AMERICAN.
BROOKVILLE, IND.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1853.

Presbyterian Church.

The Presbyterian congregation have been for some year or two, building a church in this place, which will be an ornament to the town, and creditable to the congregation. It is nearly finished. They, however, need more funds for its completion. The female members of the church, than whom there is none more devoted to the interest of the cause, have a sewing society, the proceeds of which go to aid in the enterprise.

On the evening of the 2nd day of our Agricultural Fair, which will be October 13th the ladies of the congregation will give a supper at the basement room of the Presbyterian church, the proceeds of which is to aid in finishing the church. Of course there will be a general turn out to enjoy so pleasant a social hour, and to aid in so noble an enterprise.—Tickets can be had at Burton's, Linck's, Haile's, Gallion's or of Mrs. Fudge, until the evening. Let all go, except those who feel that they are too mean to go into good company. It is particularly desired and really expected, that such will stay away. But go friends, feel good, and give countenance to a good cause.

Methodist Conference.

The S. E. Indiana Methodist Conference convened in this place on Wednesday morning last; but as our paper goes to Press at 12 o'clock on that day we can say nothing of their doings. Volumes, however, might be said of them by a careful physiognomist.

Bishop E. R. Ames is Presiding. The Bishop is a good presiding officer, and dispatches business with energy and rapidity. He has the talents and dignity to sustain the Episcopal chair with credit to himself and the Church. While he is courteous, and polished enough for any society, he has at the same time the fire and propelling power of a true itinerant Methodist Minister. He has what the church needs—and what it must have more of, if it ever fulfils its whole mission—the spirit of aggressive warfare.—Too many of our ministers would rather rest comfortably in their nests—crying "peace, peace, when there is no peace!" They are content to let every thing pass on smoothly and calmly rather than the waters should be troubled by their instrumentality. The church is dying under such pastoral care. Others are WAITING for the moving of the waters, that they and others may go down and be healed. But we want men who will rather go down and STIR up the pool, and risk the consequences. We believe in aggressive Methodism.

The general appearance of the ministers in attendance is commanding.—They come not up to Conference looking as weary, worn, and ragged as they did 22 years ago, the first time we ever saw an Indiana Conference. There is however as evident improvement, from year to year, in the intellectual character of our ministry. The regular system of study which every young minister is compelled to persue, is having its influence. There are a few of the old Pioneers of Methodism in the conference room, who command the respect and esteem of all.

But while we are proud of the intelligence and dignified bearing of the Conference as a body—an observer is frequently disturbed in the harmony of his feelings, by seeing here and there a minister out of his place. We believe in a call to the ministry, and have no doubt but all the members of this Conference were truly called, but it is evident the Lord never intended that some of them should go. If HE calls, he also qualifies. He who calls is never mistaken.

But, do we hear one ask: "How do you reconcile your position that all this conference were called, and yet intimate that some of them are not qualified by talents, devotion, piety and eloquence for their stations!"

Was not Abraham called to sacrifice Isaac! But it was not intended he should sacrifice his son. It was only a trial of his faith. The faith of many need trial in this day of ease, luxury and wealth. And we are disposed to think that a few of this conference were only called as a trial of faith—to see if they were willing to make the sacrifices that a Methodist minister has to, for his souls salvation and the glory of God. And we know of no greater trial or sacrifice than to require of a man of talents, industry and business habits to abandon all hope of worldly prosperity—leave home and friends, and take upon himself the duties of an itinerant minister.

But we do not deny that all who thus say "Thy will be done," are useful to the church. If a minister has not the eloquence of a Simpson or a Gough, he may be useful in some capacity in the church. Those who are not qualified to preach, may be school masters, agents, and booksellers. They are all needed, and should be men fully engaged in the work. But when God calls—let not the overseers of His church misdirect the labor of the servants.

Do not misunderstand us. The South East Indiana Conference will compare to advantage with any primitive ecclesiastical body in the United States—we care not what church they come from.—It is true the General Conferences, Assemblies, &c., where they are constituted by representatives elected from subordinate bodies—may be more talented. This Conference is known throughout the United States as possessing a large amount of the higher order of itinerant ministers. And on Wednesday morning when the Conference met we were more fully convinced of the correctness of the position they hold in the list of Conferences.

They will probably remain in session until Monday or Tuesday next.

☞ Prominent among the ministerial Divines now in town, is Doctor Wm. M. Daily, President of our State University.

Rail Roads.

The Engineers have been busy in this neighborhood, since the publication of our last paper, on both the Valley Road, and the New Albany and Lake Erie Road. The friends of the various Roads are still active. But we need more stock. C. F. CLARKSON, is agent for the purpose of renting and taking care of the Real Estate of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road. He is also agent to receive real estate subscriptions. Any persons wishing to invest good real Estate in the stock of this Company can do so by applying to him personally, or by letter. The stock is issued to the individual so soon as a deed is made to the Company. And the holders of stock receive 8 per cent, in stock, from the date of the Company getting possession of property, until the Road is made.

Here is a good chance for investment. The owner can put his own price on his lands, and the Co. can examine and take or not as suits. Or the owner and the Company can refer it to appraisers.—We have already about 800.000 in good real estate, beside our cash subscriptions. We expect to double our present stock by Christmas. The Engineers will soon be ready with their profiles and estimates for letting the road to contractors.

Let the agents and friends but do their duty for a few months longer, and this great work will be speedily finished.

☞ The Rev. Seth Smith of the S. E. Ind. Conference, died at Milton, Ind., on Saturday evening last, of the fever.

☞ The Franklin Co. Fair commences on next Wednesday. The State Fair the same day.

☞ The Rail Road Board meets in Brookville on Wednesday next.

☞ Our Probate Court has been in session since Monday last.

☞ Our annual election is on Tuesday next. Friends, try and keep down the excitement! Keep cool! There is a judge and a Reporter of the Supreme Court to elect.

☞ There is expected to be Methodist preaching next Sabbath in all the churches within 15 miles of Brookville. The Conference can supply all denominations if they apply for preachers.

☞ The Pattisons are preparing to pack pork at Laurel this fall. They are offering $4 for very fine lots.

☞ Hon. S. W. Parker will accept our thanks for Patent office report.

☞ The Rev. J. S. Bayless has been stationed another year by the Ky. Conference, at Shelbyville Ky.

☞ The Rev. Henry Slicer of Baltimore, is in town, as agent for the Metropolitan church of Washington.

☞ The Grand Division of Indiana meets at Indianapolis on the 25th inst.

The White Corner.

Mr. Henry C. Gallion is the ruling spirit at the old White Corner, and he is keeping up with the spirit of the times, and has learned that to do business he must have the best articles and sell at the lowest profits. Nothing but this will succeed now. The people begin to know what goods cost, and they will patronize those houses where they are always treated right.

Mr. Gallion & Son have just opened a fine lot of goods, and from the prices at which they have marked their calicoes, ginghams, &c.. it is evident that either they bought very cheap in New York, or they are leaving off the profits, and are selling for the fun of it In all these matters, when we speak of our merchants, we wish no one to take our word for it—but come and test the matter for themselves. And then if we are wrong or mistaken, we will take it all back.—All know we would just as soon score as puff.

Then come to the White Corner, and see the new goods.

Large Yield.

C. F. Clarkson, on Friday last took from one hive of bees, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SEVEN pounds (177) of choice honey in the comb, beside nearly a barrel of comb, bee-bread, and sweetened with a little honey. This honey is worth 12½ cents per pound, or $22 50. There will be about 20 lbs of wax when rendered, which at 25 cents would be $5-00. This makes the hive worth about $35 00. Let those who believe in the old fashioned hive beat this.

Across the River.

When at Cincinnati a few days since, we crossed the river to spend a night at the Magnolia House in Covington with our friend Woods. We found him in a good house well and comfortably furnished. And the Capt. always did keep a good table. It is about as convenient for our people going to Cincinnati on business to tarry at Covington with Mr. Woods, and thus accommodate yourself, and help a deserving friend by the fees.

Kissane Convicted.

Kissane, who has been on his trial at Lebanon has been found guilty. The following is a postscript in the Cincinnati Inquirer of the 1st inst:—

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF KISSANE.—By a private telegraphic dispatch from Lebanon, received late last night, we learn that Kissane, after being conveyed to jail, on the rendition of the verdict of guilty, attempted to commit suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor. Findlay interfered, and taking the razor from Kissane threw it into the hall of the prison.

☞ Dr. McGuire, of Metamora, wishes us to give notice that he will lecture on temperance, at the German church, in this place, on Friday evening, the 14th inst, the last day of the Fair.

This will be his first effort in this line, and as he is now making desperate efforts to redeem himself—he asks others who are sober to assist him, and others who have imbibed bad practices to go with him. Turn out, friends, and cheer him on.

☞ J. P. Crawford was elected Principal Secretary of the Conference, now in session in this place.

Agriculture.

The board of Directors of the Franklin Co. Agricultural society will meet on the ground at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 1st day of the Fair, to transact important business.

Letter from President Roberts to Governor Wright.

We publish below the first official letter that has passed between the Liberian Government, and an American official.

England, France, and several other European powers, together with Brazil have recognized the Government of Liberia. But the United States has not, and we fear will not render this act of justice. However, the Government of the State of Indiana has already assumed her fraction of this responsibility—let other States, who are friendly, follow suit, and it will thus be discovered who are the friends of Liberia:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monravia, July 5th, '53.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, Governor of the State of Indiana, United States of America.—SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's favor of the 25th of last March, communicating to me the action of the Indiana Legislature in reference to the purchase of a tract of land in Liberia, for a settlement of colored persons emigrating from that state; and expressing a desire that the Grand Cape Mount country be granted for that purpose.

Your Excellency refers to a communication addressed to me, on this subject "a number of months since," which I regret to say has not come to hand; and the letter to which this is a reply, conveys to me the first official notice I have had of the proceedings of the Indiana Legislature in reference to this subject.

I have laid your Excellency's letter before the gentlemen who are associated with me in the Government, and its contents have been considered with that attention which their importance demands, and I am requested to assure your Excellency that the sympathy and kind feelings entertained by the Government and the people of Indiana towards this infant Republic, and the cause of African Colonization, are duly appreciated by the citizens of Liberia, and that the Government here will do all in its power to further the views of the Indiana Legislature in regard to a settlement in Liberia for the use and benefit of the colored people of that State who may emigrate hither.

The Government, however, deeply regret, that in view of several important considerations, your Excellency's proposition, in regard to the purchase of Grand Cape Mount, cannot be acceded to.

It is now more than two years since the subject of forming a settlement there has engaged the attention of our Legislature; and at its session in December last, I was authorized to commence the work. But unfortunately, just about that time, disputes arose between certain of the chiefs of that district, which resulted in war, and compelled the Government for a time to abandon its purpose. These difficulties, I am happy to say, are now being terminated, and we hope soon—provided funds can be raised for that purpose—to proceed in the organization of a settlement at that place.

Few places, if any in Liberia, possess greater advantages—agricultural and commercial—than Grand Cape Mount, and for which it is highly valued by the people of Liberia. It was for many years the focus of the African Slave trade. The inhabitants are perhaps the most intelligent and warlike of all the tribes of this part of the coast; therefore to obtain the jurisdiction of the territory thereby abolishing the slave trade, the Government of Liberia—aided, to be sure, by the American Colonization Society—has expended a large sum of money.

In view of this consideration, as also in view of the agricultural and commercial importance of the location for a new settlement, public sentiment here is opposed to transferring it for the exclusive use and benefit of emigrants from any individual State of the Union. Objection on the score of policy, is also urged against that part of the act of the General Assembly, which purposes—as we understand it—to grant one hundred acres of land to each family emigrating from the State of Indiana. Such grants would, more than likely, engender jealousies on the part of emigrants from other States, which might lead to serious embarrassments. It is therefore tho't in respect to the quantity of lands assigned emigrants, all should be placed on the same footing, and that those grants should be made by the Government here.

We consider ten acres of land in Liberia quite sufficient to support any ordinary sized family. Those of course, who have means, and propose to engage extensively in agricultural pursuits will require more, which can easily be obtained from the Government.

Another important consideration connected with forming new settlements, is the security of the settler against the rapacity and treachery of the natives.—To occupy a space of one hundred acres to each family would leave the settlers more exposed than past experience justifies. The massacre of a number of our citizens, by the natives, two years since at the new settlement of Fishtown is a warning we should not fail to heed in future.

Were the Indiana State Colonization Board, to plant a settlement at Cape Mount, or any other point on this coast, twenty five or thirty miles remote from any civilized town or village of the Republic it would be absolutely necessary to fortify the place, and to employ some forty or fifty old residents, accustomed to the climate, and familiar with the character of the natives, to accompany the new comers, to attend them while passing through the acclimating fever, and protect them during the time, against the treachery of the natives, whose cupidity as with all savages, is too easily excited. Such sir, are the dangers and difficulties to be overcome, in forming new settlements on this coast.

I am requested to suggest to your Excellency the following accommodation of the subject of a settlment at Grand Cape Mount, which will probably meet the views of the General Assembly in carrying out their philanthropic objects in regard to colonizing the colored people in Africa, viz: That the Indiana State Colonization Board aid the Government of Liberia—to the amount of three thousand dollars—in making the necessary defensive preparations, and the employment of a sufficient number of men, six months, for the protection of the settlement, in consideration of which, emigrants from the State of Indiana shall be located there under the arrangements now existing with respect to emigrants between this government and the American Colonization Society. This will not effect any additional inducement, the Indiana Colonization Board may hold out to emigrants from that State—the quantity of lands to such as deserve and require it, can readily be increased by purchase from the government, at moderate prices, as may be agreed upon between the government and the State Colonization Board.

With sentiments of high regard and esteem, I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's
Ob't humble servant,
J. J. ROBERTS.

This is an able document, and marks the jealous care with which Roberts and his Cabinet watch over the interests of their infant State. Gov. Wright has answered it, and declines acting on the proposition of the Liberian Government just now, but requests Roberts to point out some other location for a settlement.

We learn that a colored man named J. McKey has been commissioned by the State Board of Colonization, to act as an Agent, amongst the people of color, and that he will take some forty emigrants with him in the Baltimore Packet, which sails on the 1st of Nov. McKey will return again and report.

"Dam King."

Is the soubriquet given by one of your citizens to Mr. Richard Calvin, of Harrison, Ohio, at the time he took charge of the repairs of the "Case Dam" in the spring of the present year. Mr. Calvin has well sustained the prefix then given, by a display of great energy and perseverance in the SPEEDY completion of the repairs, for navigation, and merits therefore this humble notice and the gratitude of the people of the Valley.

As a contractor of public works, Mr. Calvin possesses the advantage of much experience, having been engaged for many years in early life, as the co-worker with George Law, and other prominent and enterprising men in Pennsylvania, on some of her great works; in Indiana during the prosecution of her magnificent but disastrous system of Improvements, and lastly in the repeated repairs of unfortunate breaches of the White Water canal.

In energy and boldness of enterprise, Mr. C. is unsurpassed, possessing a suavity of manners and ease of department, singularly effective in the management of the men usually employed in the prosecution of our public works.

In resources Mr. C. is seemingly exhaustless, always enabled to command the very best assistants, as farmers, mechanics and day laborers, which fact was strikingly exhibited in his last undertaking. Mr. Robert Calvin as foreman of construction, and Hiram Klum of the Dam superstructure, as rallying points, he was early enabled with the united energy and popularity of the gentlemen named, to command in all the departments of the work a force ample and sufficient to prosecute the repairs with energy and system to a prompt and early conclusion.

We learn that Mr. C. has just returned from a tour eastward, accompanied by his most excellent and hospitable lady; where associated with some of the gentlemen above referred to, he has no doubt as an early friend and advocate of a short line road from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, done good service to the interests and prospects of the "Valley Road," for the certain and immediate completion of which we have the proper assurances. Mr. Calvin will now lend his best efforts.

Oct., 1st '53. H.

Report of the Committee on Slavery adopted by the North Indiana Conference, at its Session held in Richmond, Indiana, September, 1853.

The Committee on Slavery would offer the following as their report:

Whereas, The system of Slavery is contrary to the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as taught by the writing of the standard authors of said Church, and being regarded by our excellent Book of Discipline, as a great moral evil, and being directly opposed to the great command of the Redeemer by which we are taught to love our neighbors as ourselves, Therefore,

1. Resolved, That we feel ourselves bound as the faithful ministers of Christ, to take the lead in the promotion of a pure public sentiment, upon this as well as every other great moral question of the day.

2. Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the Church of Christ, to earnestly seek by all peaceable as well as reasonable means, the removal of slavery from our entire country.

3. Resolved, That the African mind and heart are susceptible of great mental and moral culture as is now clearly demonstrated by our prosperous mission in Liberia.

4. Resolved, That whosoever holds a slave for gain is a sinner before God, violating in a positive and unmistakeable manner the second great commandment, and that we unite in the wish for some way to rid the Church of that great reproach which she incurs by retaining such persons in her fellowship.

5. Resolved, That we believe that the system of slave growing, if analyzed, possess an enormity of intrinsic wrong, far excelling in moral turpitude the African Slave trade, with all its cruelties and abominations, as it enslaves in the United States about one hundred thousand children annually, who are born free so that our domestic slavery originates slavery, not of captives taken in war, but of innocent children.

6. Resolved, That we will labor to remove the shame and reproach of slavery from the Church of Christ.

7. Resolved, That the members of our Church, who hold and treat human beings as property, should be dealt with as for other gross immorality.

8. Resolved, That the iniquitous Fugitive Slave Law meets our hearty disapproval.

9. Resolved, That it is our settled and deliberate opinion that no more voluntary slaveholders should be admitted as members, into our Church.

10. Resolved, That we respectfully request, and earnestly ask, the next General Conference to specify an early day when slaveholding in our Church shall cease.

11. Resolved, That we respectfully request the members of this Conference to preach against the sinfulness of American Slavery.

12. Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of all Christians, to remember, in prayer, at the Throne of Grace, those in bonds as bound with them.

F. A. SALE, Chairman.
R. D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

For the 10th and 11th resolutions, the following were offered, as substitutes, by Rev. J. G. D. Pettijohn and Rev. C. W. Miller, and adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That we respectfully ask of our General Conference to say, by their act, that we shall no longer receive voluntary slaveholders into our Church.

Resolved, That as Christian Ministers, in our pupil efforts, we will treat the subject of American Slavery as every other great moral evil.

Thus amended, the report was adopted this morning, we learn, by an almost unanimous vote.

☞ Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, has been generously presented, by a few of the wealthy members of his congregation, who appreciate his services highly enough to desire their preservation by due recreation, with about 15,000, for the purchase of a country seat for summer residence. Mr. B. has accordingly purchased a farm in the beautiful town of Lenox, Mass., where he will erect a cottage for the occupancy of himself and family during the summer months.—Evangelist.

For the American.

The Church and Slavery.

MR. CLARKSON:—I find in your paper of the 30th inst. a letter addressed to you from Richmond, Ia., on the 24th, by "T. M. E." whom I take to be the Rev. Thos. M. Eddy. I have seen and heard many sensible and discreet things from this most estimable gentleman; but nothing that ever made me feel more comfortable around the region of the heart, than the following remarks in that letter. Speaking of the action of the Methodist Conference, recently held in that City, he says:

"The Conference adopted stringent "anti-slavery sentiments in the Resolu-"tions, by a decided majority. As for "myself, I am anti-slavery in my senti-"ments, but the book of discipline is suf-"ficient for me. I am adverse to Reso-"lutions in our Conference capacity.—"Let the members of the Conference "meet in their PERSONAL character, if "they wish, and pass votes expressive of "their sentiments on slavery, or anything "else; but an annual conference has no "legislative powers—hence it should not "assume them. These sentiments are "unpopular with some, but in this county "my anti-slavery views are known.—"God help the poor negro! Short of Af-"rica there is no place where he can be "A MAN."

Those are my sentiments, and I verily believe, a little cool reflection would make them the sentiments of ninety-nine out of every hundred in the whole country. Slavery is hateful enough—has enough of evils in its train—without allowing it to deffle religion. Politicians may wrangle over the subject of slavery in their conventions and upon the stump—and the country MAY survive the ordeal. But let its streams commingle with the "waters of life"—and woe—woes ineffable, I fear, will not only befall the Church, but the Union.—If conferences and Synods and yearly meetings may assume to speak "By authority" on this and kindred matters—the union of Church and State in this country, is much closer than many simple minded Republicans had supposed.—Their credentials ought to be very clear on this matter—for much of moment, both to the church and to the State, is involved.

For more than a quarter of a century I too, have been firmly convinced that for the "poor negro—short of Africa, there is no place where he can be a MAN." The common Father of us all—made that the home for Ham and his progeny—we will never be able to make them a better. Our struggles to do so—only "pierce us with many sorrows." It is kicking against the points of sharp goads. Let the strife amongst us, then, be to see who can do most as individuals, to restore the negro to the land of his fathers. And we trust the day is not distant, when the great energies of the government will be exerted for the removal of this dreadful plague-spot from the body politic. S. W, P.

Connersville, Ind., Oct. 4, 1853.

RUSHVILLE, Sept. 30, 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—In one of your late issues of the "American," is an article copied from a Rushville paper, in which the title of "Rev." is placed before my name.

I have no business with such a title, being only an EXHORTER in the church. The Rushville Editor only inferred that it was my prefix.

Yours, &c. G. A. CHASE.

A Removal.

W. H. Churchman, has been removed from the office of Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind at Indianapolis, because he was a whig, Rev. G. W. Ames, (dem.) appointed in his stead. This reminds us of an anecdote we once heard of this Rev. gentleman. By education, it seems, he was a Presbyterian and a Whig. Becoming connected with the Methodist Ministry, he went to Indiana, where the Methodist happened to be mostly Democrats. An important Election being near at hand, he was questioned by some of the "leading brethren" of the circuit, as to his politics. Knowing that his views would not be acceptable to them, he for some time evaded a direct answer. At length however, he was compelled to "define his position" Well, said he, "brethren if you must know my politics, I would say, that by nature I am a Presbyterian Whig, but by the grace of God I am a Democratic Methodist. It would seem that he has not backslid yet.—Chil. Gaz.

Money Matters.

The New York Tribune of last Monday gives the following account of the modus operandi of the Western Railroads in procuring funds to complete their projects:

In money there is no marked change. On call the supply continues full at 7 ₱ cent. The presure of the Western Railroad paper in the market tends to sustain the rates for paper. The roads not being able to make negotiations of their bonds, have filled the Western banks with their acceptances. These acceptances are sent to Wall-st, in large quantities for re-discount, and those of the best character are selling at 15@18 ₱ cent., and absorb an immense amount of the capital employed in paper. We think one institution on Wall-st. has over half a million of these acceptances in its port folio.

Later from the Salt Lake.

LOUISVILLE, Oct., 2.

The Salt Lake mail arrived at Independence last Wednesday.

The emigrants had all passed Salt Lake.

The Indians were very troublesome in Utah, and had killed several of the inhabitants.

Governor Young had issued a proclamation, calling all the military force into service, and had ordered a wall to be built around the city, twenty feet high and eight feet thick, with a ditch on the outside. He had also sent out a detachment of fifty armed men to take Bridges, but he had fled to the mountains.

Hot work is anticipated, and sharp work between the Indians and Mormons will ensue.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—On Friday last a man named Burrows, living at Chestnut Hill, came home under the influence of liquor, as is represented to us, and taking down his gun, he loaded it very heavily, at the same time threatening to shoot every member of his family, because they had requested that no more liquor be furnished him. This so frightened one of them, the wife of his son, a young woman some 18 years of age, that she was immediately taken with a fit and died, without any return of consciousness, about three o'clock Saturday morning.—A post mortem examination of the brain showed that some of the smaller blood vessels had been ruptured, and that portions of the substance of the brain were filled with blood, thus sufficiently accounting for her condition previous to death.—Windham (Ct.) Tel.

THE OLDEST PRINTER.—The Piqua Register says that Mr. FREEMAN, who established "Freeman's Journal" in Cincinnati about the year 1790, is yet living near Tippecanoe, in Miami county, at the advanced age of 90 years. The mind is utterly confounded and overwhelmed at the contemplation of the vast changes which have passed before the eyes of this veteran.

Foreign News.

The following is a summary of the general intelligence from Europe by the late arrivals:

It is currently reported that Turkey had attacked the Russian outposts.

Placards were placed on the walls of Constantinople, calling on the faithful to attack the Russians.

The sultan had prepared his manifesto to his people, which is, in fact, a declaration of war; but, on the special demand of the representatives of the four powers, he had consented to postpone the issuing of it.

The Turks continued energetic preparations for war; all demands against the government were being paid in specie. The Turkish levy of 80.000 troops were being actively organized, and detachments were constantly marching to join Omer Pasha.

A reserve corps was forming at Adrianople, under Mehomet Pasha.

The Sultan reviewed the Egyptian troops on the 30th, and the Pasha of Egypt promises to send 15,000 more.

From Bucharest, the Russian commander has issued an order to the troops, saying, "Russia calls on you to annihilate Paganism, and those who oppose her will be annihilated also."

The Pasha warns Prince Gostchakoff that if the Russian war boats approach they would be fired into.

Austria.

Telegraphic accounts from Vienna announce that the lost jewels of Hungary, affirmed by the Austrian Government to have been stolen by Kossuth and his Ministry, had been discovered near Orschova, buried under ground. The jewels comprise the Hungarian crown and insignia, and the cloak of St. Stephan. The latter was almost destroyed by damp.

Turkey.

Telegraphic accounts from Constantinople to the 23d August state, that the people were waiting impatiently for a manifesto of the Sultan to explain the position of Turkey with respect to the other Powers. The Egyptian troops, after being reviewed by the Sultan, were to march to Soumla. It was again stated that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had sent in his resignation as Ambassador to the British Government.

Accounts from Jassy to the 30th August mention that the Consuls of Great Britain and France had left the city.—The public were panic-struck. It was said that Gen. Luders, at the head of a fresh corps of Russian troops, was marching upon Meidavia. The cholera was making havoc in Bessarabia.

The corps of General Luders, which hitherto had been stationary in Bessarabia, crossed the Russian frontier into Moldavia on the 23th of August. On that day one regiment marched in, and two more followed on the 29th and entered Braila. Other troops are to follow.

The navigation of the Sulina mouth is getting more difficult from day to day.—The water is so low that sailing ships cannot pass at all. The steamer which was to remove the sand does not work; it only pretends to work.

War in Europe—The Grain Prospect.

Mr. Remelin, in his last letter from Germany to the New York Evening Post, and which by the way, is a very interesting one, thus alludes to the present aspect of Europe and the interest which our American agricultural people have in the bread question;

On the whole, then, let me state it as a general fact, that Western Europe must purchase large quantities of breadstuffs from the United States. Meats will be plenty next winter. Public improvements of every description require the employment of large masses of laborers; wages are rising; all of which must contribute to a large consumption of breadstuffs. The Governments, too, find it easier to feed their subjects into submission than to force them down when hungry. They fear a repetition of the hungry years of '45 and '46, because they, and all the rich, know that they rule over a people whose ferocious disposition towards them needs but the ignition to produce a frightful mass of massacres in every hamlet, on every hill, and in every valley of Europe, such as cannot find a counterpage in history.—The bread of Democratic America is their only hope in this dark crisis of their fate.

Peel's policy to give to England's laborers cheap bread, and thus avoid a revolution, has sunk deep into the heads of the wiser statesmen of Europe.—Louis Napoleon is about to follow it.—Russia cannot be a very successful competitor in the grain markets with the United States. The conflicts with Turkey will last longer than most people imagine; and for some time, at least, Russia must maintain large armies; and that will not only diminish production—it will increase consumption. All it needs in the United States is an Administration like Jefferson's wisdom, gentle as doves and wise like serpents; understands to keep for American industry an open and free pathway in the world's commerce, and in very few months America will be the market where Europe must buy, in more senses than one, its staff of life.

And here is another paragraph, which has interests for many hereabouts:

Let America prepare for dear wines, because all over Europe that fatal disease, called "Traubenkrankheit," is spreading. It consists in a white mildew, that spreads over the whole grape and completely destroys it. It is as inexplicable to vineyard men as the potato disease to farmers. Italy and Tyrol are fatally affected by it. In Germany it is just beginning to make its appearance. Grapes on trellesses are worse effected by it than those in vineyards. No cure has yet been found, and it is spreading all over grape-growing Europe. The papers are full of proposed remedies, but none give permanent relief. Political economists stand aghast at a future in which there is to be neither wine for the rich, nor potatoes for the poor.

War probable after all.

The news by the steamer Washington, published in our telegraphic columns yesterday, apprised our readers that Russia had rejected the note proposed by the allied powers as modified by the Sultan, and that war was considered inevitable. This is a very sudden change in the aspect of foreign affairs, which for the past two months has seemed to promise, under the auspices of the powers most interested in preserving peace, a pacific solution of the Russian and Turkish difficulty, and it will create a great excitement in political and commercial circles.

The attitude assumed by Russia, from the commencement of her aggressions upon Turkey, has been of such a belligerent character, and the Czar has manifested, upon so many occasions his determination to drive the Sultan to the wall at all hazards, that we have frequently expressed the opinion that war should be the result, and are, therefore, not so much surprised by the recent intelligence, as many who have confidently predicted that the war-cloud which lowered over the eastern horizon, would pass away, like many others that had preceded it, without disturbing the peace of Europe. The diplomatists of England, France and Austria, have not been able to reconcile the pretensions of the Czar with the preservation, unimpaired, of the Turkish nationality, and it is difficult to see how hostilities can be prevented.

The Czar having possession of the Danubian Principalities is determined to hold them—neither will he abate in the least his monstrous claim of jurisdiction over the Greek Churches established in Turkey, which, as the latter will never accede to peaceably he will be obliged to enforce with the sword. The rejection of the Austrian mediation will oblige the English Government, which has pursued a shuffling, temporizing policy upon this Eastern matter, to take decided measures, either to oppose vigorously the Czar's usurpation or allow Constantinople to fall, without opposition, into the hands of that greedy and ambitious power that has so long coveted it—which would by its possession cut off England from her overland route to her East India dominions and strike a great blow to that source of British wealth and greatness.

We cannot believe that the trading and commercial interest in England, which is so intent upon preserving peace at almost any sacrifice, will have influence enough with the Government to prevent it from standing by the Sultan in the critical circumstances in which he is placed. As Louis Napoleon has shown greater vigor, from the commencement, in opposing the schemes of Nicholas, there can be no doubt what side he will take in the war that appears to be imminent, and the latter will find in him a formidable opponent to his plans of territorial aggrandizement.

We need not say that we ardently hope that the news by the Washington and the anticipation which is so confidently expressed will not turn out to be incorrect, for the only chance the oppressed masses in Europe have at present of throwing off the chains of despotism lies in the divisions and quarrels of their tyrants; they have certainly nothing to lose and much to gain by a war, and the sooner it is commenced the better it will be for their interests so by all means let the ball open and the dance begin.

Cin. Enquirer.

KILLED.—On Monday morning last, a man by the name of Riley or O'Reilly was found dead, near Sibley's mill in the north part of town. He had the appearance of having been stabbed in the chest, and bleeding internally until he died.—A large wound was found on the breast, appearing to have been made with a knife or dirk. We learn that a man named Isaac Anderson has stated that a man (perhaps the deceased) disturbed his dwelling at a late hour Sunday night, was caught inside the house, and made battle; and that he, Anderson, stabbed the intruder, in the melee.—Terre Haute Express, 14th.

☞ Mrs. Gen. Gaines has found a new witness, in the person of Gen. Villamil, of South America, who is said to have been personally cognizant of the principal fact necessary for her to prove, to establish her right to the immense property left by the late Daniel Clark in Louisiana; and she is now in New York to prosecute the suit anew in the U. S. Court. Gen. Villamil hearing there was some difficulty on the subject, left his home and came to the United States to offer his testimony to Mrs. Gaines, and will remain until the case comes up for hearing.

☞ The renowned John S. Dye, of Dye's Bank Note Mirror, was arrested on Saturday, and is now in bonds of $1000 to submit himself to the hearing of a charge against him of giving currency to fraudulent money. Under the law of Ohio, he is liable to a fine of $500 for every instance of redemption of the Memphis coal issues, and an additional penalty for every day his agency is kept open for the purpose.

Inventions.

Having accidentally come across the dates of the following inventions, we did not know that we could make a better use of them than to pass them over to fill some vacant corner in your paper. They may be of some convenience to your readers for reference:

Glass windows were first used in	1180
Chimneys in houses	1236
Lead pipes for conveying water	1236
Tallow candle for light	1290
Spectacles invented by an Italian	1299
Paper first made from linen	1302
Woolen cloth first made in England	1331
Art of painting in oil colors	1410
Printing invented	1440
Watches made in Germany	1477
Variation of compass first noticed	1 49
Pins first used in England	1543
Circulation of human blood first discover d by Harvey	1619
First newspaper published	1630
First steam engine invented	1649
First fire engine invented	1663
First cotton planted in the U. States	1769
Steam engine improved by Watt	1767
Steam cotton mill erected	1783
Stereotype printing invented in Scotland	1785
Animal magnetism discovered by Mesmer	1788
Sabbath school established in Yorkshire, England	1789
Electro magnetic telegraph invented by Morse in	1832
Daguerreotype process invented [Lewiston Farmer and Mechanic.	1839

☞ A youth asked his father's sanction to the project of marriage. The old gentleman, requesting his son to pray with him, prayed that if the match was against the will of the Lord he would throw obstacles in the way, and make it impossible. The son, interrupting cried:

"Oh, Lord, don't you do it, for I must have her anyhow!"

☞ We learn that the experiment with wood gas at Wilmington, N. C., has entirely failed, and the company that built the work have determined to abandon that plan and adopt coal gas.

☞ "Now pa, tell me what humbug is." "It is," replied pa, 'when ma pretends to be fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirt.'

☞ James G. Donaldson, a young man of Newark, N. J., who went out to California with Col. Stephenson's regiment, it is said, has married a fortune of half a million.

☞ There is a man in Grant county, Kentucky, who is so very miserly that when he sends his negro servant down into the cellar for apples he makes him whistle all the way down to the apple-box and back again to prevent him from eating any of the fruit.

☞ An express train went through, from Cleveland to Wellsville, a distance of one hundred miles, in one hour and forty-two minutes—being nearly a mile a minute.

☞ The Bath Times perpetrated the following:

Women—The last and best of the series. If we may have her for toast, we won't ask for any but her.

☞ There is a man out east so confounded mean that he won't plough his own corn ground for fear the crows will get some of the grub-worms.

☞ Mr. King a sculptor at Boston, is now busy upon a bust of Webster, in marble, ordered by Lord Ashburton, son of the negotiator of the boundary treaty.

☞ The following advertisement appears in a Boston paper:

"To be let—Two handsome suits, front rooms, with board, to gentleman and their wives, or single gentleman, with all the modern improvements.

——The perpetrator of the following has been sent to the lunatic asylum.

"How can a ship beat a hen?"

"While the hen is laying one egg, the ship can lay-to.

A woman named Martha Givens, recently died in Vermillion county, aged 107 years.—Ex.

Metamora Prices!
Corrected weekly by Walker & Best.

Wheat,	85	per bush.	Potatoes,	20 per bush.
Corn,	40	" "	Butter,	15 per lb.
Oats,	25	" "	Eggs,	7 per doz.
Rye,	55	" "	Flour,	4.00 4.25 per bbl.
Barley,	45	" "	Lard,	9@10 per lb.
Clover,	50	" lb.	Feathers,	33@35, per lb.
Rough staves	$7 00 per M.			
Smooth do	11 00 " M.			
Hoop poles	13 00 " M.			
Flour barrels 37 & 40 cents each.				

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

Should never be disregarded. They are unerring indications that the vital functions of nature have been interrupted in their healthful action, and that serious evils must inevitably follow, unless the system be again set right by the timely use of proper remedies.

Bear in mind, that nature is never endeavoring to expel disease when it invades the animal economy, and only needs the assistance of some genial restorative—thorough, yet mild in its action—that will give tone to the system, and act upon the blood—which is the principal of life.

GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.

As a purifier of the blood, a renovator of the system, and a supporter and preserver of the powers of life, it has no equal. Take it on the first indication that disease is upon you, and you will avert perhaps weeks and months of sickness and suffering.

☞ See advertisement.

LIGHT'S SOLUTION
Will Cure Diarrhœa & Bloody Flux
33-1y M. W. HAILE, Agent for Brookville.

☞ If you want any Boots or Shoes, go to HUDSON, No. 223, Walnut Street, wholesale manufactory, where you will find anything in his line cheap and good, by the case or dozen.
July 15th, 1853.—29-6mos.

☞ POISONING.

Thousands of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware but write they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Rohensack's Medicines to which we wish to attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their Children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Rohensack's Liver Pills.

——"Be not deceived," but ask for Rohensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. ROHENSACK, as none else are genuine.

☞ "