

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the America.

Boston, Feb. 16.—The Royal Mail Steamship America arrived at this port this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 31st ult.

ENGLAND.—The London Times remarks, in a short leading article, that as the Admiralty of the combined fleets has received orders to require all Russian vessels to return to Sebastopol, and if it be true that a considerable squadron of Russian vessels is at sea, it is not improbable that a collision of some importance may have taken place.

The Spanish vessel, which had put back in distress, the Canada arrived on the 29th.

There is very little definite intelligence by this arrival, but the news of war, but the accounts are generally more favorable to peace.

There is no doubt that the reply of the French and English governments to the last Russian notes was of a firm decided character.

An authentic letter from Bucharest, of January 13th, states that the Russian advance guard under General Osten-Sacken, arrived there on the 4th, and the main body on the 11th. The soldiers were in a miserable condition, having had a forced march of fifty days over the worst roads and under pelting rains.

Prince Gortschakoff was preparing to leave Bucharest for Little Wallachia. The campaign had not assumed a favorable appearance, and Gortschakoff would not have undertaken the proposed operations, had he not had orders to do so from the highest authority.

Numerous wagon loads of wounded troops had arrived from Krajova.

Numerous insurrections had taken place among the Wallachian population in favor of assisting Turkey.

The accounts from St. Petersburg are of a vague character.

It was rumored that a collision had taken place between the fleets in the Black Sea, but it was not credited to any extent.

The Russian fleet had proceeded as far as Sebastopol, except two divisions.

On the 17th the Turks got possession of Turva Janitza.

Letters from St. Petersburg say that extreme measures had been resolved upon, if the explanations of the Western Powers were not satisfactory.

An army of 45,000 Russians were concentrated at Kalafat, and a great battle was expected to be fought. In fact rumors prevailed at the sailing of the America that the battle had been fought and that the Turks were victorious.

Prince Gortschakoff had been dismissed from the Russian service, and ordered to return to his estates.

Gen. Schilder has been appointed to succeed him.

It is stated positively that the Russians are preparing to throw a bridge across the Danube, for the purpose of effecting the passage of that river.

A great political excitement was agitating Servia.

KRAKOWA, Jan. 26.—Skirmishing takes place daily at Káthova Isladi and Turva.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 21.—Forty-five thousand Russians are concentrated around Kalafat. A great battle is expected there shortly. On the 17th, the Turks got possession of Turva add Gannitsa (?), as also of the village of Sistova.

BELGRADE, Jan. 27.—There are rumors of a collision in the Black Sea. Great political excitement exists in Servia. A nephew of the reigning Sovereign was hourly expected from St. Petersburg.

SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 11.—The entire Russian fleet is in the harbor, but two divisions are preparing to sail on the 12th. This is official.

ONSOVA, Jan. 20.—An engagement took place on the 13th, between a body of Turks and left wing of Aureps corps near Islas. The Turks succeeded in maintaining the Wallachian bank, and they had begun to throw upredoubts between Islas and Turva.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18.—Nothing is known here of the rumored conflicts of Botoium. The Russians are known to have suffered a severe loss at Matchin, on the 13th, and had a steamer disabled. It is known that the whole Russian fleet returned to Sebastopol on the 11th, but left in the direction of Batoium the following day.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

The Cunard steamship Canada, Captain Stone, from Liverpool at noon on Saturday, the 4th inst., arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening the 16th inst.

The political news from Europe is ominous of a general war.

The British Parliament met on the 31st ult., and the Queen delivered her speech.

Her Majesty mentions the Turkish difficulty in moderate terms, and congratulates the nation on the French alliance. Her Majesty recommends an increase of the army and navy, in view of the fact there is imminent danger of a general war.

An unfavorable reply had been given in writing to the Czar's recent inquiry respecting the movements of the French and English fleets, and the departure of the Russian Ambassadors from London and Paris was hourly expected. Indeed the Russian Minister is reported to have already withdrawn himself from Paris, and the Russian Minister was to leave London on the 5th inst.

It was currently reported that orders had already been sent to St. Petersburg for the withdrawal of the French and British Ambassadors from that city.

There is good reason to believe that France has decided to send eighty thousand and England ten thousand troops to the assistance of Turkey. The British government is to pay one-half of the total expenses of the two nations.

The latest news from Vienna by mail, reports Count Orloff dissatisfied with his reception; and it is further said that the Emperor

of Austria will regard the Russians crossing the Danube as a declaration of war, but this report is most unlikely.

England is sending a detachment of small steamers to take soundings of the entrance to the Bilitic for the fleets.

A Constantinople letter says the allied fleets had returned and anchored in Bricos Bay, causing much astonishment. It is elsewhere mentioned that this was merely a portion of the fleets to escort stores to Varna.

Commodore Quessada has been appointed naval commandant at Havana.

The latest report from Vienna is to the effect that Austria and Prussia will co-operate with France and England.

The funds continue quiet, and do not appear to be materially depressed.

Breadstuffs had slightly receded, especially flour and corn, which had declined about one shilling.

Provisions generally were quiet, at about previous prices.

THE WAR.—The answer from England and France to the Russian inquiries respecting the entry of the fleets was delivered on the first of February to the Ministers in London and Paris. The terms of the reply did not transpire, but as it could not have differed from the communication already addressed verbally by Sir Hamilton Seymour for Britain, and M. Castelnage for France, to the Cabinet at St. Petersburg, it was considered that the Czar's instructions left his ministers no alternative but to leave Paris and London; although this might not be for some days.

Orders are understood to have been sent to the British and French Ambassadors at St. Petersburg to demand their passports.

Count Orloff's mission to Vienna is said to be to ask permission for a Russian force to pass through Hungary. It is further reported that if Count Orloff fails, the Czar will himself visit Berlin and Vienna, to use his influence with these courts. No symptoms are apparent that he will yield.

On the Danube, although abstaining from great operations, the Turks give the Russians no rest.

Fighting had occurred at Giurgevo, near Olenitza, near Kalarosch, Silitria, Turku-ray, Matschin, Palanka, Kahodia, Islas, Turnow, &c. &c.

No change had occurred in affairs at Kalafat at the latest authentic dates.

From Asia we have nothing of importance, except that Gen. Gulon was to cross the frontier to attack Alexandrianople.

Col. Dezin, who had been sent by the French government to report on the condition of the Turkish army on the Danube, pronounces it fit to keep the Russians in check for a long time, although deficient in cavalry.

Two French officers are sent to report on the Turkish Asiatic force.

A rumor was very current of a naval engagement between the Allies and the Russians in the Black Sea, with the destruction of the Russians; but it has not been confirmed.

A part of the allied fleet had returned to Constantinople, to escort Turkish supplies to Varna.

A portion of the Turkish fleet had gone to Egypt to ship 12,000 well trained troops, including one regiment of heavy artillery, (much wanted,) and one regiment of rifle-men.

The Russian regiments of guard are ordered to the Baltic provinces by the 1st of March.

The Russian Vice Commander of Sebastopol has been cashiered for not preventing the English frigate Retribution from entering that port.

The English engineer, Bell, is released.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.—A despatch from Vienna states that Count Buol has drawn out a declaration of neutrality, with a strong leaning towards the views of the Western Powers, and has given this to Count Orloff as a final answer. Orloff's mission has therefore failed.

The Czar's proposals were to form a defensive league with all the German powers, and if the Western Powers attacked any one thereof, Russia would make common cause with them, and would not conclude any peace without consulting their interests.

The German Powers through Austria definitely refuse. Russia is therefore isolated.

The Western Powers are immediately to demand the evacuation of the Principalities, and will compel it forthwith.

The Russian Minister in London has paid a final formal visit to the Foreign Department.

PARIS, Friday Even.—The funds, after much fluctuation to-day, closed with a rise.

The Iron Interest.

The value of the iron interest in America is realized by but few persons. Even in Pennsylvania, where more iron is made than in all the other States combined, the true importance of this manufacture is not fully appreciated.

According to the census of 1850, the amount of capital invested in making pig iron, in six of the principal States, was over twelve millions of dollars, while that invested in making wrought iron was nearly fourteen millions; in all twenty-six millions.

This will be seen from the following table:

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount. Pennsylvania, \$8,570,425; New York, 605,000; New Jersey, 697,000; Maryland, 780,650; Tennessee, 755,050; Ohio, 620,800.

Total, \$12,298,925. \$13,712,609. This does not comprise the whole however. The total capital invested in the manufacture of pig and wrought iron, according to a late number of 'The Plough, Loom and Anvil,' is, in all the States, about thirty-two millions, while the value of the entire annual product is twenty-nine millions and a half. The amount invested in iron castings, in all the States, is seventeen millions and a half, of which nearly four millions is in Pennsylvania; while the annual products are estimated at twenty-five millions. The iron

interest, therefore, is worth about fifty-five millions annually to the country.

It should be borne in mind, in estimating the worth of this interest, that a million in manufactures means far more than a million in trade. We say that the commerce of a town is worth a hundred millions a year; that is, that goods to the amount of a hundred millions annually change hands there. But how much of this is profit? In other words, how much wealth does this hundred millions leave behind, in passing through the place? About ten per cent, certainly not more.

That is to say a city, with a trade of a hundred millions, is enriched to the extent of ten millions only by that trade. But in manufactures, all is profit, except the cost of the raw material. The raw cotton, for example, which costs, in Manchester a dollar, is enhanced in value ten, twenty, or even a hundred fold, by the processes it passes through there; and the whole of this enhancement is added to the wealth of Manchester, or at least of England. A town, which should manufacture a hundred millions annually, would make a profit of probably ninety millions.

This profit, it is true, would be divided between the factor, the capitalist, the owner of the factory, and the operatives of all kinds concerned in the manufacture: but, nevertheless, it would actually earn that much money, by increasing the value of the raw fabric to that extent.

Apply this fact to the iron interest. The total annual product of the iron manufacture, as we have already said, is, in round numbers, fifty-five millions. Now, as the ore is indigenous, the whole of this is profit. The entire fifty-five millions is divided among the proprietors of the mines, the contractors, the miners, the owners of furnaces, the workmen in those furnaces, the owners of the coal to smelt with, the persons who build forges, the forgers themselves, and in short everybody who is concerned, directly or indirectly, in making the iron. That a considerable portion of this goes to the operatives is plain, from the fact that the direct wages paid, in making pig-iron wrought-iron, and iron castings, amount to seven or eight millions annually, or nearly one-third of the entire product. But this is not all. To manufacture this iron, a million and a quarter of tons of mineral coal is required, besides seventy-one millions of bushels of coke and charcoal. When we recollect, that in producing these, an enormous annual sum is also paid out in wages, we may safely estimate that one-half of the fifty-five millions goes directly to laboring men. Computing five hundred dollars to each family, we have fifty thousand families of workmen supported by the iron interest, or three hundred and thirty thousand persons. Add the capitalists, owners, factors and trades-people to supply the want of all these, and the aggregate is twice as great, that is a population, which if collected into one spot, would make a city larger than even this.

But more than this. Our estimate is formed, it will be observed, on the iron interest as it stood in 1850. Since that period, however, it has greatly increased. We do not exaggerate, perhaps, when we consider it one-third larger than it was then. Instead of six hundred thousand persons deriving a livelihood from it, the number does not fall short of eight hundred thousand. But still more. This is only what the interest is, not what it might be. In the year 1852, the value of foreign iron, imported into the United States, was nearly twenty-two millions. Suppose this iron had been made at home. Not only the annual product would have increased to that extent, but the wealth added to the country would have been increased also: not only would our productive riches have been enlarged, but the number of mouths fed would have also increased proportionably. In a word, if we made all our own iron, the manufacture would be worth a hundred millions annually, and would directly support a population of nearly a million and a quarter, to say nothing of the farmers, who would be engaged in raising wheat, potatoes, truck, and fruit for that million and a quarter. Truly the iron interest, when we thus regard it, looms up as a gigantic presence. —Evening Bulletin.

DECEASED.

On Monday last, the 20th inst., in Allentown, of old age, Maria Saeger, consort of the late Nicholas Saeger, aged 81 years.

On the 1st of February, in North Whitehall, Elizabeth Keck, aged 69 years.

Dancing Instructions.

Dancing Instructions will commence on Wednesday and Friday evenings, the 23d and 25th inst., at the Union House, of Henry G. Roth. He will begin with the Plain, Galopade, Schottish and Polka Waltzes, from 5 to 7 P. M., for youths, and from 8 to 10 for adults. Frederick Richter.

Cloverseed.

A lot of Prime Cloverseed just received and for sale by P. TETZ, GUTH & Co. Allentown, Feb. 22.

NOTICE.

Resolved, February 17, 1854, by the board of Directors of the Lehigh county Poor House, that notice shall be given to all Justices of the Peace of Lehigh county,—that the hospital and house of confinement, are so crowded with foreign paupers at present, that it is entirely out of our power to maintain the poor of said county properly, and to neglect old and helpless citizens of the county, by removing them out of the hospital and in their place, give room to a set of loafing and self-negligent foreign paupers, arriving daily with orders of relief, who would prove regardless of the duty imposed upon us, and the peace of said county, not to issue orders of relief to stragling or loafing paupers, except in the most extreme case of necessity.

HENRY DREYFENDERFER, HIRAM J. SHANTZ, PETER ROYSTER, Directors.

Allentown, Feb. 22.

Allentown Academy.

The exhibition of the pupils of this Institution, will take place at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday evening, the 24th inst., to commence at half past 6 o'clock. Exercises will consist of Declamations, interspersed with a great variety of vocal and instrumental music. Premiums will be awarded to the successful competitors in elocution, according to the decision of a committee appointed by the Trustees. Admission, 12 1/2 cents to defray expenses.

Allentown Feb. 22.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue and in pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of the county of Lehigh, there will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 10th day of March, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, upon the premises, two certain valuable

Messuages and Tracts of Land,

with the appertinences, situated in North Whitehall township, in the county of Lehigh aforesaid, bounded by lands of Jacob Kennel, Samuel Kennel, Peter Miller and others, containing 16 acres and 149 perches strict measure, whereon is erected a two story

Log Dwelling House,

one story stone Dwelling House, a Swiss Bank Barn, two wagon houses and other outbuildings are on the premises, a never failing well of good water at the door of the dwellings, 3 acres of meadow land, also an orchard on the premises with good fruit trees—the rest is all good farming land.

Being the real estate of David Franz, deceased, late of the township and county aforesaid.

Terms on the day at the place of sale, and due attendance given by EDWARD KONLER, } et al. JACOB KENNEL, } Clerk.

By the Court, —N. Metzger, Clerk. February 22.

FREDERICK BENAHDY, Music Teacher.

Adopts this method to inform the citizens of Allentown and vicinity, that he has made this place his home, and intends giving lessons on the Forte Piano, Violin, Brass and wood instruments, singing, &c. He also gives instructions to full bands, arranges and copies music of every description, for all kinds of instruments. He also tunes and repairs Pianos.

For further information please enquire of Messrs. Amos Ellinger and Joseph Weiss. He resides in Eight street, near the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Benhart, resided for 6 years in Belgium, (Europe) during which time he held the honorable post of music Director in a number of music choirs, also teacher in several Institutes. He served for the last four years as music teacher in the 4th Artillery Regiment of United States. He made this place his home, on account of his health, which has been failing for some time.

He is in possession of the highest recommendations.

Allentown Feb. 22.

County Statement.

The Account of EPHRAIM YOHNS, Esq. Treasurer of Lehigh county, for the year beginning January 1st, 1853, and ending December 31st, 1853, both days included.

DR. To amount in Treasury, as per report of auditors for 1852, in account of funds, \$6,212 13

Taxes received for the year 1850, 343 68

Do do 1851, 453 43

Do do 1852, 3711 44

Do do 1853, 15708 45

Abatement paid on Collectors' commissions for State taxes for 1850, 331 81

Do do 1851, 90 70

Do do 1852, 1039 35

Do do 1853, 1123 49

Old Lumber Sold. John Scherer, Scherer's Bridge, 1 12

J. M. Lino, Jordan Bridge, Allentown 13 50

Peter Engelmann, Coopersburg Bridge Sol. Butz, Harmony's Bridge, 30 37

Slings Sold. Reuben Stahler, for a sheep sold, 1 12

Joshua Fry, heater sold, 7 00

Received of Peter Romish and Sol. Engelmann, inquisition fees, refunded in the estate of Peter Snyder, dec'd Of Aaron Fry, a donation to Coopersburg Bridge, 15 00

Of Charles Eckert, dividend on Northampton Water stock, for 1853, 27 60

Inquisitions.

Samuel J. Kistler, one inquest, 18 17

Daniel J. Bboards, 18 10

Francis Weiss, 17 35

Michael Ritter, 20 93

Harrison Miller, 12 00

Jacob Zimmerman, 31 61

Statements.

Solomon Fogel, 1550, 167 90

Reuben Reiss, 39 55

George Roth, 1851, 167 93

Charles Foster, 155 19

John Dieffenbacher, 30 91

Solomon H. Appel, 52 12

Jacob Peter, 30 91

Jeremiah Weiss, 77 72

A. W. Loder, 170 41

Isaac Hartman, 69 16

George Roth, 69 16

Daniel Zerfass, 194 37

A. W. Loder, 35 31

Samuel J. Kistler, 121 05

Reuben Reiss, 155 20

Tilghman Kuntz, 43 61

Jacob Wenner, 90 92

Jacob Eckspellen, 1853, 185 98

Charles Foster, 50 83

Samuel J. Kistler, 155 20

Reuben Reiss, 58 49

Tilghman Kuntz, 130 19

Charles Ritter, 53 92

Jonas Werly, 120 75

Henry Gorr, 33 57

Benjamin Weida, 189 59

A. W. Loder, 501 78

Charles Kuntz, 1 11

Prices Current.

ARTICLES. —Per Allentown Easton Phila

Flour Barrel 8 50 8 50 8 50

Wheat Bush. 1 05 1 05 1 06

Rye 70 75 93

Corn 40, 40, 44

Oats 50, 54, 60

Buckwheat 1 37 1 25 1 50

Flaxseed 5 75 6 00 5 30

Cloverseed 2 50 3 50 2 70

Timothyseed 60 75 50

Potatoes 53 45 30

Salt 16 18 30

Butter Pound 10 10 8

Lard 22 22 28

Beeswax 12 11 15

Ham 9 0 9 6

Pitch 8 8 7

Tow-yarn Dox. 16 18 20

Eggs Gall. 33 33 33

Rye Whiskey 30 30 30

Apple Whiskey 60 60 65

Linsed Oil 4 50 6 00 6 00

Hickory Wood Cord 4 50 6 00 25 50

Hay Ton 14 00 12 00 25 50

Egg Coal Ton 3 50 3 50 4 00

Nut Coal 2 50 2 50 3 00

Lump Coal 3 50 3 50 3 00

Plaster 4 50 6 00 2 00

Public Sale

Of Personal Property.

Will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 1st of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the House of Daniel Snyder, dec'd, late of South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, the following personal property, to wit:

5 Horses, cows, and other cattle, 15

plough harness, fly-nets, several heavy wagons, wagon-bodies, hay-ladders, or bodies, grain-drill, winnowing-mill, threshing-machine with horse power, ploughs and harrows, hay by the ton, grindstone, drum-saw, vinegar by the barrel, chairs, bureaus, clock with case, corner-cubboard, clothes-press, and looking-glasses, carpets, tables; coal and wood-stoves, wood-chests, beds and bedsteads, and a large variety of other farm, house and kitchen furniture too tedious to mention.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance given by PETER SNYDER, } Adm'ors. REUBEN SNYDER, }

NOTICE.—At the same time and place, the Farm of the late Daniel Snyder, deceased, will be rented to the highest and best bidder for one year from the first of April next.—Persons wishing