Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1853.

Topics of the Week.

Among the topics of the week, the news from Europe has been the most important and engrossing. By this news it will be seen that the red flag of war has been unfurled in earnest along the Danube; and so far from the Turks being an easy prey for the Russian bear, the Crescent has triumphed at every point where resistance has been made. It appears that while Russia has been boasting her invincibility, the Turks have been preparing for death or victory. The victory they have won, and that too at an expense to the Russians truly astonishing. It is evident from this that the strength of Turkey has been underrated, even by the Sultan *himself*; and that Russia has enjoyed a *prestige* to which neither her civilization nor military resources entitle her. In crossing the Danube, Omer Pacha did not commit so grave an error, even in theory, as is commonly supposed; he knew the horrors of a Russian occupation, and calculated that the peasantry would rise to welcome him as a deliverer. Gortschakoff had placed the country in a state of siege, and his filthy Cossacks plundered, violated, burned and butchered wheresoever they appeared. Thousands of the Wallachian youth took up arms against this tyranny and fled to the mountains for defence; they will form a magnificent guerilla force to assist the regular Turkish army, and have already sent large stores of ammunition and weapons by order of the Sultan.

While this is the state of affairs between Russia and Turkey, it is not at all improbable that both France and England will be very soon drawn into the conflict, and then it will become without doubt, as they say out West a "free fight all round." It is true England still vacillates, prefering peace and trade to war and glory, but then the demonstrations of Russia against her power in the East will most likely force her into the ring. As to France, the people are ripe for conflict, while Napoleon appears noways backward to see the "dance go on."

The news from China indicates the continued success and the ultimate triumph of the rebels. From the first outbreak until the present time they have not met with a single reverse; on the contrary, wherever their banner has been unfurled the people appear to have flocked to it en masse. We can well believe then that Shanghai has been surprised, and that Pekin is threatened, if it has not already fallen.

At home, the approaching session of Congress, the President's Message, and the various questions upon which it will most likely treat, have attracted a good deal of attention; and hence letter writers at the seat of government have been busy prognosticating, while Editors have proved, to their own satisfaction, at least, what that document ought, and what it ought not to contain.—A few days will determine how near right the prognosticators have been, and of what stuff the President is made. Our own opinion is that it will be a bold, clear, and concise document, pointing out in a plain business like way the course and policy the Administration intends to stand or fall upon on all the great questions of the day, foreign and domestic. That it will be "progressive," but not "aggressive" we have not the one hand, we shall not be surprised to see upon the other equal exhibitions of disapproval. The moderate men of all parties, however, will stand by the President and his policy. That's our opinion.

The newspapers of the week have also been very generally engaged in discussing the probable organization of the House. As to Clerk, that we think is a settled matter; at least we have yet to hear of any formidable opposition to Col. Forney, the Clerk of the late Congress.—For Speaker there are several aspirants, but who is most formidable it is pretty hard to tell, even by those upon the ground. Linn Boyd, of Ky., the Speaker of the late Congress, would be glad of a re-election, but we somehow doubt his chances. He is a good reliable man, but unfortunately for his success, he did not give as general satisfaction as one would expect from a gentleman of his experience. Then Ohio presents two candidates in the persons of Dr. Olds and Mr. Disney—both very good men, with some experience, though neither at all likely to succeed, notwithstanding the effort making to claim the post for Ohio because she has not been honored with a Cabinet Minister or a Foreign Mission. Col. Orr, of South Carolina, is perhaps the best man named, though we should not be at all surprised if we should be called upon to chronicle next week the election of Col. Bissell, of Illinois, or Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. Col. Benton is named in some of the whig papers as an independent candidate, but we doubt very much whether "old Bullion" can be caught in such a trap. But we shall see what we shall see. Locally, we are still in the "suds." Although our railroad matters are quiet on the surface, yet we are confident there is a plan on foot by railroad men to accomplish their end, and it may succeed. What that plan is, we of course cannot know, but with the charter of *three* railroads in their hands, it would be wonderful indeed if they could not contrive some way, by *prostituting* their chartered grants, to carry their purpose.—We advise our authorities to be on the alert, then, and not caught unawares. In regard to the Sunbury subscription, we have nothing new, except that our friends there consider the subscription certain *sometime*. When, is the question!—And thereby hangs a tale!

Speculating on Sympathy.—Considerable interest has been excited throughout the country by the reported murder of a Norwegian boy in Chicago, named Knud Iverson, for refusing to steal, and a movement was made to get up a subscription for a monument to be erected to the memory of "the boy that would rather die than steal." Some hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars were contributed by the good but credulous people of many places, and now, when it is about time for the monument to begin to show itself, the whole story is exposed as "an unmitigated humbug." A Grand Jury in Chicago have inquired into the matter, and state that the death of the boy was accidental, though some wicked boys, unknown to the jury, were accessory to his death through thoughtless imprudence.

☞ Santa Anna, who treads slowly—for a natural reason—but valorously, in the steps of Louis Napoleon, has, according to the last advices from Mexico, issued a formal decree forbidding the making of caricatures of himself or his ministers.

Publication of the Laws.

The Pittsburgh *Union* calls upon its "brethern of the press" to assist it to arouse the attention of the Legislature "to the necessity of the publication of the Laws in every county in the State." We cheerfully respond, though we confess to having little faith in the success of the measure. Agitation, however, will hurt no one; on the contrary, as the *Spiritual Telegraph* says, "agitation of thought is the beginning of *wisdom*;" and who knows but what the agitation of this subject may be the means of infusing a little "wisdom" into our law makers. Let us hope so. We think the "pamphlet law" system has been fully tested, and if there is a man who has the hardihood to say that it has not proved a failure—an entire and complete failure for all the purposes intended—we should like to see him. Hundreds of thousands have been extracted from the pockets of the people to pay for the publication of these laws, and yet how many of those who it was intended to enlighten with them, have ever saw them? They have been packed up in county offices, nicely stored away in lawyer's libraries, or carefully treasured up by incipient pettifoggers, or country Justices, but so far as the people are concerned, their contents might as well have been printed in Hebrew or Choctaw. Hence, as the *Union* says, cases are constantly occurring of laws being violated and men punished who are as innocent of intention to break the laws as a child. Now this would not be so if the laws of each session of a general nature were published in two or more papers in every county in the State. Those of a purely local character need only be published in the locality where they operate. The *Union* has now "heard" our "voice" upon the subject, and with it we think we can promise two votes in the House, and one in the Senate, from Erie county in favor of the measure.

The Fact Proved.—If any thing was wanting to prove the charge that the *Constitution* is but the mouth-piece and organ of the infamous railroad monopolies that have been threatening Erie, the last issue of that sheet furnishes it.—From beginning to end, from top to bottom, it is filled with apologies for, and defenses of the conduct of these railroad speculators. No Cleveland or Buffalo paper could be more subservient to their interests and wishes. True, it is not filled with the low abuse the papers in those cities have indulged in, but every one can see that it was *policy* alone that prevented. The spirit was willing but the flesh was weak. We thought—indeed we knew—when we were the subject of its attacks because of our faithful adherance to Erie's policy, that the time would come, and that speedily, when the mask would be withdrawn, and the cloven foot of the Directors of the Erie and North East Road exhibited to this community through its columns. That time has now arrived. The mask is off—the animal stands revealed in all its naked deformity; and we now ask those who chuckled over his attacks upon us a few weeks ago, but who still adhere to Erie, how they like the "critter's" looks?

☞ We have received a communication, signed "Philadelphia," and hailing from the same city, advocating an abandonment of that portion of the route of the Erie and Sunbury road east of Ridgeway, and substituting a route by way of Emig's Gap to Tyrone City on the Central railroad, some distance above Harrisburg. Our correspondent promises that if this be done, the Central railroad will subscribe one million of dollars to subscription to this route with almost the entire concurrence of the tax-payers." Now, these promises, like our correspondent's arguments and facts in favor of this new route, look first rate upon paper, but our opinion is that the most practical way for "Philadelphia" to accomplish his purpose is to have "the great Central Railroad" subscribe its million, the city its two millions, and the county its two millions, and then, as they will have the control of the matter, they may change the route east of Ridgeway to suit themselves. As it is, we have no idea of using our columns, or allowing others to use them, in throwing new issues into the scale, thereby embarrassing the action of the *real* friends of the road in their efforts to carry it through. For these reasons we respectfully decline the *honor* of giving Mr. "Philadelphia's" favor to the world.

Gov. Bigler.—By the following from the Philadelphia *Evening Argus*, it would appear that the re-nomination of Gov. Bigler, by the Democracy next spring, is foregone conclusion. Of course this was to have been expected, not only on account of the usages of the party, but because the Governor has proved himself every way worthy of the confidence of the people:

"Upon looking over the political battle field so far as the fight for delegates has progressed there seems to be no doubt of the re-nomination of William Bigler for Governor of Pennsylvania. The Convention, if full, will consist of thirty-three Senatorial and one hundred Representative delegates. Sixty-seven members will therefore be necessary for a choice or nomination. Now, so far as delegates have been elected, there are fifty-four *instructed* for Mr. Bigler, no county having as yet instructed their delegates against him. Of the remaining seventy-nine delegates forty-nine may be set down as certain to vote for the present incumbent. Part of these are already appointed and their predilections ascertained. This leaves thirty delegates uncertain, including those from Westmoreland who may safely be set down as anti-Bigler, and will probably be instructed for Hon. W. H. Witte, of this county. We have in this statement included some counties which may with great propriety be claimed for Governor Bigler—and the vote of whose representatives he will receive when the time for action arrives. His vote in the Convention cannot be less than ninety, if indeed there is any serious opposition to him when the Convention assembles.

From this statement, and it is made from facts not mere rumor, as to the vote of delegates, it can be seen that the re-nomination of Governor Bigler is a certainty, and a result not at all unexpected by those who have watched the current of public opinion during the whole of Mr. Bigler's official term. He has the prestige of National faithfulness and devotion, of State pride, and fidelity to all her best interests, of personal honor and integrity, and last but not least, the old and well established usage of the party as to the two term principle to rely upon, and with these he can safely rest content."

Discouraged.—The Rahway *Advocate*, a whig concern, is discouraged at the late election in New Jersey, and protests that it has had enough of fighting against the Democracy. It gives public warning to this effect:

"Public notice is hereby given, that if anybody in these parts want to fight whig battles in New Jersey, they can take a chance at a very small premium. We respectfully beg leave to back down, only reserving the privilege of kicking up an occasional row with a locofoco on our own book."

☞ Twelve thousand men are now at work upon the Illinois Central Railroad.

Railroad Meeting in Harborcreek.

In pursuance of previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Harborcreek township assembled at the School House near Walter Greenwood's, to take into consideration the obstruction of the public road in that township by the Erie and North East Railroad Company.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of WILLARD MILLER, Esq., as President, Jacob Charles and Zuriel Lewis, Vice Presidents, and *W. T. Bradly*, Secretary.

After the meeting was organized it was ably addressed by Messrs. Sherwin, Bryant, and others, who showed conclusively that the Road Commissioners had never given the Railroad company the right to occupy the public road in the manner they are occupying it, and on motion, Messrs. Ira Sherwin, G. Wagoner, P. D. Bryant, Gilbert Elliott, and Wm. Saltsman, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee retired and after a short absence reported the following preamble and resolutions, which after a free and full discussion were adopted.

Whereas, The Erie and North East Railroad Company have proclaimed their intention to change the track of their road, through this and the adjoining Townships, from six feet to four feet ten inches; and whereas when said Campany located their road through this township, it was by them held out and declared to all our citizens that said road was to be and remain a road of the same gauge as the New York and Erie road, connecting with, and in fact forming an extension of that road; thereby affording to our citizens large benefits of a continuous track, without change of gauge to our great mart, the city of New York; which statement was a strong inducement to many of our citizens to part with the right of way at an under price, and accept for the injury little more than nominal damages, and also an inducement to our Road Commissioners to omit the interpositions of legal objections to the occupancy and obstruction of our public highways, which was done by the company to a large extent:—Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Harborcreek Township, are opposed to the said contemplated alteration of the gauge of said road, and have a right to, and do insist, upon its remaining as it now is, (six feet,) now and for ever.

Resolved, That we confidently believe that if this policy were permanently adopted, as it should be, by the Erie and North East company, those who control the road between our State Line and Dunkirk would in due time see the necessity of meeting our road with a like gauge, and thus complying with the solemn compact and agreement entered into with the Erie and North East company when their road was being constructed, and thus ceasing to continue, as they now do, in the perpetration of a gross wrong and injustice towards the citizens of this township and the entire county of Erie.

Resolved, That it is with astonishment we behold the present Board of Directors of the Erie and North East road, proclaiming their determination to effect a change of gauge, while they in the same proclamation "freely admit" that their road and the city of Erie have been wronged by the Buffalo and State Line and other New York Roads; that "long since there should have been a continuation of the six feet track to Dunkirk;" and we are unable to comprehend why in this case the right should succumbe and basely bow the knee to wrong and injustice, unless it be that some thrift to the Directors individually is expected to follow such disreputable fawning.

Resolved, That in case of an alteration of the gauge, we have a right to insist, and do insist upon an adequate compensation for the damage done to those of our citizens individually whose land the road crosses and to whom its expected benefits as affording a continuous track to New York will be by such a change annihilated; but more especially have we a right, and do we insist that in such case said railroad shall no longer be a nuisance.

Resolved, That our Road Commissioners are hereby requested without delay, to obtain the advice and instruction of the ablest and most reliable legal counsel they can procure as to the right and manner of proceeding to remove the obstructions of said railroad from our public highways, and also that they lay before their counsel all such maps, documents, and facts as may be useful in the case; and that in removing said track they proceed officially and in accordance with the advice of counsel, and in so doing they may command our united aid.

On motion, Gilbert Elliott was appointed a committee to inform the Road Commissioners of the township of the proceedings of this meeting, and also that the proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the Erie papers.

Signed by the Officers.

☞ The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has a most able and scorching article in reply to the New York *Times'* attack upon Erie. In speaking of the repeal of the Gauge Law last winter, the *Bulletin* says: "No State ever did a more suicidal act, and never was a measure carried through a legislature which was more repugnant to the wishes of the people. That they should submit peaceably to the enforcement of a law known to have been enacted by the grossest fraud, could scarcely be expected."

Brutal Conduct.—We are informed by Mr Meskimen, the ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of the following brutal conduct on the part of the proprietor of the Half-Way House, beyond Johnstown, several days ago. A gentleman was taking his wife East for the benefit of her health, she being very low with the consumption. Shortly after leaving Johnstown, she expired. The gentleman bore the corpse on his knees, until he reached the Half-Way House, where the train stopped, when the conductor asked permission of the landlord to leave the afflicted gentleman and the corpse of his wife at the tavern until the next day. The man rudely refused, on any condition, and would listen to no arguments. The passengers in the train were much enraged at the brutality of the man, and would have taken summary vengeance on him if the train had not passed on. The gentleman carried the corpse on his knee for sixteen or twenty miles further, until the train reached Jefferson, where he met with more humane treatment.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Brutal Murder at the Falls.—By the Lockport *Courier* of last evening, we learn that a most horrible murder was committed near the Suspension Bridge on Sunday evening. It seems that a man named Thomas Costello was charged with stealing some money from a woman, and a man living near the Bridge, whose name we have not learned, took the part of the woman. This enraged Costello, and just at eve, Sunday, he decoyed this man from his house to the bank of the river, where he pitched him over the precipice, killing him instantly. The spot where the victim was thrown over is near the landing of the Maid of the Mist. The murderer fled over the bridge into Canada, and at last accounts had not been taken.—*Buff. Republic.*

Who is the More Modest?—We have frequently asked ourselves which was the more modest woman? she who wears a short dress or she who wears a long dress and holds it up so high as to make her ridiculous whenever she is seen out of doors on a rainy day, and sometimes on a fair day. We incline to the opinion that the lady who wears a dress the bottom of which does not reach within six inches of the ground is quite as modest as she who wears a draggle skirt and holds it carefully up at least a foot high, and sometimes higher. Whether our conclusions are correct or not we leave for others to settle.—Meantime it might not be an improper subject for discussion. Where is "Cornelia?"

Our Latest News.

DETAILS BY THE CANADA.

Halifax, Nov. 24.

The steamship Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 12th, arrived here this morning, at 10 o'clock. The news by this arrival is highly important, and the following summary of intelligence from the seat of war will be read with the greatest interest.

Russia and Turkey.—The advices from the Principalities indicate that there has been considerable fighting between the Turkish and Russian troops, in which the Turks appear to have been victorious.

The Turkish army is being paid promptly.

A despatch dated at Vienna, on the evening of the 10th inst., states the following as the conditions insisted on by Omar Pasha, in his note to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian commander of the Czar's troops. All the strongholds of the Principalities to be immediately surrendered, and a complete evacuation of the same as speedily as possible; and to give a guarantee to all the great powers against making similar invasion.

The latest information from Constantinople also states that the Sultan had positively rejected her proposals recently made for the arrangement of the difficulties.

The latest news from Asia stated that a large Russian force was to invade Bokhardi, and that the Persians were collecting an army in the valley of Sultana, to co-operate with Russia against Turkey. A report from Constantinople, however, expressly contradicts this statement, so far as Persia being hostile to Turkey.

The French Consul at Bucharest, under date of November 6th, telegraphed the following to Paris:

"On the 2d and 3d insts., the Turks crossed the Danube from Teutourkai, 18,000 strong, and on the 4th the Russians attacked them with 9,000 troops. After a brisk cannonade, a combat at the point of the bayonet ensued, lasting *three hours*. The Russians lost several officers and 136 privates killed, besides 6 superior officers and 18 subalterns, and 479 privates wounded.—The Turkish loss is not stated."

Another account of the same battle, received via Vienna, states that fourteen Russian superior officers were killed, and that the Turks were masters of the field, the Russians finally retreating on to Bruchareat.

Previous to the battle the Turks had constructed a building and *tete de pont* at Kalafat, which served as the basis of their operations. It appears that Omar Pacha crossed at three points—with 18,000 at Altenibza—40,000 at Kalvache, and 2,000 at Giurgivo. Skirmishes continually occurred at the outposts.

Several other movements of the Turks on the banks of the Danube are reported, among them, the destruction of a Russian steamer at Hirsiva.

Accounts from Constantinople state that Selim Pacha had crossed the Russian frontiers in Asia, and that a battle ensued near Baltonra, in which 5000 troops were engaged. Both armies fell back as night came on.

In a second battle, the Russians were defeated, and on the 20th of October, Masko Bey, an officer in Selim Pacha's staff, with a small force, was suddenly attacked by a body of Russian cavalry. The Bey fell back, fighting, toward the main body of the Turkish army, when the battle speedily became general. Fifteen thousand Russians were engaged, and the contest was most desperate. The Russians were again defeated, and fled, pursued by the Turks, who planted the Sultan's standard, and made their quarters at the Russians' position of Orolle, eight hours distance from Ciorockdere, where the battle began.

The Russian force which was defeated and beaten back to Bucharest in the previously mentioned battle, was the main body under General Davenberg, which is estimated at from 30 to 40,000 strong.

The news summed up shows that the Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia; that the Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russian right wing, comprising the principle force of the Czar, and that the Turkish centre has whipped ing upon Bucharest.

The Tactics.—The policy of the Russians is supposed to be, to draw the Turks from their present advantageous position 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.

Four Days Later From Europe

Victory of the Turks at Oltenitza—100,000 Turks have crossed the Danube

The United States mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, from Liverpool, Wednesday, the 16th of November, arrived at this port about four o'clock this morning.

From the seat of war we have only details of the previous engagements, and reports that a decisive battle had been fought—the details of which are yet to come. Victory, so far, has perched on the Turkish banners.

The latest telegraphic depatches at Liverpool declared that the Sultan would place himself at the head of his troops.

The general news from other parts of the continent of Europe possesses but little interest.—England, for the time being, appears peaceably disposed, but the French feel warlike and their Emperor thinks that the Czar of Russia has gone too far, and the moment is at hand when neither honor nor interest will permit the sword of France to slumber in its scabbard. Of course the people of Paris were greatly excited, but whether the war fever would lead many of them beyond the confines of their own city, seemed to depend in a great measure, judging from the tone of their journals, upon the policy to be adopted by England. Prussia, in the meantime, "reserves to herself full liberty of action."

The Turkish War.—The intelligence from the Seat of War has crowded out news of every other description, notwithstanding which it is extremely difficult to arrive at anything like a connected narrative, in the confusion of contradictory and undated despatches that follow each other to the markets of Paris and London.—From the materials before us, we are enabled to gather the details of the events that have transpired up to the present time.

The only authentic statement of any repulse the Turks have met with is that, on the morning of the 9th their force of 2,000 men was compelled to evacuate the island in front of the strong Russian position Giurgevo. In contrast to these trifling checks we have the details of the following brilliant victory:—

The Battle of Oltenitza.—We have now detailed accounts of this first encounter between the Moslem and Russians. It proves to have been an affair of much more importance than at first stated. After a continued fire from midnight of November 1st to daybreak of the 3d, the Turkish ammunition became exhausted, and with the wild cries of Moslem warfare the entire Turkish force charged the enemy with bayonet and sabre, and scattered them at all points.—The Russians left twelve hundred on the field in killed and wounded, and were driven back upon Bucharest, where a heavy fire from the artillery of the place, brought up the pursuing Turks, who then returned to Oltenitza and encampod upon the field, their first care being to fortify the position. The battle was fought within a triangle of land formed by the waters of the Argis and Danube. Only nine thousand Turks were engaged; but they had occupied a strong quarantine building and an old redoubt situated in the plain near the Danube, as well as the village. From this position they threw shot and shell with great effect, up to the very entrance of a village whence Gen. Dannenberg was directing the attack. A telegraphic despatch sent to the French government, and immediately (on the 18th inst.) communicated to the Turkish minister at Paris, says that the Russians twice drove the Turks from their position, but that on the third day (by this despatch called November 4) the Turks dispersed the Russians, with the loss above stated. The Russian loss in officers was particularly severe, the enemy's marksmen having apparently endeavered to pick off as many as they could. It is particularly noticed that the disabled officers are almost without exception wounded by the conical balls of the chasseur regiments, organized on the model of the celebrated French chasseurs of Vincennes. The Russians too, stood manfully to their arms, and the affair had all the features of a pitched battle.—Omar Pacha did not command in person. The position of Oltenitza is very strong; the left wing of the Turks being protected by the river Ardis (Ardrisch,) the right by a swamp impassable to horse, and the rear by the fortress of Silistria and the fort of Turtakai. The gunners in Turtakai fired with such precision during the battle that the shots passing over the heads of the Turks, did great execution among the Russians. A report says the Russians lost eight guns.

Referring to this engagement, a Vienna letter of the 10th says:—

It is not likely that the following startling news will find its way into papers; but you may rely implicitly upon its truth. The victory of the Turks (which was owing to treachery) was more complete than is generally supposed. The outposts nearest the river were Poles, and they not only permitted the Turks to cross without giving notice of their approach but actually assisted them in the work of death. The cannonade lasted, with slight intermission, twenty-eight hours. The date was a mistake. The affair began in the night between the 1st and 2d, and lasted to the 3d.

A Decisive Battle Looked for, and Ere this Probably Fought.—On learning of the defeat of Dannenberg at Oltenitza, Prince Gortschakoff moved to attack the Turks, erethey had time to recover from the casualties of the former action. With this view he left Bucharest on the 8th, at the head of 24,000 fresh troops and, accompanied by his entire staff, advanced upon Oltenitza. The Turks at that position were only 9,000 strong, less the *hors de combat* of the previous battle, probably 1,000 in dead and wounded. This left but 8,000 to oppose the Russian general, but the Turks being in force higher on the river would no doubt come up in time to take part in the fray.

At the date when our correspondent prepared his despatch, (Tuesday evening, the 15th,) rumors were already flying thick that the battle had been fought.

One account stated circumstantially that the Turks had been disastrously defeated, and driven across the river. Another asserted, no less positively, that the Russians had met with a terrible rebuke. The locality of this battle is vaguely called the neighborhood of Bucharest. Another report says between Widdin and Bucharest; and a third dispatch, promulgating by certain speculators, said under the walls of Bucharest, and that the Russians attribute to themselves the victory. And yet, another account states that the fight took place at Krajova, which is the most likely to be correct, as we learn that on the 3d instant, the Turkish force at Kalafat was awaiting reinforcements to march upon Krajova.

That a battle has been fought, appears highly probable. From Vienna we learn that fighting was going on near Bucharest, on the morning of the 11th.

The Turks, in alliance with the Circassians, and having as auxiliaries many tried soldiers of Hungary, have a force in Asia that gives the Russians enough to do to hold their own.

The Russians have now in the Principalities 85,000 serviceable men and 12,000 in hospital. Their headquarters are at Bucharest, defended by some hundred heavy guns. The army operates in two divisions, commanded respectfully by Gen Dannenberg (already flogged), and Gortschakoff. The latter can hold his various positions with suitable garrisons, and spare 24,000 men for the field, either in conjunction with Dannenberg, or on his own hook. They have communication open with Russia, are well equipped, and passably well provisioned. Strong reinforcements of infantry are on the way, but cannot reach for five weeks. Cavalry reinforcements are not intended to be sent until spring. Old Paskiewitsch is to take the command and the Emperor, it is expected, will come near the seat Russian generals may act on the defensive, if they can.

The Turks having crossed the Danube, are established at ten points, namely, Kalarasch, opposite Sillistria; at Oltenitze; at an island opposite Guirgevo, (but not at Guirvego itself, which is still held by the Russians, although semi-occasionally bombarded by the Turks across the river;) at Simnitza, at Turna, at Kalarasch, at Kalafat, where they have 42,000 men; at Rustchuch, and at Silistria. There are, besides, movements along the Turkish side of the Danube that indicates an attempt on the part of the Turks to cross lower down the stream, at Galatz perhaps, with a view to turn the Russian flank. Omar's quarters, and base of the Turkish operations, are at Shumla. He has already—taking the medium of conflicting statements—80,000 men across the river, and an equal number between the Danube and the Balkan. His troops are well armed, equipped, fed, and, in the mean time, paid, and he has in his army officers of skill.

Railroad Meeting at Lockport.

At a meeting, at this place, of citizens of the townships of Springfield, Girard, Elk Creek and Conneaut, relative to the Railroad interests of Erie County, Harley Sherman, Esq., of Wellsburg, was called to the Chair, U. Thomas and James Webster were chosen Vice Presidents, D. Branch was appointed Secretary.

L. Hart stated the object of the meeting, when a Committee, consisting of J. B. Page, L. Hart, A. Seeley and John Evans, Jr., was appointed to present Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

After a free and full discussion of the subject by G. H. Cutler, M. B. Lowry, M. W. Caughey, J. B. Page, W. S. Lane, Mr. Coffman, H. Sherman and others. The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted, viz:

Whereas, great excitement has been caused in the City of Erie, by the contemplated change of gauge of the Erie, and North East Rail Road; an excitement prejudicial to our interests and derogatory to the hitherto fair fame of Erie County; and whereas the propositions made the Erie & North East Company, and by the Directors thereof guaranteed to the City of Erie, were highly advantageous to Erie City and County, Therefore.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the best interests of said City and County imperatively demand an immediate acceptance of the propositions tendered.

Resolved, That the break in the Rail Road at Erie and the State Line are intolerable nuisances, causing great and unnecessary squandering of time and money, engendering vindictive feelings in the breast of nearly every person passing over the road, against the citizens of this portion of Pennsylvania, and like other nuisances they should be removed, and that speedily.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the fate of the Pittsburgh and Erie Rail Road and in a great measure that of the Erie City Road, depends upon the acceptance of these propositions, and that the course now taken by a portion of the citizens of Erie is calculated to ruin the prospects of the Pittsburgh Road, and will materially injure, at least, the prospects of the Erie City Road.

Resolved, That the construction of the Pittsburgh and Erie Road, even to the Coal fields of Mercer County, is a measure of vast importance to the City of Erie and County, and especially to the Western portion.

Resolved, That we strongly disapprove and condemn the destructive course of the Mayor and Councils of the City of Erie in their attempt to procure an injunction against the western Railroad; that we consider the attempt out of time, and in bad temper, and a direct attack upon the rights of the whole people of the western portion of this County, which if successful would in its effect be destructive to every Railroad interest we have.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the honor and integrity of the present members of the Erie and North East Board of Directors, who reside in the City of Erie and that they have the welfare of the City and County at heart, untrammeled by any pecuniary considerations.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to prepare a copy of the proceedings for each of the Presses of this County.

During the pendency of the above resolutions, Mr. Coffman, who disagreed with them, addressed the meeting in substance as follows: He was not only opposed, he said, to the passage of the resolutions, but also to the manner adopted to palm them off as the opinions of the people of Lockport. The resolutions are not the sentiments of our people. The people in this section of the county, said Mr. C., sympathize fully with Erie. It is Judge Miles, and other Railroad men, who have got up this meeting, and a very slim one it is too. It is composed almost entirely of Railroad men, their attachees and sympathizers from New York, together with a few who have very recently left there, and a few railroad men and their dependants from Girard and Erie. Let Buffalo, said he, drive her own gauge west to Erie; and then if Erie oppose the continuation of the Eastern roads West, he would join in denouncing her. But the war on her at present is unjust on the part of those East and West of her. Buffalo offered Erie the Ohio gauge in order to make the break at that City; Erie offered Buffalo her own or the New York gauge, either one or both of them, and yet she complains and has sent men here to palm off such a meeting as this as the public sentiment of Lockport and vicinity. This, continued Mr C., is all there is in the question. Buffalo has placed the Ohio gauge between that City and the Penna. State line; by this she has made a break at Buffalo, at Dunkirk, and at the State line. By the offer of Erie of the New York gauge, one or both, but one break is necessary, and that at Erie. Now, said he, shall the New York gauges come West or the Ohio gauge go East. He thought Erie right, and was sorry to see her own citizens come here to abuse her.

Meeting adjourned.

(Signed by the Officers.)

New Article of Manufacture.—The New Haven *Palladium* mentions some beautiful specimens of flax and silk, prepared by chemical and other processes, for various fabrics, particularly for the manufacture of clothes. The *Palladium* adds, the beauty and durability of, which are greatly increased by the addition of this new article, while the cost of the fabric may be much reduced. The flax cotton is made wholly from the straw, such as is regarded as always worthless in its crude state, and often not worth carting off from the farm on which it is raised. The article made from it is finer than the whitest cotton, and more glossy. The strength of the fibre is preserved, so that it is as strong as the best linen and as fine as the finest of silk. The process of manufacture has been patented. The fabric is mainly designed to be worked into certain kinds of Indian rubber cloth.

Severe but Just.—Three of a party of seven wretches, who committed a rape upon a young German girl in Geneva, last spring, have just been tried at Canandaigua, and convicted, says the Geneva Gazette. Cornelius Rodney, Jr., was sentenced to States Prison for fourteen years six months; George Lake, thirteen years six months; Smith Stebbins, twelve years six months. The crime committed was a heinous one and the wretches have no more than they deserve.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* is informed that on Friday last, a family of nine passed through Dayton, on their way to Iowa on a freight train, and at Bellefontaine the family were weighed on a pair of scales, and sixteen cents per hundred charged; a bill of lading was made out and given to the father, and the whole crowd, with their furniture, stowed in a freight car and locked up.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Erie, Pa., Dec. 1, 1853. Persons calling for these Letters will please say they are "ADVERTISED."

Allen mrs Mary
Austin George
Alexander Moses
Bower Mrs or Isaac
Boggan Mrs Ellen
Butler John
Burton Miss Phebe J
Burke mrs Jane
Booth Warren A 3
Booth miss Caroline
Bull Ole
Bailey Richard
Bowdish L K
Burke Richard
Bc. George
Boom mrs Mary
Burich H
Best miss Jane
Bills George
Bell Sylvester
Bell Levi
Beman Malvin
Bartlett C P
Baker mrs Sarah
Bar James
Brown miss Mary L
Brown F H
Brimhall Hiab
Brooks John 2
Black Charles
Bloomer W A
Brentell Vince
Curtis Andrew 2
Cole E M
Curtis William B
Cutler Albert
Culbertson miss Jane
Chapin A B
Cook P R 3
Connell miss B
Cugly Thomas
Cobb Alfred P
Covel mrs Catherine
Crowley Thomas
Clark Eliza
Clark Elias B
Clark H F
Crosby miss Angelia
Christlee William
Clark George F
Carter C M
Comer Joseph
Culley miss Mary L
Conney Hannah or Catherine
Carter mrs E A
Davis John
Davis Hollister
Dipso Joseph 2
Dippo David M
Dundon mrs Eliza
Duncan mrs Priscilla
Dennison mrs Chester
Dean A F
Dugan miss Margaret
Davis William
Dunford James
Dunn Robert
Darling mrs Elizabeth
Foster J L
Foot Perry
Fox Smith J
Fidler Samuel
Fry Adam
Fleming George W
Flowers Mc
Pratts Nathan
Fuller Enos
Finn Robert
Grey John M
Geer L D 3
Grant Martin
Gray A H
Greene E M
Graves Nelson
Gordon Wm A
Goff William
Gardner mrs Almeria F
Garrison miss Sarah A
Gannan Thomas
Huntly Sarah
Hale John
Hunt John
Hines mrs Mary
Hogan mrs Catharine
Hone-tead Seth
Hamilton miss M M
Holloway L
Hutchenson Samantha
Henry Martin
Harding Alonzo
Hale John W
Harlow Felix
Harris L A
Haynes Thomas
Havens G C
Hart M F
Hacket Monroe
Heney Cornelius
Irish Amasa
Johnson S S
Johnson Daniel
Johnson D M
Jackson mrs Mary A
Jackson Albert
Jackson Gilson A
Judson Mr
James Thomas F
Knowlton Augustus
Kirkpatrick Archibald
Kelley miss Sarah
Keefer Capt A
Kelley James 4
Kelsey Wm P
Long Rev Abraham
Love David
Lawyer George
Lingan Jas R
Leahey Michael
Law Mary J
Landon A C
Lawrence Erastus
Miner H J
Miller miss Cornelia A
Miller miss Mary
More Ann
Morgan Walter
Minnig Jacob 3
Marsh Geo
Mates Alex
Mather Charles
Martin Chester
Mapes John
Manin Margaret
McLean J
McLane Lucius
McIntire Jas W
McFerr Thomas
McGuire Nancy
McDonald Peter
McMannus Teraphe
McCoe Michael
McArthur mrs Sidney
McCarver James
McKnight Samuel F
McCree mrs John
McCreary John
Murphey Patrick
Miner Mack
Mix Mary
Morgan miss Mary
Mohr miss Susanna
Norris Wm
Norton John
Nye mrs Mary
Nelson Samuel
Osborn Charles
Oconnell miss Mary
Osborn miss Nancy
Power Thomas
Power James F
Pierce H A
Park F D
Pollack Jackson
Parsons miss Alma
Powers J
Perry J H
Powers D G
Parker mrs Sarah
Peace Samuel 3
Partridge Geo W
Peck C
Pease Nelson
Perry Anson
Queen Geo
Rust Lucien
Ross
Rockwell S B
Robinson mrs Ann
Richardson Benben
Richie Wm
Rollin Jas B
Rogers C
Roberts J W
Richardson Abby
Reed mrs Capt Eli
Redfield Chas S
Reed Jas
Reynolds Capt Henry
Rawley Henry
Reynolds Geo
Remsen Fred
Reynolds miss Sarah
Reddout miss Julia
Simmons Oliver
Sell Wm
Sanford J D
Sanford Randall
Sabyman A
Stough Sam
Story M C & Co
Stewart David
Sherrett Mr
Stanton Rufus
Silver Adrian
Stark Everett D
Stevenson & Co
Sherwin Dr D R
Spencer mrs Mary A
Sweeting Henry
Slocum Benjamin A
Sharp Andrew
Swan John
Stanford Daniel
Smith mrs W A
Smith William R
Smith Samuel Z
Smith Z 2 Capt
Smith Chas
Smith Professor
Smith John
Turley Thomas
Tolmer T C
Tait James 2
Tuttle John Jr
Teel Norman F
Taft mrs Jane
Tufts Geo W
Turner miss Lucy
Taft mrs Sarah
Taft Truman
Tannary Michael
Tall William
Thompson M
Tyler H A
Thomas John
Thurber Edward
Thornton William
Thacher Wallace
Wicks Martin
Willis mrs Edward
Wilcox Jacob 2
Wilcox Hannah J
Wilson Charles M
Williams Samuel
Williams David
Welch miss Mary
Weimer mrs Anna
Weed William L
Wicks Seth
Wade mrs Jane C
Whitehill J S
Waldhoff Geo
Wickham Joseph
Wilder Ashiel
Weldon S F
Weis John
Wenzer Albert
Wheelock Arnold A
Whitney miss Mary J
Woodruff Samuel P
Yager William
Young W
Zook James

R. P. SHAW, P. M.

BALDNESS CURED

EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE restoring the Hair on Heads hopelessly bald, and preventing Hair from falling, to winning golden opinions from all who are using it. This is a new article, recently introduced, but a sure thing for Baldness, and will stand the test of public trial. The Proprietors have such confidence in it that they authorize their Agents to take Bald cases on guarantee, to be cured or money refunded, the price being agreed upon between the parties. J. H. ELDRIDGE, Agent, No. 3 Water Street.

C. E. FISHER & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW STYLES OF LADIES' CLOAKS received this morning