



Wednesday Morning, November 21, 1855.

EDITORS: W. H. WHITTAKER, & SONS, 109 & 112 Nassau Street.

Scenes in the Life of a N. Y. Sargeon. By Edward L. Dixon, M. D., & Editor of the Medical New York, & Life Illustrated, Publishers, 109 & 112 Nassau Street.

A very elegant and beautiful volume of 407 pages, containing eight beautiful engravings. These sketches are written in a vigorous style, characteristic of the editor of the Scalpel. Many of the scenes are said to be of actual occurrence, and are of absorbing interest. It is a book containing a great amount of useful information, and will, we trust, have an extensive circulation.

A RARE CHANCE.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers that we have made arrangements with Messrs. Fowler & Wells, by which we will be able to furnish their Philosophical and Water Cure Journals, and "Life Illustrated" together with our own paper at greatly reduced prices. We will give one copy of our paper and Life Illustrated, one year for \$2.50. Or, our paper and either of the other Journals one year for \$2.00. We are also prepared to furnish any of the leading magazines in the country, and our Journal at club rates.

EXCITEMENT IN PITTSBURG.

The term of imprisonment of certain liquor dealers who were convicted in Pittsburg of violations of the law, having expired on Saturday last, a large crowd of their friends and sympathizers assembled at the jail to greet them upon their release. After their discharge, a procession was formed, with music, &c., and the prisoners conveyed in triumph through the principal streets. It is understood that all the liquor dealers intend selling as usual, in order that the number of complaints may be so increased as to clog the business of the Courts until the repeal of the law.

The English War Panic.

The foreign news by the steamer Pacific, shows that the London Times has raised quite an excitement by its gaseousness against this country, and develops the fact that the British people are not disposed to war with this country. One thing must be borne in mind by the citizens of each country, which is, that their respective governments have their own reasons for directing public attention from internal affairs to fancied external difficulties. The administration of General Pierce has lost all prestige and nothing can awaken a feeling in its favor unless the national sentiment is aroused at some supposed indignity from Great Britain. A war fever here would divert attention from the Kansas question and help to reconstruct the broken down Democratic party. We must regard with great suspicion, therefore, all belligerent movements of the administration and its organs. We have not the least fear of difficulty with England, there is nothing to quarrel about, and the press is degrading itself when it attempts to disturb the pacific relations of the two countries. Our readers will find in another column one of the articles from the London Times which has been the cause of all this very great commotion, but really, with Sir Chas. Colstream, we may say, "there is nothing in it."

Meeting of Congress.

The approaching session of Congress is beginning to attract much attention. As preparatory to it, two of the American members from the fifth and ninth New York districts, publish in the New York Herald, a call for a caucus of the American members, to be held in the Hall of Representatives on Thursday, the 29th of November.

A correspondent of the New York Times.

arranges the next House of Representatives as follows: Republican Whigs, 95; Republican Democrats, 18; Pro-Slavery Whigs, 6; Know-Nothing Whigs, 28; Know-Nothing Democrats, 8; Administration Democrats, 63; Independents, 2; Nebraska, 20; Anti-Nebraska, 126. Another says the regular administration force will be 72, the united opposition 150. But there is no possibility of a union which will combine more than a bare majority of the house, namely, 118 members. Upon the question of sustaining the Nebraska law, the best calculation gives the result of—ayes 102, nays 131, majority against, 23.

Principles are Eternal.

In a review of the memories of the distinguished orator, S. S. Prentiss, the National Intelligencer observes: Appearing as these volumes do at a time when this party has touched the nadir of his depression and seems to be again re-asserting its nationality and the inherent vigor of its fundamental principles, they cannot fail to fan the old Whig fire wherever a spark of it is still left smoldering in its ashes. S. S. Prentiss was one of the ornaments of that party in the day of its pride and greatness. Only a few months before his eloquent lips were sealed in death he stood up to speak in its praise and to predict its perpetuity, not perhaps in name, but in substance and principle, so long as the Republic itself shall endure.

"The Whig party, I repeat, does not depend on any individual alone. Persons are mortal, but Whig principles are eternal. Nor is it identical with any particular set of measures. The bank, the tariff, and other temporary issues do not involve the life of the Whig cause. These are questions of political policy which may be decided against us, and yet Whig principles live on in all their strength and salutary influence. It is only by destroying our republican institutions that these great principles of law and order and social restraint, which I hold to be among proper principles of the Whig party, can cease to exist and to have power in this nation. I am not ready to abandon such principles for the chimera of independent no-partyism."

THE RIO GRANDE WAR.

While the Texan Rangers are gathering at San Antonio for another invasion of Mexico, the government at Washington has sent instructions to General Smith, commanding the U. S. troops in Texas, to prevent any further forays of the kind. If, therefore, the General does his duty, the Texan Rangers will come in collision with the national troops. The Mexican account of Captain Callahan's recent invasion and battle, puts quite a different face on the affair from that given by Callahan himself. It appears in the Austin State Times of a recent date, in a letter from Colonel Langberg to a friend of his in San Antonio, dated at Piedras Negras, October 10th. He says that he had reported some time previous to the invasion, that the volunteers wanted to cross the Rio Bravo, and hence he had secretly made military preparations for them, giving orders to the commander of the frontier that if the volunteers positively crossed, he should not oppose them on the river, but retreat in a defensive attitude to the interior, where they would be met by a force sufficient, it being understood that the Colonel himself would march against them at once. From this it seems plain that the rangers fell into a military trap. The retreat of the Mexicans was nothing more than a feigned one, in order to draw them into a fight with a vastly superior force. This stratagem was very successfully executed. Callahan, unthinkingly crossed, and the Mexicans retreated until they were met by their own reserves. Colonel Langberg thus describes the fight, or rather fights, for it seems that there were two of them: "The volunteers, one hundred and fifty in number, had an encounter in a place called 'the Maroon.' They were aided by two hundred men of auxiliary companies of the frontier, all citizens indifferently armed and provided. They then retreated to a place where they wished first to make with them for the object of inquiring about their intentions in entering that territory, and to know whose permission they had. They, however, did not give him time. Charging boldly, pistol in hand against our force, they were repulsed at once with a loss of ten men killed and over thirteen wounded. They then retreated to a place called a creek, where they contrived to reorganize themselves somewhat. They lost, besides, thirty odd horses, pistols, hats, and in fact all they had. Col. Maucha detached at once a party on foot to attack them. There they had an encounter hand to hand, and in which we have lost four dead and the same number wounded. Unfortunately, the supply of powder being exhausted, Maucha, instead of remaining in observation, retreated to San Fernando to procure powder."

The force of volunteers and auxiliaries described was that of the Texans. The number, it will be perceived, was three hundred and fifty instead of one hundred and ten. Nothing is said in the despatch about the participation of Indians in the fight, and we are left to infer that the battle was solely between the Texans and the Mexicans. How true these statements are we know not, but it seems that the Texans lost ten men killed and over thirteen wounded, in addition to the loss of over thirty horses. The statement that the rangers commenced the battle impetuously without waiting for a parley is supported by Callahan's own account. Respecting the burning of Piedras Negras and the crossing of the river, Colonel Langberg makes the following important statement: "On the same night the volunteers retreated to Piedras Negras, where they sought help to cross from the other side. The commander at Fort Duncan ordered at once a half battery to put in protection against this bank. When Maucha presented himself to attack them he was apprized of that fact, and retreated to a place called 'the Maroon.' He had other officers, at a loss to know what to do under such circumstances, agreed to await my arrival, not to assume the responsibility of beginning hostilities against the United States."

On my arrival I made to the commanding officer representations on his unwarranted conduct, as many persons concerned to assure me fifty riflemen did cross the river at night to protect those bands. He alleges against me several charges, that he ordered the pieces to be elevated against us "because a victorious enemy, who had cut in pieces the American party, would perhaps cross in their pursuit."

Colonel Langberg, on receiving intelligence of the invasion, made a forced march of seventy leagues from Monclova to Piedras Negras but did not arrive in time to encounter the Rangers. General Vidaurri subsequently ordered a strong force of infantry, artillery to the frontier of Coahuila, and Colonel Langberg has made the most thorough military preparations to repel invasion. Vidaurri's instructions to him are, not to risk a battle unless certain of success. He also sent orders to suspend all operations against Matamoros. These things are announced by him in an official despatch to President Alvarez, whom he addresses as the only supreme authority that Mexico acknowledges. We make the following extract: "If the information I have received is reliable it is to be apprehended that another force of four hundred men will also cross the river about that part of the frontier. I am unaware of the motive and views of that sudden invasion. However be it the result of the machinations of the conservatives, as generally reported, which I am still little inclined to believe, notwithstanding the strong body of evidence that concerns to ground this opinion, or be the object of the recovery of fugitive negroes from the States of Texas, or a desire to chastise Lipsett, who, being at present among these cities, are said to have committed murders in Texas. I am determined to die with the fractional force of my command, rather than allow the territory of Mexico to be involved with impunity. For this purpose I have ordered five companies of infantry and two of cavalry, with four pieces of artillery and one howitzer, to make the march to morrow to reinforce the section of the permanent and auxiliary troops, who were preparing to resist that unjust aggression, under the gallant Col. Emisio Langberg, commander of Coahuila, to whose fidelity and other commendable qualifications I have testified that important station. If the danger should increase I would march in person to the defense of the nationality, so seriously threatened by such invasions. "Unity being the first requisite when a foreign enemy is in front, I have suspended all military operations against Matamoros Tampiaco, on the part of the forces of the frontier, not intended to take possession of these cities, because I will not suffer one shot to be fired in civil war while the integrity of the Mexican territory is endangered. I acquiesce in the

SECOND REPORT OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To James Cowan, Esq., President of the State Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR:—You have already learned by our short report, made in compliance with the requirements of your society, that it is less than one year since your first organization. Because of the apathy of many of our good citizens as regards Agricultural Improvements we met with some discouragement, in our first effort. Many had been in the habit of following footstep of the good fathers who had spent their energies in felling the forest and in doing these things only were necessary to feed, clothe and protect their offspring and leave to them those desirable habitations which they now enjoy for further development. But laboring almost against hope we proceeded to make arrangements for a County Fair, which was held on the 10th, 11th, 12th, days of October last.

Town and County.

The Town of Saxton. We invite the attention of the public to the sale of lots, advertised in another column.

Colley's Ladies Book.

For December is on our table. The engravings, &c. are superb, and fully sustain Godey's go ahead book.

New Stages, &c.

Our enterprising friend Mr. Jamison Kelly, has placed entire new stages on the route between Mt. Union and Chambersburg. We invite attention to his advertisement in another column.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER AND ADVOCATE.

These two papers have been merged in one, and are published under the above head, in Pittsburg. It is a handsome paper.

PREACHING.—The Rev. Mr. Bowers of Levistown, will preach in the Episcopal Church on Thursday evening 22d inst., and on the following morning.

THANKSGIVING.—There will be preaching in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, by Rev. N. S. Buckingham. Also in the German Reformed Church in the evening, by Rev. Reid. We expect two eloquent discourses.

Friday last was just such a day as Bryan longed for in the following sonnet—sweet and plaintive, as a requiem over departed souls: Yet one smile more, departing, distant one! One mellow smile thro' the soft vapors of Eve, o'er the frozen earth, the loud wind run, Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare, One smile on the brown hills and naked trees, And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths are east, And the blue great anemone, that in the breeze, Nods lonely, of her heauteous race the last. Yet a few sunny days, in which the bee Shall merrily chirp the hedge that skirts the way The cricket chirp upon the russet leaf, And man delight to linger in the ray, Yet one rich smile, and we will try to bear The piercing winter frosts, the winds, and darkened air.

Autumn.—Autumn with its seat and yellow leaf—its moulden sombre hue, its fading flowers and golden sunbeams in all the magnificence of its passing grandeur, is rapidly moving along the old-plate of time—that great expiring of all terrestrial things, marking with unerring precision, in his ceaseless course, the seasons' times and changes.

Several days since, the summer's fading glory of hill-top, field and forest, were for a brief season, rebled in the garniture of winter, proceeding to the contemplative mind, a theme for profitable reflection in the unusual commingling of stern and soft vestments, with the mellow tints of fading beauties of mid autumn—the freshness, beauty, and vitalizing vigor of summer's life, thus early exposing in the cold embrace of the opening tomb of winter. And so it is of human life with the exception that the brightening rays towards which it is tending with fearful rapidity, knows no times nor seasons.

—Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither in the North wind's breath; And stars to set; but all That has all seasons for their own, oh! Death. The reign of winter's death and desolation—the tomb that receives the cast-off ornaments of the mortal form, has not power to hold for a single moment—not even for recuperative purposes—the essential elements and forces that constitute man's being. No! Thank God, that amid all the wonderful changes and mutations silently going on all around, and even within us, not one, nor all combined have, power to jeopardize for a single moment the eternal existence and individuality of the human spirit. Were it otherwise, what a monstrous anomaly would be as it is, we discover the uses and beneficent purposes of life's seeming life: its changes and mutations; its storms and sunshine; its halcyon spring-time; its summer's maturing cares responsibilities; its fading autumn, and, to the external sense, its wintry close; but to the Spiritual consciousness its immediate resurrection to a more perfected condition where the perennial spring of immortality shall bloom with unfolding fragrance forevermore. These, the changes and vicissitudes of our earthly pilgrimage, are but "blessings in disguise"—the necessary discipline of the soul's true culture—landmarks along the dusty, toil-worn highway of time, in the upward and eternal destiny and progress of the human soul.

The Adjutant General Question.

The disputed question whether Geo. W. Bowman or Thos. J. Power is Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania Militia, came up before the Supreme Court at Sunbury for decision. The following are the three points in the case decided by the Court, to wit: 1st. That the commission bestowed by Gov. Pollock on Gen. Power is illegal and void. 2d. That Gen. Bowman is the legally commissioned Adjutant General of the State for three years from the date of his appointment by Gov. Bigler, and his commission does not terminate until October, 1856. 3d. That although Gen. Bowman is in law the Adjutant General of the State, and entitled to the office, yet the Court refuse to grant a mandamus on the State Treasurer to compel the payment of his salary, because he has not yet complied with the preceding condition of the Militia Law, requiring certain official bonds first to be entered up by him.

From the London Times.

THE REPORTED RUPTURE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

When the war in the last Irish broke out, and England found herself in new and unexpected alliance with France, and an equally unexpected hostility with Russia, there was no Power from which she received assurances of support more hearty, more satisfactory, and more spontaneous than from the United States of America. Even the Minister of the Union in this country, unless we are misinformed, testified to the cordial sympathy of the Cabinet of Washington for Her Majesty's Ministers. An active interchange of diplomatic notes has taken place this week between Earl Clarendon and the American Minister. The cause assigned by Ministers for the appearance of our ships at Bermuda, was the report that Russian privateers were fitting out in the port of New York, but the fact is denied, and it is well known this is a mere pretext, for the real cause refers to affairs in the Mississippi territory.

"The existing business never gave a moment's uneasiness, never occasioned an angry word from the Government at Washington, and never caused a solitary complaint against Mr. Crampin. The Musquito question is the one which imperils the peaceful relations between Great Britain and the United States. It has been for some time the source of diplomatic dispute between the two countries, and now tends to provoke an open rupture. To quarrel about it would be madness."

A Fiendish Outrage.

We have frequently had to record brutal and heartless acts, but we think in no instance has it become our duty to narrate one so wantonly and exhibiting depravity to the magnitude of the following: On Thursday afternoon last, a German residing on Canal street, near Orleans, was at work putting up a fence on the latter street, and was saving a plank, when a little boy aged about seven years, son of Capt. E. C. Fates, living at No. 199 Orleans street, playfully passing along, cried, "Hurrah for Sam!" He had no sooner said this, than the German, turning to his fingers off, "if you say that again I will saw your fingers off, and not knowing what he said, again shouted for "Sam" when the wretch caught his right hand, drew it upon the plank, and sawed off his fore and middle fingers, the pieces from which dropped into the saw dust upon the ground beneath the plank. He was immediately arrested and taken before Justice McAllister, who committed him for court. Dr. Buckler dressed the child's injuries. We think this fiendish outrage upon one so young and innocent, and for the simple sin of the little fellow having shouted for "Sam" a word which no American was ever guilty of so heartless an act, yet these people are thought by some to possess a virtue vying to a higher degree than Americans and better adapted to administer and frame our laws. God save the mark!—*Baltimore Paper.*

No Pay for "Boring."

A suit was tried in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, last week, wherein Major John Cummings, formerly of Columbia, claimed to recover from Christian Myers, of Washington borough, the sum of \$200 as compensation for services in procuring the passage of a law awarding Myers (the defendant) \$400 for damages done to a lot of ground in Columbia by the construction of the railroad. A contract to pay that sum was made between the defendant and Myers, but the contract was set up, first, that no services had been rendered; second, that the contract was illegal, it being contrary to public policy to countenance agreements to pay for the procuring of legislation. The court sustained the point on the defendant's counsel, and charged that the plaintiff could not recover.

Whether it was a jealousy of the French alliance, a secret sympathy with the spirit of territorial aggression, wherever displayed, a desire on the part of the slave-holding States to counteract influences hostile to their domestic institutions, or that Irish refugees had inoculated the Union with their hatred of England, we cannot say; but certain it is that accounts largely of the strictness of the orders that nothing should be done in the endeavor to obtain recruits, to violate the municipal law of the United States—a direction which, with all deference to the American Attorney General, seems to us to show an intention to respect, instead of to violate the national sovereignty of the Union. However, it unhappily soon became only too apparent that the American Minister and the British Government had alike mistaken the disposition of the irregular energies of those ardent spirits which have appeared so long to burn for an enterprise worthy of their courage.

At the same time, the British Government, while establishing depots for enlistment within its own dominions on the American continent, has sought to attract recruits that nothing should be done in the endeavor to obtain recruits, to violate the municipal law of the United States—a direction which, with all deference to the American Attorney General, seems to us to show an intention to respect, instead of to violate the national sovereignty of the Union. However, it unhappily soon became only too apparent that the American Minister and the British Government had alike mistaken the disposition of the irregular energies of those ardent spirits which have appeared so long to burn for an enterprise worthy of their courage.

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