THE COUNTRY DOLLAR.

...HEMPHILL. *Neutral in Politics,* AT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 29, 1849. NUMBER 2.

this appointment, Sophia, their eldest sister, reigned as a regent. John retired to private life, and as Sophia had formed a design against the life of Peter for the purpose of engrossing the sovereignty, he fled, visited England, and worked in the dock-yard at Debtford, and again in a ship-yard in Holland. He raised troops, deposed and imprisoned Sophia, became sovereign, and raised Russia to an Empire, in 1717. In 1700, he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden; and though he lost ground at first, he was led to build the fortress and found the city of St. Petersburg; and in 1709, he gained the battle of Pultawa, and conquered Livonia, Ingria, Finland, and part of Pomerania. In a war with the Turks, he was nearly taken prisoner on the Pruth, but was rescued by the Empress Catharine. In 1716, visited Holland with his consort, and then Paris. He was great in war, and in peace a promoter of improvements and the arts. Died, 1725, and was succeeded by his wife, Catharine.—Although only a peasant girl of Livonia, she proved herself worthy of the throne, by completing several of the great designs of the Czar Peter. She was, however, addicted to intemperance, and died 1727; and was succeeded by Peter II., grandson of Peter I., who had condemned his father to death. This monarch was beloved, and Russia was happy and prosperous under his sway. Died, 1730; when the nobles and chief officers elected Anne Owanowna his niece, empress. She named Anne of Mecklenburg and Iwan her successors; but they were opposed by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I. who ascended the throne, and Iwan, Anne and her husband, died in prison. Elizabeth formed a kind of star-chamber court, called the State Chancery, for the trial of political crimes, which was an engine of tyranny. She died, 1762, and was followed by Peter III., grandson of Peter I. He had married Catharine, his consort, and lived with the Countess Woronzoff. Catharine was equally licentious, and her amours with Poniatowski and Count Orloff, were notorious. This artful woman and Orloff, headed a conspiracy, and after inflaming the popular mind with a report that her husband intended to alter the succession and imprison his queen, the conspirators proceeded with a large force, and escorted Catharine to St. Petersburg, where she was proclaimed empress. She then marched at the head of her troops, and with her confederates to an imperial village where her husband was residing with his paramour. Peter was imprisoned and murdered. The empress was the guiding spirit in the infamous partition of Poland. In the last battle, as late as 1794, when Praga was stormed, burnt and plundered by Suwarrow, 20,000 of [illegible] Polish soldiers were [illegible]. She put another Prince Iwan [illegible] on account of the real or pretended discovery of a conspiracy. Her ambition excited the jealousy of Turkey, [illegible]ultan declared war against her, and [illegible]ned her ambassador. Joseph II., [illegible]many, assisted her against the Porte, [illegible]0,000 men. But her general, Suwarrow, was irresistible. He undertook [illegible]ampaign against the Turks in 1773, [illegible]ted them at Turtukey, and wrote [illegible]—"Honor and glory to God! Glory to you, Romanzow! We are in possession of Turtukey, and I am in it." He gained several victories, particularly that [illegible] Rymnik, in conjunction with the Austrian General. He took Bender and Belgrade; and in 1790, Ismailow, where many thousands of the Turks were butchered. This event he announced by writing—"The Russian colors wave on the ramparts of Ismailow."

"Ismailow is no more! * * * The glow
Of burning streets, like moonlight on the water,
Was imaged in blood—the sea of slaughter.' —*Byron*

"The Turkish force in the Black Sea was destroyed, and Oczakow taken and secured to Russia at the peace. Catharine II., besides those conquests, otherwise strengthened and aggrandized the Russian empire, and was styled "the Great." She was a woman of strong mind, brilliant talents, ambitious and politic; but vindictive, cruel and licentious. She died in 1796, having reigned 34 years. Paul, her son, succeeded. He became an ally of England, and opposed the French revolutionary arms. Suwarrow went to Italy, gained the battle of Novi, and crossed the Alps in to Switzerland; but for want of reinforcements was compelled to retreat. He was recalled—and although he had been loaded with honors by the courts of Austria and Russia, he died of vexation and in retirement, 1800. Paul *appointed himself* "Grand Master of Malta," and because the British government would not agree to the appointment, he deserted the alliance and joined France, forming a northern confederacy against Great Britain, which was dissolved by the battle of Copenhagen.—Paul was guilty of insane extravagancies, and was assassinated in the night, March 23, 1801. His son, Alexander, was proclaimed emperor—joined England and Austria against Napoleon—and after the battle of Austerlitz, united also with Prussia against France, but was obliged to sign the treaty of Tilsit. Alexander then joined France against England, attacked and took Finland from Sweden; but breaking the "continental system" indirectly, by the admission of English goods, and for other causes, Napoleon made warlike demonstrations against Russia, occupied Swedish Pomerania, and was aided by Francis of Austria, with 30,000 men. Napoleon marched with 400,000 troops into Russia, in 1812; fought the Russians at Smolensk, who burnt and abandoned the town; then at Borodino, where a terrific slaughter occurred and victory was claimed by both parties—marched to Moscow, which the patriotic Russians burnt rather than allow the city to be a refuge for invaders—returned from Moscow through the rigors of a northern winter, and harassed by the exasperated Russians—and not 50,000 men of all the mighty host again saw their native France. Russia then joined an alliance of Austria, Prussia, Sweden, England and the princes of Germany, against France, which resulted in the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, and a general peace; soon after disturbed by the return of Napoleon from Elba, and his signal defeat at Waterloo. Alexander was a popular and patriotic prince, and died in 1825. His eldest brother, Constantine, resigned his claim, and his second brother, Nicholas, ascended the throne—a wise, severe, powerful and ambitious monarch. He quelled the Polish insurrection; and his wars with Persia and Turkey were attended with success."

The present military force of Russia in Europe, consisting of the regular army and Imperial Guard, make in all, a force of 665,640 soldiers, or more than twelve armies of 50,000 men, well armed and equipped. In addition to hordes of Cossacks in Asia, numbering near 300,000, she has a large army in Caucasus, said to be near 150,000. If one half of this force is available, and can be drawn from their former positions within the emperor's dominions, we shudder to think of the fate of Hungary, Germany and indeed of France.

From the New York Correspondent of the Washington Union.

New York, June 16, 1849.

The Cambria's most important news concerning the progress of the contest over the right of the people to be governed by rulers of their own choice.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, from which the journalists of America *will* persist in copying their European news items, (though the reliable advices by each succeeding steamer prove that paper's version of the accounts by the last previous ones to have been garbled, to suit the purposes of the reactionists,) asserts that no important continental advices reached London during the week ending on the Cambria's sailing day. This story, untrue, as I shall presently prove, was faithfully reechoed by the anti-liberalist who makes up the telegraphic despatches at Halifax for the associated presses of this city, through which (being on all occasions the first burst of the news) it was communicated to every paper in the United States. Notwithstanding the interest and importance of events passing on the other side of the Atlantic, full half the newspaper readers of this country content themselves with but conning these telegraphic accounts, not taking time or trouble to look deeper into the condition of the European world than as presented by the Liverpool Times man and the anti-liberalist despatch writer on this side of the herring-pond. The consequence is that comparatively few of our countrymen ever learn the truth in this connexion.—But the sympathies of the conductor of the English paper above referred to, and of the tory telegraph man, are mere "moonshine," when compared with the evil consequences of the writings of the many absolutists at heart who furnish garbled statements for English and American popular reading—always magnifying against the cause of liberalism, and diminishing against that of the "red monarchy" of the day.

Your Washington readers were a day or two since treated to a specimen of the style of misrepresentation of men & things republican—against which I complain—throughout three columns of a Paris letter in the National Intelligencer. Ledru Rollin is represented by these writers to be a monster of a red republican or socialist.—This is false. He is no socialist; nor is he the advocate of popular violence, further than it may be necessary for the protection of the now constitutional liberties of the French people against any and all violent attempts to compass their abrogation, whether the violence resorted to by the absolutists be in the shape of flagrant and shameless setting aside of the laws of the land, under the *pretence* that the people contemplate the destruction of their own liberties, or by *coups d'etat*, such as the monarchists who assume to advise Odillon Barrot undoubtedly designed to essay, on finding that popular sentiment was about to *legally* decree that they should resign power. Ledru Rollin holds no sympathy with Proudhon, Victor Considerant, nor indeed with any other parties proposing to remodel society, further than in seeking by rational means to extend and preserve popular liberties, and to elevate the masses.—He is supported not only by them, the ultra democrats, but by all the republicans of France, as well as by that portion of the anti-republicans who are only so affected through their timidity. His vote for the Chamber shows how completely he enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens of Paris. The Cambria's news tells of what the anti-liberal writers term a "violent scene at the first meeting of the new Chamber, that came near ending in forcible dissolution." These journalists attribute the disturbance to the attempt of the minority (the mountain) to force its will upon the body against the consent of the majority. This is untrue. The majority, or rather the leading reactionists, supported by a crowd of claquers, endeavored to deny Rollin his right to occupy the tribune; which being accorded by law, could not be abrogated by the simple vote of a majority. Marshal Bugeaud put an end to the disturbance by boldly declaring Rollin to be in the right, and demonstrating to the satisfaction of most of the new members of the majority that their action was illegal. This being accomplished, the Chamber quietly proceeded to business. Thus, as in the case of the "violence" occurring in the same hall just before the dissolution of the late Chamber, it was chargeable upon the pretended "friend of order," who, attempting to abrogate the rights of the minority—with the admission on their lips that they had no warrant in law for so doing—denounce the patriotic opposition of Rollin and his compeers to such conduct as measures foreshadowing the re-establishment of the republic of the days of Robespierre.

I will leave you to the papers for details of the French news, cautioning your readers to recollect that the conduct on the part of the ultra republicans, so vehemently denounced by the reactionists, is sustained by General Bugeaud, who, though probably a monarchist in principle, seems to be aware that the only real danger of civil war, or a contest of castes in France, arises from the measures of the anti-republicans, taken with the view to nullify the revolution of 1848.

You will perceive that the reactionist writers are insisting that the increase of the strength of the ultra democracy in the new Chamber (from 85 in the old to 225) foreshadows a speedy return of the reign of terror. These same writers, a few weeks since, were chuckling over the pretended belief that in a very short time the French would call a monarch to the throne. If they can create either impression, even temporarily, their purpose of throwing cold water on the cause of struggling freedom is attained. I question whether the people of Paris—of all France—were ever more law abiding and orderly than just now.—Seeing that their rights are to be protected and extended in spite of the efforts of retroaction, they are content to bide their time. This important fact is more especially apparent in the details of the news by the two last steamers. The chances are that ere long that Rollin himself will be prime minister. If sufficient of the moderates of the Chamber act with him to give him a majority, nothing can prevent his elevation, or that of parties representing his views, for the most part. Cavaignac and his friends, who hold the balance of power, are certainly with him heart and soul on all questions affecting the foreign policy of France. Those immediately surrounding the person of the President seem to have at length learned the lesson of the "court" of St. James—to promptly consent to a change of men when the nation intimates its want of confidence in the *personnel* or policy of the ministry of the day.—It is a remarkable coincidence, that the governments of France and the U. States should, at one and the same time, verge to close approximation to the British practice of intrusting the responsibility of administration, not in the party placed by the electors at the head of affairs, but in ministers of his choosing. But, to recur to the original thread of my letter—to the news that the Butcher Ferdinand of Naples, after the defeat of his vanguard, fled precipitately to his capital—preceding his troops, following in total disorder. This is of importance; so also is the fact, that on the 25th ult., it was understood in Vienna that the Emperor, on hearing of the state of the public mind in France—foreboding a junction of Oudinot's army with the Roman republicans against his troops—had hastily recalled Marshal Winnpffin with the army on the march for Rome. There is little doubt of the truth of this account in my mind, though the anti-liberal journals have not yet heard of it. Your readers will perceive that it is strictly in keeping with the policy I have heretofore suggested as the only line of common-sense conduct left for Austria in the present juncture of affairs. The Emperor cannot afford to be beaten in Italy. Just now, to suffer defeat in that quarter, would, as if by magic, undo all Radetzki has done for his master in the last three months. So Frederick Joseph's cabinet will not risk an engagement not certain to end in a victory for their master's arms.

Rome, then, is entirely free from danger from foreign enemies. What a change in the prospect for the consummation of republicanism in Italy has taken place in the last sixty or seventy days. Your readers will remember that, in the defeat of Charles Albert, every writer for the American press upon continental affairs, but myself, announced that event as sealing the destruction of the republic of Rome. I, on the contrary, claiming that there was still ground for hope, went on to show that, in the nature of things, the refractory government of France could hardly prevent a French demonstration in favor of Mazzini and his fellow-patriots, sufficiently long to allow the Austrians to act successfully against the eternal city itself, where all admitted the contest was finally to be decided. Does not the result bear out my judgment most faithfully? But the Cambria's mails tell of other important events.

The Russian army is advancing upon Hungary in seven distinct columns, numbering in the aggrgate, 218,000 men.—Hungary has now, by the muster-roll, 180,000 troops in the field. Dembinski, at present the commander-in-chief of this force, has defeated one of these Russian columns in the defiles of Reskids, near Dukla, on the frontier of Gallicia, which territory he has entered, evidently making his way into Poland. He captured 2,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon; and as in the case of the prisoners taken from Austria, these joined his standard immediately.

The anti-liberal journalists are circulating a story declaring that the Huns poisoned the wells at Bantfield, (on the Gallician frontier,) and also a quantity of wine left so as to fall into the hands of the Russians. This is a foul untruth, like that of the reported murder of three Jesuits by the Roman people, which now proves to have been *fabricated* in order to create prejudice against the republican cause. No such thing transpired.

The Sardinian government has executed Gen. Ramorind at Turin, for having wilfully neglected his duty in the engagement in which Charles Albert was defeated, to which that event is attributed.

These are all important events; nor is the now universally conceded fact that Hungary is quite a match for the forces Russia and Austria are prepared to bring against her less important. Again, the announcement made in all the European journals, of all parties, that France intends going into the field with all her means against Russia, is a matter of no less moment. Many supposed that this policy might not be adopted by France when the last previous steamer left Liverpool. Now no one doubts it. The plot thickens. Every important move upon the chess board so far made, strengthens the cause of republicanism; and none more than the now avowed policy of the German sovereigns to deprive their subjects of the liberal institutions accorded lately, in some instances with pretended good will, and in others wrested by "violence" on the part of the people. The "moderate liberalists" of Germany are now aware of what they have to expect; and having their eyes opened, I shall expect to hear by the next two or three steamers that, as in the case of the Cavaignac and Lamartine party in France, when forced to an election between flat-footed democracy and absolutism, they are doing their best to secure the former for their respective States.

Dembinski assures his army that the end of the Hungarian war is to be in the streets of St. Petersburgh; which may Providence decree, say I.

There are sixty thousand Poles now fighting under Kossuth's banner of republicanism. Glorious—ever glorious race!—born each with the soul of our own Kosciusko in his breast! W.

The Wife.

It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart; the absence of content; the mutterings of spleen; the untidy dress, and cheerless home; the forbidding scowl, and deserted hearth; these and other nameless neglects—without a crime among them, harrowed to the quick the core of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of a cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before that long sad night arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promises she then so kindly gave; and though she may be the injured one—the forgotten, not the forgetful wife—a happy allusion to that hour of peace and love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of selfish man will soften to her charms, and bid her live as she had hoped, for years in matchless bliss—loved, loving and content—the soother of the sorrowing hour—the source of comfort and spring of joy.

A Voice of Wisdom and Age.

In my apprehension, the best way to be useful and happy in this life, is to cultivate domestic affections—to love home, and at the same time, to be temperate and just—to pursue lawful business, whatever it may be, with diligence, firmness and integrity of purpose, and in the perfect belief that honesty is equally binding in the discharge of public as of private trusts; for when public morals are destroyed public liberty cannot survive.

If we are aspiring, we ought not to lose our diffidence; and if ardent for reforms, ought not to lose our discretion. We ought to listen to the maxims of experience, and respect the advice and institutions of our ancestors; and above all, we ought to have a constant and abiding sense of the superintending goodness of that Almighty Being, whose wisdom shines equally in His works and His word, and whose presence is every where sustaining and governing the universe.

Chancellor Kent.

A Business Paragraph.—You have no business to have any business with other people's business; but mind your own business, and that is business enough for you.

Reason, like polished steel, must be kept bright by constant use, or it will rust.

From California.

Arrival of the Crescent City, with $1,000,000 of Gold Dust!

The New Orleans papers of the 11th inst., state that the steamer Crescent City arrived there on the 10th from Chagres, which place she left on the 4th.

The Crescent City, (by special order,) brings three mails, consisting of fifteen mail bags, some as far back as March last.

Capt. Forbes, of the steamship California, came passenger on the Crescent City, having left San Francisco on the 1st of May. He brings news to the date of his departure.

Capt. Forbes represents the Pacific as a most delightful sea. The weather is always free from storms, and the water calm and smooth as a mirror. Slight fogs occasionally impede navigation, but they are seldom of long duration.

Among the vessels that had sailed from Panama was an old ship called the Humbolt. She had gone around originally as a coal vessel, and lay at Panama 5 months without employment. At last a speculative individual purchased her for $60,000, and fitted her up for passengers, of whom she took 320 at $200 each. The lucky owner arrived in the Crescent City, with his $60,000.

The Crescent City brings 126 passengers. She also brings a most substantial evidence of the richness of the gold regions, in the shape of nearly $1,000,000 in gold; $500,000 of this is as freight, and the balance is brought by the passengers.

We learn from Capt. Forbes that the marvellous stories respecting the abundance of gold, are not at all exaggerated, but on the contrary, fall far short of the reality. The limits of the region in which the precious metal abounds are getting more extended every day by new discoveries. As low down as Santa Barbara, near the line of Lower California, gold has been found in large quantities. Pieces of gold weighing 80 ounces are not unfrequently seen in Francisco, while specimens weighing from two to four ounces are common. The abundance of gold and the facility with which it is accumulated, have very naturally produced the effect of raising the price of labor immensely. So strong is the attraction towards the mines, that there are at San Francisco upwards of fifty vessels, of different nations, deserted by their crews. Although $1[illegible] per month is freely offered for seamen, none can be engaged even at that high rate. The U. States sloop-of-war Warren arrived on the 30th of April, and within 24 hours 15 men deserted, and took their way to the mines. It is almost impossible to retain men on board the Government ships.

San Francisco is crowded with the immigrants, such vast numbers of whom are continually pouring into the place. Accommodations of any kind are scarcely to be obtained. The meanest hut or shed, such as here would be considered uninhabitable, commands enormous rent. Good provisions are almost equally scarce. The coarsest kind of food must be used, as no other can be procured. No person stays any longer in San Francisco than he can help; but all who are lucky enough to procure transportation, immediately take their departure for the mining districts. When they arrive there, they find no difficulty in accumulating almost any amount of the precious metal. Three to four ounces of gold is considered a common day's work. Less than that induces the digger to move to a richer spot. Much more is occasionally gained in a few hours, as the possessors of the large lumps may attest.

There was a great deal of conversation in California respecting the establishment of a Provisional Government, but as yet nothing had been done. The people are anxiously awaiting news of the action of Congress upon the subject, not having heard of the failure of that body to act upon the subject. In the event of nothing being done by Congress, it was generally understood that when the miners should return in the fall, a State Government would be established.

From the Alta Californian, March 29.

Our town has been convulsed within the last week, with the intelligence, that the military had arrayed itself against the people, and that the commanding officer of the Pacific Division, had in effect pronounced the action of the legislative assembly for this district null and void. So far as the Government was in operation in this territory previous to the arrival of Gen. Smith, it was not even a *de facto* Government.—True, it had assumed the authority to tax us, by levying a duty on imports, but it has not given, nor attempted to give, us one of the blessings which we have a right to expect from the power that raises a revenue for its support from us. It has not only taxed us without law and without representation, but it has taxed us without even a Government.

Fire at San Jose.—The house & [illegible] of Dr. Stokes, at the Puebla de Sa[illegible] was entirely destroyd by fire on the beginning of the 6th inst. The loss is [illegible] at about $10,000.

An Incident.—[illegible] a friend in Troy, N. Y., [illegible] *bank notes,* for one years' subscr[illegible] our paper. We shall send the paper, [illegible] what use we are to make of three two dollar bills on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, is more [illegible] imagine.