**

The report which we published last week, that a person bearing the description given of M'Alay, had been arrested by the citizens of Ebensburg has proved untrue, and the perpetrator of this brutal murder is still at large.

Sheriff Powell who had been on a search for him, returned the latter part of last week. Powell reports that he (M'Alay) had been at work at a Tunnel which is making on the rail road, not far distant from Ebensburg, but had left in company with another person for other parts about an hour and a half previous to his arrival. Search was made round the neighborhood but no further trace could be found of him.

The Sheriff also states that Whalon the person who murdered Kinney, in Burnside township, this county, was also at work at the Tunnel. He was shown to the Sheriff by persons at work on the job, who informed him that he had murdered a man in Clearfield not long since. The Sheriff not being willing to place too much confidence in the word of his informants, or from some cause or other permitted him to pursue his labors. But on his way home, he states, that conversing with other persons, he was fully satisfied that the person shown to him was no other than Whalon, the supposed murderer of Kinney.

He states that Whalon, in all probability is there yet, and can be arrested at any time that he is seen for. We do not know, however, of any preparations being made to send for him.

On Saturday night last, there was a meeting in the town hall, in this place, held for the purpose of organizing a 'Native American Party.' We happened to drop in to see what was going on, and found some fifteen or twenty of all parties congregated there—but we have the charity to believe, that at least three-fourths of the number were, like ourselves, merely spectators—as there were young men there, who we believe to be possessed of ideas of justice too correct and whose republican principles are too sound to permit them to attach themselves to a party so corrupt and illiberal in its principles.

They found material enough, however, for a President, Vice President and Secretary. A Committee was appointed to correspond with the great men of Philadelphia, and endeavor, if possible to get some light on the subject before progressing any further. The meeting then adjourned.

#### Destructive fire at Lewisburg, Pa.

Lewisburg, Oct. 17.—A fire broke out in this place on Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, in the steam saw mill and boat yard of Frick, Slifer & Co., which destroyed a great deal of property. The new county bridge over Buffalo creek was burnt also three or four boats just finished for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, together with a large quantity of boat stuff and sawed timber.

The loss of Frick Slifer & Co., is about \$20,000, with an insurance of only \$2,500. The loss of the county on the bridge is about 4,000—no insurance. Eleven boats were saved uninjured.

The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. A discharged fireman, named Benjamin F. Stone, was arrested on suspicion, yesterday, at Northumberland, and committed to jail at New Berlin, and others are suspected.

The Milton Engine and Hose Company were promptly on the ground, and did effective service. On their return the editor of the *Miltonian* and another fireman were accidentally run over by an engine, and badly injured. Their recovery is said to be doubtful.

About thirty workmen lost each a chest of tools by the fire.

#### Terrible Ravages of the Cholera

The Cholera has broken out with great virulence on board the packet ship Isaac Wright, which struck on a rock on the 30th ult. off Cape Clear, and had to put back to Liverpool.

Before the ship reached the Mersey, 47 passengers were thrown over board, and several others died in harbor, and were carried ashore.

The remainder of the sick were carried in carts to the hospitals, where a large number, it was impossible to ascertain the exact number, had died.

The *Silas Greenman* had twenty-seven fatal cases on board.

Accidents on the Columbia Railroad.

LANCASTER, Oct. 21.—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. Eber, State Agent. Several other persons were injured, but the full extent of the disaster is not yet known here.

**Appointments.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Union announces officially the appointments of Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Md., as Minister to China, and Levi K. Bowen as U. S. Consul to Bordeaux.

**Baltimore Markets.**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Wheat and corn have declined 4 a 5 cents under the influence of the steamer's news. Sales of Howard street flour at \$6.50. In whiskey no change.

**THE CHEROKEE DIFFICULTIES.**—The Fort Smith (Arkansas) *Herald*, of the 1st inst., has the following in relation to the recent disturbances in the Cherokee Nation:—

"Some weeks ago the full-blood Cherokee Indians, out of feudal animosity, killed two of the Adair family, father and son.—Gov. Drew, the United States Government official, seem to think that this circumstance is the forerunner of an insurrection in the Cherokee Nation, and, we are told, has written to Washington asking that more troops should be sent here to keep the natives in subjection. We do not anticipate any difficulty with these people. They have their own way of doing things, and any interference on our part with their petty quarrels is 'small potatoes.' Indians may be Indians, in despite of Superintendent Drew and the United States Government, and any interference with the Cherokees at this juncture we consider entirely uncalled for. Let them alone. When they need our interference in their affairs they'll ask for it."

**FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—The books of subscription to the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company were opened for the second time at Metropolitan Hotel, New York on Thursday. The attendance was large and for nearly two hours, it is said, subscriptions were entered as rapidly as they could be written down. In that time a little over thirteen million of dollars were subscribed, the list being headed by P. T. Barnum, Esq., at \$600,000. The whole amount was divided among 108 persons residing in all sections of the country, being an average of a little over \$120,000 to each subscription. The books were closed an hour for dinner, and reopened in the afternoon, when a number of additional subscriptions were made.

**CLOSING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—It is advertised that the Crystal Palace will be closed in December, and as that may mean the first of December, it is possible that little more than six weeks remain for visiting the exhibition, and the New York Journals are therefore calling upon the resident citizens to visit it, as, thus far, nearly all the visitors have been strangers. The stock is selling at 55 or 45 below par. Before the opening it was up as high as 170.

A proprietor of iron works in Prussia recently exhibited sheet iron so thin that the leaves can be used for paper. A bookbinder has made an album of nothing else, the pages of which turn as flexibly as common paper.

Seventy-five tons of Bibles and Testaments, or 150,000 copies, have been circulated in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Illinois during the past six years leaving an indelible impress on the character of thousands.

#### PENNSYLVANIA. 43.

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

**A PROCLAMATION.**

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A careful and beneficent Providence has blessed our country during the year that has just passed. His exceeding goodness has afforded us an earnest manifestation of our gratitude as a people.

A firm belief in the existence of God and a just conception of the perfection of His nature—of His attributes of infinite wisdom and power—of His boundless munificence and mercy, lie at the foundation of true religion, and constitute the basis of that righteousness that exalts a nation.

An humble acknowledgment of dependence on the overruling care of "that God who measureth the ocean in the hollow of his hand," whose will controls the destinies of nations, and who yet condescends to the fowls of the air and clothe the hills, the field, is an act of homage, emblematic of becoming a people, so peculiarly favored as we have been.

The blessings of peace have distinguished the closing year. With the 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. Arts and sciences have gained additional perfection, and all the great interests of the people, physical and moral, have flourished.

In our own Commonwealth, the most full care and boundless goodness of Providence, have been most strikingly manifested. We are under special obligations for His beneficence and mercy. The people have not only been spared the afflictions of the plague and pestilence, 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 of their abundance, to make glad the hearts of the people.

The desolations of famine, which present seem to threaten some of the portions 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 sorely afflicted the citizens of surrounding States—have not been permitted to invade 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 the gift of God, and to Him our grateful acknowledgments should be devoutly made. Under the solemn convictions of duty, and in conformity with the wishes of many good 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 throughout the State, and earnestly implore the people, that, setting aside all worldly pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for His past goodness and mercy, 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 seventh eighth.

By the Governor,  
C. A. BLACK,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Oct. 19th 1853.

**MORRIS, THE PRIZE-FIGHTER.** James Morrissey, who fought with Yankee Sullivan on Wednesday for a wager of \$20,000, near Boston Four corners, on the 11th of the New York and Harlem railroad, died this afternoon from the effects of the injuries he received in the brutal encounter. His face and head were so cut and bruised as to present a most horrible spectacle.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Yankee Sullivan, as well as for the seconds, Andee Sheham, Wri. Willis, Awful Gardiner, and Tom O'Donnell. The affair has caused great excitement in the city.

The entire sum of money raised by the churches of Great Britain for missionary purposes is about \$1,750,000; by those of America, \$750,000, making altogether, \$2,500,000.

There are now built and in process of building no less than seven Roman Church edifices in Chicago. One of these new buildings, will be worth \$100,000, and two others, already erected, are estimated to be worth \$50,000 each.

The Russian Clergy are ignorant and immoral. The priestly office is regarded as a means of escaping slavery, and the priests pass nearly half their lives in a state of intoxication.

The packet ship Saratoga, arrived at New York on Monday, from Liverpool with 700 passengers in the steerage.

In a woman an ounce of heart is worth a pound of brains. The man who wrote those two lines has doubtless got a fool for a wife and possesses just intellect enough to make her a delightful companion for him.

JOHN C. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed U. S. Consul at Belfast.