

**Arrival of the Pacific.**

*War in the East—Manifesto of the Czar Nicholas.*

"WE, Nicholas I., &c.

"We have already informed our beloved and faithful subjects of the progress of our disagreement with the Ottoman Porte.

"Since then, although hostilities have commenced, we have not ceased sincerely to wish, as we still wish, the cessation of bloodshed. We even entertained the hope that reflection and time would convince the Turkish Government of its misconceptions, engendered by treacherous instigators, in which our just demands, founded on treaties, have been represented as attempts at its independence, and veiling intentions of aggrandizement. Vain, however, have been our expectations, so far.

"The English and French governments have sided with Turkey, and the appearance of the combined fleets at Constantinople served as a further incentive to its obstinacy; and now both the Western powers, without previously declaring war, have sent their fleets into the Black Sea, proclaiming their intention to protect the Turks, and to impede the free navigation of our vessels of war for the defence of our coasts. After so unheard-of a course among civilized nations, we recalled our Ambassadors from England and France, and have broken off all political intercourse with those powers.

"Thus England and France have sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia, who is combatting for the orthodox faith.

"But Russia will not betray her holy calling; and, if enemies assail our frontiers, we are ready to meet them with the firmness bequeathed to us by our forefathers.—Are we not the same Russian nation of whose exploits the memorable events of 1812 bear witness?"

"May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds. With this hope, combatting for our persecuted brethren, followers of the faith of Christ, with one accord, let all Russia exclaim—'O, Lord, our Redeemer! whom shall we fear? May God be glorified and his enemies be scattered.'

"St. Petersburg, 9th (21st) February, 1854."

**THE DANUBE.**—There is nothing new from the Danube so far as the relative position of the two armies are concerned. Operations of magnitude are retarded by the bad weather, but a constant succession of minor encounters are reported. In almost all these conflicts the Turks are the aggressors, and generally come off victorious. From all indications, however, the Russians are preparing for a grand stroke, notwithstanding that a Russian dispatch from Krajova, Feb. 21th, says "that they still maintain the defensive, and as yet show no disposition to attack Kalafat." Other letters from Bucharest, Feb. 14, say that at Brailow and near Guirgevo they (the Russians) were still busied in preparing pontoons and other means of passage of the river.

**A BATTLE IN THE DARK.**—On the 17th of February a conflict took place by mistake between two columns of the Russian army. The Turkish positions are extended in an easterly direction as far as the village of Cuipereni, which is about a mile distant from Kalafat. For several days a Turkish corps, 4,000 strong, under the command of Col. Mirolai, had been posted in front of this village and in the direction of the Russian outposts. On this corps the Russians determined to make an onslaught during the night of the 18th. For this purpose two Russian columns were brought up, each from 4,000 to 5,000 strong, one by the road which leads to Kalafat from about the village Striberzi, and the other from the left side of it from about Poisna, (Prince Milosech's property,) to advance unexpectedly upon the Turks, to surprise, inclose them, and cut them to pieces. The Russian columns commenced their march at 3 o'clock in the morning, and by 4 o'clock reached a position from whence they were only half an hour's march from the Turkish pickets. The second column seems either to have missed the direction by mistaking the road, or to have come up long after its time. Be that as it may, the latter column, in the obscurity of a foggy night, concluded the former one to

be a body of hostile Turks, and instantly opened upon them a terrific cannonade, which the others, who labored under the same mistake, returned with yet more deadly effect. Pressing toward each other, it ere long came to a close fire of small arms.—The ill-omened combat lasted for an hour and a half, until, when day dawned, the combatants saw, in horror the error they had committed. The loss in killed and wounded in the course of the night's encounter is reckoned by the Russians themselves at several hundred. The Turks were naturally alarmed at every point; and at Wididin, which is but a league and a half distant, Omer Pasha, on hearing the cannonade, took all the requisite measures for defence. The Turkish corps stationed at Cuipereni stood to arms in readiness for action at any moment, but did not advance as it was at a loss to imagine or comprehend what the Russians were about, murdering one another in that style. It was not till between 7 and 8 A. M., that the Russian columns withdrew to their respective positions, carrying their wounded along with them.

**PRUSSIA.**—The two couriers appointed to convey the ultimatum of France and England to St. Petersburg passed through Berlin, March 3d.

Prussia still refrains from indicating its course in the coming war.

**SWEDEN.**—It was reliably stated that the Russian Government having declared that it cannot accept or recognize the announcement of neutrality on the part of Sweden, the Swedish Government has replied that no change can be made; further that Sweden is prepared to defend that policy, and has commenced to make defensive preparations accordingly. The Russian Government continues negotiations with Norway but without prospect of any altered result, as the government of Sweden and Norway are quite decided and united. Should Russia persist in refusing to acknowledge neutrality of the Baltic powers it is believed they will formally join with France and England.

**RUSSIA.**—Direct advices from St. Petersburg are to February 24, at which date scarcely anything was doing in produce.—Telegraphic accounts from Odessa represented business as almost suspended—and further stated that an order had been issued totally to stop the export of wheat.

Further, the Gazette de la Baltique announces under date, St. Petersburg, February 27th, that the Russian government has just prohibited the export of corn and breadstuffs by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff.

Government is indefatigable in exertions to inflame the minds of the people. Every day processions of priests traverse the streets of St. Petersburg, exhibiting relics of the saints of the Greek calendar, and the clergy everywhere preach to arms in support of the orthodox faith. These demonstrations dispirit the mercantile and wealthy classes.

**WALKER'S EXPEDITION TO SONORA.**—One of Colonel Walker's party, writing to the St. Louis Republican, says of the party:

Pillaging and stealing has marked their whole course since their landing in this country, and no one can deny it.

One of their companions was in town a few days ago, and stated that he considered the object of the expedition to be stealing and robbery, and for that reason went with them; that he believed he would be about the king of trumps in such a party, but when he came to know them, he was not as much as the duce of spades torn in two.

Tree Societies are being formed in various parts of New England, with the object of planting shade trees by the road side. All the avenues leading from Boston to its beautiful suburban towns will soon be lined with them. The "East Boston Ornamental Tree Society" has resolved that "every street in East Boston, this spring shall be ornamented with thrifty shade trees." This example is worth imitation here. We see that Mr. Allen, (not the "city fathers," as a cotemporary states,) has done a liberal share towards beautifying the Park on Eighth street. Now is the very time to do these things. Let every one who has a rod square of yard, put in a grape-vine, fruit or ornamental tree. They will grow while we sleep.—[Cin. Gaz.]

**BENTON AND NEBRASKA.**—The distinguished Missourian is prepared to say hard things of the Nebraska bill when it shall come up in the House. The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent in a letter, thus speaks of Benton's intentions and belief in the premises:

Mr. Benton says the bill will be defeated; he declares that he does not know how, but that it will be he is certain. Such wrong as it meditates, he says, never does triumph. He will speak, but he says he shall not speak out of order, nor over his time. He wants but an hour, he says, to destroy it before the people, and that hour he proposes certainly to occupy, for he says that he will kill the bill and write its epitaph. "Yes, sir," in his own language, "the bill will be sent to hell, sir, and its authors will sent there with it, sir." Of its principal author, he expresses the profoundest contempt. "Sir," said he, "the meanest man in our country is a poor white man who marries a woman with niggers.—He is not allowed to associate with gentlemen, sir. He is hooted off the court house green, sir. We have nothing to do with him, sir."

**STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS**, United States Senator from Illinois, was born in Rutland county, Vermont, on the 22d of April, 1813, and is, consequently, 41 years of age. His father was a physician. At an early age he was apprenticed to the business of cabinet making, which he soon deserted to enter an academy. Mr. Douglas afterwards read law in Canadaigua, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio; after which he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he divided his time between teaching school and the study of law. In 1834 he began to practice law, and in less than one year, was elected State's Attorney, by the Legislature of Illinois. At twenty-three he was in the Legislature, and afterwards was Register in the Land Office.—[Columbian.]

It has been decided by the Court of Justices at Worcester, Mass., that the authority of a teacher does not extend over a scholar after the school has been regularly dismissed, either at noon or night, and that it is illegal to keep children in after school, as a punishment.

We respectfully call the attention of our School Directors to the above. We know it is one of the grounds of complaint against our public schools that the children are kept after the regular hours of dismissal, as punishment for some offence committed during the day. The above decision is no doubt strictly according to law, and we think according to right. It is not pleasant to parents to have their children kept in school after the proper time. They cannot know whether they have been injured or detained by the way, or not. They very frequently have duties, *chores*, as the Yankees call them, for their children to perform, and they need them at home. If the children require punishment, let some other system be adopted. This is clearly illegal, and wrong in the abstract, and should be changed.

We are so decidedly friendly to our public schools, that we desire to see removed every cause of complaint. We trust this will be considered at some future meeting of the Board.—[O. S. Journal.]

In India, when a horse can but will not draw, instead of whipping, spurring or burning him, as is frequently practiced in more civilized countries, they quietly get a rope, and attach it to one of his fore feet, and one or two men taking hold of it, advance a few steps ahead of the horse and pull their best. No matter how stubborn the animal may be, a few doses of such treatment effects a perfect cure.—[Exchange.]

**IMPROVEMENTS IN TANNING.**—The Louisville Journal says that Mr. L. W. Fiske has invented a process by which he can manufacture leather of a better quality than can be made by any other process, at a cheaper price, and in far less time. He exhibits leather of the finest quality made in one-fourth to one-half the time usually employed.

The Hale who is elected from the township of Dover to the New Hampshire Legislature is not Hon. John P., but a regular Whig, William Hale.

**THE NEGROES OF JAMAICA.**—Jamaica, as it is, under the favorite British policy of manumission, is thus presented by Bishop Kipp, in a letter published in the Churchman, dated at Kingston—where the steamer on which he embarked for California stopped "to coal." "The streets," the Bishop says, "are crowded with the most wretched looking negroes to be seen on the face of the earth. Lazy, shiftless, and diseased, they will not work since the manumission act has freed them. Even coaling the steamer is done by women. About a hundred march on board in a line with tubs on their heads. (tubs and coal together weighing about 90 pounds.) and with a wild song empty them into the hold. The men work a day and then live on it a week. The depth of degradation to which the negro population has sunk, is, we are told, indescribable. The inhabitants of Sodom were pure compared with them. 'Once,' said a gentleman to me, 'you did not see an untidy negro in the streets. Now, look at them,' pointing to a group of squalid wretches. This is the unvarying testimony of all the residents I have seen."

**EASTERN BANK.**—Those having money on the Eastern Bank, West Killingly, Conn., (and who is there that has none) will be interested in the following, which we clip from the Killingly Telegraph:

"The effect of this acceptance is to exclude the claims of Messrs. Abernethy W. E. Chittenden to 1,735 shares of the stock, and to acknowledge the claims allowed by the receivers. We may add that the prospect now is that all claims of bill holders, depositors and stockholders, which were allowed by the receivers will ultimately be paid in full."

The Buffalo Rough Notes, draws the following pen and ink portrait of Bayard Taylor. "In person he is tall, slender, slightly stooping, with a finely developed head, expressive features, black hair, a squirrel-tail moustache, a clear almost musical voice, and very distinct enunciation in speaking.

**BUFFALO, March 30.**—A private despatch just received from Albany, states that Gov. Seymour has decided, and has so expressed himself, that he will *veto* the Maine Liquor Bill, now before him.

March 31.—Veto message sent in to-day.

**SANDUSKY, March 27.**—This morning an effigy of Stephen A. Douglas was found suspended in Water street. He held the Nebraska bill in his hand, and attached to it was "S. A. Douglas, the traitor of the 19th century."

**WOOD** wanted on subscription at this office.

**TOLEDO NURSERY.**—We are now offering for sale a Large Stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of  
Apple,  
Pear and Cherry, both Standard and Dwarf,  
Plum,  
Peach,  
Apricot,  
Quince,  
Nectarine,  
Raspberry,  
Gooseberry,  
Currant,  
Strawberry,  
Pie Plant,  
Asparagus, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a very full and complete stock of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, consisting in part of nearly all of the CHOICE EVERGREENS and DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS, all the classes of ROSES, the finest sorts of blooming plants, CHOICE VINES and CREEPERS, Honey-suckle, Grecian Silk Vine, Ivy, &c.; Pionias,

**BEDDING OUT PLANTS,** such as Verbenas, Petunias, Dahlias, Carnations, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Exotic Plants, &c. &c. Also, Green and Hot House Plants, &c.

All orders, whether on the ground or by mail, if accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference, when from strangers, will receive prompt and careful attention. With our present large and fine stock we are determined to do our share towards supplying the wants of the West.

We furnish, gratuitously, our descriptive Catalogue. Those who may order it by mail should enclose two postage stamps to prepay postage.

To the people of Wood and adjoining counties we offer renewed inducements to plant orchards of choice fruit.

MADDOX, PERIGO & PRENTICE.  
Toledo, March 20, 1854.—4m2

**For Sale,**

A HOUSE & LOT in Bowling Green; also, an excellent little Farm of a mile west of Bowling Green, of 60 acres, 40 improved, with young orchard, &c., situated on a good road. For terms, price, &c., inquire at this office. S. CLARK.