

Late Foreign Intelligence.

By Telegraph for the Baltimore American.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
IMPORTANT FROM THE EAST.

Battles between the Russian and Turkish Armies.

The Turkish Victorious:
RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR AGAINST BRITISH INDIA.

Warlike attitude of Louis Napoleon.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24.

The Royal mail steamer Canada arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst., being one week later than previous advices. She brings 100 passengers.

The Eastern Question.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an arrogant manifesto, in which the leading points of the controversy with Turkey are recapitulated. He commences by saying that Turkey having enrolled in the ranks of her army the revolutionists of all countries, has commenced hostilities on the Danube. Russia, provoked to a combat, has no other means left than a recourse to arms to compel the Porte to respect treaty obligations, and to obtain reparation for offences against the Orthodox faith in the East. The note is dated Barskall, Nov. 23.

The French Consul at Bucharest sends the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Nov. 6:

"The second and third division of the Turks crossed the Danube from Tortukai eighteen thousand strong. The fourth division of the Russians attacked them with 9000 men, and after a brisk cannonade a close combat with bayonets ensued. The battle lasted three hours, when the Turks maintained their position and the Russians retired. Of the Russians several officers, and 136 private were killed, and six superior officers, 18 subalterns, and 479 privates were wounded. The Turkish loss is not stated."

Another account, via Vienna, states that 14 Russian superior officers were killed. The Turks were left masters of the field, the Russians retreating towards Bucharest.

Before the Turks crossed the Danube, a body of Cossacks came to the river bank, and made insulting signs to the Egyptians, who rushed to their boats, rowed across the stream in the face of the Cossacks' fire, and punished them severely. They chased them some distance inland, and then returned to their camp in triumph.

It was rumored that a Russian steamer at Hirsowa had been destroyed by the Turks.

Advices had been received at Constantinople that Selim Pasha, the commander of the Turkish army in Asia, had crossed the Russian frontier. A battle ensued, in which 5,000 were engaged on each side, and after a desperate conflict, on the approach of night, both armies fell back. On the following day the battle was renewed, when the Russians were defeated with considerable loss.

On the 20th of October, Masco Bey, an officer of Selim Pasha's staff, with a small force, was suddenly attacked by a body of Russian cavalry. The Bey fell back, fighting in the direction of the main body of the Turkish army. The battle speedily became general. Fifteen thousand Russians were engaged. The contest was a desperate one, but the Russians were finally defeated, and fled, pursued by the Turks, who planted their standards at the Russian head quarters, at Orelle.

The Russian force, defeated and beaten back to Bucharest, was the main body under General Darnburg, and was from 30,000 to 40,000 strong.

The position of affairs may be thus summed up:—The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia, the Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russian right wing, comprising their principal force. The Turkish center has whipped 9000 Russians at Tortukai, and is now pressing upon Bucharest.

The efforts of diplomats to end the difficulties were now considered hopeless until after a decisive battle.

The typhus fever was raging in the Russian ranks, and had reduced their fighting men to 85,000, and it would be six weeks before they could receive any reinforcement.

The Porte had decided that foreign refugees could not be employed in the Turkish army in Europe, but might serve against the Russians in Asia.

Constantinople was quiet. It was expressly contradicted at Constantinople that Persia was hostile to Turkey.

Austria was concentrating a force on the Serbian frontier. The Serbian government had ordered the population to arms, and had informed the Porte that neither Austria or Russia would be permitted to occupy Serbia.

The Porte has informed Austria that Turkey would expect her to prohibit the Russians from supplying the Montenegrins, with arms, through the port of Cattari.

Austria offers to remain entirely neutral if the Porte will refrain from employing Austrian refugees in her army.

A fresh levy of troops was being made in Egypt.

INDIA.

The overland mail from India brings the important report that the Emperor of Russia had formed an alliance with Dost Mohammed, to proclaim war against the British in India, if Great Britain should be supporting Turkey.

A large Russian force was to invade Bakhardi, and a Persian army was collecting in the valley of Sonitania, to cooperate with Russia against Turkey.

ENGLAND.

The British fleet at Spithead has been ordered to get ready for sea by the 11th. Its destination was unknown.

Mr Buchanan attended the Lord Mayor's Banquet, and made a speech, but it was merely of a complimentary character. The Earl of Aberdeen referred to his known peace policy, but he said it was not impossible to engage in war to prevent greater evils. Other Ministers were in attendance but made no political allusions.

A full Cabinet Council was held on the receipt of the news from India.

The weather in England was very favorable for the sowing of wheat.

FRANCE.

The trial of the conspirators for an attempt to assassinate the Emperor at the opera, was proceeding. The evidence was clear that a deep scheme had been laid to assassinate Napoleon.

The metal foundries of France were strongly urging the Government to reduce the duties on metals. This had caused speculation in British iron.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Paris to London and Liverpool.

Five Russian officers, prisoners of war, had been brought to Constantinople.

The allied fleets were anchored in the Bosphorus.

It was rumored that Bucharest had been stormed by the Turks.

A son of Aras Pasha had been named as Minister of War.

The Turkish troops were paid promptly.

VIENNA, Nov. 10, P. M.

—The following conditions were insisted upon by Omar Pasha in his note to Gortschakoff, the Russian General: "All the strongholds of the Principalities were to be immediately surrendered, and a complete evacuation of the Principalities effected as speedily as possible, and a guarantee by all the Powers to be given against a similar invasion."

PARIS, Nov. 11, P. M.—The latest accounts from Constantinople state that the Sultan had positively rejected all the proposals that the diplomatists had submitted.

It was freely reported that 25,000 French troops would be sent to Turkey, but orders would not be given until the Government received dispatches from General d'Hillars at Constantinople.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

The Latest—Declaration of War by the CZAR.

War has been declared by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia against Turkey, and the Russian troops have been defeated in both Europe and Asia.

The Czar has issued the following arrogant manifesto:—

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, by our manifesto of the 14th of June, of the present year, we informed our faithful and well beloved subjects of the motives which made it incumbent on us to demand from the Ottoman Porte, inviolable guarantees in favor of the sacred rights of the Orthodox Church. We at the same time announced to them that all our efforts to bring the Porte, by means of amicable persuasion, to sentiments of equity, and to a faithful observance of treaties, had remained fruitless, and that consequently we deemed it indispensable to order our troops to the Danube. But, adopting that measure, we still entertained the hope that the Porte would confess its errors, and would resolve to give satisfaction to our just reclamations. Our expectations have been deceived. It is in vain also that the great powers of Europe have endeavored, by their exhortations, to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman Government.

It is by a declaration of war, by a proclamation replete with fatal accusations against Russia, that it replied to the pacific efforts of Europe, to our forbearance, finally enrolled in the ranks of its army, the revolutionists of all countries. The Porte has commenced hostilities on the Danube, Russia is provoked to the combat—no other means is left them than a recourse to arms, to compel the Ottoman Government to respect treaties, and to obtain from it the reparation for the offences by which it responded to our moderate demands, and to our legitimate solicitude most for the defence of the Orthodox faith in the East, which is also the religion of the Russian people. We are firmly convinced, that our faithful subjects will join in the fervent prayer which we addressed to the Most High—that he may deign to bless our arms in the holy and just cause which has at all times found ardent defenders in our pious ancestors. *In te domine speravi non confundar a terno.*"

Done at Barskall, the third day of November, in the year of Grace, 1853, and the twenty-eighth of our reign.

NICHOLAS.

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

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

The Czar has requested the Monte negrins to operate against the Turks. Abdel Pacha is to be removed from the Asiatic Command.

GREAT COLLISION.

About six o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the express train from Buffalo came in collision with a tree blown across the track, three quarters of a mile East of Springfield, a station twenty-five miles West from Erie. The severe gale from the Lake had torn up a hemlock two feet in diameter, and cast it angularly over the track. The tree struck the rails about twenty feet from its roots, the evening was dark and stormy, the accident occurred in the woods, which rendered objects less distinct. The train had been delayed some hour and a half at Erie waiting the arrival of the Buffalo train. When the collision happened, it was moving at the velocity of forty miles per hour.

The crash was awful. The tree, two feet in diameter, was broken in three places, and shivered as if struck by a thunder-bolt. The locomotive was smashed to pieces and destroyed. It turned over and over three times. The boiler was broken, letting the steam and scalding water out, to add to the alarm and danger. The tender and two baggage cars were hurled upon the fragments of the locomotive, and smashed into one common wreck. The first three passenger cars, filled with people, were dashed up on the ruins of the baggage cars and engine. They were badly broken and turned bottom side up. The last three cars of the train were not thrown from the track, nor very badly disabled.

The horror and confusion of the scene were incredible. The train had 400 passengers. The shock hurled them from their seats, and piled them up among seats in terrible confusion. The collision occurred before the engineer had time to whistle down break, let off steam, reverse motion, or even jump for his own life. He was pitched out head foremost into the ditch among the limbs. The fireman followed suit, and the baggage master piled after them, all of whom received severe flesh bruises, but strange to say, escaped instant death and managed to crawl from under the ruins of broken cars and fragments of smashed baggage. But, more miraculous still, none of the passengers were killed, or even had broken bones. Many received slight injuries, and all were more or less shocked and scared.

The train made three or four rebounds and advances, after striking the tree, before it came to a halt.—Free City Democrat.

On Monday last, Wm. Whalan, alias Patton, was brought into court to receive his sentence from the Judge. His counsel moved for a new trial which the Court refused. This gave Judge Summers an opportunity of reviewing the testimony in the case—and we understand that all present were well convinced that there was not a shadow of ground for a new trial—which had been asked on the plea of a want of sufficient evidence. We regret that we could not have been present to hear the masterly exposition of the whole case by his Honor. No one present, we learn, retired from the Court House with the least doubt of Whalan's guilt of the most horrid murder. We regret that the Jury that rendered the verdict of murder in the second degree, and fixed the punishment at thirteen years confinement in the Penitentiary, were not present. They would doubtless have been relieved of much of that "mawkish humanity," and that "wonderful bugbear," the "corpus delicti," that the prisoner's counsel had filled their minds with, which probably prevented them from weighing the evidence in the scale of common sense—and of doing justice to an outraged community.—Kanawha Republican.

Maine Law in Scotland.

On Monday evening, says a Scotch paper, a meeting for discussion on the above subject was held in Hammerman's Hall, Barrack street. The hall was filled to overflowing by a very attentive audience. Mr. J. H. Donnan occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Lighthun, Manchester and Messrs. McLane and Brown, Dundee, which were enthusiastically received by the audience. At the close, a vote was taken on the question, when every hand was held up for the entire suppression of the strong drink traffic, except so much as druggists would require to keep for medical purposes.

Maine Law in the Cars.

A correspondent says that a few days since, as he was coming to the City on the Erie Road, a lad came into the car distributing the prospectus of an Anti-Maine Law tract, whereupon a gentleman proposed to take a vote of the passengers upon that law. On requesting those in favor of such a law to rise, the passengers rose with one consent, and the pamphlet seller, as he entered the car again, was met by three cheers for the Maine Law, during which he learned that his room was better than his company.

CUBA AND CANADA.

Upon this subject the Quebec Morning Chronicle has the following:—"The Americans want Cuba, and they want Canada. Canada is fast going to them. Our lumber goes to New York, our flour and cattle to Boston and Portland; our very steamships go to Portland in the winter; and it must be borne in mind that a commercial is the most solid of all political annexations. Canada is already part and parcel of the United States, and we are sorry at it. Nothing but a rush of immigration can save us. The tide of public power is on the turn. Loyalty to Great Britain is on the wane."

MONONGALIA MIRROR.

FRAME WHERE WE CAN AND CENSURE WHERE WE MUST.

MORGANTOWN, VA.
Saturday, December 2, 1853.

OUR AGENCIES.

Mr. C. PIERCE, No. 46, South Third st., Philadelphia, is one of our most obliging and attentive Agents.

E. W. CARR, Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia, is also our Agent for that City.

Dr. E. PARSONS, Glad Creek, Barbours co., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Mirror.

D. M. AUVIL, Nestorville, Barbours co., Va. G. CRESAP, Esq., Kingwood, Preston co., Va.

Borough Election.

On Saturday last, according to previous public notice, a vote of the taxable citizens of Morgantown was taken at the Court House to obtain their assent to a tax to be levied on all subjects of taxation—said tax to be applied to carry on the suit against the Monongahela Navigation Company for a violation of their Charter, ordered to be instituted at a previous public meeting. The proposition to tax was assented to by our citizens almost unanimously—but one solitary dissenting voice heard at the polls. Some persons, who are not citizens of our borough, but who possess and act upon the dictates of a laudable public spirit, came forward and signified their willingness to bear an equal portion of the expenses of the suit, by voting in favor of the tax.

This may be regarded as an indication of public feeling in this quarter, as indeed it is the feeling, in all the valley of the Monongahela, above the Slackwater. The citizens of the Monongahela valley have borne with the subterfuges and crafty cunning of the Slackwater Company until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Year after year has come and gone, and the terms of their incorporation, which required them to extend the improvement to the State line, have been utterly disregarded; while we have been compelled, in finding a natural market for our produce, to pay tribute to an obstacle in the way to that market, which the present incomplete work is, since, when our river is boatable to Brownsville it is to Pittsburgh. Hence, our motto, "Slackwater completed, or a clear river to Pittsburgh!" This is the sentiment of our people, and it is the sentiment which will govern their future actions in regard to the improvement.

But the time for talking on this subject is gone by, and the matter of our grievances will be brought before a legal tribunal. The preliminaries of the suit are doubtless arranged, ere this, as Mr. Dunlop, our Counsel at Pittsburgh, has been fully empowered to proceed against the Company, as will be most likely to redress the wrongs we have but too patiently suffered at their hands. We have the money pledged—good Counsel secured—and the right side of the question—and we are determined to maintain it. "Live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish, we give our hearts and our hands to this declaration!" "Slackwater completed or a free river to Pittsburgh!"

THE WAR.

Which has been so long threatened between Russia and Turkey, has at length been commenced in downright earnest, both in Europe and Asia. The Turks have been signally successful thus far, having defeated their enemies in several desperately fought battles. It would seem, at a first view of the subject, as though the myriads of the Czar might sweep down all before them, and make a triumphant march to Constantinople—but a "sober second thought" argues otherwise. The Turks have the sympathies of the world, with the exception of Austria, and perhaps Prussia, on their side. The noble Hungarians and Poles are pouring for a part in this contest, and so are the enslaved masses in several of the European States, as well as tens of thousands of expatriated heroes now in the United States—who will hasten, singly and in battalions, to the seat of war.

We are not at all surprised that the crowned heads of Europe have labored earnestly to prevent this appeal to arms. Not one of them but presses, with aching head, a pillow of thorns. The war will, in all probability, become general and last for a number of years. Whether it will eventually in favor of the cause of liberty or despotism, time will determine. We believe the former.

Interesting particulars of the progress of the War will be found in this week's paper.

The Pittsburgh Post vs. Morgantown.

There is a paper, published in Pittsburgh, entitled the "Post," which is famous only for mendacity and obscenity. This paper, which claims to be an organ, is played upon by a certain Harper, who goes it blind in whatever direction his fate or fancy points. We do not receive the Post, nor do we wish to—but a copy of that paper has strayed into our ballroom, (not, however, near enough for us to lay hands on)—in which the fore-said Harper indulges in a broad grin at our Slackwater movements, and endeavors to be witty over the names of some of our citizens. This looks very much like adding insult to injury. Were we disposed to adopt one item of the advice of Solomon, and "answer a fool according to his folly," we should say, that in our contest with the Monongahela Navigation Company and its apologists, we may encounter more head, and yet find brains enough on our side to put us thro'. We may hear of hostile Harpers "harping with their harps," and yet they may not be lucky. The Company, after all, may have to dance up to our music!

As to the "Maidens," we have it here, it is true, and we have no reason to be ashamed of its quality,—but we do not use it with the oysters, to corrupt members of the Legislature, and cobble Charters, to defeat a useful work!

We are happy to have it to state that our community has resumed its accustomed healthiness—the fever which prevailed since the first of August, bringing so much suffering and sadness to many a household, we believe has entirely abated.

Steamboat Company Election.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Morgantown and Pittsburg Steamboat Company, held at this place on Thursday last, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Wm. F. Coplan, of Brownsville; Geo. Morris and J. W. Haro, of Greene co. and E. W. Tower, Isaac Scott, Lee Roy Kramer and Geo. S. Ray, of Morgantown. Wm. Wagner, Cashier of the Bank here, was elected Treasurer of the Company.

OUR MERCHANTS.

Owe us a debt of gratitude, for certain. We, rather playfully, took our contemporary up street to task, last week, for publishing a puff from which an unfavorable inference might be drawn, and now the "Republican" comes out, right manfully, and endorses for the honesty, smartness, &c., of the whole batch, although they are through with it, almost to a man! Well, that is generous in the "Republican," and as to the Merchants, a vote of thanks, or the oysters' will be forthcoming, sure!

Bills of indictment were returned by the Grand Jury the present Court week as follows:—

Against John Smith, for horse stealing,—acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Against Mary Lemley—four separate bills for retailing spirituous liquors without license.

Against Peter Smith and Margaret Smith for unlawful cohabitation.

Against Eli Yost and Nelly Wells for unlawful cohabitation.

Beside the trial of Commonwealth cases, the Court transacted a considerable amount of other business, such as appointing Administrators, admitting Wills to probate, &c., &c.

In the care of the Overseers of the Poor vs. Shively, for bastardy—the Court, after a full hearing, found for the Plaintiff.

N. B. Persons having any remnants of character or sensibility, had much better settle such cases by compromise at home.—When taken to Court they produce disgusting disclosures, and by no means help the cause of public morals.

Things About Home.

"WHITE HALL" is again illuminated by the smiling faces of the "fairer portion of creation." The Winter session of the Female Seminary opened on Monday, 21st of November, under a continuation of former promising auspices. Mr. EXNER, who has entered upon his first term as Principal of this Institution, is a gentleman of undoubted qualifications for the position he occupies, while his urbanity of manners and prepossessing qualities of mind and heart will endear him alike to the School and the community.

JOHN SMITH, as his numerous friends will be happy to learn, has had a hearing before their Honors, the Justices of our Quarterly Court, and there not being sufficient evidence adduced thereat of John's having stolen a horse, he was discharged from the custody of the law, and is again at liberty. Well, John has certainly had his share of "the ills to which flesh is heir," and many hair-breadth escapes!

If, according to the old rule laid down in Greybeard's Almanac, and adopted by many of his descendants, the first three days of December give premonition indubitable of the succeeding winter weather, then, we may look out for a rough season ahead. Old Boreas has been sprinkling the earth with snow flakes, and blowing his frosty breath "as in his wont though not so severely," since the advent of December. A blazing hearth to sit at—the "Monongahela Mirror" to pour over—and smiling eyes to echo back the social sentiment—and who does not welcome the frosty days that bring the long winter evenings!

That old barack, at the upper end of town, begins to give promise of something more modern in appearance as well as comfort. It has been stripped of its weather-beaten and time-honored garb, and the frame, if considered good enough, will be covered and the inner apartments refitted for future habitation. A neat dwelling on that site will greatly and the symmetry of the view in that very pleasant vicinage. A little more of the "go-ahead-iveness" of the age, infused into our property-holders, and its concomitants diffused among our mechanics,—masons, carpenters, plasterers, &c.)—would add much to the convenience of the present tenants of rented property, and at the same time open the door to an increased population. We need more houses, and our town is not so near finished that there is not room for them. A house! a house! "my kingdom for a house!"

Junior Ed.

The Board of School Commissioners.

have re-appointed W. T. WILEY, Esq., Superintendent of Schools for Monongahela county. A good appointment.

There has recently been a very disgraceful row among the students in the University at Charlottesville, in this State.—As notoriety is one of the objects of most rowdies, the less said on the subject in the papers the better.

We learn that James E. Hall, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Melon, Barbours county, in place of Thomas Hall, resigned.

A Post Office is established at Littleton Station, B. & O. R. R., in Wetzel county, near the Monongahela line.

The cholera had swept away nearly one-third of the hands on the sugar estates in the neighborhood of Cardenas, Cuba, and labor was very high.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1853.

Messrs. Editors:—

Storm, rain, sprinkle and mist, quickly following one another, have been a wet blanket to the hopes of pedestrians for two weeks past, and have also materially contributed to increase the "horse distemper," as the influenza is sometimes inelegantly denominated by the "fast men" of Gotham. Such weather is destructive to gaiter boots, horrifying to the wearers of long skirts, and dampening to the ardor of maidenhood. The bewitching faces of our ladies are now only to be seen peeping from parlor windows, looking as disconsolate as if they had lost their beaux.

Now that the excitement of the late election has passed away, inactivity is masterly everywhere, if I except the preparations that are being made for Thanksgiving. There are already apparent, however, symptoms of what will soon grow into an outspoken anxiety to know what is to be the fate of the two great political parties; and it is thought that the course pursued by the incoming Congress will, in a great measure, decide the question. It is thought by many intelligent persons that there will be a tendency among honorable members to look with contempt upon old party lines, and that new issues will be created.

Perhaps the most important subject that will come under the consideration of Congress, will be the great Atlantic and Pacific Railway, the most gigantic undertaking of its kind ever projected in this or any other country. The construction of this road was thought desirable years ago; and it is now regarded as an actual necessity, and must soon be commenced and finished, with or without the sanction of Congress, because the people want it, and will have it. When it is considered that we have a surface of country, between the old States and California, without a parallel, for the construction of easy grades, and that the time required to reach San Francisco by the present means of travel is so unreasonably long for this age, the advantages of a railroad to the Pacific become obvious to every American mind. There is a growing disinclination to remain contented with the tedious routes by which alone San Francisco can be now reached. To go round Cape Horn will never do for "Young America." The overland route is yet more tedious and dangerous. And the Aspinwall and Panama, and Nicaragua routes, although much shorter, do not by any means come up to our present ideas of perfection in locomotion, to say nothing of our being obliged to pass through foreign territory. There are so many more and equally cogent reasons why we should have a railroad to the Pacific, that I feel confident the Administration and Congress will not fail to see, that if they refuse the mail contract to the lately incorporated Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, they will slip an opportunity that may not soon occur again, of making posterity look back upon their brief reign over the destinies of this Republic, as one of the most glorious and beneficent recorded in history.

The amusing canard got up by the Cleveland Plaindealer, about alleged interviews between Senator Douglass and the Emperor Nicholas and between the same Senator and the Empress Eugenie, has not only been very generally copied in American newspapers, but has been translated into the French journals; and from conversations with a number of persons, I find it is actually believed to be a truthful narrative! How astonishing it is that people can be induced to believe such absurd and incredible stories! Nothing seems too extravagant for credulity, provided it is in print. Therein lies an element of the power of the Press—a power which has, indeed, grown mightier than the sword—a power, which, when used for base purposes, is as dangerous to the mind, as the subtlest poison that chemistry can devise is to the body.

Writing of hoaxes calls to mind an invention hoax, of which news comes to us from England. It is said that William Johnson, a cabinet-maker in Durham, has invented a razor-chain, or machine for shaving. This (so runs the story) is of singular construction, and perfectly adapted to its design. It resembles an arm-chair in the old style.—Razor blades are fixed longitudinally upon cylinders from three to six inches in length, four upon each cylinder, at angles of sixty degrees. The blades are interspersed with fine brushes of camel's hair. The chair simultaneously lathers and shaves any man who sits in it. The soap revolves in the cylinders, which are hollow. The chair is put in motion by the feet of the person who wishes to be shaved. Mr. Johnson has shown the delicacy of his taste by adapting to his chair a music-box, which performs various airs during the operation. The occupant of the chair may control its motion, so as to trim his beard in any style he pleases. Already experiments have been made which have succeeded perfectly; and not a single chin has been scratched!

Although we journalists talk to our readers, from time to time, of the benefits of advertising, few of us, I think, realize the importance of it to business success. I have made this subject something of a study, and could state facts that would hardly be believed by you or your readers. The result of my experience and observation is that if a man have a really good article to sell, it is nearly impossible for him to invest too much money in advertising, or to advertise in too many papers, provided that these papers are read by persons likely to become customers. Now-a-days, a man may have capital, a business connection, and every qualification for success; but, if he have the "old foggy" idea that advertising is unnecessary, and a "new-fangled notion," he will be thrown entirely into the shade by some enterprising "Young American." For example, the most popular Music publisher in New York, just now, is Mr. Horace Waters, who has been doing business only four years here. The secrets of his great success are, first, the capacity to select good music, music that is good, and will sell, and secondly, the faith he has in advertising. Look at any of your city papers, and you will see in the fact that he advertises more than all the other music publishers in the city taken together, the main secret of his success. He has sold within ten weeks, ten thousand copies of one song, "Katy-did," which is much admired.—As Mr. Waters is the sole agent for the Zolian Pianos of T. Gilbert & Co., that are the most popular in use, much of his success may be attributed to that fact; but it is, as I am sure he himself will confess, mainly due to advertising.

Some time ago, the Catholic clergy in this city forbade the interments of deceased Catholics at Greenwood Cemetery; and on one occasion, a Mr. A. J. Mondron, desiring to bury his only daughter there, the priests informed him that, in obedience to the disciplinary rules of the Church, their ministrations must be refused at burials made contrary to the canonical laws. A few days ago, the French Consul General in this city, M. Lucoste, died; and his remains were received at the Catholic church in Canal street, with honors due to his rank, although it was known that the coffin was to be conveyed to Greenwood. Mr. Mondron has therefore published a card to the clergy in which he says: "His the canon law been modified, or have the disciplinary rules that you declared immutable, yesterday, been changed to-day? The Faithful are anxious to learn, and I await your reply." Rather pungent interrogatories, are they not?

It is shameful that the Census taken in 1850 has not yet been officially published. If the Census cannot hereafter be printed until three years after it is taken, it would be as well to abandon the idea of enumerating the population, or compiling any statistics of the agricultural and other resources of the Union. In a country like this, where all things progress so rapidly, three-year-old statistics are altogether out of date. From the specimens of the Census tables recently published, there is reason to fear that, when the whole is printed, it will not only be stale, but grossly inaccurate.

Yours, truly, RANDOLPH.

performs various airs during the operation. The occupant of the chair may control its motion, so as to trim his beard in any style he pleases. Already experiments have been made which have succeeded perfectly; and not a single chin has been scratched!

Although we journalists talk to our readers, from time to time, of the benefits of advertising, few of us, I think, realize the importance of it to business success. I have made this subject something of a study, and could state facts that would hardly be believed by you or your readers. The result of my experience and observation is that if a man have a really good article to sell, it is nearly impossible for him to invest too much money in advertising, or to advertise in too many papers, provided that these papers are read by persons likely to become customers. Now-a-days, a man may have capital, a business connection, and every qualification for success; but, if he have the "old foggy" idea that advertising is unnecessary, and a "new-fangled notion," he will be thrown entirely into the shade by some enterprising "Young American." For example, the most popular Music publisher in New York, just now, is Mr. Horace Waters, who has been doing business only four years here. The secrets of his great success are, first, the capacity to select good music, music that is good, and will sell, and secondly, the faith he has in advertising. Look at any of your city papers, and you will see in the fact that he advertises more than all the other music publishers in the city taken together, the main secret of his success. He has sold within ten weeks, ten thousand copies of one song, "Katy-did," which is much admired.—As Mr. Waters is the sole agent for the Zolian Pianos of T. Gilbert & Co., that are the most popular in use, much of his success may be attributed to that fact; but it is, as I am sure he himself will confess, mainly due to advertising.