was well and the second of the second second

Lancaster, November 29, 1853.

Important Foreign News. The long threatened war between Russia and Turkey has at length commenced, as will be seen by the European news published in another column. So far, the Russians appear to have been worsted in every battle that has been fought; judging from which, it would seem as though the Emperor Nicholas has been mistaken in his calculations with regard to the strength and bravery of the Turks. Instead of proving the easy prey which he anticipated, they have shown themselves a match for their antagonists, and the probability now is, that the Russian invasion of the Moslem dominions will terminate in a series of disastrous and humiliating defeats, which will be anything but agreeable to the haughty and imperious Czar-Added to this, the sympathies of nearly all the civ ilized nations of the world are with the Sultan in this quarrel, who has been grivously wronged by the exactions made upon him, and the bullying tone of mingled menace and contempt assume

towards him. The next arrival from Europe will doubtless b still more interesting and important, as both the belligerants are putting forth all their efforts, and something decisive will soon take place.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL .-- On the first of January next, "Gleason's Pictorial" will commence its sixth volume, and will appear vastly improved in all respects, with a superb new heading, new type and dress throughout, and will be printed upon the finest paper. As the proprietor of the "Pictorial', aas purchased the entire good will of Barnum's N York "Illustrated News," and has merged that journal in the "Pictorial," the public will reap the advantage of this concentration of the strength of the two papers upon one, both in the artistic and literary departments. The same brilliant host of contributors and artists will be engaged on "Glesson's Pictorial" as heretofore, and a large addition is also made to the corps, both in talent and number. The most liberal arrangements have been completed and such as will enable the proprietor to produce by far the finest illustrated journal yet published, and much superior to the present issue of the paper. The columns of the "Pictorial" will constantly be beautified by all that can please and instruct in art and nature, and its literary department will fully

sustain the high reputation it has so long enjoyed The pages of "Gleason's Pictorial" will contain views of every populous city in the known world of all buildings of note in the eastern or western hemisphere, of allothe principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service, with fine and accurate portraits of every noted character in the world, both male and female. Sketches of beautiful scenery, taken from life, will also be given, with numerous specimens from the animal kingdom, the birds of the air, and the fish of the sea, and will present in its mechanical execution an elegant specimen of art. It will contain fifteen hundred and sixty-four square inches, giving a great amount of reading matter and illustrations-and forming a mammoth weekly paper of sixteen octavo pages.

TERMS :- Three dollars per annum. Published every Saturday, by F. GLEASON, Corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, Boston, Mass.

NEW MASONIC HALL.-The Corner Stone of the an immense concourse of Masons and citizens.

height of 112 feet above the pavement.

of the late hall will be placed in a conspicuous position inside the new building.

The new Masonic Hall, will, when completed be one of the most magnificent and imposing struc tures in the city, and a monument of the taste and liberality of the Order. The building, when compared to some of its more humble predecessors will afford a fair type of the advance in wealth and influence of the society to which it belongs.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK .- The Herald figures up the result of the election for Secretary of State as follows:

Whig vote, Hard Shell, do. 99.513

Maj. of Hards over Softs, 2,468-of Hards and

Softs combined over Whigs, 35,802. The other Hard Shell candidates have smaller majorities than the above over the Softs, and one of them, Cooley, runs considerably behind his Soft Shell competitor It was a close run between the two factions. In the Senate, the Whigs will have 22 members

Hards 8, and Softs 2. In the House, the Whigs have 80, Hards 24, Softs 20, and Free Democrats 4 IJ DANIEL L. SHERWOOD, Esq., of Tioga

county, is named by a correspondent of the Demo critic Union, as a candidate for the nomination o Canal Commissioner. Capitalists are directed to the sale of a val

uable tavern property, in the Borough of Shippens burg, Cumberland county, advertised in another column. It is one of the most desirable stands for a public house in that Borough, and is well worthy the attention of purchasers.

I A prospectus of the Saturday Evening Pos will be found in another column, to which we in vite the attention of those of our readers who ar desirous of subscribing for a literary paper.

BARTRAM A. SHAEFFER, Esq., has been elected Solicitor of the Lancaster County Bank, in place of John L. Thompson, Esq., resigned.

An excellent selection. Mr. S. will make

a competent and obliging Solicitor. LEHIGH VALLEY TIMES .- We have received the first number of a paper, with the above title, just started at Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pa., by EDWARD H. RAUCH, formerly connected with the Independent Whig Office, in this City. It is a neat specimen of what a newspaper should be. We have no doubt, but that the people of Northampton county will liberally sustain friend RAUCH, in his undertaking. He has all the energy and qualifications necessary, for the publication of a first-rate

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—This building was re-opened on Sunday last. Preaching in the morning, afternoon and at night, by Bishop Scott, Professor Wentworth and Rev. Mr. BARTINE. Over \$800 were collected during the day, to aid in de_ fraying the expenses of re-modeling and furnishing the building.

family newspaper.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE .- The Harrisburg Unio says that Col. William Jack will again be a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives and so far as we have learned without any opposisition. Col. Jack, has held this position for several years; has given universal satisfaction to the members of the Legislature, and all having business with his office; and there cannot be a doubt of his

THANKSGIVING DAY Was very generally observed in this City.

- 100-21 grant 12 may

Since the overthrow of Napoleon, at the decisive battle of Waterloo, in 1815, and the termination of his wonderful career, Europe has enjoyed, in general, a state of peace, which, for the length of its duration, is almost unprecedented in its history. We know of but one instance with which it can be compared, viz: that which followed the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. After that no great war broke out until what is called the seven years struggle of Frederick the Great, of Prussia, against most of the great powers of Europe, commencing in 1755 and ending in 1762. The state of peaceful quietude which has prevailed on that continent since Wa terloo, has only been broken by the Grecian war of independence; the glorious, though unsuccessful stand for freedom made by the Poles in 1830; the revolutionary convulsions of 1848 in France, Italy and Germany; and last though not least, the desperate struggle of the Hungarians against their oppressors, at the close of that memorable year.

Among the exceptions may also be properly in cluded the brief war that ensued between Russia and Turkey in 1828-'9, in which the Russians penetrated farther into that country than they had ever been before-advancing even to Adrianople the second capital of the Moslem Empire. All these wars, however, were somewhat local in their character-fought between single belligerants-not in volving the continent in the clash of arms.

There is now a prospect, unless all political signs are deceptive, of a war on the greatest scale which will be participated in by a considerable por tion of the civilized world-which will call forth the political passions, appeal to the national and religious prejudices of men-put in motion vast ar mies and powerful fleets-in which, singularly enough, the friends of democracy and the adherents of the Koran of Mahomet will be found upon one side, while the banner of the Cross will wave above the enemies of civil and religious freedom, who wil invoke the name of our Divine Redeemer to aid them in the commission of the most gigantic na tional crimes, and in the prosecution of objects a war with every principle of right and justice.

when the Turk has the sympathies of the best parof the Christian world, of every advocate of man's political and religious rights, against his enemy who emblazons the Cross upon his standard, and professes to wage war in its name. At present generous and noble persons, whose impulses are all on the side of humanity, justice and freedom, are leaving every clime and country to enlist unde the banner of Ismael, where the right of the in pending war is to be found, as well as the hopes of a political regeneration of the oppressed and down-trodden nations of Europe, who see in the most dreadful blow to all such anticipations. Should the Russian flag be carried to Constantinople, the influence of that gigantic despotism, already too great in political matters, would acquire such a preponderance that it would bid defiance to the rest of the world that is governed by more liberal principles, and the sun which many think they can now descry in its earliest beams of light, the herald of a more auspicious day to the masses of Euin dark political gloom. From the Moslems who centuries ago threatene

the civilized world with subjugation-who with the new Masonie Hall, on the site of the old one in scimeter in one hand and the Koran in the other, Chesnut street, below 8th, Philadelphia, was laid emerged from the deserts of Africa and Asia in on Monday, the 21st inst., with ceremonies of a myriad swarms—whose fierce fanaticism and relimost imposing character, which were witnessed by gious enthusiasm seemed likely for a time to build up under the auspices of the Caliphs, an empire as privileges. The new Hall about to be erected, will be it is extensive as that which existed under the Roman stated, not only the largest Masonic temple in the | Emperors-no danger is apprehended, as they long world, but it is believed will be the most capacious since ceased to be formidable to the Christian world ever reared. It will cover the entire area from But it is far otherwise with Russia, a power whose ever reared. It will cover the entire area from Chesnut street to Lodge alley, giving it a depth of steady encroachments for the last two hundred years ed by them in their reports, we would state that 170 feet, and a width of 101 feet 7 inches. The upon all her surrounding neighbors-whose governdesign will be a beautiful specimen of the Gothic ment from the immense, and indeed, unlimited poworder of architecture, and the entire front will be er that is vested in a single despot, whose will is composed of brown stone, richly wrought. In the implicitly obeyed by one-half of Europe, and onecentre of the front there will be a Gothic turret, third of Asia-whose political position places him which will be flanked with finials towering to a at the head of the enemies of free institutions everywhere, as well as clothes him with the power of a The first floor will be divided into four stores, Church—the triumph of such a monstrous despot
Church—the triumph of such a monstrous despot
On Sunday; and the keepers of ale houses, taverns, which will extend to Lodge alley. The entrance | Church-the triumph of such a monstrous despotto the Lodge Rooms will be through a wide door | ism is indeed to be deplored, and sufficiently acway in the centre of the front. The corner stone counts for the fact that the moral influence of mankind is thrown into the scale of the Sultan in the present contest.

> In the last war between Russia and Turkey, in 1829, this was not the case, as the old hatred of the Musselmen which had animated christendom, had then been temporarily revived by an event growing out of the Grecian struggle for independence. We allude to the horrid atrocity perpetrated by the Turks in massacreing, without distinction of age or sex, the Christian population of the island of Scio, and laying it waste by fire and sword after the manner of demons rather than beings clothed with the form of humanity. The blood of the murdered victims seemed to cry aloud to Heaven for vengeanc and when the sad story of the few survivors of Scio was told, it sent a thrill of horror all over Christian Europe and America. Public opinion in the United States, England and France, and indeed throughout the world, was universally exerted against the Turks and in favor of the Greeks, and when the fleet of the former was destroyed in the Bay of Navarino-and a terrible blow was thus struck against its nationality, it was done by Russia united with France and England, and it had the approbation of the people in this country.

Before the indignation against the Turks had abated in the least Russia commenced a war upon that power, and when her troops advanced to Adrianople they marched with and not against the moral sentiment of the World. But this was not all the disadvantages the Turks labored under at that time, a summary of which we find well presented in the Boston Times, which in an article upon the subject says: [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The events of the warin Greece had contributed to the demoralization of Turkey in various The Turkish Government had little money and few men, at that time. The Turkish army was composed of irregulars and new men in the proportion of two to one of veterans, and its officers in most cases, were men without experience in war ost cases, were men without experience in war contented with the Government, partly because of the want of success which it had met with in its contests with 'rebels' and foreigners, and partly beeave of Sultan Mahmoud's 'reforms,' as they were alled, which had offended the social and religiou and political feelings of the great mass of his sub iects. On the other hand, the condition of Russian affairs was in all respects good. The Russian army on the line of the Danube alone consisted of 150, 000 men, beside the Imperial Guard; which was 20,00 strong. The artillery attached to this force wrs abundant and effective, and the cavalry, num-bered 16,000, beside 8,000 Cossacks, the latter generally supposed to be the best light cavalry in the world. The Russian commanders were veteran world. The Russian commanders were veteran soldiers, who had served with distinction in the reat European wars that had occurred in Napo leon's time. Witgenstien's name being imper-ishably connected with the Beresina, and Lutzen, utzen; while Diebistch was prominent in th Grand Army of the Allies that captured Paris in 1814, and was one of the very men at whose instigation the march upon Paris was resolved on when Napoleon had thrown himself into the rear of the invaders. The wat was popular with the Russian people and the Russian people and the Russian soldiery. Yet in spite of all these advan-tages on the side of Russia, and the depressed conlition of Turkey, the first campaign was produc-tive of no great results to Russia. The capture of Varna was effected after a seige of some weeks, whereas forty years earlier Suwaroff would have carried it by assault in less than half the same num ber of hours.

usands upon thousands ot the Russians died from sickness or want of food, or lack of proper medical attendance. Had the Turks been tolerably vell commanded, the Russians would have been completely defeated. As it was they had nothing and made no advance on the Turkis territory. The second campaign was marked by better fortune to the Russians. The fall of Silistria was effected by treachery, and Diebistch, knowing proprietoss.

Russian and Turkish War-Cam the discontent that prevailed in Turkey, and that paigns of 1828-'9 the Russian navy had command of the Black Sea, Since the overthrow of Napoleon, at the decisive passed the Balkans, having first inflicted a great de eat on the Turks, in June, 1829. The pa the Balkans was compared, at the time, to the pas-sage of the Alps by Napoleon, in 1800, though as a physical act it was next to nothing. In a moral int of view it was more important. The Ru sians advanced to Adrianople, which is, we think, about 150 miles from Constantinople. Even this they would not have ventured to do had they not been sure of support on the side of the sea. The army which Diebitsch had under his command a old capital of European Turkey did not excee 30,000 effectives, and if this fact had been known at Constantinople the war would have been con-tinued and the Russians compelled to retreat. It was by the advice of the French and English amors that Sultan Mahmoud mad much against his own will. That advice was giv en under the full belief that the Russian force a Adrianople was 60,000 strong. The Prussian am hastador, who knew the real strength of that arms pined with the French and the English mir in recommending peace as the only means of pre venting the fall of the Turkish capital. And so peace was made, and at the very moment, too when the Turks were beginning to show spirit an when victory must have attended any forward movement they might have seen fit to undertake. If such are the facts of the war of 1828-19, why ould we not hope that the present war between the same two countries may prove still more fa vorable in its details and results to Turkey? Then has been a great change in Turkey since 1830. The men who were of mature years at that time are now old or dead, and their places are occupied by men of a very different kind. The present St tan is popular, his father was unpopular. That spirit of fanaticism which was directed against the father is one of the chief supports of the son. The Turkish army is in far better condition than it was in 1828. The Turkish naval force is respectable. The public opinion of Europe, of Christendom, i st Russia, and with Turkey; in 1828 it wa against Russia, and with Turkey; in 1828 it was against Turkey and with Russia—the latter country benefitting much from the hatred that had been excited against the Turks as the oppressors of Greece. People could not reason against the bal ance of power when thinking of the massacre of Scio. The statesmen of Europe, the governments of her principal nations, must do something to pre vent the advance of Russia, should the Czar prove an overmatch for the Sultan. The naval force of France and England, even if they should do nomo than remain at Constantinople, would be quite suf-ficient to prevent the fall of the capital by a coup de main. All things considered, we see no great rea-son for believing that the cross of the Greek Church What a strange and singular anomaly is that is to take the place of the old crescent of Byzanti-

The Sunday Law.

We make the following extract from the able charge of Judge Lone, of this City, to the Grand Jury of the County, at the opening of the Quarte essions last week:

After the opinion of the Supreme Court had be nade known, we were pleased to learn that man inn-keepers in the city and county, influenced by that law-abiding spirit which has always so pre-eminently distinguished the citizens of this county. closed their bars on Sunday, and we had hoped the triumph of the Cossack hordes of Nicholas the the rest would have followed this praiseworthy example; but in this reasonable expectation we have been disappointed. We therefore think it proper to state that if any one shall hereafter violate the provisions of the law before referred to, and such lation shall be shown to the court by satisfactory evidence, we shall consider it our duty to withhol from such person a renewal of his license.

The 5th Section of the Act of 11th of March 1884, provides "that no court shall license an inn or tavern unless from the petition and certificate, or from their own knowledge, or from evidence sought for and obtained, they shall be satisfied of rope, would again go below the horizon, leaving the fitness of the person applying." We have there-that continent more hopelessly enveloped than ever fore concluded that one who wiltully and perseveringly violates a law ought not to receive a license: that his unlawful acts ought not to receive our cou tenance whose duty it is to sustain the law; and in coming to this determination the applicant will have no right to complain. As well might the farmer or mechanic, or any other person, complain that they were not allowed to carry on with im-punity their ordinary business on Sunday. The law does not invest inn-keepers with any superior It respects no one in its operation. All

are bound to obey its mandates. Several grand juries have heretofore represented to the court the evils resulting from the large num-ber of Lager or Bayerish Beer houses existing in While the court sympathize to a cer-Acts of 1705, and 1794, do not afford sufficient remedies to cure the evils complained of, and which appears to be inherent in these establishments, and additional remedies are required, those remedies must be sought for from the Legislature. It is for them to say what further shall be done (if any

By the Act of 1705, all constables are required olerate any such practice, being convicted thereof, by the view of a single magistrate, his own confession, or the proof of one or more credible witnesses, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay ten shillings.

Col. John W. Forney.

This gentleman appears to be just now the target, at whom all the shafts of envy and malevoence, that can be conjured up in the invention of the brain of unprincipled politicians of every hue and cast, are hurled. Foremost in the work of de famation and abuse is the New York Herald, a paper as notorious for its disregatd of the decencies and proprieties of life as for its inconsistencies in politics. The Washington Evening Star gives the secret of Bennett's hostility to Forney in the following article:

As the New York Herald looses no opportunity to abuse Col. Forney personally, the public may like to know something of the greviance which has set so hard on Bennett's stomach for two years past. Forney made a speech about two years ago in New York, in which he had occasion to go into a crushing explanation of the circumstonces which orced Daniel O'Connell to fasten upon B the mos degrading insult that ever was accorded to the Nanoleon of the Press." It will be recollected hat at a repeal meeting in Dublin, thousands o the first men in Ireland being present, Bennet mounted the platform to be formally introduced to O'Connell, the eyes of the vast throng being fixed on the scene. O'C. as Bennett advanced with prof ered hand, turned his back on him; exclain a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by all the audi ence, that he could not admit B, to his acquaint ance, because he was notoriously a man character. Forney in his famous speech indellibly fixed this occurrence in the minds of the people of New York city. Hence, Bennett's undying hos

tility to F.
Bishop Hughes some years ago, in accounting for Bennett's similar hostility to himself, took occasion to describe O'Connell's explanation of the reasons impelling him to treat Be ner. We quote from the Bishop's remarks, which we fortunately have at hand, the following inter

esting passage : r years ago I was introduced to Daniel O'Connell, in London. This was at my own request for I wished, having the opportunity, to see a mar of whom there was more of good and of evil said than of any other in the world. A few minutes af ter I sat down and while the conversation was o mere common place topics, a silence ensued on his part sufficiently long to make me think that I ough to retire. I observed his eyes swimming in tears This astonished me still more, and I was about to withdraw, when he addressed me, as nearly as l can remember, in the following words—but in a voice which though almost stifled with grief, ye ounded as the softest and tenderest that ever struc upon my ear: 'Dr. Hughes, I have been forty a pub ic man, I have been engaged in political with men of every party and of every creed, I am by all odds the best abused man in the world, bu through all this time neither tories nor whigs, no even Orangemen themselves, ever made an attack on the mother of my children. She was mild and gentle, she was meek and charitable, she was loved and respected by friend and foe. My bitterest en emies would have spared me if they could not reach me without hurting the lamb of my bosom. The only attack that was ever made on Mrs. O'Connel came from your side of the water and from your city, in a paper called the New York Morning Her ald. Some mistaken friend, I suppose, thought to mpa service by sending me the paper. It reach ed me just after Mrs. O'Connell's death; of course the poisoned arrow missed the gentle heart fo which it was intended, but it reached and rested in

mine. Another circumstance inclines Bennett to ha Forney. That is, because F. has been connected with the Pennsulvanian, from which establishmen R is said to have been expelled in 1837 under charge of endeavoring to sell the columns of tha journal for the purposes of the Bank of the United States, without the knowledge and consent of its

Gen. Dix on Finance.

At a late meeting of the Democracy in Tamma y Hall, Gen. Drx addressed his political brethrer n the course of his remarks, he dropped for the consideration of his hearers a number of pertinen aggestions, and the probability is that they will rove faithful in due time. The following extract outhing the commercial operations of the Sub Treasury, and the financial condition and prospects of the country, are eminently practical. The views and opinions expressed by Gen. Drx will find a response in the experience and observation of most of our readers; and as they are in no wise offen sively or ostentationsly put forth, we cheerfully transfer them to our columns, and commend them general attention and consideration :-

We may be said to have a clear surplus of twen-tive millions of dollars. The Secretary of the Preasury, as I think, with an enlightened and praise orthy regard to the interests of the country, has een purchasing the public debts at very long libbeen purchasing the public debts at very long lib-eral rates; giving for the large stocks, redeemable in 1867 and 1868, a premium of 21 per cent lor the privilege of paying them off tourteen years be-fore they are due. Whata comment is this on the sucessful working of our institutions! While the gov ernments of the old world are literally staggering ernments of the old world are interarly staggering ander the burden of their pecuniary obligations, and their subjects are drained of their hard earnings y taxation to support armies and uphold useles stablishments ours is not only deriving from a comparatively moderate system of taxation th neans necessary for all its wants, but has actually accumulated a surplus exceeding one half of our entire public debt, and is now offering more than one-fifth of the whole principal, in the shape of premiums, for the privilege of paying it belore it i

Nothing can exemplify more clearly and forcibly the salutary operations of the system recom-mended to Congress in 1837, and finally adopted in mended to Congress in 1007, and many approximately 1846, of collecting and disbursing the public revenue in specie, and keeping it during the intervening time in the hands of public officers, than the condition of this city during the last six months in re spect to its pecuniary affairs. On the 17th of May last, when I took possess on of the Assistant Trens-urer's office, in this city, I receipted for \$6,781,885 50. This amount ran up pretty steadily, subject to occasional inconsiderable fluctuations, and particularly about the 1st of July, when the five pe cent. loan of 1842 was redeemed, to \$10,202,516, 70, on the 23d of September. To-day it is only 70, on the 23d of September. To-day it is only \$6,497,311 88. From May to September, there was a prevalent bias to overaction in almost all business, legitimate and illegitimate—in trade, bank

ing, stock-jobbing, and land speculation.

Under the impulse given to commercial enter prise, the Treasury balance in this city, as I have stated, ran up from less than seven millions to mor than ten millions (an increase of three millions and a half of dolfars) in about four months. This rapid accumulation of coin, and the enormous sum of ten nillions thus withdrawn, from the reach of opera ors, checked in a very salutary manner the gener al tendency to overaction. Speculators could not command the money they required to carry on and extend their transactions. Merchants were comextend their transactions. Merchants were con pelled to limit their orders for foreign goods. Debtor banks, pressed for balances, were obliged to contract their discounts; and as the flood of specie poured in to the Sub Treasury, the channels from which it were drawn were nearly exhausted, and some of the bolder adventurers were left high and dry by the receding tide.

This was the first good influence of the sub-treas

ury system gradually drawing specie into its own vaults as the banks extended their operations, and stimulated the spirit of enterprise and speculation and checking the tendency to excess by a law as certain as those which govern the material world The second good influence of the system was a salutary as the first, and was the result of the same infallible law. The accumulation of ten million of coin in the Sub Treasury here made money scarce and valuable, most stocks fell in price, an the interest paid for the use of money rose rapidly and to enormous rates. In all such cases holders of stocks which maintain their price are tempted to sell for the purpose of realizing the higher pro fits of other investments. This was the case with the stocks of the United States. The Government had offered a high premium for these. The holder surrendered them, and took the surplus coin in the

Treasury in exchange. By this operation, then, three millions, seven hun-dred thousand dollars were drawn out of the Sub Treasury in six weeks, and thrown into Wall stree o relieve the pressure caused by preceding excesses in speculation, and commercial adventure. It indeed the only relief Wall street has had—the only relief it possibly could have had, and it has save us from a re-action, which, without it, would have been scarcely less severe than that of 1837. If the ten millions of coin accumulated in the sub-treasu ry had been in the vaults of the bank, they would have constituted a basis for discounts to five or six times that amount, and the re-action would have produced a shock, which would have involved spec

ators and legitimate dealers in a common ruin.

This, then, has been the two-fold beneficial action of the sub-treasury system, to draw specie to itself, as speculation has been inordinately extended; and channels of com merce when it was indispensable to sustain the re action. The ebb and flow of the tide of specie has een alike salutary—it was a saving influ ence with out which the enterprise of the country must have sustained a severe, if not fatal shock. No human agency could have regulated its operation so wise-ly and surely as it has been regulated by the law

Our community was thrown into a state of the utmost amazement, last week, by the discove ry that Jonathan S. Beckley, a man who had always borne the respect; and enjoyed the utmost confidence of all our citizens, had disappeared from amongst us. Rumor soon gave way to certainty that he had decamped, with the money of dozens of our citizens, obtained in some instances on the faith of the good name he always bore, and in others by means of a deep laid scheme of villainy which it is supposed he was practising and perfect ing for years. He was engaged in the Flouring business for five or six years yast, in North Leba non, where he was part owner of the Steam Flour Mill there situated, and was apparently making money. About a year ago he disposed of his inter est in the Mill, and since has taught school, under pretence that the settling up of his affaire did no require the whole of his time, and that he abhorred being idle. To further hoodwink the public he professed religion, attended Sunday School, prayed in public, and had been preparing himself for the Ministry. It seems while professing to serve God, he was secretly in league with the devil. Several of our citizens are in pursuit of him, but we fear he has been too successful in making good his es cape. Previous to his absquatulation he borrowed all the money he could possibly lay his hands upon, in sums of from \$10 to \$1000, so that it is supposed his liabilities in all amount to \$30,000. Ma. ny accounts of his proceedings are afloat, some of which are no doubt false, and others exaggerated, but sufficient is known to justify the assertion that he was the most successful rogue that ever practised upon our community. He left his wife and two children in our midst.-Lebanon Advertiser.

ERONAUTICS .- Prof. JOHN WISE, of this city, has an order from Mr. J. C. Crampton, in Canton China, to make him a balloon, 25 feet in diameter, and of the finest fabric, It will cost \$750. It is to be splendidly embellished with ornamental work, with a representation of Dædulus and Icarus from Crete. He has also another for San Francisco.

The Carlisle Herald states that the Reser voir of the Water Works of that place will be completed the coming winter. The dam is framed and the hands are now engaged in putting it in.— All the pipe necessary to reach from the creek to the Reservoir, has been delivered. Nothing will will be done on the Gas Works till spring.

THE NEW TWENTY-FIVE CENT PIECES.-It is stated in a New York paper that the new American twenty-five cent pieces have been extensively counterfeited, and large numbers of them are in circulation. When not much worn they are a good mitation, with one exception, the milling on the outer edge is badly done. They are run in moulds and the creases are not clear, and show, on partic lar examination, that they are not made in the manner of the genuine. After use they become dark, almost as copper, but a large number of them are in circulation that look well, and all new quarters should be examined closely.

On motion of Geo. Ford, Esq., George F. Bren neman, Esq., was admitted to practice Law in the several Courts of this county. We learn that he passed a highly creditable examination. CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

107 A new township, to be called Middle Creek as been formed out of a portion of Elizabelh twp SELES OF STOCK .- Fifty shares of Lancaster County Bank sold at \$40 per share, divide Four shares of Litiz Turnpike at \$25 per share div

A Naw Campr.-Mr. Samuel Hensler, No. East King street, has just manufactured a new kind of Candy, which is invaluable for the relief of coughs and colds. It is very pleasant to the taste, and is highly recommended by all who have tested the article. We advise our readers to call at his Confectionary store, and procure some.

I A man named John Black, an inmate. e Alms House, was irozen to death, on Friday morning last, near the Conestoga Bridge, caused by rance and exposure.

LANCASTER BANK.—The following gentlemen

were elected Directors of this Institution on Mon-day week, to serve for the ensuing year:—D. Long-enecker, Agustus Boyd, J. F. Shroder, Mark Con-nell, A. E. Roberts, Patrick Kelly, Maris Hoopes, J. F. Long, A. S. Hackman, John Musselman, Pat-rick McEvoy, A. Herr Smith, Dr. J. B. Freeland. FARMERS BANK .- - C. Hager, David Herr, Fred

erick Sener, Solomon Diller, Amos S. Henderson Jacob B. Tshudy, Jacob Bausman, Slater Brown John Rohrer, Nath'l Ellmaker, Michael Malon Hiram F. Witmer, William K. Mehaffy LANCASTER COUNTY BANK .- John Landes, Ben

B. Herr, James Smith, Jacob Kauffman, (tanner,) Henry Snavely, John Miller, Jacob Bachman, Geo Bear, Abm. Bauman, Chris. B. Herr, Eman. Swope Sam'l Ranck, John Bushong. WILLOW STREET TURNPIKE ROAD following persons were elected Officers and Mana

gers for the ensuing year.—President, John McCart-ney,—Treasurer, Frederick Cooper,—Managers, Christian Hess, (Pequa.) Chas. Hess, Levi Hoover, Andrew Mehaffy, G. M. Zahm. We learn that arrangements have been ade between the Lebanon Valley, and the North Lebanon Railroad Companies, by the terms of which, the Valley Company discontinued work on

the 'North Lebanon,' between Cornwall and Leba-LANCASTER COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY .- This S ciety met in the English Lutheran Church, in Columbia, on Thursday last, and elected the following

officers for the ensuing year, viz : President-Rev. N. A. Keyes. V. Presidents-Hon, E. Schaeffer, Dr. John Mil-

Treasurer and Librarian-J. W. Hubley

Secretary-Robert D. Carson.

Managers-Revs. H. A. Shultz, J. H. Aldey, J. Hain, H. Hurbaugh, Wm. Bishop, A. Snyder A. Baldwin, Alfred Nevin, G. F. Krotel, J. S Crumbangh, B. Schmauk; Messrs. C. Gast, C. M'Cleary, James Black, Wm. Hubert, Chas. Boughter, John Shindle, John o. Gable, B. D. Gill, H. Rathvon, John F. Shroder, George Spurrier, Hugh Andrews, Gen. Geo. Ford.

The proceedings were interesting, and a large umber of persons were in attendance. The re ort shows that 427 copies of the Bible and 1493 l'estaments were sold and given gratuitously during e yezr. Total amount of sales \$644,29. Dona l subscriptions received, \$375,96. Balanc on hand \$200.73.

IT The new Locomotive Manufactory in the orth eastern section of this city, is rapidly ap-roaching completion, and will be under way in course of a few weeks. When this establish nent gets into operation, it will give employmen o several hundred operatives, and must necessarily ive a fresh impetus to business and add conside oly to the population of the place, inasmuch as a arge number of the employees must be brough ere from a distance.

Much praise is due to the several gentlemen

omposing the Company who have embarked in this undertaking, for the energy and zeal displayed in pushing it forward. They deserve success in the enterprise, and we hope their most sanguine expectations may be abundantly realized.

Perhaps there is no other town of the same size

n the Union-certainly none in the State-that shows more signs of decided improvement and rosperity, than the city of Lancaster. If the same state of things continues until the next census, we have no doubt it will then show a population of a SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—The property of the late widow Herr, deceased, in W. Lampeter township, consisting of 20 acres of land with improve-

ents, sold at \$6,000. Mr. Burkholder nurchaser The farm of Daniel Landis on the Horse-sho road in Leacock township, consisting of 100 acres. was sold at \$150 per acre. Tobias Krider pur The farm of Thomas Patterson, in Bart twp.,

ontaining 50 acres with improvements sold : 33 per acre. Wm. Kinnard purchaser. 33 per acre. The Hotel of Wm. Wright, in South Queen st. known as the Fountain Inn, was sold at private

sale for \$11,000. Christain Shenk purchaser. The property of Isabella Kirk, dec'd., in the Village of Soudersburg, consisting of a lot of ground; with a two story weather boarded house and other improvements, sold at public sale for \$570. B. B. lerr purchaser.

Herr purchaser.

The property of Jacob Sherer, dec'd., on the west side of North Queen street, consisting of a lot of ground with a two-story brick house, one story frame still house and other improvements sold for \$5,725. E. Shober purchaser.

The Hotel of Jacob Swope in East King street, known as the Pennsylvania Farmer, was sold at private sale for \$9,000. Anthony Leahler of Lem-Place purchaser.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE CAPT. JOHN STEELE,—At a stated meeting of Lodge No of Ancient York Masons, held at their Hall, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 24th inst., Brother Past Master James Gowen announced, with much feeling, the death of Past Master John Steele, and pronounced a well deserved eulogy and tribute to e memory of his departed friend and brother. Whereupon, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed in a solemn and impos-

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Dispensor of numan events, with whom are the issues of life and leath, to have removed from this transitory scene of care and trial, to the repose and recompense of the just, our well beloved and venerated brother, Capt. John Steele, who departed this life at Harony, in Lancaster county, on the 27th day of Oc-ber, 1853, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with pious resignation. And, whereas, it becomes us, as citizens of Philadelphia, the place dence from youth to declining age, to hold n grateful remembrance his voluntary and patriotic services as Captain of a company in the war of 1812—his fidelity and integrity while for a series of years he discharged the duties of a high and reible station in the Customs of this Port-his seal and efficiency as a Director and Controller of nr Public Schools-in short, to refer to him as one our Public Schools—in short, to refer to him as one who, while honored by public confidence, reflected and thence by a gap to the eastward into the honor on the stations he held by his probity and valley of Furnace run, which heads on the private worth. But more especially does it behoove us, as members of Lodge No. 51, to record, cherish from Watson's, and on a level with it, with no and hold in remembrance, the graces and virtues that for more than thirty-four years distinguished him in the capacity of Secretary, Treasurer, Waren, and Master of this Lodge, together with the nor he acquiaed, and the services he dispensed, while filling exalted places in the Grand Lodge, in-Master. Yet these honors, most appropriately con-ferred, and most worthily worn, did not compare to the lustre of that innate benevolence, active charty, and unhounded philanthropy, that blended so gracefully in him as a sentiment, a principle of his existence, which constituted him a beneficent memer of the universal lodge, comprising the whole numan family. Resolved. As citizens of Philadelphia, we hold it

to be a duty to the living, to commemorate the vir-tues of the departed who did credit to the commu-nity; and, therefore, we recognise the claims of Capt. ohn Steele to a grateful regard, and present his character as worthy of imitation, to all who value the testimony of "Well Done," and desire to fill an

honored grave,
Resolved, That the death of our venerated Bro-ther, and eldest Past Master, Capt. John Steele ther, and enest rast master, capt. John Steele— though it awakens in us that regret which the mem-ory of the past and the last solemn farewell natur-ally calls forth—yet it cannot be made the occas-ion of unavailing grief, as from the protracted illness he was made to bear, death was to him a glo rious change from a state of suffering to a blissful immortality! But it is our privilege and pride as Masons, to recognize the zeal, fidelity and devotion with which he discharged the duties as Member, Secretary, Treasurer, Warden and Master of this Ledge, and to appropriate as due to the fragmin. Lodge, and to appropriate, as due to the fraternity, his good name and irreproachable life, to be record-ed in the archives of our Temple, there to be held as worthy of emulation, and in perpetual venera-

ion by the brethren of Lodge No Resolved, That the regalia of the Lodge be put in mourning for the space of six months, and that these proceedings be published, and that a committee of Past Masters be appointed to present a copy of the same to the family of our deceased brother whereupon Past Masters Jas. Gowen, Jno. Thompson and Philip R. Howard were appointed said

Columbia and Octorara Rail Road. REPORT OF S. W. MIFFLIN, ENGINEER

o the Commissionere of the Columbia and Octo rara Rail Road.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of submit ting to your consideration the result of my surveys, through Lancaster and Chester counties ming the best route for your propos d Road.

The somewhat indefinite limits set forth in our charter, at first embarrassed our plan of operations; but a careful examination of the ground seemed to limit the choice to two main routes,—one passing easiwardly by New Provi-dence and Quarryville, and leading to a connec tion with West Chester and Phadelphia, theother running southward by Martic Forge, Pine Grove Iron Works, and Oxford, to the Delaware State Line, and thence by a direct line to New Castle on Deleware Bay.

Substantially, these two routes are the same s far as the dividing ridge between Conestoga and Pequea Creek, a distance of thirteen miles since the charter calls for the vicinity of Safe Harbor, no better line than the line can e obtained.

From the summit of the dividing ridge afore said, the eastern route crosses the Peques a Hess's mill, and thence by Marticville and Hu ber's woolen factory, passing about half a mile south of John Strohm's to New Providence; thence by the valley of Beaver to Quarryville a distance of twelve miles. The bridge of Pe quea would be ninety-six feet in height. The balance of this route is on very favorable round, the grades and courses being moderate From Quarryville the line must pass alon from Quarryvine the line must pass along the great valley over a heavy grade of sixty feet per mile for two miles, to Eckman's sum-mit, and thence by the valley of Stauffer's mill to west Octorara at McClelland's factory, a disance of three miles.

This part of the route would be very expensive; the ruling grade fifty feet per mile, and the curvatures very abrupt and numerous. From McClelland's factory to the main branch of Octorara creek, a distance of six miles, the ountry is traversed by numerous ridges, and Thus, there will be but one road non, between Cornwall and Leba-

As this route contemplates a junction with the Baltimore Central road at a short distance east of Octorara creek, some uncertainty must prevail as to the proper point to cross the stream until that road is permanently located. The limits of probability are from Steelville or the north and Andrew's bridge on the south and in any case will require a high bridge, and a very deep rock cut on the eastern side of the

The length of this line, from Columbia to he limestone road on the east side of Octorara would be thirty-eight miles; and the distance from that road by the Baltimore Central to its connection with the West Chester and Philadel phia, twenty-five miles, making the whole distance to Philadelphia eighty-three miles.

As a road for local purposes and for articles f sufficient value to pay the cost of transportation over a ruling grade of fifty feet per mile, there can be no objection to this route. The cost of constructing a single track from Columbia to the Baltimore Central intersection as been estimated at \$798.000, and there can be little doubt that if connected through to Philadelphia it would pay a fair annual divilend on the investment

The principal objections to adopting this oute are as follows:

The uncertainty of the construction of the Baltimore Central road on the northern route, with which this connection must be made. The too great proximity to the State road and the total unfitness of such a road for car

rying coal from the Susquehanna, except in mited quantities and for local purposes The Coal trade of the Susquehanna has been stimated at two millionsper annum. The Sha mokin region alone will furnish half that amount whenever a certain and cheap outlet to the ocean is obtained, and the other coal regions of the Susquehanna will make up the alance. By means of the Susquehanna Railroad, the

York and Cumberland Railroad, and the Wrights ville and Conewago Railroad, an uninterrupted series of descending grades will be furnished from the Shamokin coal depot to Columbia,; and this will be still further extended by the construction of your road to Safe Harbor along the est hank of the river But from this point some modification of this

that coal cannot be transported over heavy asthat coal cannot be transported over neary accepting grades for any great distance, and hence the line by Quarryville and West Chester to Philadelphia, with its heavy adverse ruling grade of fifty feet per mile, may be considered incapable of furnishing the desired outlet for he Susquehanna Coal. The case is different, however, in regard to the Southern route, by Martic and Oxford.-

Although some sections of adverse grade may be required, the nature of the ground will of these grades being thrown together, and thus they may be overcome by assisting power without delaying the progress of full rains on the remainder of the route.

This route may be more particularly de-From Columbia to the east bank of the Conestoga at Safe Harbor, 11 miles;—grade a dead level and curvatures not less than 1000

feet radius. The first seven miles are on very favorable ground; the cost of graduation and masonry for a single track will not exceed five thousand ollars per mile. The next four miles, along Turkey Hill, are very rough, especially the ninth mile, which consists of a series of short tunnels connected by retaining walls of con-siderable height. The cost of this mile, for single track, will amount to \$15,700; the eighth, tenth and eleventh miles to \$8,100 each; and the Bridge over Conestoga \$30,000 making a total for grading, masonry and bridg-

ing, \$105,000.

Between the Conestoga and the Octorara the line must pass over the South Valley ridge, the lowest point in which, as far as our surveys enable us to determine, is at W. W. Watson's

enable us to determine, is at w. w. watson's ore bank, about 2½ miles west of Quarryville, and having an elevation of 320 feet above our proposed bridge at Conestoga.

This elevation we propose to overcome by a continuous grade of forty feet per mile for eight miles, the proper ground for which will be found by following the south branch of Mage, we have the source of themse along the Hess' run to its source, and thence along the south side of the public road by Benjamin Good and John Gardner's to the Pequea at Martic Forge.

The Peques will be crossed above the Forge by a bridge five hundred feet long, one hundred feet high; and the line will then continue along the south side of the ridge $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the head of the meadow, when it crosses to the opposite ridge, and thence by the north side of the ridge to the valley of Byers' run; up Byers' run to the Smithshop on the Rawlinsville road higher ground intervening. A deep cut and tunnel through the ridge between the Conestoga and Pequea, and the bridge over Pequea, are the only items of heavy expenditure on this part of the line. There are two other bridges of considerable height, but they will not excee one span each and the abutments will stand very high up on the banks. The cost of grading these eight miles will be \$142,500.

From Watson's ore bank to the Octorara, the line will follow the dividing ridge between the

west branch of Octorara and Conowingo creeks, passing near Hopkins' Furnace. Its course is generally clear of streams; and with the exception of a few deep cuts and fills, the gradua ion will not be of a very expensive character The grade will be a continuous descent of twenty-five feet per mile for twelve miles.

The cost of graduation, \$72,000

At Octorara occurs the heaviest bridge on

the line, being 125 ft. above the surface of the the line, being 125 it. above the surface of the water and eleven hundred feet long. The cost of this bridge will be \$77,000.

From the Octorara, through Oxford and New London to the State line, a distance of

fourteen miles, the ground presents no unusual impediments. Elk creek must be crossed by a bridge of similar height and dimensions to that of Pequa. The balance of the line con sists of cuts and fills of moderate depths. The grade will be generally descending, at the rate f twenty-five feet per mile, with intervals of lead level. The cost of grading and bridging, That part of the line which lies in the State

of Delaware has not been surveyed. It consists of a continuous descent along the valley of White Clay creek to the flats of Delaware thence by a straight line to New Castle. The dividing ridge between Elk river and White Clay creek is at New London, twenty miles from New Castle, and 400 feet above tide,

requiring a continuous descent of 25 feet per mile for sixteen miles along White Clay Creek, every way suitable.

If we take the cost of this part of the line to be equal to the average cost of the part

surveyed, and it cannot possibly exceed that amount, we shall have a total cost for grading the sixty miles between Columbia and New Castle of \$600,000, or \$10,000 per mile. I have thus been particular in describing the different section of grades, because upon these depend the superiority of this route over the more eastern one by Quarryville.

It is now well ascertained, by years of ex-

perience, that a twenty ton engine cannot transport more than four hundred tons of merchandize over a level road, and that to transport the same load over ascending requires one additional engine for every twenty feet per mile of ascent. At this rate of de crease, the power of an engine on the eastern route, with its undulating grades of fifty feet per mile, would not be more than one hundred tons. On the southern route, on the contrary, trains of four hundred tons burthen may be drawn by a single engine without difficulty from Columbia to Safe Harbour. On the succeeding eight miles.two auxiliary engines acting in the rear of the train would be required to enable it to reach the summit at Watson's ore bank. From this point, the grades being generally descending or level, little assistance if any would be required to enable full trains to h New Castle with a single engine. but little assistance would be required, becaus it pisossible that on a more careful survey of the line between Pine Grove and Oxford the d rence of cost between an ascending and a level grade may justify the employment of a single as-sistant engine on the four miles between these two places. The cost of transporting coal on a railway constructed on the above principle has been va-riously estimated at from one-third to three-lourths of a cent per ton per mile: If we take the highof a cent per ton per milet. It we take the high-est of these rates, and suppose the charge to be one cent per ton per mile, (from Shamokin to New Castle,) the cost of transportation would be \$1,50 per ton. Coal can now be obtained at Shamokin at \$1.50 per ton, so that its value at New Castle would be only \$2; considerably below the present value at Philadelphia, and leaving no doubt of the

value at rimaceiphia, and reaving no doubt of the ability of this route to compete with those leading to Philadelphia.

If we suppose that one half of the two millions of tons of coal mentioned in the early part of this report would be required for local and way conmption, and that the other half alone would seek an outlet to the ocean; and suppose further that the company desired a profit of 1 of a cent per ton ner mile, or 15 cents for sixty miles transportation we shall have a revenue of \$150,000 from Coa

There is, contiguous to this route and nearer to it than either the State road or the Susquehanna Canal, an area of 300 square miles, or 180 thous and acres. The annual surplus product of this region liable

o be carried over the road, is estimated as follows Grain, 900,000 bushels, 3c nett, \$27,000 other agricultural products, 5,000 tons, Iron, 16,000 " \$48,000

In descending the valley of White Clay Creek the line passes through the town of Newark, and will there connect with the Delawere Railroad, which is intended to connect the steam route from Norfolk to the head of navigation on the Nanticoke river to Seaford, with the Northern rail roads. By this connection, the whole stream of sum

ner travel from the Southern Atlantic Niagara and the Lakes will be turned upon our road either going or returning, because of Newark being torty miles from Philadelphia, and only fifty miles from Columbia. This route to the North is nearer by nearly the whole length of the Columbia Rail road, and yet nearer than any other route further east, besides the great advantage of avoiding the troublesome and expensive transit through the large cities. We may safely count upon two passenger trains daily, of five cars each, during the early summer, and the same number returning at the close of the season, equal to 90,000 passengers at 75 cents each; nett profit \$67,500.

In only one particular does the Southern route compare disadvantageously with the Eastern, and that is in regard to the Lime trade of Quarryville, which will form a very important branch of reve

nue.

II, upon further surveys, a lower gap than that at Watson's in the South Valley Ridge can be found which will carry the line nearer Quarryville without throwing it among the Ridges of the Octorara, it may be advisable to adopt it. But if this should not be the case, a branch of 21 miles in length will turnish a cheap connection with the Lime Kilns.— The lime consuming region tributary to your road may be considered as extending from Quarryville to New Castle, five miles wide on each side of th line, embracing an area of 360 square miles, or eries must take place. Experience has shown two hundred thousand acres. At the usual rate of iming, there will be required for the annual con sumption of this region not less than 200,000 bushels, with an average haul of twenty miles. At Newark, a large quantity will be drawn off by the Del aware Road for the supply of the Peninsula. a regien more than four times the extent of the former ane this amount will pass 25 miles over the Octo-rara Road. Taking these two demands together, we may safely assume 4,000,000 bushels average transportation of 20 miles, as the usual Lime trade of this road, which allowing the com pany the moderate profit of one cent per bushel, will give a revenue of \$10,000 from lime alone.— We sum up, then, the costs and revenue as follows Cost of Grading and Bridging, \$600,000

> ous traffic, 32,000 32,000 Four passenger Eight hundred Coal Cars, 240.000 One hundred Freight Cars, 60,000 Twenty-five passenger ". Depots, machine shops, water .50,000 150,000 Total for cost of building and stock. \$1,860,000 \$150,000 Revenue-Coal,

600,000

96,000

Cost of Superstructure, Twelve freight engines for coal alone,

Iron and country produce,

Passengers,

Pour

Lime. 10,000 \$275,500 Total Revenue, r nearly 15 per cent on the whole cost. But the advantages do not stop here. A trade exeeding three millions of dollars per annum cannot e poured into a town so well situated as New Castle, without creating in a short time a return trade equal in value to the down trade. So that in stead of fifteen it would be safer to count upor twenty-five per cent for the certain revenue of the

oad within the ten first years of its existence.

There is another view of this subject which may not be uninteresting to present.

The Coal mines of the Susquehanna are to great extent locked up for the want of a suitable out let. They cannot compete with the eastern mines, and must as yet depend on the local demand A foreign market for one million of tons will not only be supplied, but actually created, by the Octo-rara Road; and this amount at the usual mining privilege of 25 cents per ton, will give an increased value to the Susquehanna coal fields of 250,000 dollars yearly;—a sum sufficient to reimburse the whole cost of the road in eight years. Surely, a road which offers so brilliant a return

for the investment required, cannot be presented to the capitalists of Pennsylvania without receiving that prompt attention which it so richly deserves. VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH .- The New York

Observer, à religious paper, iu recording a recent frightful collision on the Hudson River Railroad. and wonderful escape of the passengers, makes the ollowing comments: "In making a record of this occurrence, we cannot forbear to allude to the circumstance, that since

this Company departed from their original deter-mination to keep the Sabbath, and have been running trains upon that day, these occurrences have greatly increased. The same was true of the Nev Haven and other roads. The former enjoyed a remarkable exemption from disasters, while it con-tinued to respect the Sabbath, but the change was series of occurrences, the most re markable of which was the dreadful Norwalk tra gedy. We believe this road has now discontinued its Sunday trains.

"We do not regard this world as the place of retribution, nor do we look upon every calamity in the light of a judgment; but the command to 'Re-member the Sabbath-day to keep it holy,' has too many terrible senctions connected with it to escape the special notice of those who are accustomed to regard the hand of God in connection with human affairs. It has long been observed that those who systematically break this command seldom enjoy ontinued prosperity in this world. Nothing is gained by appropriating to secular gain, the time which God claims as his own. He frowns upon those who thus violate his holy day.

"We would in this connection reprobated the

custom which we are informed is very common upon our Railroads, even those on which there are no Sunday trains, of taking this day for making re pairs, especially where such repairs would inter-tere with the ordinary business of the Roads. We lere with the ordinary of these violations of the Sabbath by which men are compelled to work seven days in the week, will in the end be tound to be profitable; even in a temporal point of view."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for November contains the following table of contents, viz.— Haydon's Autobiography, Brute Life in the Alpine egions, the Romans in Scotland, Athens in 1853 Iniversity Reform, Our Commission in Paris, Th Narcotics de Indulgeia, Poems by H. G. K., and A Few Facts concerning the Turkish Question.