

GENERAL NEWS.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE EUROPEAN.—*Liverpool, Nov. 19th.*—As regards the actual state of affairs on the Danube, we have always, says the *European Times*, endeavored, in this part of our paper, to record authentic facts alone, in order that a knowledge of the truth—whether favorable or adverse to the cause of freedom—might be useful to our readers at home and abroad. In the present case, however, the accounts we received by telegraph or by private letters are so imperfect that we find ourselves much embarrassed in giving even an outline of what is going on. However, we may fully confirm all the details we gave last week of the successful passage by the Turks of the Danube at four places, and their consequent occupation of Kalafat, Giurgevo, Oltienitz, and Kaldich, on the left bank of the river.

The suggestion we were the first to throw out, that a corps de reserve of the Turks might pass the river lower down, but farther north, at Brailow or Galatz, appears to be generally credited by the Paris papers, and the result is believed to be that the retreat of the Russians into Moldavia has been completely cut off. At Oltienitz, the carnage seems to have been very great, no fewer than 2000 Russians, including a large number of superior officers, having been killed and wounded. But at which precise encounter this slaughter took place is scarcely known, as a succession of bloody engagements, from the 4th to the 11th of November, were fiercely contested, the Turks in the end remaining masters of the road of Bucharest.

At Giurgevo, a similar struggle for mastery took place, the Turks remaining in possession of the island opposite the town by the last accounts. But, in addition to these successes, we learn that the Turks have actually passed Bucharest, that the town was in flames in three places, and the Russians in fast retreat on Cronstadt, their retreat into Moldavia being cut off. If this latter news should turn out to be true, and that the Turks have actually driven the main body of the Russians over the hills into Austrian Transylvania, Omar Pacha will have achieved a glorious campaign. It is said that 15,000 Turks have proceeded by way of Servia, round the foot of the hills, to cut off their retreat, which will effectually test the vaunted neutrality of the Austrians.

However, if the Russians are well beaten in Moldavia, it will sting the Czar to madness, and very serious results must follow. Whether the Turks, in the long run, can maintain their ground against the Russian hordes which will be brought into the field against them, must be matter for conjecture. At any rate, all accounts concur that the Russians have been worsted up to this time, and reinforcements are coming up from Shumla to enable Omar Pacha to keep his ground, if not to overwhelm the enemy. The Sultan himself, also, has declared his intention of proceeding to Adrianople, there to buckle on his sword, and to place himself at the head of his army. His subjects, however, need stimulus to range under his banner, as, in Asiatic Turkey, every man capable of bearing arms is in the field, and on the Russian frontier, when the Caucasus touches Turkey, the Ottomans have seized upon many strongholds, and have, it is generally believed, been as victorious over the Russians in Asia as Omar Pacha has been in Europe.

Count Wornozoff is represented as being exceedingly pressed by the multitude of his enemies, and has sent the most urgent entreaties for reinforcements. Whatever successes the Turks may gain in Asia, they have resolved, it is said, to keep on the south of the Kuban River. The fort of Chekweit, taken by the Turks on the 28th of October, contained 2000 muskets, four cannon, and 1000 men. A small Turkish squadron is cruising in the Black Sea. There were only two British and two French line of battle ships lying off Therapia on the 7th instant. The remainder of the fleets were in the Dardanelles. A new project of note, under existing circumstances, is obviously an absurdity.

Up to the time we write, no authentic confirmation has reached us of the battle at Bucharest, with the complete defeat of the Russians, as above stated; but the accounts of the 9th, from the seat of war, state that the Turks have already passed the Danube to the number of 100,000, and that the passage still went on. It is believed that the Turks bombarded the town of Bucharest, and entered victoriously. We have in vain tried to ascertain the probable strength of the Russians in the Principality, but the accounts are so absurdly contradictory that we prefer being silent on the subject.

Very pretty statements of an army, on paper, having crossed the Pruth under General Luder, consisting of 71,000 men and 24 guns, are published, but no reliance can be placed upon such statements. Whether the force of the Russians has been exaggerated throughout, or whether their ranks have not been decimated by disease, certain it is they have not appeared in the overwhelming strength we were led by their corrupt journals to anticipate. At any rate, the Turks have decidedly been conquerors up to the present time. Already, a number of Russian prisoners, both from the Danube and from Balaia, have reached Constantinople.

FOUR DAYS LATER.—The Humboldt has arrived with four days late news. Her London dates are to the 23rd ult. The retreat of the Turks across the Danube is officially confirmed. The passage was effected without interruption. The Turks still hold Kalafat, on the north side of the Danube, opposite Widin, with 25,000 troops. The lateness of the season is signified by Omar Pacha for retiring across the river. It is reported that the Russians have evacuated Lesser Wallachia. Advices from St. Petersburg confirm the report that the Russian fleet had been dis-

mantled, and sent into Winter quarters on the Baltic. It is reported from the frontiers of Bosnia (the most westerly province of Turkey), that a corps of 12,000 men were preparing to join the Turkish forces on the Danube, and that they would cross the intervening Serbian territories, with or without the leave of that Government. The Russians were still engaged at the last accounts in fortifying Odessa. Aukase has been published granting the port permission to continue its commerce under neutral flags. The French Consul at Constantinople had invited proposals for supplying the French fleet, which would winter in the Black Sea. It is reported that the Russian Ambassadors at London and Paris had orders to demand their passports in case the combined fleets remained in the Black Sea. Austria and Prussia have given formal assurances of a determination to remain neutral.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—*VIENNA, Nov. 22d.*—It is reported that the Russian force had been beaten back by the Turks in Georgia. The editors of the Vienna have received warning not to publish anything calculated to provoke Russia. The Russian outposts are near Kalafat, and frequent skirmishes take place with the Turks, who have strongly fortified Kalafat. The Russians are reported to be marching to the attack of Kalafat. The Turks are receiving strong reinforcements, and a desperate fight is shortly expected. The Turks are sending succors to the Circassians. The Czar is reported to be ill. The London Morning Chronicle contains a dispatch stating that the Turks had erected a camp on the Serbian frontiers, and had commenced throwing a bridge across the river Drina, and the Servians had offered a determined resistance.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.—*Three Days Later News.*—The Canada brings Liverpool dates to the 24th ult., three days later than those by the Humboldt. By these advices, we learn that hostilities have been temporarily suspended in Europe, and that new negotiations for peace were sought to be opened. Thus far, the Turkish arms have been successful every where, as well in Europe as in Asia. From Portugal we learn that the infant Queen, as well as her mother, have died.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Dec. 8. The Royal Mail Steamer Niagara arrived here this afternoon, from Liverpool, with dates to the 26th ult., three days later than the advices per steamer Humboldt.

THE TURKISH WAR.—For the present, all hostilities have ceased. All along Moldavia and the Wallachian lines, the floods of the Danube prevent operations, but when the frosts set in it is expected fighting will be resumed.

Vienna letters of the 23d, state that Omar Pacha is ordered from Constantinople to prosecute the war with energy. From Bucharest, under date of the 14th, we learn that Prince Gortschakoff had received similar instructions. Meantime Diplomacy is again active. On the 7th, the British steamer Pury brought to Constantinople the draft of a new Anglo-French pact. The Porte, however, declined to consider it, and it was therefore withdrawn.

More comprehensive proposals, it is said, have been prepared at Paris, by Napoleon. It is said the Count Nalewski, the French Minister at London, had returned from Paris with a draft of this treaty, agreed to by England and France; and the other powers were to be invited to join.

If the Austrian statements may be believed, the Czar has replied, in answer to an inquiry of Austria, that he will propose a project of peace. The Sultan is said, also, to be equally disposed to come to terms, but will not be the first to retract. He has, however, sent Faud Effendi as imperial commissioner to the army, on the Danube, to restrain the ardor of Omar Pacha, and thus give diplomacy another chance.

The present position of military affairs is stated thus: Omar holds a strong position at Kalafat with 40,000 men, and is fortifying himself in the strongest manner in the triangle between Kalafat, Kragoon and Marobia, thus securing a communication with both banks of the river, and having a base of operations to act in Lesser Wallachia.

The Turks under Ismael Pasha fought the Russians under Gen. Bash, and took from them Kragova.

A rumor from Vienna, which is, however, not credited, says that the Turks have received orders from Constantinople to abandon Kalafat.

Omar is said to have given his reason for crossing the Danube, "that Gen. Powloff expected troops of superior force, and if we were beaten, and reinforcements arrived to make the Russian corps twice as great as ours, and if we remain where we are, we shall probably meet disaster similar to that of Powloff."

On the 15th the Turks attempted to surprise the Russian post of Turni, but were discovered and returned to Kalafat. The Turks soon abandoned the islands opposite Turtukai, as the rise in the Danube annually overflows them.

The Russian Bulletins state that their batteries drove the Turks on the 9th from the island of Mbeap, near Giurgevo, but the latest accounts say that the Turks still occupy it.

The successes of the Turks in Asia continue to be brilliant.

The Egyptian squadrons keep watch on the coast, from Trebizonde to Redoute Kail. More Turkish ships have entered the Black Sea, and an extensive naval battle is daily expected.

The Turks have captured Fort St. Nicholas, and now hold it, having repulsed the Russians three times.

The militia of Alarustan, that had been equipped by Russia, have gone over to the Turks.

The Turks have defeated the Russians in the highlands of Armenia.

An engagement occurred on the Asiatic frontiers of Georgia, between the Turks and Russians, under Prince Barakuski. The Russian accounts claim a victory on the occasion.

On the 16th the Anglo-French fleet was concentrated on the Bosphorus, but up to the 14th none of the vessels had entered the Black Sea.

From the 10th to the 12th heavy storms prevailed on the Black Sea. The Russian steamer Senikale, foundered near Salta. The crew was saved.

The Turkish squadron is said to have chased the Russian ships that were attempting to land supplies at Port; but the Russians escaped. Another division of the Turkish fleet is to enter the Black Sea and intercept Russian communications with the coast of Asia.

The inhabitants of Constantinople are said to be enthusiastic for war, and it is considered to be a bad time for the renewal of negotiations.

The rumors circulated of Turkish persecutions against the Christians are false. The house of Battenai has loaned to the Porte 7,000,000 francs, secured on the Egyptian tribute.

The Servians are determined to oppose any invasion of their territory by the Austrians, Russians or Turks.

In Wallachia the militia are much opposed to being incorporated in the Russian army.

Military executions of deserters are taking place daily in Bucharest. The Grand Duke Michael has been appointed commander of the Russian army of reserve, to act against the Circassians.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—A Marseilles paper has the following from Constantinople:

Admiral Slado, with the ship-of-the-line Menidich, five frigates and a steamer, has gone to cruise in the Black Sea. His object is to drive the Russian cruisers from before Anapa, which is the only port of Caucasus on a coast of eighty miles. He is accompanied by Sefir Bey, the Circassian chief, who was so long detained at Adrianople, and he is to supply ammunition and arms to the Lezgians, the Laghes and Tchekeres tribes. This expedition is of the highest importance. If the Turks succeed in taking the fortresses that defend the entrance into the Caucasus, they will put an end to all communication by land, between Russia and the Trans-Caucasian provinces acquired by the treaty of Gultistan.

Numerous Polish and Russian deserters have reached the Turkish advanced posts in Asia. Two thousand deserters are said to have reached the camp—a large number—yet, perhaps, correctly, as the Russian army in the Caucasus was the receptacle of all punished and degraded soldiers and officers, and consequently contained a great number of malcontents. Hungarian officers, who served with Berni and Dembinski, have undertaken to organize these deserters into serviceable corps.

From Bucharest, Nov. 21st, two words are telegraphed, "nothing new." From Belgrade, Nov. 24th, "all quiet."

IMPORTANT FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA.

We have received the official record of the operations of Col. Walker's party, the details of the battle of La Paz, and the choice of a President of the new Republic. It is annexed:

Head-Quarters of the Republic of Lower California, Nov. 7, 1853.

On the morning of the 17th of October, we sailed with the first independent battalion, for Lower California. The command consisted of forty-five men. Our voyage was a prosperous one to Cape St. Lucas. We landed on the 28th of October; there we gained some information of importance and proceeded on our way to La Paz. On the third day of November, our vessel cast anchor opposite the town. A party, take possession of the town, and receive the person of the Governor—Lieutenant Gillman commanding the party.

In less than thirty minutes the town was taken and the Gov. secured. We halted down the Mexican flag in front of the Governor's house, proclaimed the independence of Lower California, and our flag floated triumphantly where, but a few minutes before, that of Mexico waved in supposed security. Our men, provisions, and munitions of war were landed, the town fortified, and Col. Walker entered upon his duties as President of the Republic of Lower California—issuing such decrees as were most congenial to the citizens, as well as to the security and comfort of his command.

Here we remained until Sunday, Nov. 6th, when the President determined to remove the seat of government to St. Lucas. In accordance with his determination we embarked, taking with us ex-Governor Espinosa and the public documents. Shortly after our embarkation a vessel came in to port, having on board Col. Rebollo, who was sent by the government of Mexico to supersede ex-Governor Espinosa. A small detachment was despatched to bring Col. Rebollo on board the vessel. This order was promptly executed.

About an hour after this occurrence a party was sent on shore to procure wood. While in the act of returning to their boats, they were fired upon by a large party of citizens; thus commenced the first action. This party consisted of but sixteen men, who returned to the vessel under a heavy fire of musketry, without losing a man. Meantime a fire was opened upon the town with our ordnance, which was kept up until Col. Walker landed with thirty men, when the fight became general. From the time of landing until the close of the action, (a signal defeat of the enemy,) was about one and a half hours.

The enemy's loss was six or seven killed, and several wounded. Our men did not so much as receive a wound, except from the

cactus, while pursuing the enemy through the chaparral in the rear of the town.

Thus ended the battle of La Paz, crowning our efforts with success, releasing Lower California from the tyrannous yoke of Mexico, and the establishment of a new Republic. The commercial resources, the mineral and agricultural wealth of the Republic of Lower California, desires her to compare favorably with her sister republics. Our men are all in fine health and spirits, and are as noble and determined a body as were ever collected together.

The officers who compose the government are as follows:

THE EXECUTIVE.—William Walker, President of the Republic of Lower California, Frederick Emory, Secretary of State, John M. Jarnagin, Secretary of War, Howard A. Snow, Secretary of Navy.

MILITARY.—John Chapman, Major of Battalion, Chas. H. Gilman, Capt. of do, John M. Kibber, 1st Lieutenant, Timothy Crockett, 2d do, Samuel Ruebed, 3d do.

NAVAL.—William T. Mann, Captain of Navy, A. Williams, First Lieutenant, John Crandell, Second Lieutenant.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Arrival of John Mitchell.

The iron-bound enemy of British tyranny has thrown aside his chains and stands to-day a free man upon our own free soil. The felon by English act of Parliament has, by an act of his own, and the voice of the American people, become a noble patriot. For five long years has he borne in convict hulks, and in a penal colony, sufferings which, until now, none but himself and oppressors knew; and indignities, the heartlessness of which those of his friends most familiar with the manner of English authority towards those who have earned its displeasure had no adequate conception. For what, we may ask, as there may be danger of offending our transatlantic namesake, should we venture to speak well of the cause, and the men it has so often antagonized—for what was John Mitchell condemned to the more than convict punishment? The answer will be ready on the tongue of all who are disposed to view, without prejudice, the self-sacrificing efforts of European patriots for the disenthralment of the people of their several nations. John Mitchell had witnessed for years every evidence of Irish enterprise crushed by England's power; he had seen the people of his own beautiful island degraded—every source of national prosperity dried up and even cottage happiness estranged; that England might have wherewith to make show of greatness; he has seen the proverbially exuberant spirit of his people turned to melancholy sadness, the green sward turned to the sere yellow of decay by an ungenial foreign hand; he had seen the once ruddy cheek and stalwart frame of the joyous peasantry of Ireland, pale and enfeebled from want, while those across the channel were fattening upon the products of their labor and the farms they tilled; he had seen the eye of the once over-kind mother glare wolfishly upon her emaciated offspring, while, with morose appetite, the occasion of all her misery swallowed up the food that should have remained to feed her child; he had seen a mildew fall upon his people and his home, and in agony because of its direful consequences and ghastly aspect, he dared to name the cause and promulgate his views as to the means by which so black a cloud might be removed, and the sun of prosperity and happiness again shed its invigorating rays upon the land, to the emancipation of its people. For this he was dragged in chains from his family and his home; made for months and months to breathe the pestilential atmosphere of a cell in a convict ship as he was slung by the society of England's outcast vagabonds, and even there subjected to the impudence and arrogance of British turnkeys. He labored for the extension of freedom, and received as a reward a felon's brand. And, forsooth, when a nation, the most noble men of which were once denounced as rebels for the same cause and by the same power, evinces a lively sympathy for such as he, when we would honor those who have been overpowered in a struggle for the privileges which were only won for us after many hard-fought battles, we are charged in pompous tones with designing an insult to a friendly government. If to honor the very essence of our existence as a nation be an insult even to England, we fear she will have not only to bear with those she has already received, but await with what disposition she pleases a renewal of the offence as often as her cruelty drives forth patriot exiles to her shores. John Mitchell will be honored by Americans for what he has suffered for a principle dear to us as to him, and he will find their warmest sympathies in all that henceforth he may engage in that tends to enlarge the sphere of happiness and elevate mankind. His every act and word has reflected honorably upon his manhood, and he deserves the favor of all who admire men of honest purposes, and possessed of the courage and firmness necessary to carry them on to success. His arrival here will, we believe, do much toward relieving his countrymen from the evils arising from petty differences, and rendering unnecessary and unjust the censures which are occasionally recorded against a portion of them. United with Messrs. Mongher, Dillon, O'Gorman, and many other men of liberal sentiments and high purposes, we believe he will, by proper teaching and commending examples worthy of followers, be enabled to make for the less favored of his brethren here a better position than they have heretofore occupied.

The greetings he received yesterday were but a foretaste of those in store for him; there would have been a general demonstration in honor of his arrival, but that it has been deemed proper to allow him a few days of quiet and repose after the fatigues of so long a journey, before

requiring him to undergo the excitement which always attended a public reception by the people of a man they respect and admire. Many of his most enthusiastic friends regret the necessity of delay, and had they their desire a public demonstration would be made immediately. It will come, however, in good time, and be, we believe, honorable to those who have had the responsibility of its arrangement.

The following remarks from the *Bedford Gazette*, on the conduct of the Democracy of Westmoreland towards Gov. Bigler are so just, so mild and so appropriate, that we take pleasure in giving them a place in our columns, as expressing our own thoughts.

"Some of the Democrats in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, appear to be exceedingly hostile to Gov. Bigler, without furnishing a single satisfactory reason for their extraordinary course concerning him; and on Tuesday of last week, with the view of giving their hostility the impress of the sanction of the entire Democracy of the county, a public meeting was held for the purpose of instructing the Delegates chosen several months since. The *Argus* says this meeting was 'the largest ever held in the county'—while the *Democrat* as positively asserts that 'there was not fifty Democrats in attendance from the county'—quite a difference of opinion, to be sure. Now, it does not matter whether this meeting was composed of 100 or 1000, if its object was not based upon a sound and substantial foundation; and, a reference to the proceedings proves that it was not, for whilst the Delegates from Westmoreland were instructed to support the nomination of a *new man* for Governor, not a single word of censure is expressed against Governor Bigler in the resolutions."

Two terms for Governor is not only sanctioned in the Constitution, but all usage has fixed it as a standing rule in the organization of the Democracy of the State. Then, if Governor Bigler's conduct has been so entirely unexceptionable—so free from censure—that even his decided opponents cannot point to a solitary act in his administration inconsistent with the character of a true Democrat and an honest and faithful Executive—why should the Democracy of gallant old Westmoreland desire to discard him at the end of his first term, even if they had the power? Having failed to prefer a single charge against the Governor, the meeting in Greensburg amounts to just nothing at all, and seems to be so viewed by almost the entire Democratic press of the State.

Westmoreland instructed her delegates to vote against Gov. Bigler's first nomination, and she had a clear right to instruct against his re-nomination if she had seen proper to do so, but the body selected for the purpose of choosing delegates, having failed to give any instructions, they are free to act just as they please—and as they voted for Col. Bigler at Reading, when positively instructed to vote against him; it will not be hard for them now to vote for him when left to the discretion of their own will, and we trust for their own character and the character of their country, they will do so, although its not at all essential to his success; for no matter what course the delegates from Westmoreland may adopt, Gov. Bigler will be re-nominated by an almost unanimous vote, just as certainly as the next State Convention is permitted to meet in Harrisburg; and he will be elected by a majority about equal to that of Judge Knox—say forty thousand.

But there is no good reason for any hostility towards Gov. Bigler by any portion of the Democracy of Westmoreland, (a fact which seems to have taken full possession of the minds of the Democracy in all sections of the Commonwealth,) and the generous impulses which, in years gone by, have characterized the actions of the noble Democrats of the sterling color, should again be permitted to resume their place in the hearts of a people heretofore held up as a model in the calendar of political virtue and integrity.

We love "old Westmoreland"—we love her Democracy—and if those who have very unkindly and unjustly assailed the Governor, in the absence of a single justifiable cause, will honestly reason with their own hearts, and consult their sound judgment, instead of allowing their passions to control their thoughts, we feel satisfied they will retract their steps, and thus receive the hearty commendations of their brethren in all sections of our glorious old Commonwealth.

Gov. Bigler is as strong in the affections of the people as any other Chief Magistrate ever was—his official acts have been in entire accordance with the pledges he made the people when canvassing the State, a duty which he executed with an ability which few men possess—his personal amiability has made him a favorite with all classes—and, although our valued friend Laird, of the *Greensburg Argus*, is "sorry that the Governor does not obtain the cordial approbation of the party there," yet we feel well satisfied that Old Westmoreland will give him her usual Democratic majority at the next election. It will be remembered that the opponents of Governor Bigler in Greensburg entertained a very similar opinion in reference to Judge Knox, but this did not effect his standing in the State, a fact well corroborated at the Polls. The same result will follow in the case of the Governor.

"Speaking of dogs," says Thayer to his friend Warren, "can you tell me how many dog-days there are in a year?" "Yes, about fifteen or sixteen I suppose." "You are wrong; there are more than that," exclaimed Thayer; "you know Mr. Shakespeare says, 'every dog has his day'—and all the dogs haven't been counted yet—so there's no knowing exactly how many dog-days there are."

LONGEVITY OF SOVEREIGNS.

The following is an interesting extract from a work now in press in Boston, entitled "The Art of Prolonging Life."

Let us now take a view of the different states and condition of men, and, in this respect, turn our eyes in particular to modern times.

To begin with Emperors, Kings, and, in short, the great ones of the earth; in the highest degree, all the advantages and enjoyments of this world, bestowed upon them also her best gifts, a long duration of life? Unfortunately not. Neither ancient nor modern history informs us that this prerogative belongs exclusively to them. In ancient history we find only a few kings who attained to their eightieth year; and this is equally the case in the modern. In the whole catalogue of Roman and German Emperors, reckoning from Augustus to the present time, which includes altogether above two hundred, we find (the two first, Augustus and Tiberius, excepted,) only four who arrived at the age of 80, namely, Gordian, Nalerion, Anastasius, and Justinian.

Augustus, a man of peaceful, moderate disposition, though quick and lively in action; temperate in the enjoyments of the table, but more susceptible therefore of the pleasures arising from the arts and sciences, attained to the age of seventy-six. He used none but the simplest food, ate only when he had an appetite; never drank above a pint of wine; and considered mirth and good company as the best seasoning of his meals. He possessed a serene mind, was a great favorite of fortune, and entertained such ideas respecting the term of life, that he said to his friends a little before his death, *Plaudite amici!* "Applaud, my friends; the farce is ended!" a disposition of mind exceedingly favorable to longevity. In the thirtieth year of his age he was attacked by so severe and dangerous a disease that his life was despaired of. It was a sort of nervous disorder, which, by the warmth of the hot baths recommended to him by his ordinary physicians, must have been rendered still worse. Antonius Musa resolved to treat his case in a manner totally different. He obliged him to keep himself perfectly cool, and to use the cold bath, and by that means his health was again soon restored. This disorder, as well as the useful change it effected in his mode of living, contributed very much, in all probability, to the prolongation of his life.

From this account we learn also that the method by the cold bath is improperly called the English method, since it appears to be of great antiquity.

The Emperor Tiberius lived two years longer. He was of a violent temper, but *vir lentis maxillis*, as Augustus called him; a friend to voluptuousness, though attached to regimen; and even amidst enjoyment, not inattentive to his health; so that he used to say that he considered a man a fool, who after the thirtieth year of his age, consulted physicians respecting diet, because every one, with the least attention, must before that period have discovered what was useful and what was prejudicial to him.

Aucageb, the celebrated conqueror, attained to the age of 100; but he is not to be considered so much a king as a nomad or wanderer.

Great age is equally uncommon in the royal and princely families of modern times. We must, however, except the kings of France, of the house of Bourbon, two of whom, who succeeded each other, attained the age of 70.

Frederick II, the great prince, one of the most important instances in modern times, must not be here omitted. He was great in everything, even in what related to his medicine. He not only attained to an age very rare in kings—that of seventy-six, but, what is still of greater weight, attained to it amidst a life more exposed to care, labor and fatigue, than that perhaps of any other man who ever existed, as he spent twenty years of it in active war, during which he submitted to all the toils of a common soldier; but with this difference, that as a commander-in-chief, he thought for all, and frequently passed the night, while others were enjoying repose, in the deepest meditations, and in forming new plans for his future operations.

The Railroad War at Erie.

The latest advices from the Lake, indicates that the gauge war is still raging, and the travel by railroad between the Ohio and New York State lines has been cut off, and passengers are carried round the city of Erie in stages. Several bridges have been destroyed to such an extent as to render them useless, whilst the rails have been removed from the track in various places by the populace. What is to be the end of this business it is difficult to determine, but we are informed by a gentleman recently from the scene of action that the people are singularly unanimous in the determination to prevent the charge of gauge, and acting in concert as they are, or in support of authorities of the city, it is by no means likely that they will yield their point.

It will also be seen by a telegraphic dispatch that an application is to be made to the Supreme Court for an injunction against the Franklin Canal, or Lake Shore road. It will be remarked however, that this company propose a change in their track, the actual war being confined on the part of the railroad interests to the Erie and northeast company, whose road runs from Erie to the New York State line. —*Daily News.*

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead—who never to himself has said—I will my country paper take—both for my own and family's sake? If such there be, let him repent—and have a paper to him sent—and if he'd pass a happy winter—he in advance will pay the printer!"