From the National Intelligencer.

Letter from Major Jack Downing.

Private Despatch to Gineral Pierce.

DOWNINNVILLE, State of Maine,
November 8, 1853.

Dear Gineral: I got back from my tower in Europe yesterday, and found Uncle Joshua, and Aunt Keziah, and Cousin Sargent Joel all well; and I hope these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing. I'm glad of one thing, and that is that you aint troubled so much about organs as you was when I was away. There wasn't any organ then, only the *Union*, and that was a disputed one; so I had to send my last despatch to my old friends, Mr. Gales and Seaton, and get them to forward it to you the best way they could. But I understand now that organs is getting to be as plenty as blackberries; and that seems to be lucky about this time, for, if what Uncle Joshua tells me is all true, it will need a good many of 'em to play tunes to suit all parties. If you could manage to have an organ for each member of the Cabinet, it would be a great help; for then each one could play his own tune, and no jarring; and harmony is what we need all round. Mr. Marcy needs an organ all to himself, to fire off his 44-pounders at Austria and the rest of Europe, to keep matters straight over there. And Mr. Guthrie, I am sure, needs an organ all to himself to manage his New York correspondence. And there's Gineral Cushing, he ought to have a nice organ all to himself that would play military tunes, so that every body, as soon as they heard it, would feel as if they wanted to *march*. And Gineral Davis ought to have a military organ too; but some say he and Gineral Cushing might get along very well with one organ between 'em, and that Gineral Davis could play his variations on Mr. Guthries organ.

And then the different "sections" of the party needs different organs too. I never believed the same tune would satisfy the "Hards" and the "Softs" of New York; and from what Uncle Joshua tells me, it's jest so. He says the organ has been pouring out delightful strains of harmony all summer, but the more it poured 'em out the greater was the discord between the Hards and the Softs, till finally it worked 'em to a pitch of phrensy, and he says they are now fightin and pullin caps like mad. That shows clearly to my mind that the different 'sections' ought to have their own organs, and I don't think there'll be any peace till they have. And that's why I'm glad to find that organs is growing more plenty.

But about my tower in Europe. I've got a good deal to say, more than I can get into this despatch, and some of it I think would work well into your message to Congress, next month, if I can get time to bring it, or send it to you in time. Ye see, as I had your commission of Minister Gineral to go on my own hook wherever I pleased, and look after matters jest as I thought best, it gin me a capital chance to work to advantage. And Mr. Marcy's rules, too, about dress, worked first rate; for when I thought it best to go it a little on the sly, I could jnst put on my drab surtout and broad brim hat and sagaciate round among the whole biling of 'em, and they wouldn't mistrust who I was.—So when I found out which way the cat was going to jump, and thought it was best to head 'em and bring it to a pint, I had nothing to do but pull my commission out of my pocket and show it to 'em, and that did the business. The fact is, Europe's afraid of us. I think we are fast getting the upper hand. There aint another nation in all creation, without 'tis Russia, that hardly dare say her soul's her own, for fear we shall down upon her and take her soul away from her. And even Russia feels a little ticklish for fear, that, when she gets into her high-falutin with Turkey, and the rest of Europe goes to take sides, we shall turn to and lick the whole scrape, and annex'em to our modern Rome. I see somebody has put out a book that proves as clear as preachin that the United States is modern Rome; so when Gineral Cushing said in his speech we must march, march, march, and do as old Rome did, he was talking by the book.

About this war business in Europe, if there's anything to be larnt in diplomatic circles, and I've sifted the whole of 'em, there's to be a tight scratch all round before 'tis over. The truth is, Russia is in real arnest after Turky, as ever a bear was to get into a cornfield. She clambered over into the field, like a great bear as she is, jest for the purpose of eating her way through from one end to the other. But she intended to do it all in a peaceable, friendly way, marching cooly and slowly along, step by step, till she got down to the lower end of the field, and then she would swallow Constantinople jest as quick as a cat could lick her ear, and poor Turkey never would know what become of her. The Czar intended to do this all in a friendly, quiet way, nibbling along at his leisure, and not have any fuss at all about it. But the foolish Sultan got frightened, and worked himself into a tantrum, and told Mr. Bear to clear out of his cornfield in fifteen days or he'd set the dogs arter him. Well, that made the Czar mad; and now he says, clear the track, for he's going down to Constantinople whether or no, let who will stand in the way, and there shant be a Turk's head left anywhere from Dan to Beersheba, that is if the other nations will form a ring and see fair play and not interfere. But the Czar is a good deal afraid England and France will be for having a finger in the pie; so he has agreed with Austria and Prussia, who are on his side, to keep quiet and declare themselves neutral, and not stir an inch as long as England and France will keep quiet. But if they begin to meddle, then all hands to fall too, and have a regular scratch and pulling caps all round.

Well, now England and France don't mean to keep quiet. They are watching Russia jest as narrow as ever a cat watched a mouse; and before Russia gets half way down to Constantinople there'll be a terrible fuss. The French rooster will crow and the British lion will growl and shake his mane, and if the Russian bear don't get licked or scared and turn tail to and run, but holds on and eats up one end of Turkey, then England and France will clap their heads together and eat up tother end just to keep it from spiling.

Now, when all this rumpus gets to its highest pitch in Europe, and all the nations get at it pell mell, it'll be jest the time for us to strike, and go to annexin', and carry out our manifest destiny in a handsome manner. What's the use of our nibbling about among small fry near home, and annexing small patches here and there, such as Cuba, and little slices off of Mexico, when we might jest as well branch out and do something splendid—somethin that old Rome couldn't hold a candle to, something that Gineral Cushing himself could say was quite up to the occasion? Who wants to wait for our manifest destiny till one-half the present generation has died off? I say no; now's the time; we must strike when the iron's hot. So when the Czar and all his troops are away down south pepperin Turkey, let us whip around into the Baltic and annex St. Petersburg, and put a navy and an army there that will command all Northern Europe. By that time England and France will get to quarrelling with each other to see which shall have Constantinople, and that will be the time for us to lie down upon them like a thousand of brick. Take London and then we shall have John Bull by the horns; take Paris and that'l give us all the jining countries. Then sail up the Mediteranean, drive the English and French fleets all afore us, force our way through the Dardan-needles, and get possession of that 'goldén horn' they tell about. Then, if I understand geography right, we shall have full sweep all over creation.

What's to be done on tother side, over the Pacific way, ain't much. Commodore Perry has fairly got his wedge into the oyster shell of Japan, and that's half the battle. Just send word to him to annex China on his way round, and on his route home pick up the islands along on the Pacific, which will be jest as easy as to pick up so many bird's eggs. And after we get through our manifest destiny. I don't see what there need be to hinder our enjoying peace and quietness at home and having a good time of it. We shall certainly have enough for all hands and no mistake; offices, enough for all them that wants offices, and spoils enough for all them that's hungry for spoils. And then let every man of us 'set his face like a flint as well against right-handed backslidings as against left-handed defections, which may prejudice or embarrass the onward progress of the Republic.' Then there needn't be no more quarrelling between the Hards and Softs about which gets the most, for there'll be enough for the whole biling lot of 'em.

We ought to be going ahead with this business as fast as possible, for Uncle Joshua says the party has got into a terrible snarl, and nothing but a grand *coup-de-tat* can get em out of it. He says Collector Bronson of New York has lost his head, owing to a little misunderstanding between him and Mr. Guthrie.—They both tried to see which could stand up the straightest on the Baltimore platform, and they both agreed that the platform was the rule, and everything ought to be squared up to it. Mr. Bronson was quite impartial, and Mr. Guthrie was a good deal more so. When Mr. Bronson took his seat at the head of the Custom House table, and all sections of the party come crowding and shuffling around to get the best places at the table and alongside the best dishes he tried to give them all a fair chance, but somehow he thought it was no more than right to help first them that had always stood fair and square on the platform and if some of them that used to *spit* on it had to wait a little it might do 'em good. But the spitters made a terrible fuss about it, and kept up sich a din in Mr. Guthrie's ears that he turned round and told Mr. Bronson right up and down that he mustn't show no *partiality*. If a spitter wasn't catched spitting on the platform now, give him his regular meal. This touched Mr. Bronson a little, and he said he was able to do the honors of his own table, and he would attend to the duties of his office if Mr. Guthrie would his. Mr. Guthrie said that was *rebellion*; so he brought him to the block and chopped his head off.

Uncle Joshua says it is very misfortunate business, and has thrown the whole party into a high fever. The fever rages the hardest in the "section" of the New York Hards, and looks as though it might prove fatal. But Gineral Cushing, who is very skillful in such matters, has put a blister plaster on to the Massachusetts Softs, in the hopes of drawing out the inflamation from the New York Hards.—But Uncle Joshua says he don't think the party is out of danger yet. But as long as there's life there's hope; so let us all keep a stiff upper lip and go ahead.

Your faithful friend and Minister Gineral. MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

The War between Russia and Turkey.

The Emperor of Russia must be a most religious man, for he commences even his declaration of war with the "Grace of God." The plain English of the whole matter is this, and no less: The Sultan of Turkey had two tracts of country, lying on and near the Danube, adjoining, in part at least, the Emperor of Russia's dominions—confessedly without any dispute, the Porte's, but which the Emperor wanted—we don't say needed. The Emperor—the Porte trying all the time to ward off, by concession, the meditated attempt of his adversary,—sends his troops into these territories and takes possession of them. The Porte, finding that no concessions, at all consistent with *his* sovereignty, would induce his neighbor to go out, makes up his mind to compel him. When he begins operations to recover his own territory, the Emperor says, "*Russia is provoked to the combat*," &c. To compare large things with smaller ones, that we may the better comprehend them, it reminds us of two neighboring farmers; one desires part of the other's farm, and finding he can get it in no other way, makes up his mind to take it by violence—the sufferer meanwhile trying by all peaceble means to persuade his neighbor to leave it, for while those means are being tried he has taken possession of it. But finding these "tufts" unavailing he resorts to "stones" against the wrong-doer. While these are used or about to be used, the felon robbing the fruit from his neighbors tree, and blubbering all the while, says that *he* is the victim, and the owner the aggressor.

The Emperor shows how lightly he regards the opinion of men, for he thinks to catch them by such almost impalpable chuff. No just man can hesitate to which of these sides he wishes success.

LITERARY.—The Postmaster at Randolph writes us to discontinue our paper to a subscriber there, who owes us for nearly four years' subscription, as he has gone to the D—l. We have no doubt of it. The old chap always gets hold of such fellows sooner or later. He gets *his* due, if we do not ours.—*Fredonia Censor.*

☞ The citizens of Towanda have concluded to get a fire engine.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 1, 1853.

TERMS.

One Dollar and fifty cents per annum cash actually in advance.

Two Dollars if paid within the year.

Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

☞ No subscription will be permitted to remain unsettled longer than two years.

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☞ There is a newspaper, whose character is more or less familiar to our readers. Its editor is an adventurer, who determined to make himself known, though he could become so only by becoming infamous. A disregard for truth has become a chronic disease of his mind, so that when he makes an assertion, his readers are at once warranted in pronouncing it false. His heart is the home of malignity, which often, by means of his ribald pen, bursts forth upon those with whom he comes in contact. He is ambitious, but his is not an honorable ambition, for that prompts men to rise by worthy actions, while he plots and plans, by low and dishonorable means, reptile-like, to crawl upwards to the point of his ambition. To blacken the character of others is a favorite amusement, to which he resorts when he has no more important business on hand. But especially when he supposes that he can thereby further his own ends, he enters upon the work of defamation as though it were his peculiar delight. Then he strikes right and left at any one who stands in his way. Whomsoever he may choose to attack must expect, however pure his previous reputation, to appear portrayed before the public, as one of the worst and vilest of mankind; for a writer who heeds not truth or decency, can find no difficulty in making out his case. Self being the one chief object of his thoughts, he is, of course, an egotist, continually entertaining the public with accounts of the many great things he has done or is about to do. But these statements, when examined, prove to be mere empty boasts, without any foundation in fact. Such a person needs only to be known to be despised. He is naturally at war with every thing good and pure. Hence wherever his real character is known, he receives no countenance from the virtuous part of community.

Do our readers recognize the individual, some of whose prominent points we have thus touched upon? Some will probably apply it to Bennet, the infamous editor of the *New York Herald*, while others will apply it to E. B. Chase, the Bennett of the country press, for there is certainly striking similarity between the two.

Thirty-Third Congress.

On Monday next, says the *Tribune*, a new Congress will convene at Washington, for a session which will probably be protracted through six or eight months. The features which will characterize this Congress are—1. A crushing preponderance in either branch of those who call themselves distinctively Democrats, and are at least nominal supporters of the existing National Administration; 2. An absolute majority of strictly new members, for the first time (we believe) since 1841; 3. A house full to the last seat, save as temporary vacancies may be created by illness or inattention; 4. A Senate exhibiting the decadence or disorganization of the old parties in the appearance of no less than four vacancies in its list of Members through the absolute inability of the late or present Legislatures of Maine, Vermont, North Carolina and Mississippi, to effect new elections; 5. A fresh attempt to revise and generally reduce the Tariff of Duties on Imports; and 6. An earnest effort to provide for the location and construction of a great National Railroad across the Continent, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. There will doubtless be other notable features developed in the course of the Session; but these are all that now present themselves.

☞ The Commissioners appointed by the Governor of New York, to locate the Half Shire town in the Southern Jury District of Steuben county, have located the county buildings at Corning; and Addison, which has labored long and hard to have a Half Shire created, for its own especial benefit, is thereby grievously disappointed. The facetious editor of the *Steuben Courier* remarks that "Addison has shaken the *bush*, and Corning has caged the *bird*."

☞ Our candid and conscientious neighbor of the *Democrat*, who took sides with the New York 'Softs' before the election in that State, has been silent as the grave on the subject, since that event. He will probably wait to "see which way the cat jumps" before committing himself hereafter. Wouldn't he like to be able to unwrite that long editorial on the removal of collector Bronson!

The pay of the Turkish Army is disbursed regularly.

Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth versus Josiah Bennett. Surety of the Peace, &c. Defendant remanded to Jail, and to be discharged in one week, unless overseers of the poor take charge of him. He is evidently insane.

Commonwealth versus Orlando Kelly, Thomas Kelly, and Esec Kelly. Indictment for Larceny. On closing the evidence for Commonwealth, Orlando Kelly and Thomas Kelly were discharged by the Court. Esec Kelly found guilty of petty larceny. Sentenced to restore the property or pay the value thereof, (fifty-six cents,) to pay a like sum to the county, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for six months, and pay costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Vosburg and others. Indictment for assault and battery. Bill ignored, and the prosecutor, Coe Wells, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. George Bryant and others. Indictment for Riot. Verdict, not guilty—county to pay the costs.

County of Susquehanna vs. The New & Erie Railroad Company. Opinion of the Court filed, on the question of taxation of property of defendant, at Susquehanna Depot. Court decide that Engine houses, woodsheds, water tanks, and three acres of land occupied by side tracks, are exempt from taxation, the other property specified to be liable to taxation.

Commonwealth vs. Ephraim Raver. Indictment for keeping disorderly house.—Verdict not guilty—Prosecutor, David Morgan, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Tho's. Moran, Patrick Dogan, and L. T. Moore. Indictment for Riot and Assault. Verdict guilty of assault and battery. Thomas Moran sentenced to 60 days imprisonment in jail and fined $10 and costs: Patrick Dogan fined $5 and costs, and committed till sentence complied with; and L. T. Moore to pay $20 fine and costs.

Phoebe Heald vs. Benjamin Heald.—Libel for Divorce. Divorce decreed by Court.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Vosburgh. Surety of the peace. Defendant held to give bonds in $300 for his good behavior until the first day of May next, towards all the good citizens of this Commonwealth, and especially towards Coe Wells, the prosecutor, and also for the safety of Coe Wells' property in his possession.

Bethuel Sutherland vs. D. L. Taylor. Action of Debt. Verdict for Plaintiff for $328,62.

Samuel H. Dayton vs. The Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. Appeal. Now on trial.

Ignorance the Mother of Devotion.

The *Shepherd of the Valley*, of October 22d, 1853, is edited by Robert A. Bakewell, with the following official sanction:

APPROBATION.—The Shepherd of the Valley is published with my approbation, and I recommend it to the support of the Catholics of this diocese. †PETER RICHARD Archbishop of St. Louis.

July 7, 1853.

Mr. Bakewell is, we believe, a Pennsylvanian, (says the Philadelphia Register,) who in his boyhood was taught Methodism, in his youth, studied the Episcopalian theology, and, in his manhood, became a Catholic from conviction. He is a man of strongly marked character, and of that peculiar intellect which applies every abstract principle it embraces to social life, without regard to time, place or popularity. Bolder than any other Catholic editor in this country, he better embodies the spirit of Catholicism. Imbued with the false idea that the intellect and conscience of the many should bow to the intellect and conscience of one or a few, he denounces popular education as follows:

We are not the friend of popular education as at present understood. The popularity of a humbug shall never, we trust, lead us to support it. We do not believe that the "Masses," as our modern reformers insultingly call the laboring class, are one whit more happy, more respectable, or better informed for knowing how to read. * * *

We think that the masses were never less happy, less respectable, and less respected, than they have been since the Reformation, and particularly within the last fifty or one hundred years—since Lord Brougham caught the mania of teaching them to read, and communicated the disease to a large proportion of the English nation. * * *

The idea that teaching people to read furnishes them with innocent amusement is entirely false. It furnishes the majority of those who seek amusement from it with the most dangerous recreation in which they can indulge.

* * *

In view of these and other facts, we, on our own private account, and not as a Catholic, but as a prudent man and as a good citizen, unhesitatingly declare that we regard the invention of printing as the reverse of a blessing, and our modern ideas of education as entirely erroneous.

A few centuries ago, he would have burnt us for the glory of God.

☞ "Court Week" has brought with it great quantities of mud, a goodly number of new subscribers to the Register, and some very acceptable payments from old ones. Those still in arrears, who were kept at home by the inclemency of the weather, or other causes, will please remit through the Postoffice.

—Fourteen suits have been entered at Pittsburg against the Farmer's Deposite Bank of that city, for alleged violations of the small note law. The clerk and directors are accused of paying out notes under the denomination of $5, at the counters. The penalty for infringement of the law in the case of Banks is very heavy, being $500 for every note so issued.

News and Notions.

—The lumber production of California and Oregon is increasing at an enormous rate.

—The Sandwich Islands are still agitating the question of annexation to the United States.

—The Governor of Louisiana has appointed Thursday, the 22d of December, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving.

—A testimonial is about to be presented to Capt. Ingraham, by some of the people of England.

—Father Gavazzi will deliver his last course of lectures in America at the Musical Hall, Boston, this week.

—The Louisville Journal, edited and published by Prentice, the poet, has been destroyed, paper and all, by fire.

—It is estimated that there are eiglity thousand Jews in New-York, where they have thirteen Synagogues.

—A man came into a printing office to beg papers, 'because said he,' we like to read the newspapers very much, but our neighbors dont take none.'

—A petition of sundry females of Brattleborough, Vt., for the privilege of being allowed to vote, has been presented to the Vermont Legislature.

—A lady in the south of France, who wore a cap mounted on wires, was recently struck by lightning, which, in the opinion of the doctors, was attracted by the metal.

—The total of the contributions in aid of the Washington Monument, received at the Crystal Palace, New York, amounts to the sum of $0,266,41.

—The second trial for the election of Representatives in Massachusetts, on Monday last, established beyond doubt the Whig supremacy in that State for the next year.

—An exchange says that the Hon. Henry A. Wise has recently married. To any dear bachelor friend still halting between two opinions, he says. "Go and do, *like Wise.*

—The railroad between Alton and Chicago is now in good running order, so that we now have an uninterrupted railroad communication between New-York and St. Lewis, in less than fifty hours running time.

—The magnetic Telegraph is now completed and in constant operation, between San-Francisco and Marysville, through San Jose, Stockton and Sacramento. Other lines are in course of construction.

—Navigation is closed at Bangor, Me., by thence the anchor ice with the surface ice, making an obstruction of several feet in thickness, and extending about five miles. There are from sixty to eighty vessels, with full cargoes, enclosed in the ice.

—The piece of chalk that fell from Dover Cliffs, in England, was fifty feet long, forty feet wide, and sixty feet deep, and is estimated to weigh two thousand tons. The expression 'as big as a piece of chalk' is to be considered somewhat indefinite hereafter.

—Cleveland, Ohio, is a reading city.—One thousand families take on an average, ten publications each, including dailies, weeklies and monthlies. One thousand families five publications each. One thousand three each, and two thousand one each.

—A writer in an article on smoking, takes the ground that if the fumes of the weed were necessary for man's welfare, the Creator would have given him a longer neck to secure a better draft, put the smoking apparatus a little lower down, and placed a patent arrangement on the top of his head to carry off the smoke.

"FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN."—We learn from an article in the National Intelligencer, that Chief Justice Marshall, who was a Representative in Congress from Virginia, in 1799, is entitled to the immortal honor of the authorship of the celebrated compliment paid to Washington, as 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." This is not generally known or remembered. The resolutions of the House of Representatives, drawn up by him on the occasion of General Washington's death, are in the following words;

THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1799.

The House of Representatives of the United States, having received intelligence of the death of their highly valued fellow-citizen, George Washington, General of the Armies of the United States, and sharing the universal grief this distressing event must produce, *unanimously resolve*—

1. That this House will wait on the President of the United States, in condolence of this national calamity.

2. That the Speaker's chair be shrouded with black, and that the members and officers of the House wear mourning during the session.

3. That a joint committee of both Houses be appointed to report measures suitable to the occasion, and expressive of the profound sorrow with which Congress is penetrated in the loss of a citizen first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE of Pennsylvania is asked by the Harrisburg Democratic Union to make provision dispensing, and forever, with the iniquitous system of omnibus bills. In this proposition the people of the Commonwealth, without distinction of party, coincide. A practice more ridiculous or fruitful of evil than this of crowding dozens of incongruous subjects into a single bill can hardly be imagined. While it lasts it seems almost impossible to prevent the passage of any measure, however obnoxious to objection or censure. In the multiplicity of business coming before the Legislature at every session, no one can tell what is passing and what is not while these bills "to do everything and for other purposes" are being crowded through. Hitherto laws have thus been enacted in such heterogeneous masses as to occasion great confusion. Who would think of looking for an important general law in the midst of an omnibus to pay John Brown's private claim, to regulate hogs in Duckville, to alter the name of Punch street, &c.? And yet those are just the places where half of our important public regulations are to be found. These measures cannot be duly considered and acted upon on their merits, for so many incongruous things are tacked together, that to vote against one undesirable measure may jeopardize the success of another which is desirable. Laws should undoubtedly be enacted in separate bills; and reform in this particular must be urged until it is accomplished.

The Turkish Question.

The War on the Danube—the War in Asia—Battle at Oltenitka—Battle at Clorick Dere—Defeat of the Russians—Six hundred killed and wounded.

The news brought by the Washington and Canada in reference to the affairs of the East is confirmatory of the impression prevailing when the Arabia left Liverpool, that the orders despatched by the Sultan for a postponement of hostilities would arrive too late to prevent military operations in Asia.

Accordingly, we learn by a telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, of the 25th ultimo, that hostilities had in reality commenced in Asia. A special steamer with despatches from Selim Pasha reached the Porte on the 23d ult. Their contents were known by vague rumor only.

It was said that on the 30th of October, Mastar Bey having sent out a reconnoitering party in the direction of Clorick Dere, it was surprised and attacked on its march by the Russians.—Selim Pasha attracted by the noise of the skirmish, advanced with reinforcements, and encountered a corps of fifteen thousand Russians; an engagement took place; the Russians were defeated, and Selim Pasha established his head quarters at Orelly, a distance of six leagues in advance. The scene of this encounter appears to have been near the seacoast, somewhere between Bamtoum and Redout Kaleh. These places are some sixty miles apart; the intervening country is very indistinctly known. The boundary of the Turkish and Circassian territories is nearly midway Batoum and Redout Kaleh. The retreating Russians are between two fires—the Circassians on one side, and the Turks on the other.

The opinions in favor of the maintenance of peace and a peaceable settlement of the question, were hardly so strong as at the date of our last accounts, as it was feared that the hostilities occurring both on the Danube and in Asia, would embitter the quarrel and obstruct diplomatic action.

A letter from Vienna, of the 1st of November, in the Novemberg *Correspondent*, states that Baron Meyendoiff had formally declared that the Czar will not accept any arrangement, no matter by whom it should be proposed, and that the proposals which His Majesty lately submitted to the European powers, are the last words of peace which shall issue from his mouth. This peremptory declaration was of course fatal to Lord Redecliffe's proposals.

The movements of the Russian and Turkish forces on the Danube were enveloped in great uncertainty. A serious engagement was reported by the last steamer to have taken place between the towns of Kalefat and Krajowa. Two thousand Turks appeared at Giurjovo and fired into the town. An engagement was also said to have taken place near Dam, where the Turks were defeated, and retreated up the river.

Another despatch states that Nanib Pasha and General Prim had a serious conflict, and that the Russians retired towards Slatina. The Turks began the passage of the Danube on the 2d November From Rutschuk to Giurjovo, under a heavy cannonade from the Russians, but succeeded in effecting their object; so that they have crossed the river in two places.

The Declaration of Neutrality by Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on November 7th, says:—I have already mentioned that the Austrian government issued on the 17th ult. a circular to the ministers at foreign courts, giving assurances of its neutrality.

Attitude of Napoleon

It was said that Louis Napoleon had recently freely expressed his thoughts on the Eastern Question. Baffled in his repeated attempts, in conjunction with England, to put an end to the dispute, he has made up his mind to a more determined policy. One of the first steps will be the immediate recall of all the diplomatic agents who have been concerned in the "notes," and their substitution by military men. The despatch of General Baraguay d'Hilliers to Constantinople is the first step in this direction. Should the present negotiations now understood to be pending, fail in their object, some very decided steps on the part of the French Emperor may be fully expected.

Additional of Austria.

Austria is keeping strict watch on the movements of Servia, and is concentrating a force on that frontier, but otherwise remains neutral. The Servian government meantime has ordered its population to arm, and has informed the Porte that neither Austria nor Russia will be permitted to occupy Servia.

Reschid Pacha has informed Austria that Turkey will expect the Austrian government to prohibit the Russians from supplying the Montenegrins with arms, through the porte of Cattaro. It was said that Austria offers to remain entirely neutral, if the Porte will refrain from employing Austrian refugees in the army As Hungarians hold high commands in the Turkish army, the Porte will likely refuse to accede to the terms, although not employing them in Europe.

The Latest Despatches.

VIENNA. Nov. 7, 1853.—The government *Gazette* announces that Prince Geiks, Hospodar of Moleavia, resigus his regency to a council of administration, and is on his way to Vienna *via* Czornowitz. The Russian General Usuroff, it is said, will take on himself the government of the principality.

The Bucharest *Zeitung*, printed under the eyes of the Russian military authorities, states the number of soldiers sick and in hospital to be twelve thousand.

VIENNA, Nov. 8, 1853.—The Consul of France at Bucharest writes as follows to M. de Sourqueney, under date the 6th of November:—

On the 2d and 3d of November the Turks crossed the Danube from Turtukui to Oltenitza, to the number of about 18,000 men.

On the 4th General Parlot attacked them with 9,000 men, and after a brisk cannonade, a combat with the bayonet took place between the two armies.

The Turks maintained their positions at Oltenitza, and have fortified them.

The combat lasted three hours.

In it the Russians lost several officers and one hundred and thirty-six privates killed, and six superior officers, eighteen subalterns and four hundred and seventy-nine privates wounded.

The loss on the Turkish side is not known.

Four thousand Turks occupy Kalarache; two thousand have established themselves on an island in front of Gourgovo, and twelve thousand are in Lesser Wallachia.

VIENNA, Tuesday night, Nov. 8—From the 4th to the 5th the Turks occupied the island near Oltenitza, and crossed unobserved to Wallachia at dawn. When seen, a battle ensued, which lasted twenty-eight hours. The result is unknown.

It is reported that Giurjovo has been taken by storm.

Turtukai and Oltenitza are towns on the right and left banks of the Danube, between Rustchuk and Silistria, on the direct route to Bucharest. Higher up the river, and opposite to Rustchuk, lies Giurjovo, from which another road leads to Bucharest. Still ascending the river, we come to Bahovn, a town on the right bank, opposite to which lies Kalaraché, at the junction of the Schyl and Danube. The troops in Lesser Wallachia are those which crossed from Widin, which forms the extreme left of the Turkish line.

The combined fleets of Great Britain and France will take up their positions near Constantinople, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, at Gallipoli, and at Reicos, in the Bosphorous off Therapia.

The very Latest by the Canada.

The following is a private account of the battle, received from Vienna:

Another engagement has taken place, in which fourteen superior Russian officers fell. The Turks remained masters of the field, and the Russians were retreating on Bucharest.

Previous to the battle the Turks had constructed a building and *tet de pont*, at Kalefat, which served as the basis of their operations. It appears that Omer Pasha crossed it at three points—with 18,000 at Oltenitza, 4,000 at Kalarscho, and 2,000 at Giurgove.

Skirmishes continually occurred at the outposts

Five Russian officers had arrived at Constantinople as prisoners of war.

Before the crossing of the Danube a body of Cossacks came to the river's bank and made signs of insult to the Egyptians, who rushed to their boats, rowed across the river in the face of the Cossack's fire and having punished them well, and chased them some distance inland, returned in triumph to the camp.

There are rumors of several other movements of the Turks at different points along the Danube, and of the destruction of a Russian steamer at Hervosa, but these reports, though probable, do not rest on sufficient authority to state as facts.

Admirals Dundas and Hamelon are at Constantinople, and the fleets are anchored in the Bosphorus.

There is a rumor that Bucharest has been stormed. This is, perhaps, premature.

The son of Aras Pacha is named Minister of War, and fresh levies are raising in Egypt.

The Russian force defeated and driven back to Bucharest was the main body of the Russians under General Dauenberg, and 30,000 to 40,000 strong.

The policy of the Russians is supposed to be to draw the Turks from their present advantageous positions, to bring them to a battle that shall decide the campaign. The intention of Omar is to keep his promise, to drive the Russians from the principalities, and to make his head quarters at Bucharest.

Diplomacy lags uselessly in the rear of the fighting, and even yet hopes to adjust matters, but not till after a decisive battle shall have been fought. A condition is, that to save the Czar's *amor-propre*, negotiations shall not be recommenced after any engagement in which the Russians are worsted.

Typhus fever is raging in the Russian ranks, and has reduced the number of fighting men to 85,000, and it will be six weeks before reinforcements can arrive from Bessarabia.

The Czar has requested the Montenegrans to operate against the Turks.

The Porte has decided that foreign refugees shall not be employed in Europe, but may serve in Asia.

Abdi Pasha is to be removed from the Asiatic command.

Constantinople remains quiet.

VIENNA—Evening of 10th Nov.—The following are the conditions insisted on by Omar Pasha, in a note forwarded to Prince Gortschakoff:

All the strong holds in the principalities to be immediately given into the hands of the Turks.

The complete evacuation of the Principalities as speedily as possible, and a guarantee from the powers against a similar invasion.

PARIS—Evening of the 11th Nov.—The Bourse closed as follows:—Three per cents, 73.50; four and a half per cents 99.85; bank 28.45.

According to the latest accounts received from Constantinople, the Sultan has positively rejected all proposals which the diplomatists have submitted to him.

It is freely reported that 25,000 French troops will be sent to Turkey, but the orders are not to be given to the Minister of War until the receipt of despatches from General d'Hillers, at Constantinople.

If all the above be true, the news can be summed up thus:

The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia. The Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russians right, comprising their principal force; while the Turkish centre has whipped nine thousand Russians at Turkukai, and is now pressing in upon Bucharest; and that both the Czar and Sultan refuse any further negotiations.

—The Toledo Blade tells a story of a person at Detroit, who had a building on land sold to the Michigan Central Railroad. The Suprintendent, who writes a very bad hand, sent a short and very peremptory letter ordering him to move the building at once.—Looking over the scrawl, he coolly put it in his pocket, but nothing was heard or done about the building. The Superintendent meeting S. three months after, began to upbraid him for not removing the nuisance, and calling his attention to a written notice.—'Notice,' said he, "I've no notice; I got a pass from you some time ago, and have been riding on the railroad all summer on the faith of it,' pulling out the scrawl, which was intended for a very different purpose.

WILD BEASTS.—The Belfast (Maine) Journal says that one of the traverse jurors, proceeding to Machias to attend the last term of the court there, was arrested by a pack of wolves who planted themselves on the road. He turned his horse and ran away from them, followed by their unearthly yells. The Kennebec Journal says that an animal of the cougun or catamount tribe, has been several times recently seen in the Southern parts of China and Vassalboro.