



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL
Wm. B. SPIES, Editor and Proprietor.
Printed for the Proprietor by R. Littinger.

Ebensburg, Friday, Nov. 3, 1853.

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FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM BIGLER.
[Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

Adjutant General.
By the Pittsburg Union we learn that Gen. GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Editor of the Bedford Gazette, has been appointed Adjutant General, by His Excellency, Gov. BOWEN, in place of Gen. JAMES KENNEDY, resigned.

It will be remembered that Gen. BOWMAN held this office during the Mexican War, and made an able and efficient officer.

We have rarely been called upon to chronicle an appointment which afforded us so much real pleasure as this one. Of the General's devotion to the cause of Democracy we need not speak—his political life needs no endorsers. As a citizen and as a gentleman we know him, and unhesitatingly say that his superior is not to be found in the Commonwealth. We hope he may find his official career pleasant, and take this occasion to most respectfully "tip our beaver."

Clerk of the Senate.

In the last Hollidaysburg Standard we see the name of THOMAS A. MASTERS, Esq., of that place, named in connection with this office. The "united wisdom" of the Commonwealth could not select a more competent person or a more deserving Democrat for this responsible office, and his election would be hailed with delight by the Democrats of this Senatorial District.

If a faithful and successful discharge of duty can entitle the members of a party to the gratitude of their co-laborers, the members of the Democratic party of this District are entitled to it. In the face of a large Whig majority they went to work in the late contest for State Senator, and they came out of it victorious. They selected a reliable and competent Democrat for Senator, and now they can, with reason, claim their reward.

Post Master General.

Judge CAMPBELL has already won golden opinions in the discharge of the onerous duties of the Post Office Department. His indefatigable labors and unprecedented despatch have elicited the highest praise from the press in different States. The President could not have called to the post one who would have made a more efficient, more popular officer. The Washington Star, in speaking of his career thus far, says:

"He has already become the life and soul of his department; laboring like a mule, yet despatching business with unexampled thorough appreciation of all the points of each case, great or small, coming before him, which seems to us wonderful, when we consider the number, diversity, importance and complexity of the matters which he daily adjudicates. Every day and every hour, for years and years past, he has increased the duties and responsibilities of the Post Office Department, until now its affairs are so vital to those of other branches of the Government in important and complicated. A man of less than the very first order of abilities, attainments and capacity for hard work would break down in his position, in a fortnight."

Something for the Diarvellers.

It is strange how some men are endowed with the gift of prophecy. If we remember aright, (and we think we do), there were found in 1844, who openly predicted that there would be a "grease spot" of the Democratic party and its "third-rate" candidate for President left after the election of that year. Our readers can remember how near the result fulfilled the prediction. In 1852 the mouths of the prophets were again opened, and we were told that there would knock Pierce into a "cocked-hat." That prediction, like Rory O'More's dreams, "went by contraries," and the "cocked-hat" was found on the other side after the election. And now, last and least, another prophet hath spoken. Hear him:

"I announce myself as the Native American candidate for Governor of the State in 1854. No more going to Washington. On Hollidaysburg my eyes are now fixed. I will give my services, my power, my name, my ability, whatever it may be, in organizing Native American Associations in every county in the State. I will even learn Dutch—for there are many Native Americans who speak nothing but Dutch. Next year I receive 60,000 votes in the State, and in three years from that time I will be elected the Native American Governor. Rest assured of this."

Reader, all this was said by LEWIS C. LEVY, Esq., of Philadelphia. Verily, this little Levins would Levin the whole State. Yes, even the tearing down and building up of powers his wisdom foretells. The Levi as to be given to him as an inheritance, and to all the Native Americans who bow down and worship him. The gates of the Republic are to be closed that the stranger shall not enter therein. Truly may we exclaim, great is thy wisdom, O Levins! and wonderful are the words of thy mouth!

The editor of the Mountain Sentinel, at Ebensburg, is quite displeased at our late County Fair. His feelings, evidently, have been governed more by jealousy than other motives. Let the people of Cambria county get up a better, Mr. Stevens, and they will do more than can be expected of a "one-horse county."—Blair County Waig.

A mistake, Major—quite a mistake. As to being "displeased" with your Fair, we never thought of such a thing. In fact we saw no fair except "that other kind" of fair, and we give our word, as an editor, that we were anything else than displeased at the display. And you say, too, that we are "jealous!" Well, we must say that "running it into the ground" is "jealous!" What could we be jealous of? Why, Major, we have as good land, as good stock, as good farms and as good farmers, in Cambria as you have in Blair. And, sir, we have higher mountains, with more timber on them—clearer streams, with more trout in them—larger forests, containing more game—and better and water-holes than your county contains, and we should like to know what you have to make us jealous?

As to the title you give our county, it is slang, and not worth noticing. However, we will say that, in our opinion, it is better to live in a "one-horse county" even, than be the half of a "mule team!"

Report of the Cambria County Medical Society.

In presenting this, their first report to the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Committee to whom its preparation was intrusted, deem it but proper to state that the Cambria County Medical Society is as yet in its infancy. In responding to the suggestions of the State Society, several of the physicians of the county met at the office of Dr. Wm. A. Smith, in the borough of Ebensburg, on the 8th day of July, 1851, and adopted the necessary preliminary measures for forming a County Society, which was finally organized on the 4th day of August, 1851, by the election of the following officers:

President—Dr. Wm. A. Smith.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Campbell Sheridan.
Recording Secretary—Dr. David W. Lewis.
Treasurer—Dr. John Lowman.

Since that period, the meetings of the Society have been regularly held alternately at Ebensburg and Johnstown, and much interest evinced by the members in its proceedings. The meetings of the Society are held semi-annually on the second Tuesday of February and August, at which written or oral communications are required and every member of the Society must be present. The members, located in different sections of the county, and all maintain the most friendly relations with each other; whilst, at the same time, the benefits to be derived from the association in promoting professional or scientific objects, or securing intercourse, are already beginning to be felt. The officers for the present year are:

President—Dr. JOHN LOWMAN.
Recording Secretary—Dr. Wm. A. Smith.
Delegates to the American Medical Association, 1853—Dr. JOHN LOWMAN.
Delegates to the State Society, 1853—DRS. JOHN LOWMAN and JAMES C. HOW.

The Treasurer was directed to pay the sum of five dollars, being the quota assessed upon the Society towards defraying the expenses for printing the Transactions of the State Society for 1852.

Cambria County is bounded on the east by the Allegheny Mountain, on the west by the Laurel Hill, which latter becomes depressed and broken as it passes northward on the north by Clearfield County, and on the south by Somerset County. It occupies one of the most elevated regions of the State; the western declivity of the Allegheny being very gradual, not exceeding that of ordinary hills, and denoting the existence of a broad, elevated table-land between the Allegheny mountains and the subordinate range of Laurel Hill. Its length from north to south is about 35 miles, and its breadth from east to west 19; area 670 square miles, and population about 20,000. The face of the country is much broken, and the numerous springs of pure crystal water which gush from the hills in every direction, would not only impress the beholder with the idea of being in a salubrious region, but also of a well watered country.

Ebensburg, the seat of justice, is located near the centre of the county, and the streams north of the town form numerous tributaries to the Clearfield and Clear Creek, which run in a northern direction to the West Branch of the Susquehanna, which also rises in the north part of the county, and whose waters are finally emptied into the Atlantic Ocean. On the other hand, the two branches of the Conemaugh and Pine Creeks drain the mountainous and hilly part of the county, and break through the Laurel Hill below Johnstown to send their waters to the Gulf of Mexico. The Blacklick Creek, after running in a western direction through the centre of the county, also breaks through the Laurel Hill, and empties into the Conemaugh below Blairsville, in Indiana County, but no stream passes the great barrier on the east.

The Allegheny Mountain is the boundary between the great secondary coal formation of the West, and the lower secondary strata of the southern basins. Coal and iron have been found to exist in great abundance in the deep and wide valley of the Conemaugh, also upon the Blacklick; and other seams of coal and iron are exposed on the northern waters of the county. The Allegheny Portage Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad traverse the southern part of the county, and the Conemaugh, in a direction from north-east to south-west, and along which a very large portion is engaged in mining coal, lumbering, &c. At the termination of the Portage Road, and near the entrance of Stony Creek into the Conemaugh, is situated the town of Johnstown, containing a population of about 2,000 persons, which is also surrounded by several large iron manufactories. In the central and northern parts of the county, the population is principally engaged in agriculture and lumbering.

Some portions of the county are in a fine state of cultivation; in others, the "clearings" are of a recent date, whilst the remainder is covered with a forest of heavy timber, consisting of spruce, hemlock, beech, wild cherry, chestnut, white oak, ash, maple, &c., &c., with an undergrowth of wild raspberries, &c. The soil is of a cold nature, and better adapted to the raising of potatoes, oats, and spring crops generally, than all grain; although in the northern part of the county, some very fine wheat has been raised. The spouty or boggy nature of the soil, in many parts, has proved it to be well adapted for a grazing country.

The climate is very variable. The summers are short, and the winters long. During the heat of summer, the thermometer will sometimes rise to 90 or 100 degrees, and in winter fall to upwards of 20 degrees below zero. But no matter what may be the season, sudden meteorological changes from 20 to 60 degrees will frequently occur, and consequently be productive of much disease.

Vegetation is about three weeks later than that of the Allegheny, the county of Clearfield Hill; but the constant succession of showers, succeeding the breaking up of winter, brings on vegetation very rapidly, and the cool and refreshing breezes which constantly play upon the summit of the hills during the heat of summer, render the season not only delightful, but healthy, and, joined with a pure and invigorating atmosphere, may be regarded as the most healthy period of the year.

Diseases are most prevalent in the fall, winter, and spring. This is sufficiently accounted for by the sudden transitions of the weather, from warm to cold and from cold to warm, at those periods, and the necessary exposure and want of care on the part of the laboring population. The complaints most prevalent, and do not require much notice, are the anginal affections, catarrhs, tracheitis, bronchitis, pleuritis, pneumonia, acute rheumatism, &c., are annually to be met with upon the recurrence of cold, or a moist atmosphere. Phthisis pulmonalis does not occur so frequently as is usually supposed from the barrenness of the climate, and the catarrhs of the lungs being so liable to sudden and frequent interruptions or variations of activity. However, when cases are met with, the progress of the disease to a fatal termination has generally been observed to be rapid.

Of the epidemic, or contagious disorders, Scarlatina, Measles, Variella, and Pertussis are met with most frequently. Scarlatina has been seen in all its forms in different quarters of the county, and generally most prevalent during the latter part of the winter season. In some seasons it has been more easily managed, whilst at others all treatment has been set at defiance. It appeared epidemically in the spring of 1851, in the little township of Clearfield, about 15 miles north-east of Ebensburg, and carried off about thirty children, in a population of about three hundred. Scarcely a family in the township remained without witnessing the disease, and, in most instances, the patients were carried off before relief could be had. The disease, generally, ran its course in a few hours; the anisone affection being great, whilst the skin remained cold and pallid, the eruption not appearing, or reac-

tion having taken place. It gradually travelled towards the south part of the county, during the summer, and prevailed in the neighborhood of Ebensburg during the winter of 1852, but was not so fatal.

Measles have generally required but little treatment; but from exposure and variations of temperature, more trouble has sometimes been experienced in the treatment of the sequelae, not only of measles but scarlatina.

Erysipelas has been observed to appear more frequently in the sporadic form and not as an epidemic, and to assume an inflammatory character. During the past year, several cases occurred along the line of the Portage Railroad, which readily yielded to the antiphlogistic treatment. The disease was generally confined to the head and face; and, as a local application, nothing appeared to produce so soothing an effect upon the patient as pieces of old muslin or linen, kept constantly smeared with hard, and laid over the inflamed surface. Incision of iodine was also found very beneficial in some cases, and seemed to merit all the encomiums that have been uttered upon its use.

Dysentery has appeared occasionally as an epidemic. In the year 1842, it was confined to the town and neighborhood of Ebensburg, which suffered much from it. It also appeared, in the summer of 1851, in the vicinity of Ebensburg, and extended its march in an easterly direction, leaving the town untouched until it was arrested on the high grounds in the vicinity of Munster, about five miles from Ebensburg. Nothing new is suggested relative to its treatment.

Cholera Morbus, although now and then met with, does not prevail so frequently in the northern parts of the county; although at Johnstown, from its location and increase of population, it is becoming a disease of more frequent occurrence during the summer months; and we might here mention that several severe cases, some of which proved fatal, occurred at Johnstown, during the summer of 1851, at the same time the dysentery was prevailing in the vicinity of Ebensburg. Some of the cases were well marked cases of Asiatic cholera, which may be noticed hereafter.

Typhoid Fever, is a disease which appears to be on the increase within a few years past, and to be more prevalent during the fall and winter. During the past year, many cases occurred along the line of the Portage Railroad, and at Johnstown, some of which were of a very protracted character, and gradual recovery took place. So far as our observation extends, the hygienic and expectant treatment appears to answer best.

Small-pox has occasionally appeared in the county, having been generally introduced by emigrants; and whenever it has broken out, it has been followed by a train of eruptive diseases, as chicken-pox, scarlatina, measles, &c.

The month of March, of the present year, was a severe one upon old people and children, many of whom suffered from bronchitis and croup, for three times in the course of twenty-four hours. The past year has, however, been generally healthy; no severe epidemic or contagious disorders having prevailed.

In this hasty summary of the topography and diseases of Cambria county, we do not pretend to present to give more than a general outline, and only hope that it may serve as a basis for a more minute and extended report hereafter.

WM. A. SMITH,
W. SHRIDEN,
W. LEMMON,
J. M. TONER.

Spplendid Triumphs of the Administration.

The recent elections in Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, where the democracy have achieved the most brilliant triumphs, demonstrate clearly that the policy of the national administration, as thus far developed, meets the cordial approval of the people. In view of the peculiar circumstances that attended the advent of the present government, such a result was to have been anticipated; but since that period so many vexatious questions have arisen, so many firebrands have been thrown into the democratic ranks, and so much bitterness excited between the different wings of the party, that the friends of the administration for a moment doubted whether the people would, in their good sense, detect the true cause of the irritation, and rally to the support of their chosen Chief Magistrate. But such triumphant victories as we have had the pleasure of recording for the past few days dispel all such doubts; and we believe we have abundant tangible authority for saying that no administration ever enjoyed a firmer hold upon the sympathies and affections of the great body of the people than does that of President Pierce at this moment. With out some opposition, the distinguished traits of a government will seldom be brought out, and although the opposition to the administration of General Pierce unfortunately springs from a respectable body of men claiming the sole right to use the democratic watch words, yet even such opposition were better than none at all. The Whig party has lain like a dead snake since last November, and but very little opposition was to have been expected from that quarter, the head of the serpent is bruised. The administration, then, instead of being disconcerted at the movements of certain men and politicians in New York, and a very queer squad in Massachusetts, ought to be thankful that these movements have had the effect of producing such marked and unequivocal verdicts as those just rendered by the intelligent freemen of Georgia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and golden California, &c.

The administration is on the right track, and with a fearless and vigorous pursuit of the policy just being dislodged, without swerving to the right or the left, cannot fail to win the approbation and gratitude of the sovereign people.

Boston Times.

Temperance.

The Germans of New York have organized against enforcing the Sunday Liquor Law, and the passage of the Maine Law.

At a meeting in the Sixteenth Ward, which was held on Monday evening last, among the resolutions passed was this:

"That we declare the enforcement of the Sunday Law, as well as the attempt to introduce the Maine Liquor Law, to be insulting to the rights of man, and the constitution of the United States." The Germans of Pittsburgh have also taken the same course, while those of St. Louis add several other radical articles to their creed.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, of New Bedford, Mass., on Tuesday evening last, an order was offered and adopted, instructing the Police to prosecute all violations of the so-called Maine Law, as well as all other laws of the Commonwealth, which shall be known to them, and when competent evidence is furnished by the citizens.

In Washington, a license for a drinking house cannot be given, under the new law, without the assent of a majority of the house-keepers on both sides of the street, on the square on which the restaurant or tipping house claims its principal front. How would it work for our council to pass an ordinance to that effect?

LATE FROM EUROPE.

THE TURKISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

"In the present state of circumstances, it would be superfluous to take up from its very commencement the explanation of the difference which has arisen between the Sublime Porte and Russia, to enter anew into the detail of the diverse phases which this difference has gone through, or to reproduce the opinions and judgments of the Government of His Majesty the Sultan, which have been made public by the official documents promulgated from time to time.

"In spite of the desire not to restate the urgent reasons which determined the modifications introduced by the Sublime Porte into the draft of the note prepared at Vienna (motives exposed previously to a note explanatory of the modifications,) yet new modifications having been made for the adoption, pure and simple, of the said note, in consequence of the non-adhesion of Russia to these same modifications, the Ottoman Government, finding itself at present compelled and forced to undertake war, thinks it a duty to give an exposition of the imperious reasons for that important determination, as well as for those which have obliged it not to regulate this time its conduct according to the counsels of the Great Powers its allies, although it has never ceased to manifest the benevolent nature of its intentions.

"The principal points to which the Government of His Majesty the Sultan desires to give prominence are these: That from the very beginning his conduct has furnished no motive of quarrel, and that, animated with the desire of preserving peace, he has acted with a remarkable spirit of moderation and conciliation, from the commencement of the difference unto the present time. It is easy to prove these facts to all who do not wander from the path of justice and equity.

"Even supposing that Russia had a subject of complaint in relation to the Holy Places, she ought to have circumscribed her claims and solicitations within the limits of this question alone, and ought not to have raised pretensions which the object of her complaints could not sustain. She ought not, moreover, to have taken measures of intimidation, such as sending her troops to the frontiers, and making naval preparations at Sebastopol, on the subject of a question which might have been settled amicably between the two Powers. But it is evident that what has taken place is totally contrary to an intention of amicable settlement.

"The question of the Holy Places had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties; and the government of His Majesty, the Sultan, had testified favorable dispositions on the guarantees demanded. In short, Russia had no longer any ground for raising any protest.

"It is not seeking a pretext for quarrel, then, to insist as Russia has done, upon the question of the privileges of the Greek Church granted by the Ottoman government; privileges which the government believes its honor, its dignity, and its sovereign power are concerned in maintaining, and on the subject of which, it can neither admit the interference nor the surveillance of any government? Is it not Russia, which has occupied Moldavia and Wallachia, declaring at the same time that these provinces should serve as a guarantee, until she had obtained what she desired? Has not this act been considered justly by the Sublime Porte as a violation of treaties, and consequently a *casus belli*? Have the other Powers themselves been able to come to any other decision? Who, then, will doubt that Russia has been the aggressor? Could the Sublime Porte, which has always observed all her treaties with a fidelity known to all, by infringing them in any way, do more than determine Russia to a proceeding so violent as that of herself infringing all these treaties. Again, has there arisen, contrary to the promise explicitly given in the treaty of Kainardji, such facts in the Ottoman Empire as the demolition of Christian churches, or obstacles opposed to the exercise of the Christian religion?

"The Ottoman Cabinet, without desiring to enter into too long details on these points, doubts not that the high Powers, its allies, will judge with perfect truth and justice on the statement just exhibited.

"As to the non-adoption of the Vienna note in its pure and simple form by the Sublime Porte, it is to be remarked that this project, although not in every point conformed to the note of Prince Menchikoff, and while containing, it is true, in its composition some of the paragraphs of the draught note of the Sublime Porte, is not as a whole, whether in letter or spirit, essentially different from that of Prince Menchikoff.

"The assurances recently given by the representatives of the Great Powers respecting the apprehended danger from harmful interpretations of the draught note in question, are a new proof of the kind intentions of their respective Governments toward the Sublime Porte. They have consequently produced a lively satisfaction on the part of the Government of His Majesty the Sultan. It must be remarked, however, that the same have since our eyes a strife of religious privileges raised by Russia, which seeks to base its claims on a paragraph so clear and so precise in the treaty of Kainardji; which wishes to insert in a diplomatic document the paragraph concerning the active solicitude of the Emperor of Russia for the maintenance in the States of the Sublime Porte of religious immunities and privileges which were granted (notreux) to the Greek rite by the Ottoman Emperors before Russia so much as existed as an Empire, to leave in a dark and doubtful state the absence of all relation between these privileges and the treaty of Kainardji to employ in favor of a great community of subjects of the Sublime Porte professing the Greek religion, expressions which might make allusions of treaties concluded with France and Austria, relative to the French and Latin religions, this would be to incur the risk of placing in the hands of Russia vague and obscure paragraphs, some of which are contrary to the reality of facts, and would offer to Russia a solid pretext for her pretensions to a religious surveillance and protectorate—pretensions which that Power would attempt to produce, affirming that they are not derogatory to the sovereignty and independence of the Sublime Porte.

"The very language of the employes and agents of Russia, who have declared that the intention of the government was no other than to fulfill the office of an advocate with the Sublime Porte whenever acts contrary to existing privi-

ges might be done, is a patent proof of the justice of the opinion of the Ottoman government.

"If the government of His Majesty the Sultan has judged it necessary to require that assurance should be given, even if the modifications introduced by it into the Vienna note were adopted, it is in conscience could it be tranquil if the note were to be retained in its integrity and without modification? The Sublime Porte, in accepting that which it has declared to all the world it could not admit without being compelled thereto, would compromise its dignity in view of the other Powers, would sacrifice its honor in the eyes of its own subjects, and would commit a mental and moral suicide.

"Although the refusal of Russia to accord the modifications required by the Sublime Porte has been based on a question of honor, it cannot be denied that the ground of that refusal was simply and solely its desire not to allow explicit terms to replace vague expressions, which might at some future time furnish it with a pretext for intermeddling. Such conduct, therefore, compels the Sublime Porte to persist on its part in withholding its assent.

"The reasons which have determined the Ottoman government to make its modifications have been appreciated by the representatives of the Four Powers, it proved that the Sublime Porte was right in not purely and simply adopting the Vienna note. It is not with a view of criticizing a project which obtained the assent of the Great Powers that we enter upon a discussion of the inconveniences which the Vienna note presents. Their efforts have always tended to the preservation of peace, while defending the rights and independence of the Imperial government. The endeavors made to attain these objects having been as laudable as can be conceived, the Sublime Porte cannot sufficiently acknowledge them. But, as evidently each government must possess, in consequence of its peculiar knowledge and its local experience, more facilities than any other government for judging of the points which concern its own rights, the examination which the Ottoman government makes, is prompted entirely by its desire to justify the obligatory situation in which its great regret, it finds itself placed, desiring, as it has done, to continue following the benevolent counsels offered to it by its allies ever since the commencement of the differences, and which until now it has followed.

"It is alleged that the haste with which the Vienna note was drawn up, results from the backwardness of the Sublime Porte to propose an arrangement, the government of His Majesty the Sultan must justify itself by stating the following facts:

"Before the entrance of the Russian troops into the two Principalities, some of the representatives of the Powers, actuated by the sincere intention of preventing the occupation of those provinces, urged upon the Sublime Porte the necessity of framing a draught note occupying a middle place between the draught note of the Sublime Porte and that of Prince Menchikoff. More lately the representatives of the Powers confidently communicated different schemes of arrangement to the Sublime Porte. None of these latter responded to the views of the Imperial Government; and the Ottoman Cabinet was on the point of entering into negotiations with the representatives of the Powers on the basis of a project drawn up by itself in conformity with these suggestions. It was at this moment that news of the passage of the Pruth by the Russians arrived—a fact which changed the face of the whole question. The draught note proposed by the Sublime Porte was then set aside, and the Cabinet were requested to express their views of this violation of treaties after the protest of the Sublime Porte. On the one hand, the Ottoman Cabinet had to wait for their replies, and on the other it drew up, at the suggestion of the representatives of the Powers, a project of arrangements, which was sent to Vienna.

"As the sole answer to all these active steps, the draught of our note prepared (dabere) at Vienna, made its appearance.

"However that may be (*Quamvis en soit*) the Ottoman Government fearing rightly (*a justice titre*) everything which might imply a right of interference in favor of Russia in religious matters, could do no more than give assurances calculated to dissipate the doubts which had become the subject of discussion; and it will not, after so many preparations and sacrifices, accept propositions which could not be received at the time of the stay of Prince Menchikoff at Constantinople. Since the cabinet at St. Petersburg has not been content with the assurances and pledges that have been offered, since the benevolent efforts of the high Powers have remained fruitless, since, in fine, the Sublime Porte cannot tolerate or suffer any longer the actual state of things, or the prolongation of the occupation of the Moldavia-Wallachia Principalities, they being integral portions of its empire—the Ottoman Cabinet, with the firm and praise-worthy intention of defending the sacred rights of sovereignty and the independence of its government, will employ just reprisals against a violation of the treaties, which it considers as *casus belli*. It notifies, then, officially, that the Government of His Majesty, the Sultan, finds itself obliged to declare war, that it has given most precise instructions (*les instructions les plus categoriques*) to his Excellency Omer Pacha to demand from Prince Gorchakoff the evacuation of the Principalities, and to commence hostilities if, after a delay of fifteen days from the arrival of his dispatch at the Russian headquarters, an answer in the negative should be returned.

"It is distinctly understood that should the reply of Prince Gorchakoff be negative, the Russian agents are to quit the Ottoman States, and that the commercial relations of the respective subjects of the two Governments shall be broken off.

"At the same time, the Sublime Porte will not consider it just to lay an embargo upon Russian merchant vessels, as has been the practice. Consequently they will be required to resort either to the Black Sea or to the Mediterranean Sea, as they shall think fit, within a term that shall hereafter be fixed. Moreover, the Ottoman Government being unwilling to place hindrances in the way of commercial intercourse between the subjects of friendly powers, will during the war leave the Straits open to their mercantile marine."

The Porte has further addressed a manifesto to the four Powers, but it had not been published. Iskender Bey, *de-de-camp* to Omer Pacha was in Paris, charged with a special private mission

to the Cabinets of France and England; he is probably bearer of the manifesto.

The usual mail steamer from Constantinople, Oct. 5, had arrived at Marseilles, and reported from Bosnia Bay that the fleets were preparing to enter the Bosphorus. Admiral Dundas had sent his wife home to England, out of the way of danger.

On the 24 inst. the Russian fleet arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol to embark troops, as was believed, for Redoubt.

The Paris *Nieds* states that France and England have sent a joint note to Russia, demanding the immediate evacuation of the Principalities as a preliminary measure before they will enter on the mediation which they are still willing to undertake.

Lastly, by way of Vienna a note positively dated Marshall Paskiewich is appointed to command of the army in the Principalities. They add that the Marshall had already left for the Danube, and was probably at headquarters. Gorchakoff was only chief of the staff. Paskiewich is about 75 years of age, and is well known from his campaigns in Poland, Persia, and Hungary. It was also stated that the Turks intended commencing hostilities in the direction of the Black Sea, and in Georgia. The Russians had about 80,000 men in these parts.

Omer Pacha is stated to have written to the Government, offering to cross the Danube and force the Russians from their positions, if 50,000 more men be given him. Notwithstanding this, it was considered doubtful if hostilities would commence on the Danube this winter, as neither commander would choose to have such a river in rear. The Russians are posted in three strong bodies, so that they might attempt to cross the river simultaneously at three points.

The Turkish force in Bulgaria now numbers 110,000 men.

The Balloon Ascension at Baltimore.

The Baltimore Sun gives the following account of the balloon ascension of Mr. Elliott on Wednesday, from that city:

Wednesday morning, Mr. George Elliott, after two previous attempts, succeeded in making one of the most graceful and picturesque ascensions that have ever taken place in Baltimore. The balloon newly supplied with sufficient ascensive power on Tuesday, remained inflated during the night and was abundantly furnished at an early hour yesterday morning, with the gas requisite for the aerial expedition. The gates of the enclosure had been thrown open, and free access was given to the public as a sort of equivalent for the antecedent failures. There was not, however, more than a thousand people present at the time of the ascension, which was not expected to take place until 10 o'clock. At half past nine o'clock, all was ready, Mr. Elliott jumped into the car, unfurled his flags, and was released from the earth. The balloon rose almost perpendicularly, but soon inclined a little to the east of north; continuing to ascend until at the height of 2000 feet it seemed to remain stationary. The workman was then seen to discharge ballast, and thus increasing his ascensive force, he rose again, while the diminishing form of the aërostat proved how rapidly he was pursuing "his trackless way along the viewless air." So long as the eye could distinguish the frail machine, it seemed to continue the same direction. The ascent had no doubt acquired his greatest altitude during the time he was in view from the city, inasmuch as he took but four bags of sand with him, and was observed to discharge ballast several times.

This ascension was made on Sunday, or perhaps it would be more proper to say, to fulfill a sort of obligation he recognized before the public. Without any expression of opinion as to the present utility of balloon ascensions, it is due to Mr. Elliott to say, that the difficulties he has heretofore experienced, were entirely beyond his control. He is a man of resolute purpose and steady nerve; and so far as following pertains to the general variety of public amusements, we have no doubt it will prove as successful and interesting in his hands as in those of his cotemporaries. Mr. Wise, the veteran astronomer, and the late of one hundred fifty and nights or more, was present on the ground, and rendered his assistance during the preliminary operations.

A telegraphic dispatch from Lancaster, Pa., informs us that Mr. Elliott had made a safe landing in Lancaster county, seventy-five miles from Baltimore, after a very pleasant trip of one hour and ten minutes; and was last evening at the residence of M. Wise, the astronomer, in that city. Mr. Wise left Baltimore yesterday afternoon, by the four o'clock train, expecting to find Mr. Elliott in that vicinity.

A fearful railroad accident occurred on the Hudson river railroad at Yonkers. A long passenger train was run off at a switch, and all the cars badly broken up, yet most fortunately no lives were lost.

Patrick Hart, tried in Hollidaysburg, last week, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to nine years and six months imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

The Hollidaysburg Register announces itself as an organ of the Maine Liquor Law Party. The leaders of that Party have pledged it one thousand subscribers.

One hundred packages of articles for exhibition in the Crystal Palace, arrived at N. York last week. Many of them are from Jerusalem and Constantinople.

The name of James R. Struthers, of Carbon County, is named by a number of Democratic papers in connection with the Speakership of the next House.

A terrible riot took place near Washington, Pa., between a party of Corkonians and a party of Fardowns. The Corkonians were the aggressors.

The Canal Board are at present making their appointments in Harrisburg. Some changes will be made on the Portage Road.

Cornelius Broots, who has been asleep for five years, died at his brothers residence at Clarkston, N. Y., on the 17th ult.

An ancient silver mine has been discovered in Lancaster county. From appearance it has been abandoned for ages.