

suppose in the abundance and variety of fruit, Syria is surpassed by no country in the world.

In this village alone are produced nine varieties of the fig, and fifteen kinds of grapes. The vineyards are very extensive, sometimes covering hundreds of acres along the mountain sides. The grapes continue two months and are perhaps the most useful fruit of the country. From grapes the people manufacture not only wine, vinegar and raisins, but but by boiling down the juice they make a beautiful sirup which answers the purpose of both molasses and sugar.

You ask me if I preach in Arabic. No I haven't got so far as that yet. I can talk a little but as to preaching that's out of the question for the present. You can't have no idea of what a language I have got to deal with. It is rough and stern as the very mountains. An English Missionary who is studying the Arabic has learned six other languages, and says they can all be learned in half the time required for the Arabic. The idioms of the Arabic are very difficult but it is the pronunciation that presents the grand obstacle. Let me give you an example or two. A few days ago I asked some of the people if they had ever seen lightning here in the summer. "O yes," said they, "we have some in the village, do you wish to see one?" "Yes," said I, wondering what sort of a thing they would bring, "if it wouldn't make you too much trouble."

In about fifteen minutes they came back bringing a large wooden plow. They proceeded to explain to me its use. I listened with all becoming gravity, and returned many thanks. I had used the word *berk* which means plow. The word for lightning is spelled in the same way, with the exception of the last letter, which has a peculiar sound, very much like that produced by water flowing from an inverted bottle. As I failed to get this sound, the people of course mistook my meaning. A while ago one of the younger missionaries was preaching on the subject of *Love*. He used the word *ahab*, which means to love, whereas he ought to have given a stronger twist to the *h*, in which case it would have meant to love. "What he intended to say was this: 'We ought to love ourselves, we ought to love one another—we ought to love our friends—we ought to love our enemies.'" What he did say will be apparent by substituting the word *to love* for *to love*. For- eigners are always liable to such mistakes in learning the Arabic, but notwithstanding the many difficulties in acquiring it, it is a noble dignified language, and the more I study it the more I see in it to admire. I long for the time to come when I shall be so far master of the language as to be able fully and freely to communicate with this interesting people. They possess good natural abilities, some of them have fine minds, but they are for the most part deplorably ignorant of the great end for which God gave their being; having no proper perceptions of their obligations to their maker, no true knowledge of the way of eternal life. We have preaching at a public meeting for religious instruction in our house every Sabbath. Sometimes one of the missionaries comes and preaches for us; at other times, our teacher Khaled, who is the only native protestant professor of religion here, lectures to the people. We usually have an audience of about twenty people. In the afternoon we have a bible class. We trust that by the blessing of God our brief residence here may result in good; that it will at least move some of the prejudice which has heretofore existed against the missionaries, in the minds of the people of this village. During the summer I have been a sort of superintendent of common schools. I have now the oversight of seven schools in four different places. We have so few missionaries, that every one that comes, has to go to work as soon as he arrives without waiting to learn the language. The first labor imposed upon me was preaching in English. The next was the writing of the annual letter of the mission (an extract from which you probably saw in the Herald), and the next was the care of the schools. I am very glad that I am able to give some assistance to the brethren who have borne the burden and heat of the day so long, and I hope that I shall soon be able to do more.

ANNUAL, Sept. 23.

In consequence of various duties and interruptions my letter has been left for several days unfinished. I came here yesterday from Ainshahla, (a ride of 5 hours over the mountains) to attend a meeting of the missionaries. We have met to receive Dr. Anderson who arrived here a few days ago.

Our meeting will probably continue a week, and before we get through I think it will be decided where I am to be stationed this year, and where those who are to come will be stationed.

Dr. Anderson and Rev. Mr. Thomson, (of Roxbury Mass.) the deputation sent out by the Board last summer, have both visited us.

I hope I will see him the next time he goes to Boston. During the summer I have visited Mr. Hermon, the River Jordan, Casarea Phillip, and Dan; have seen M. Carmel, Mr. Tabor and the Sea of Galilee. Sacred names, linked with many hallowed associations.

I do not intend to write such a long letter again if I can help it, but when I begin I have so much to say that I never know when to stop. There are a thousand things respecting this interesting country; the scenery, the climate, the production, the mode of cultivation, the people, their religion, language, dress, manners and customs, &c. &c., which I despair of ever giving you any very full idea of, unless I write a book, which of course I have no intention of doing.

To-day I attended the semi-annual examination of the students in the mission seminary at this place. The students are all Arabs, and appear as intelligent as do the students of our Academies in America. It was very gratifying to see with what accuracy and promptness they would demonstrate (in Arabic) on the black-board the difficult problems in Algebra and Geometry. The examination in Arithmetic, Grammar and Rhetoric was also very satisfactory. They were also ex-

amined in the Bible, of which, as they study it through all their three years' course, they possess probably a better knowledge than do the majority of our college students at home. The exercises closed with declamations and the reading of compositions. To-night is "Feast of the Cross," which is celebrated every year by the Greek Church; all over the mountains in the different villages we see the bon-fires blazing in honor of the occasion. Yesterday one of the Shakhis or chiefs residing here, was married, and for ten days past the Arabs have been celebrating the event by firing guns, singing, shouting, and by various games in the open air, accompanied by their peculiar sort of instrumental music.

SEPTEMBER 27.

I have kept my letter open for a few days that I might be able to tell you the result of the missionary meeting which we have been holding for the week past in this place. I have been stationed at Tripoli. I shall now return to Ainshahla, and in about three weeks we shall probably go down to Beirut, and I hope in Nov. we shall go to Tripoli. There has been great rejoicing at Beirut this week in consequence of the taking of the Malakoff and Kadon towers in Sebastopol.

From here we can distinctly see in the evening, the sky rockets and other illuminations at Beirut.

Affectionately, J. LORENZO LYONS.

Anti-Republican Precedents.

Pasmore Williamson has escaped from Moyamensing, and is again at liberty; but in relation to his case, have not yet been rescinded. They still maintain their place upon the records of the courts in which they were pronounced, and have become precedents to guide and influence the future decisions of American Judges in every State of the Union, as often as similar cases shall be brought before them. But what English Judge, or what American Judge, ever pronounced a decision more arbitrary and unfriendly to Freedom, than those that men calling themselves American; and Republicans, have recently delivered in the Pennsylvania Courts? What precedents more dangerous to personal liberty were ever established by the American people, than those which Judge Kane, and his Brother Rhoads, manly, have lately set up? Magna Charta and the Petition of Rights were surely never outraged by those judicial scourges of the British people, than the Federal and Pennsylvania Constitutions have been by their American imitators.

The decisions of Judge Kane and his coadjutors, in the Williamson case, have established precedents and precedents which, in all future cases of the kind, will place American citizens completely at the mercy of the Federal Government and the Federal Judiciary. Northern States may still indeed continue to give expression to their dislike of Slavery in legislative enactments, and to proclaim every slave, not a fugitive, that escapes within their borders entitled to his freedom; but no Northern citizen must hereafter dare to inform any slave that such is the law, or attempt to aid him in escaping from illegal bondage. If Northern citizens however will interfere in such business, and involve themselves in cases, in which one of the parties is a slaveowner, and the matter in litigation a slave, they must not think themselves free from personal and judicial rights respected in American Courts and by American Judges. By the perpetration indeed of burglary, or robbery, or murder they would not forfeit the privilege of being tried by their peers. If on their trial for any of those crimes, their rights as citizens might have some chance of consideration. But that of telling a man that he may be free, and assisting him to become so, in such atrocious character that no rights, no privileges, no reverence for law, or justice, must be any more suffered to stand between the perpetrator and condign punishment! All future cases of this class must be tried in the Federal Courts, and from the decisions of the presiding Judges, any appeal on the part of our Northern citizens to any of the courts of their respective States will be utterly in vain. No State Court will again presume to grant relief to a Northern citizen who may have the misfortune to be a party to a case in which a Southerner is plaintiff, and a Slave the subject of contention. In all such cases the Freeman may expect punishment, but not justice. He must be prepared to see the writ of *habeas corpus* converted into an instrument for his oppression, and in all other cases it is an instrument of liberty.

He must be prepared to produce the parties with whom he has no connection, and over whom he has no control, at a suit of a litigant who has suffered no wrong, and who has no legal right to call on him to do so. Nay, he must be prepared to hear his truthful answer to the writ which comprises this unreasonable and unconstitutional demand, pronounced excessive, fraudulent, and a contempt of Court, to listen to the sentence which, for having told the truth, consigns him to a dungeon, during some American Justice's pleasure, and to bear patiently the punishment which, in defiance of law, and reason and justice, shall be consequently inflicted on him.

Such will be the effect of the recent decisions of Judge Kane and his Coadjutors in the Pennsylvania Courts, on the rights and liberties of American citizens. In all cases similar to the Williamson case those decisions, until set aside, will be regarded as precedents and wherever they are so regarded the Northern man will be completely divested of his privileges, and exposed naked and defenseless to the unenvied shifts of power and oppression. There is no Charter and the Bill of Rights in these Federal and State Constitutions—there Anglo-Saxon and American liberty will be alike trampled in the dust. Men may call themselves Whigs or Democrats, Hard Shells, or Soft Shells, Know-Nothings or Republicans, but while those Pennsylvania decisions maintain their place in our law books as legal precedents, American citizens will hold their freedom by a more precarious tenure than that by which the Englishman of the seventeenth century was secured to him.

But what chance have Americans of getting rid of those precedents, as long as the Federal Judges are appointed by the Government, and that Government is the tool of the slaveowner? Before those arbitrary and unconstitutional decisions can be expunged from our law books, the Federal Government must be made independent of the Slave Power, or the Federal Judiciary made independent of the American Government. Either of these reforms would enable the Northern citizens to sweep away those odious precedents; but without effecting one of them they need not hope to do so.—New York Times.

The Democratic National Committee is called together to meet at the National Hotel Washington city, on Tuesday, the 8th of January next. It is composed of one member from each State, and the member from Pennsylvania is Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster General.

Independent Republican.

CHARLES F. READ AND H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONROE, PA.

Thursday, November 23, 1855.

Thanksgiving.

To day is Thanksgiving day. We are to be thankful for life—through disease or poverty, or suffering through other's fault, or our own, may render us insensible of the value of the boon. We shall also give thanks that we are at peace—although sect is warring against sect, party against party, race against race, and brother against brother in our midst. We shall thank the Lord that ours is a land of Liberty—although a Williamson may here be imprisoned without a crime, McCornick driven from his pastorate to save his liberty if not his life, and some millions who naturalists class among human beings are slaves to our free-born Democrats. We shall give thanks for the light of the gospel—although most of us are surrounded by thick clouds of selfishness, bigotry and pride, that that light cannot penetrate to us. We shall give thanks for a plentiful harvest—although one farmer will tell you that the blight or the insect has destroyed his wheat, another that the cold rains spoiled his corn, and another that the rot seized upon his potatoes. From all our surroundings let the good be sifted from the evil, and for this one day forgetting the evil, we will try to be thankful for the good.

The day will be observed in diverse ways. Some will go to church and sing hymns of thanksgiving, and some will stay at home and give thanks silently. Some will observe the day by fasting, but most by feasting—many will be merry, some sad.

In the early days of our history, when the stern old Puritans of New England established days of thanksgiving, for preservation from the savage men and beasts of the wilderness and from the perils of hunger and cold through another year—and for Heaven's smiles upon their efforts to plant a Christian community in a heathen land, there was deep significance in the occasion. Now, with many the day passes almost without a thought for anything except the good things that are to crowd the table at the thanksgiving dinner. We would that the day might be observed more in the spirit of our fathers.

Agricultural Society.

We have recently given place to several communications, reflecting somewhat severely on the management of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society. Without deciding on the merits of the matter in controversy, we are willing to lay any suggestions for the improvement of the usefulness of the Society, or of its manner of operation, before our readers. The Society has, we believe, done good, and it is quite possible that it might be so managed as to do much more. If those farmers who are dissatisfied with its management, and who still take an interest in its success, would join the Society and become active members, they could probably shape its course so as better to suit their own views. (Such a society is no place for monopoly or favoritism, and if, as some of our correspondents suggest, anything of the kind exists, it behooves the complainants to ferret out the evil to its origin, and apply a corrective.

Court Proceedings.

On motion of William Jessup Esq., C. J. Judson Richardson was admitted an attorney to practice in the several Courts of Susquehanna County.

On motion of B. S. Bentley Esq., Albert Bushnell was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Susquehanna County.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Brotzman.—Indictment for nuisance in highway. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar with costs of prosecution, and stand committed till compliance is complied with.

Commonwealth vs. William Houghton.—Indictment for keeping a tipping house. Jury find the defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars, pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed till this sentence be complied with—and defendant directed to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace &c. for one year, in \$200.

KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

This body has been sitting for some time past at Topeka. It is composed of delegates elected by the *bona fide* residents of the Territory. The greater part of the delegates are earnest Free State men, but there are some managing politicians in the Convention who are endeavoring to give a partisan bearing to its action by inducing it to endorse the doctrine of popular sovereignty, hoping thereby to strengthen the National Democracy in the Territory. The attempt will probably fail, as it is strongly opposed by able men.

Another plan proposed, now that there is a strong probability that Kansas will be a Free State, is the union of Kansas and Nebraska, ostensibly to ensure freedom to Kansas, really to give two Free State Senators to that region instead of four.

The people of Kansas now speak hopefully of the prospect of its becoming a Free State. The outrages of the Missouri desperadoes have reacted in favor of freedom.

New York Election.

The Tribune gives the aggregate vote on Secretary of State as follows: Joel T. Headley, American, 140,001; Preston King, Republican, 135,902; I. T. Hatch, Soft, 90,518; Aaron Ward, Hard, 58,394. Headley over King, 10,099. Joint Dem. over Headley, 2,911. The average American plurality over the Republican vote on the whole ticket is considerably less than 10,000.

The new and handsome brick block, built by Messrs. M. S. Wilson, Bentley and Read, Abel Torrel, and Alfred Baldwin, on or near the site where the stores of these gentlemen were destroyed by fire, is fast advancing towards completion. The new buildings are all built united and uniform, and they will add much to the appearance of the town; and by their material render it less liable to be destroyed by fire in future.

Canal Commissioner.

MONROE, NOV. 19th, 1855.

Messrs READ and FRAZIER.—I was present at the meeting of the Republican State Committee at Harrisburg, when Mr. Nicholson was nominated for Canal Commissioner. Judge Jessup was repeatedly urged by different members of the Committee, in my presence, to accept the nomination afterwards given to Mr. Nicholson; but he uniformly refused to be a candidate, and it is my belief that he did not desire and would not under any circumstances have accepted the nomination. Yours truly,

SAM. F. CARMALT.

For the Independent Republican.

The Agricultural Society.

Messrs. Editors.—As your paper has become the medium through which "Justice," and some other citizens of the County, have expressed their views in relation to the Fair, I propose turning over the leaf and offering a few words on the same subject.

It is a fact which cannot be disguised, that a large portion of the citizens of our County are not well pleased with the general management and course of policy pursued by the Society. It is becoming more apparent every year that the citizens of Bridge-water, and those living within a few miles of the place of holding the Fair, are, with few exceptions, the only persons benefited by it—that is, if the awarding of Premiums, and the Newspaper puffing that follows, are to be taken into the account. If not, it had better be dispensed with.

Those who reside so near that it requires but little time or expense to exhibit their productions will frequently rush in with their Cows and Oken, Pigs and Poultry, Pumpkins and Potatoes, Brown Bread and Sour Croud, and perhaps a person thus situated will receive four or five premiums at a single Exhibition. Such, at least, has been the case, when it could not be doubted that there were hundreds of men present from the more distant parts of the County, who could produce as fine specimens, (and some much better,) but for the expense and trouble of driving to and from the place of holding the Fair. This, taken in connection with the fatigue of the animals, would overbalance both the Premiums and the honors. For this reason they take no interest in the affairs of the Society, any farther than to make them an occasional visit. And, then, after traveling a distance of twenty or thirty miles, if they are desirous of seeing what there is to be seen, they must pay the shilling; and if they happen to be called out, or leave on business before finishing their examination, and wish to return, they must pay again; while the members—the only persons entitled to receive premiums—for the *large sum* of fifty cents, can go out and in with their families, (including of course a young man of twenty-five years, and perhaps half a dozen of their neighbors children in the bargain.)

To a bystander it will sometimes pay well to see what unvaried pains will be taken by some of the members to get their animals into the yard; by some by path; or if they are likely to be seen by those who have no right to look upon them, they are immediately surrounded by those who wear the Badge, and rushed through the Gate, which closes upon them and conceals them from view.

Is this done for the benefit of the citizens of the County generally, or for the few who expect to receive premiums? In short, the whole system seems to have been borrowed from those showmen who have so long infested our country. The motto is, "keep your monkeys out of sight until the shillings are gathered in." There is however this difference. Those who exhibit *wild* animals furnish their own cages, while those who exhibit the *domestic* animals take from the County annually \$100, which is raised by a direct tax for State purposes, and retained in the Treasury for the benefit of the Society.

With this they can buy Canvas and repair their Tents, and with it they can also buy materials for constructing high walls. And here let it be distinctly understood, I am not opposed to the County Fair, nor am I opposed to their receiving the \$100, annually. But when they have received it, I am in favor of having the members pay the balance and let the Exhibition be free to all others; or let the place of holding it be changed annually until every Township has had its turn.

Equity.

Letter to Judge Wilnot.

The outrageous, disgraceful, and wholly unwarranted attack upon Judge Wilnot by E. B. Chase in the last *Monroe Democrat* has called out the following letter to the Judge from the members of the bar in this county:

MONROE, NOV. 19, 1855.

HON. DAVID WILNOT.—Dear Sir: We have seen, with feelings of deep regret, in the *Monroe Democrat* of the 15th inst, a most grossly libellous article upon you.

We are ourselves witnesses of its falsity in many particulars, and we intend this note as an expression of our confidence both in you as a man and in your entire integrity as a Judge. In our practice before you since you have been upon the Bench, we have never known a case in which we supposed you were influenced in the least by any political consideration.

With assurances of our high regard,

Truly Yours,

B. T. Case, Wm. Jessup, L. F. Eitch, A. S. Chamberlin, H. H. Frazier, B. S. Bentley, C. A. Case, W. H. Jessup, F. J. Richardson, F. Fraser, L. P. Hinds, A. Bushnell.

The Thirty-Fourth Congress convened at Washington December 3d, 1855. Five States failed to elect Senators at the last session of their Legislatures, otherwise the seats are all filled.

In the Senate there are 32 regular Pierce and Douglas Democrats, and 25 Opposition all at odds. In the House there is a large anti-administration majority, composed chiefly of Republicans and Know-Nothings.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have news from Europe one week later, by the arrival at New York of the steamship Pacific. The London Times continues its warlike articles against the United States, and has managed to create an extraordinary excitement in England, so that it was rumored that an actual rupture had taken place between the two countries, and that the American minister was about to leave. The latter report is contradicted by Mr. Buchanan himself. When the allied fleets withdrew from Odessa, the most of the Russian troops there were marched back to Nikoloff, and the fugitive inhabitants returned. The liners of the fleet at Kiburnah left there to make a reconnaissance of Cherson. The fort and town of Kiburnah were still occupied by 15,000 allied troops. The allied gun-boats have been up the Bug to make a reconnaissance. General Cordroff has been appointed commander of the British forces in the Crimea. A belief prevails that the Russians meditated an attack upon the allied positions at and about Sevastopol. Lord Pamunore mediated the information to General Simpson, and for many nights the troops slept on their arms. It was also owing to this cause that the advance of the allied troops was countermanded, and the forces recalled to their former positions. The Allies are repairing and arming Sevastopol, and keep up a desultory fire against the north side of the harbor. An article in the London Times says that the main body of both armies of the Allies will at once go into winter quarters, and that operations for the expulsion of the Russians from the Crimea are abandoned for the season. At the same time that the allied fleet in the Sea of Azoff destroyed Traman and Funagina, it made a successful demonstration against Temrouk. The object of the expedition was not only to drive the Russian troops of shelter during the winter, but also to procure materials for housing the allied forces at Cape St. Paul and Yenikals. They destroyed and carried off large quantities of building materials, and found about seventy disabled guns. From the Baltic fleet the news is that some English ships had effected reconnaissances in the Gulf of Pernau. A number of Russian coasting-ships had been burned, and a steamer had bombarded the batteries of Gamlu-Carley. A trading engagement had occurred at Bernalthen between a few Russian soldiers and some English marines from the corvettes Archer and Deperet, which resulted in the retreat of the Russians, and the demolition of the Custom House by the victors. Several of the ships had been sent out to the English fleet, which recently numbered one hundred and four vessels, is now reduced to fifty, while only two French ships remain. The remainder of the squadron is withdrawing from Nar-gen to Kiel.

Panic in England.

When the Pacific left, the most extraordinary excitement prevailed throughout England, amounting to almost a panic, on the subject of war with the United States. The London Times, in a series of national editorials, started the subject, which exaggerated its dimensions that extras were issued announcing that the American Minister had demanded his passports.

General astonishment and regret were excited by this announcement, and energetic protests were made against the government for sending the country into a dangerous war.

Our Liverpool agent telegraphed by Mr. Buchanan, who promptly and courteously sent him the following explicit contradiction:

LONDON, Friday Night, Nov. 2, 1855.

"It is not true that the American Minister has demanded his passports from the British government, and there is no foundation for such a report."

Notwithstanding this denial, an uneasy feeling remains upon the public mind.

The Liverpool Journal of Saturday evening in a second edition, dated two o'clock, A. M., says:

"We have received a telegraphic message from London, conveying most serious intelligence, which we can vouch for, as the information comes from a source, which excludes the possibility of a doubt. The country is on the eve of a war with the United States; unless public opinion is brought to operate immediately on Her Majesty's Ministers. An active interchange of diplomatic notes has taken place this week between Earl Clarendon and the American Minister. The cause assigned by Ministers for the appearance of our ships at Bermuda, was the report that Russian privateers were fitting out in the port of New York, but the fact is denied, and it is well known that it is a mere pretext for the real cause refers to affairs in the Mississippi Territory."

"The galling business never gave a moment's uneasiness, never occasioned an angry word from the Government at Washington, and never caused a solitary complaint against Mr. Crompton. The Missouri question is one which impairs the peaceful relations between Great Britain and the United States; it has been for some time the source of diplomatic disquiet between the two countries, and now tends to provoke an open rupture. To quarrel about it would be madness."

This article, it must be remembered, was written before the receipt of Mr. Buchanan's despatch, quoted above.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE NEW YORK AND ERIC RAILROAD.—When the road of obstructions being placed on either side of the road, we congratulated ourselves that there were no funds capable of such odd-blooded malignity to be found in this region; but it appears that we were mistaken. On Saturday night last an attempt most inhuman and revolting was made at wholesale destruction, not only of property but of life. A number of young ladies and gentlemen were returning from a party on a hand-car from a party; about 12 o'clock a little before the time of the night express, which usually arrives at Owego at 12:13 a. m. About two and a half miles west of Owego, at a place where there are no houses near the track, they ran against a formidable obstruction so placed on the track that any train must have inevitably been thrown off. The hand-car was fortunately going slow. After this obstruction was removed, they ran upon another car and another! These obstructions consisted of large ties and a bar of track iron, any of which was quite sufficient to throw the train off the track. At one of these obstructions the hand-car was running at such speed that when it struck some of the young ladies were thrown from their seats with considerable violence. This is not the only attempt lately made to do injury on the New York and Erie railroad. Early on the same day a hand, knotty piece of wood was fixed about the middle of a freight train that had stood over night east of the Owego depot. The wood was butted against the ties, and when the cars started a number of the brakes were destroyed.—Owego Times, Nov. 14.

The Washington Globe, which is the official record of the proceedings of Congress, will be published daily during the approaching session, at the rate of \$10 per annum, the Congressional quarto edition and appendix, being \$6 for the session.

Warlike Character of the Americans.

The Earl of Ellensburgh was lecturing at Manchester on the Eastern war. His opinions touching that matter, we do not propose to speak; but there is a single remark dropped incidentally in the progress of his discourse, which is worth noticing. In alluding to the martial spirit and capabilities of the leading nations, the noble Lord said:

"Russia Proper is not a warlike nation, and the Russians themselves have not the form for war. The most warlike of the Cossacks and the Tartars, people who live on horseback, and may be included in her dominions; but the inhabitants of the solid empire of Russia are very averse to military service, and I think, if left to themselves, by their own consent the Emperor would not gain a single military volunteer among them, if the system of enlistment were the same as in England. But a nation to be military need not be warlike in its own native tendencies. If you were to ask me, which was the most warlike nation in the world, I should say the United States of America. They have many thousand miles of frontier, and they have next to no army at all; but they have a large population, accustomed to the use of arms, and ready to volunteer in any military expedition; and when the invasion of Mexico was projected, which was rather a huccevering sort of an expedition, they advertised for men, and an army of 20,000 were forthcoming in a fortnight. That is what I call a warlike nation. But if advertised in Russia you would find no such eagerness; the population there are pressed into the service, put in chains is necessary, such soldiers we have had to deal with at Sevastopol—very serious foes to counter, obedient and docile to their officers, endowed with great passive courage, and ready to die at any time at the post which is assigned to them."

How a Slave tried to Escape and Could not.

The Louisville Courier tells this story with a roll:

Ben, the slave property belonging to one of our citizens, made his escape from jail several weeks ago. He was captured and yesterday returned to the city. His account of his adventures in search of freedom, and that of his captors in search of the fugitive, partake somewhat of romance. He says that he crossed the river at the saw mills, and immediately took the line of the Jefferson Railroad. In the neighborhood of Vienna, some Hoosiers discovered him and immediately gave chase. They after a long run, succeeded in capturing him, but he escaped from them soon. At a subsequent period he was again seen and had to undergo another chase. Being mounted on a stolen horse, his pursuers soon found that he would distance them. Accordingly they fired killing the horse. Undaunted, he kept ahead and again was set upon him; but he baffled all pursuit until wearied down. Being again taken, he escaped a second time, and for a long time perplexed the Hoosiers, until entirely prostrated by hunger and exposure, he was finally taken. Officer Kirkpatrick, from this city, was sent to bring him home. Ben expressed the greatest joy in seeing an old negro, who was previously a friend of his, and who were not such Abolitionists as he imagined. The fact is, since Indiana purged herself of Know-Nothingism, runaway slaves have no chance of escaping through States so much for eschewing Sam.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES AND HORSES.—All who are familiar with the subject, know that for years past, the English public and the English carriage manufacturers, freely admit that in lightness, durability and style, the best American carriages far exceed anything of the kind produced in England. We have conversed with English manufacturers upon this subject, and they freely admit the fact, and attribute it to the superiority of our timber.—This is doubtless one cause, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there is a degree of talent and taste among our higher mechanic classes which cannot be met with in Great Britain.

What has long been conceded in regard to American carriages is equally applicable to American harness. It is lighter, better made, neater and more highly finished than any other. In this regard the French are as far behind us as the English, and within a few days a New York firm has shipped to Europe three sets of superbly finished harness, which will do credit alike to our country and to the manufacturer.—New York Courier and Enquirer.

CREMATORY.—The subject of burning the bodies of the dead continues to excite remark. The N. Y. Post publishes a strong plea for the right of any person to make such a disposition of the dead body, and all y argues the question of the humanity of the custom. The Philadelphia Sun also takes the same view, and in the course of an article on the subject, remarks: "Even in this country the practice is not altogether unknown. It is said that the body of Henry Laurens, President of the first Congress, was thus disposed of, and, to this day, in the flat sections of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf coast, where the soil is too spongy to permit the digging of graves, nothing is more common, and Christian ministers pronounce the burial service over the flames. In the case before us the husband was merely carrying out the principles of his own faith, and the wishes of his wife; and the interference of the populace seems to have been entirely uncalled for."

The British Fleet—Nicaragua Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

The Secretary of the Navy withheld his instructions to Commodore Paudling, until the arrival of the Pacific; and it is now understood that in consequence of official intelligence from England, assuring our government that the despatch of the British fleet to the West India station has no reference to Central American matters, nor any object hostile to the United States, only one vessel of the Home Squadron will proceed to Nicaragua, viz the flag ship, the Porpoise, with Commodore Paudling, in charge of the general interests of the United States in that quarter.

STRENGTH OF A COUS CROU.—George W. Wells, of Mason county, Ky., has a twenty-acre field of corn which promises, from what has been gathered, a yield of one hundred and eighty bushels (ears) per acre. But the funny part of the story is that he did not intend to make such a crop.

The first planting not coming up well, or looking promising, he replanted between the rows, and afterward, not being able to decide which rows were best or which to plow up, he let both stand; in the present great crop is the result. It is needless to say that the land is good.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE.—We have heretofore given an interesting account of the first message sent over the telegraphic wires in America. The graphic question, "What hath God wrought?" was the first concerted sentence dictated by Miss Annie G. Ellsworth, daughter of Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, now Mrs. Smith, of Indiana. The manuscript, or copy made at the end of the line, has been deposited with the Connecticut Historical Society for preservation, and may justly be regarded as one of the most valuable possessions of that or any similar institution.—Phila. Sun.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

Two Persons Killed—An Entire Train Blown off the Track.

On Monday evening the Express train on the Harlem Railroad, which left Albany at 4:12 o'clock, reached Copake, when about midway between there and Boston Corners, was blown off the track by a violent gust of wind and precipitated down an embankment some thirty-five feet, performing a complete somersault, demolishing the cars and killing two persons instantly and injuring several others.

The Conductor, Mr. White, as soon as the accident occurred, sent the engine, which fortunately had not been thrown off, to Miller-ton for engine cars, and the killed and injured were placed thereon and brought to City, where they arrived at about 5:12 o'clock this morning.

The killed are Mr. Rathbone, a paper manufacturer at Boston Corners, and—Gaylord, a brakeman on the train.

An accident of this kind has never before occurred in this country.

The Superintendent, Mr. Nottingham, started this morning immediately for the scene of disaster. The cause of the accident, so far as we hear it, was entirely beyond the control of human agency.

Getting it up Pretty Steep.

The friends of Democracy in Georgia had a great meeting at Milledgeville a few evenings since—Gov. Howell took the chair, Alex. H. Stephens chief speaker—and resolved to elect twenty delegates to the National Democratic Convention to meet in Cincinnati next May for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. In continuation, they

Resolved, That our delegates to said convention should, in our opinion, be instructed by those who shall appoint them to insist upon the adoption of a platform of principles as the basis of a national organization, prior to the nomination of candidates, and that said platform shall, among other things, include in substance the following propositions:

First: The recognition and adoption of the principles established in the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Second: That neither the Missouri Compromise nor any other Anti-Slavery restriction shall hereafter be extended over any Territory of the United States.

Third: The prompt and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and its permanent continuance upon the statute book.

Resolved, That no man ought to be held and considered a member of the National Democratic party, who does not recognize, approve and adopt the foregoing proposition; and that the Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing party of this State, through its said delegation, ought not to affiliate or act in said convention with any delegates who shall disapprove and vote against the same.

Resolved, That if any resolutions shall not in substance be incorporated in the platform adopted by said convention, the delegation from Georgia ought, in the opinion of this meeting, to withdraw from the convention, and take no further part in the nominations or other proceedings of the same; and that our delegates be instructed so to act.

Affiliate, do you hear, Messrs. John Van Buren, Peter Cooper & Co. Should the Convention do you want to do any such "sectional" act as to fellowship and fraternize with our "Softs," then Georgia cuts it off with a shilling, and sets up President-making on her own book, upon the truly National and Democratic platform set forth above.—But there is no fear of any such rupture.

The slave-owners here have only to ask enough, for they are certain to get all, if those they claim to represent for President with Kane for Vice, and the right of a slaveholder to call the roll of his chattels on Butley Hill for their platform, let them just say the word and it is done. There isn't going to be anything "sectional" in that Convention.—Tribune.

Republican National Organization.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir:—It must be evident to every one that a national organization of the Republican party is desirable at the earliest day practicable, such an organization is desirable to concentrate effort and give permanency and stability to the movement which seeks to combine the efforts of those who are seeking to prevent the extension of Slavery. The first step toward such an organization is evidently the formation of a national Republican committee. To reach this object in the most convenient way, permit me to suggest that, by common consent of the press and all interested, the chairman of each State committee be considered *ex-officio* a member of the National committee for his State. Is there any more practicable or convenient plan than this? and what objection exists to its adoption? The State Central committee of Ohio are about to correspond with those of other States, in accordance with instructions of their State Convention of July 13, with reference to the holding of a National convention; and it seems to me that if the plan above indicated were first adopted, it would greatly facilitate matters in this respect. Ours.

The Republican Press.

The Republican Association of Washington City being desirous of procuring as speedily as possible a complete list of all papers advocating or favorable to the Republican Party, for publication, and for the purpose of forwarding them desirable political information and documents from this important point during the next session of Congress and Presidential campaign, earnestly request proprietors of all such, to mail us one number of their paper addressed to "Facts for the People," Washington City.

DANIEL R. GOODLÖE,
L. CLEPHANE,
Committee of Republican Association.

THE KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE.—In view of the irregular manner in which both Reeder and Whitfield have been elected to Congress from Kansas, the Journal of Commerce proposes that the House of Representatives should reject them both, and send the election back to the bona fide citizens of the Territory. This is a fair looking proposition, but in order to carry it out, Congress would have to recognize as valid the laws of the Missouri usurpers respecting citizenship, or abrogate them and appoint new judges and make a regular law defining the qualifications of citizens. As there is no probability of Whitfield's admission, this proposition of the Journal of Commerce will be likely to turn out the Administration scheme.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Albany Evening Journal has returned showing the election to the Senate of seventeen Republicans, 10 Democrats, and four Democrats, and to the Assembly of 48 Democrats, 48 Republicans, and 37 Americans. For Secretary of State the Journal returns give Hendry, American, 113,160; King, Republican, 102,412; Hatch, Soft, 69,818; Ward, Hard, 47,088.

About 30 feet of the roof on the new part of the south wing of the Railroad shop fell yesterday with a tremendous crash. The accident was caused by defective work. Fortunately no one was hurt, as it occurred just as the men had left for dinner.—Scratch Herald.