

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

The War on the Danube.—The War in Asia. Battle at Oltenitz.—Battle at Clorick...

The news brought by the Washington and Canada in reference to the affairs of the East, is confirmatory of the impression prevailing among the Arabians...

Accordingly, we learn by a telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, of the 25th ultimo, that hostilities had in reality commenced in Asia.

It was said that on the 20th of October, Mustar Bey having sent out a reconnoitering party in the direction of Clorick...

Reschid Paeha has informed Austria that Turkey will expect the Austrian government to prohibit the Russians from supplying the Montenegrins with arms...

VIENNA, Nov. 7, 1853.—The government Gazette announces that Prince Ghika, Hospodar of Moldavia, resigns his regency to a council of administration...

On the 2d and 3d of Nov. the Turks crossed the Danube from Turtukai to Oltenitz, to the number of about 18,000 men.

On the 4th Gen. Parlot attacked them with 9,000 men, and after a brisk cannonade, a combat with the bayonet took place between the two armies.

The Turks maintained their position at Oltenitz, and have fortified them. The combat lasted three hours.

It is reported that Gurjova has been taken by storm. BUCHAREST, Oct. 29, 1853.—The Hospodar Stirbey has left Bucharest for Vienna.

His departure has been officially announced to the representatives of the foreign powers. The government is carried on by a commission and the Russians have seized all the public funds and treasuries.

The Hospodar had held a review of the Wallachian militia. After the review the Prince was informed of Prince Gortschakoff's wish that the militia would join the Russians in their operations against the Turks.

The Hospodar replied that the Wallachian militia had to perform the duties of the garrison and police in the country, and that they could not be expected to take part in the campaign.

The prices of goods and victuals have been fixed at a very low rate by the authorities. Whenever any dealer seeks high prices, he is at once seized and flogged by the soldiers who superintend the public markets.

War seems imminent. The Russians in their entrenchments on the left bank of the Danube make no preparations to cross that river. The Consuls of France and Great Britain expect instructions from their governments, authorizing them to leave the country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 27, 1853.—The removal of Abdi Pasha from the command of the army in Asia is mentioned as probable. We are informed that the Russian troops in the Principalities are suffering from typhus, and that the number of combatants is reduced to 85,000.

THE VERY LATEST BY THE CANADA.—The following is a private account of the battle, received from Vienna. Another engagement has taken place in which fourteen superior Russian officers fell. The Turks remained masters of the field, and the Russians were retreating on Bucharest.

Oltenitz, 4,000 at Kalarsche, and 2,000 at Glurgrove. Skirmishes continually occurred at the outposts. Five Russian officers had arrived at Constantinople as prisoners of war.

Before the crossing of the Danube a body of Cossacks came to the river's bank and made signs of insult to the Egyptians who rushed to their boats, rowed across the river, in the face of the Cossack's fire and having punished them well, and chased them some distance inland, returned in triumph to the camp.

There are rumors of several other movements of the Turks at different points along the Danube, and of the destruction of a Russian steamer at Herova, and these reports, though probable, do not rest on sufficient authority to state as facts.

Admirals Pandas and Hamelon are at Constantinople, and the fleets are anchored in the Bosphorus. There is a rumor that Bucharest has been stormed. This is perhaps premature.

The son of Arna Paeha is named Minister of War, and fresh levies are raising in Egypt. The pay of the Turkish army is disbursed regularly. The Russian force defeated and driven back to Bucharest was the main body of the Russians under Gen. Dauenberg, and 30,000 to 10,000 strong.

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

Diplomacy lags uselessly in the rear of the fighting, and even yet hopes to adjust matters, but not till after a decisive battle has been fought. A condition is, that to save the Czar's amor-proprie, negotiations shall not be recommenced after any engagement in which the Russians are worsted.

PARIS.—Evening of 11th Nov.—According to the latest accounts received from Constantinople, the Sultan has positively rejected all proposals which the diplomatists have submitted to him. It is freely reported that 25,000 French troops will be sent to Turkey, but the orders are not to be given to the Minister of War until the receipt of despatches from Gen. d'Albiers, at Constantinople.

If all the above be true, the news can be summed up thus: The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia. The Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russians right, comprising their principle force; while the Turkish centre has whipped nine thousand Russians at Turtukai, and is now pressing in upon Bucharest; and that both the Czar and Sultan refuse any further negotiations.

Highly Important from India.—The late advices from India are important. The news by the overland mail, in brief, is as follows: Reports were current in Northern India that a Russian army was invading Khyber and Bohharas; that Russia had entered into an alliance with Dost Mahomed and with Persia, and that a large Persian army was collecting in the valley of Scodjium for the purpose of co-operating with Russia against Turkey.

Letters via Persia state that the Afghans had sent an ambassador to the Shah, entreating him to take the part of Russia, and threatening in case of non-compliance, to march upon Hamadan. Another despatch by the Canada says: Dost Mahomed to proclaim war against the British in India if Britain persists in supporting Turkey. A large Russian force is to invade Bokhari, and a Persian army is collecting in the Valley of Sooltania to co-operate with Russia against Turkey.

If this is confirmed, the British Parliament will assemble forthwith to devise measures to avert the dangers that threaten India. From other sources, we learn that Persia is not hostile to Turkey, so, perhaps, all this is baseless. GREAT BRITAIN.—The British fleet at Spithead is ordered to be ready for sea on the 11th, but their destination is not stated.

The Lord Mayor's banquet took place as usual on the 9th, and was attended by all the Cabinet and foreign ministers, including Mr. Buchanan. Mr. B's speech was merely complimentary to a successful issue. The Earl of Aberdeen referred to his known policy of peace, but said that while he still followed a peace policy, it was not impossible to engage in war to prevent greater evils.

The other ministers made no political allusions. A full Cabinet council was held on the receipt of the Indian news. Their deliberations did not transpire. The weather in England was very favorable for wheat sowing.

A BROKEN BANK HISTORY. The history of the Bank of Massillon, Ohio, and of its operations as connected with Mr. Dwight, are thus given in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, of the 7th inst: This bank was chartered about the year 1835, with twenty years to run, and is one of the four, with Wooster, Clinton, Circleville, of those old wild cat concerns that has tried to live out its appointed time.

It belonged neither to the State banks, State stock banks, or independent banks of the State, but a sort of free-booter, with license to sin and sink whenever a big swindle could be effected. The capital was \$200,000, with the privilege of issuing \$400,000 in bills. A few years since Dwight purchased \$170,000 of its stock, making him sole controller of its finances, and it appears he has used it for his own purposes. He loaned the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad Com-

pany \$200,000 of its circulation, taking bonds of the road as collateral security, transferable on delivery. The balance of his circulation, \$200,000, has been used West, building the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, the bank ceasing to do business at home.

By the last reports of the bank, Dwight had in his hands \$350,000 of its means, subject to sight drafts, and his failure in New York of course burst the bank. Our city banks and bankers saved themselves by a timely demand of specie at the bank. The \$200,000 out West, has not yet been heard from.

For the Republican. Messrs. Editors:—Well "H. A. P." has again appeared in print. After wading through the mud and mire of politics (not without injuring the cloth and soiling his delicate fingers) he mounts his hobby Lyndy, which has been ridden by "old Lyndy" and Brown and Green and Smith, and a host of others, whose tastes differed so widely, that the old horse has no style about him.

The agreement between the horse and his rider is just as perfect as that between H. A. P.'s nominatives and verbs. His steed seems fretted, observe it; it prances now backwards—now forwards—now sideways; murthering the King's English, along that highway to distinction, the English Grammar—and now with a jump he brings his rider to conclusions—unconscious how or why. Look again.—See how he runs and how unsteady the rider is in his seat. Surely the rider is unacquainted with horsemanship. Save him! he falls! "Tis as I expected. What a mercy he was not killed!

"Harry, you will not mount again?" "I am in a mus and out of it I must get, and out of it I will get." Fool hardy man, he mounts again. His broken down hackney is now warmed up—one would think it was Pegasus. For now in a flight of fancy, he almost pierces the heavens. He rises high enough to enable his rider to overlook the towering hills which divide the eastern from the western waters—high enough to get a glimpse at "the dying throes of Clearfield political demagogues." It was but a glimpse. He could not sustain himself and with a suddenness which astonished all beholders, he came down among the stumps and stones of Ridgeway.

—Ker-souse. (Print the last word in Italics. I would direct attention to it, for I take great credit to myself in being the first writer in the English language to make use of so pure and beautiful a Bogossian word—one which I think will compare favorably with "H. A. P.'s" best.)

What was his object? He must have been entrusted with some important mission, or he would not (unaccustomed as he is to riding) have backed such a horse.—Was it that? What a good man he must be! How self sacrificing to venture over such a road as the one between Ridgeway and Clearfield to inform you, Mr. Junior Editor, that in the sentence he quoted there was one typographical error (printing who for whom) and one superfluous, that, Can "H. A. P." point to any other error in the sentence? If he can he would confer a favor by doing it and giving us his reasons for believing so.

I know that doctors seldom take physic, but always thought grammarians observed rules and wrote correctly. After reading "H. A. P.'s" last production I thought the stone blind was leading the blind.—When both fell in the ditch, did you observe what a sprawling the ladies made? He says "I don't know of any other reason that I can give, other than that Clearfield has aspirants in that way." How well this fits and that that and the other that jingle: I will not point out the inaccuracies of H. A. P. They are too numerous. The first sentence of the communication from which I have made an extract is incomplete, and the second contains no less than three blunders. I cannot resist the inclination to ask him to make sense of his words. "It may be he was only aiming to be a Congressman (* * *) or may be a Clerkship in some department of State."

Aiming to be a Clerkship. I am certain H. A. P. can make sense of it, but he is the only living man who can. He is a wonderful man and were he not located in Ridgeway, surrounded as it is with hills, his great talents would ere this have been discovered. He can preach, he can peep— with one dash of the pen he can rewrite the defunct Jun. Editor of the Republican. He can assert that no agreement was made, charge him who said such was the fact, with being the most unconvincing (unconcomable he means) propagator of false statements, and then in the next moment, without any wear and tear of character for veracity (judging by his productions he has none) allege that an agreement was made. He can wirework for a corrupt clique and defend their every measure, eye; he can even instruct in grammar those who are better acquainted with language than he is.

"H. A. P."—man of such brilliant parts—such varied attainments—such infinite knowledge, hast thou forgotten the lines of Burns.

O wad some power the gill the gie us! To see ourselves as others see us! It wold frae manie an error free us! And foolish notion. What airs in dress and gait wold lose us! And o' our devotion.

Had you remembered them, it would have been to your advantage, you would not have cut the ridiculous figure you have cut. In sober earnestness, "H. A. P." throw off the mask you wear, if you are not afraid of showing your ears. Let us know who you are. If you are worth replying to, we will answer. Or get the Editor of the Advocate to endorse all your false and ungentlemanly remarks and we will then produce our authorities, and let the people judge whether the "Clearfield political demagogues" or the immaculate clique of Ridgeway have the right on their side. Should you fail to do so, then take my advice. Cease your scribbling—abandon the political arena—and retire to one

of those lovely Meads which adorn the romantic shores of Bennets Branch and there spend your days in the bosom of your family. You may there die not unwept and unhonored if unsung.

Messrs. Editors, in my previous communication I observed several typographical errors. If you insert this, please print it correctly or the hypercritical (don't mistake that for hypocritical) "H. A. P." may make an attack on Your friend

DECEIT. From the North American and U. S. Gazette. RAILROAD TO ERIE.

As there appears to be but little progress making towards the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, or even towards having the stock subscribed, permit me to call the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia to a new route, or rather an old route from Tyrone, on the Central Railroad, by way of Emig's gap, which is the lowest depression in the Allegheny mountains. This, by many, is deemed the most practicable route, and was earnestly recommended by Governor Bigler in his speech delivered in the Pennsylvania Senate February 25, 1846, from which I quote: "I am confident, Mr. Speaker, from my own knowledge of the country, that a favorable location for the Cold Stream (nine miles from Tyrone) to Erie can be attained. The country presents no obstacles that cannot be readily overcome.—This route, I have no doubt, would follow the waters of the Mushannon creek to a point at, or near Philipsburg; from thence it would pass to the waters of the Clearfield creek, which stream it would follow to the Susquehanna river, thence up the river to the mouth of Anderson's creek, thence up Anderson's creek to the waters of the Sinamahoning, thence across the summit to the Little Clarion, thence by the Little Clarion to the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, near the town of Ridgeway." The length of this road would be little if any, over one hundred and seventy miles. It would traverse a country rich with iron ore, bituminous coal and white pine timber. The bituminous coal on Trout run, which is so highly extolled in Professor Rodger's report, and also by Richard C. Taylor, lies directly on this route and would form a larger item on the tonnage of the road. Governor Bigler continues: "This Mr. Speaker, is a most magnificent scheme; one, sir, which would place Pennsylvania where God and nature intended her to be, in advance, in point of wealth and prosperity, of all her sister states. The construction of these roads, (the Erie road and the Central road to Pittsburg) or either of them, would place Philadelphia beyond the reach of her commercial competitors, would improve, enrich and populate all the counties through which they would pass, develop the resources of a vast region of the state, now comparatively lost for want of avenues to market, throw wealth into the treasury of the Commonwealth, and add greatness and grandeur to the whole state. If, sir, you wish to see the fate of a city on the sea board neglecting to connect herself with the back counties by railroads, canals, &c. you have but to look at the dilapidated city of South Amboy, that was founded before New York; at Gloucester, on the sand shores of New Jersey, that was founded before Philadelphia; at Annapolis, founded before Baltimore, and Jamestown and Norfolk, founded before Richmond.

This company would be free from all entangling alliances, and its road pass through the richest bituminous coal region of this state; vast quantities of coal would be uncovered and excavated by the construction of the road, which coal alone would pay for miles of the road. I hope Messrs. Editors, the citizens of Philadelphia will give this route their favorable consideration, and if it is deemed more practicable than the northern route, that it will receive their hearty support and liberal subscription.

For the Republican. It would appear from the above which I extract from the North American Newspaper, published in Philadelphia, that the route of the proposed rail road from that city to the town of Erie, may yet be located through Clearfield county. The writer, however, has neglected to state that the distance from Sunbury to Erie is two hundred and eighty-eight miles—which would require at least one hundred miles more of rail road to be constructed than the route from Tyrone city through Clearfield county. Clearfield and Centre counties are rich in bituminous coal and white pine timber, which would find its way to market over this road, and could be taken at any season of the year, without waiting for the uncertainties of a flood and damages of a river navigation. That the completion of this road would give a fresh impetus to the prosperity of Clearfield county no one would pretend to deny—and the advance that would take place in the value of timber, coal and farming lands would be incalculable—besides the accommodation and comfort afforded to the citizens of the county in travelling to and from the east. The large amount expended in the county in constructing the road, and the great amount of travel from Erie eastward would constantly keep up an expenditure of money in our midst which could not but be of immense advantage to the whole country through which the proposed road would pass. What then, Messrs. Editors, will Clearfield county do towards completing, or urging forward this project which is of such vital importance to her interest. The counties through which the proposed Sunbury and Erie Rail Road pass, have made liberal subscriptions to the stock of said road—but I feel confident that Clearfield county, according to her means, will not do less than any county on the northern route. It is hoped the citizens will meet at once, and see what can be done to induce the citizens of Philadelphia to adopt the route from Tyrone. City by way of Emig's Gap; so ably urged by Col. Bigler

while Senators from this district. Strong prejudices exist in Philadelphia against the northern route from the feeling of distrust that the present board are in league with New Yorkers, which has prevented the city from making a subscription to the stock, and the citizens only to a limited amount. The distance being only about one hundred and seventy miles, is a strong argument in favor of the Clearfield route, and which, it is believed, will have a preponderating influence in determining the adoption of this route in preference to any other. A road will be made from Erie to connect with some other road leading to Philadelphia, and if the citizens of Clearfield county act promptly in urging the route through their own county, it is pretty certain that that influence will have the greatest effect on Philadelphia where the largest amount of stock will be subscribed. The influence of the Central Rail Road will be thrown in favor of this route, as that rail road would be used from Harrisburg to Tyrone City, thereby increasing its business. And it is believed that this road, which is in so prosperous a condition, would subscribe liberally to the stock of the Clearfield route. Let us hear then, Messrs. Editors, what the citizens of Clearfield county are willing to do to insure that road through her borders. How delightful it would be to hear the iron hooves screaming amid shrieking amid our tall pines, and driving ahead at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

LUJBERMAN. Gubernatorial Nomination. We copy the following excellent suggestions in reference to the gubernatorial question, from the Philadelphia Argus: Agreeably to the rules of the Democratic party for the city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday in January is selected for the choice of delegates to City and County Convention, to choose representatives to the State Convention, at Harrisburg, in March next. This State Convention, composed of a number of delegates equal to the Senatorial and Representative delegates of the different counties, is empowered to make nomination for Governor of the Commonwealth, the term of William Bigler expires on the second Tuesday of January, 1855, and, therefore, is a most important meeting of the Democracy, not only with reference to their own success in a party view, but also with reference to the general interests of the State, which are, in a great measure, confided to the care of the Chief Magistrate. While a Governor is the representative of his particular party, so far as political measures are involved, still, a thousand questions of commercial, financial, and internal policy will arise, totally separate from party considerations, and demanding a clear head, a calm, unbiased judgment, and an honest purpose, to be decided in a proper and intelligent manner, that will reflect credit on the Executive, and rebound to the honor of the State. A mere politician, one whose vision is bounded by the geographical boundaries of the county in which he resides, is not a fit person to be selected for the high position of Governor of the Keystone State, at the present time, when her political, industrial and commercial position in the Union, is attracting all eyes upon her movements.

Upon looking over the political battle field, so far as the fight for delegates has progressed, there seems to be no doubt of the re-nomination of William Bigler for Governor of Pennsylvania. The Convention, if full, will consist of thirty three Senatorial and one hundred Representative delegates. Sixty-seven members will, therefore, be necessary for a choice or nomination. Now, so far as delegates have been elected, there are fifty-four elected for Mr. Bigler, no county having as yet instructed their delegates against him. Of the remaining seventy-nine delegates, forty-nine may be set down as certain to vote for the present incumbent. Part of these are already appointed and their predilections ascertained. This leaves thirty delegates uncertain, including those from Westmoreland, who may safely be set down as anti-Bigler, and who probably be instructed for Hon. W. H. Witte of this county. We have in this statement included some counties which may with great propriety be claimed for Governor Bigler—and the vote of whose representatives, he will receive when the time for action arrives. His vote in the Convention cannot be less than ninety; indeed there is any serious opposition to him when the Convention assembles.

From this statement, and it is made from facts, not mere rumor, as to the vote of delegates, it can be seen that the re-nomination, of Governor Bigler is a certainty, a result not at all unexpected by those who have watched the current of public opinion during the whole of Mr. Bigler's official term. He has the prestige of national faithfulness and devotion, of State pride, and fidelity to all her best and truest interests, of personal honor and integrity, and last but not least, the old and well established usage of the party, to the two term principle to rely upon, and with these his safely rest content.

For the Republican. RETURNED. Messrs. Editors:—For the information of our friend of the "Gay and incombustible," I would say that our friend from Clearfield has been down the river; visited several of the eastern Restaurants, visited slightly—is home again, and says he can get along for some time, without following Turkey at every flock of goldbeaters' hours, or cigars at each new stock of Regalia which arrive in town.

By reference to the foreign papers it will be seen that the Russians and Turks have now fairly commenced hostilities. Several battles have already been fought, the Turks proving successful in most instances.