

Foreign News.

FROM EUROPE.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN. PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The advances from the Flensburg, of the 8th inst., states that the whole force of the Holstein Army had been withdrawn to Rendsburg. Letters from that place, of the 7th, however, report that at noon the day before, the Danes had attacked their position, and had been driven back in confusion. These letters deny that their intentions upon Frederichstadt will be abandoned.

FRANCE. The following has just arrived:—Paris, Friday Oct. 11, 7 P. M.—The Commission of Permanence met to-day at half-past 12 o'clock. The meeting was better attended than usual. M. Dupin presided—M. Mole was present. It is said that the explanations on the late reviews, and other questions of public interest given by Ministers were satisfactory. It was not proposed to summon the Assembly. The sitting was over at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

GERMANY. MUNICH, Oct. 6th. The Central Agricultural or October Festival opened to-day in the presence of the King Maximilian and the Queen Maria, accompanied by King Otto and the Duchess of Leuchtenberg. His majesty the King of Saxony was present at the festival. King Loeuwig joined the royal party at dinner at the Court. It is said that the King Maximilian will return to Hohenswangern, where the Emperor of Austria is expected. It is said, however, that the king will proceed to Rens to meet his royal guest, the Emperor, having gone to that place to inspect the troops.

SPAIN. MADRID, Oct. 5th.—The Epoca states that the Ministry presided over by the Duke of Valencia has completed its third year of existence, and believes that never since the establishment of Representative Government in Spain, has any Ministry had so long a tenure of office or effected more important changes for the country.

FROM MINNESOTA. We gather the following items from the St. Paul's Chronicle of October 14:—COLLECTOR AT PEMBINA.—We learn that Chas. Cavilleur, of this place, has received the appointment of Collector at Pembina.

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF PEMBINA are not in the most flattering state of prosperity. Out of 1,166 inhabitants but twenty-six know how to read and write—15 males and 11 females. Mr. Balentine, Deputy Governor of Hudson Bay Company at Sulistik settlement, arrived at St. Paul on Tuesday last. He is on his way to England. His party were on route 14 days from Sulistik to Crow Wing.

THREE DAYS' TRAVEL southwest of Pembina a party of seven Sioux were attacked by 60 Chippewas, and five were murdered and scalped. The tomahawk and scalping knife are never barred between these two tribes.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASES IN BOSTON. Warrants were issued yesterday, by the U. S. Court, under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, for the arrest of Wm. Crafts and Ellen Crafts, his wife, and Wm. Jones, alleged fugitive slaves. Crafts is a cabinet-maker, doing business at his trade in Cambridge street, and with his wife made their escape from bondage in Macon, Ga., about two years since. It will be recollected that Mrs. Crafts, who is of very light complexion, disguised herself in male attire, and travelled from Macon to this city, as a dashing young man from the South, with her husband as her slave servant. Mrs. Crafts has left the city, but her husband remains to await the process of the law. No warrant had been served upon him last evening. Jones has left the city for Canada. He was employed at Parker's eating-house.—The fact of the warrants having been issued caused considerable excitement in our community.—Boston Atlas, Saturday.

THE UNION MEETING AT SAVANNAH. At the Union meeting held in Savannah, on the 25th ult., several uproarious resolutions were submitted, declaring that the Compromise measures, with the exception of the Fugitive Slave Bill, were aggressive upon the institutions of the South. Considerable excitement was occasioned by the reading of these sentiments, the friends of which eventually withdrew from the meeting to Monument Square, where the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WEEK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The bark Yorktown, (of Bath) Storer, in going from Naples to Sicily, for a cargo, got on a shoal near Trapani, in August, and was wrecked with the loss of the captain and three of his crew. His wife, who was on board, was seen with the remainder of the crew.

THE COAT TRADE.—The shipments of coal from the Schuylkill mines, by the Reading Railroad last week, were upwards of 49,500 tons, and will this week reach 50,000. So far the railroad company have made no arrangement with the Schuylkill Navigation Company for an additional supply of cars, and probably will not, as the shipping season is now rapidly drawing to a close.



THE AMERICAN SUNBURY. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

THE RESULT.

The returns of the late election have come in very slowly. We are happy, at last, to congratulate our friends upon another triumph of the democracy. Morrison, Brawley and Banks have carried the state by a majority exceeding 10,000.—The democrats have gained six congressmen. The majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, is large enough to secure the election of a democratic U. S. Senator in place of Dr. Sturgeon. The amendments to the constitution have carried by 71,000. This is essentially a democratic measure.—It is another step towards placing the whole power where it should be, in the hands of the people. We may now look for a complete reform of the judiciary.—Men will be selected on account of their legal ability and moral worth, instead of political services and private friendship.—We may hereafter depend upon their decisions and may hope to have the law established. Lately there has been such an inconsistency in the opinions of judges that one can scarcely discover what the law is. We hope the next legislature in determining when and how this election shall be held, will not direct it to be held at the time of the general election. To fix upon another time will avoid confusion in the number of boxes, and have a good effect in preventing local causes from operating in the selection of such important officers as the judiciary.

THE TURNPIKE BRIDGE. We mentioned some weeks ago, the intention of the Centre Turnpike Company, and the County Commissioners to erect a new bridge over the "Gut" at the western termination of this road. We said then that the breadth between the abutments would be such as to permit the stream, when at its height, to pass through easily. If this was intended, it has not been accomplished. The mechanical work is good and substantial, but the abutments are too close to each other to permit the water, at all times to pass freely. Some years ago the water washed away a portion of the turnpike just east of the bridge. This has never been filled up, and in consequence, when ever the water rises a few feet, this unrepared part is under water, rendering the bridge useless, and compelling passengers to use the rail road bridge.

We are inclined to believe that this gully is intentionally left there by the Company to act as a waste wrier to carry off the water that cannot pass under the bridge.—The stream was rushing through it like a torrent on Sunday. The thing is a nuisance. How the constables, who make returns of the condition of roads and bridges, under oath, at each Court of Quarter Sessions, could have conscientiously omitted to notice this, is rather singular.

THE FRESHET. The heavy rains of last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, have caused another freshet in the Susquehanna. During the whole of the first two days the rain poured down in torrents, deluging our streets and swelling the neighboring streams to a height little short of the freshet in July. The Shamokin creek overflowed its banks and did serious damage to the fields of grain along the bank. Fortunately the fences carried away at the former freshet had not been replaced; otherwise much more damage would have been sustained. The Centre turnpike was overflowed by the creek in several places, compelling vehicles to travel upon the embankment of the railroad. The railroad itself sustained very little injury.—The cars were unable to pass on Monday; but are now making their regular trips.

The Susquehanna at this place was not so high by several feet as it was in July.—The West Branch was much higher. The low grounds at Northumberland were completely under water. The North Branch did not rise much, but we understand the canal along it, was seriously damaged.

This is the third freshet that has occurred in the Susquehanna since the first of July. "The old inhabitants" cannot recollect a season in which so many heavy rains have fallen. The Shamokin river is usually perfectly dry during a portion of the summer, and the river below it has generally been fordable at the same time. This year the dam has been continually covered with water, and the depth below it so great as to preclude the possibility of fording. Many farmers along Shamokin creek lost nearly the whole of both winter and summer crops. The hay and wheat having been carried away by the freshet in July, and the corn overflowed and destroyed in August. Now their fields of winter grain have again been covered by the water.

The elephant, with a variety of other wild animals, was at the Bear Gap on Saturday last.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A convention assembled in Worcester, Massachusetts, last week to deliberate on the best means of securing to women their rights. The leaders of this demonstration were Mrs. Abby Kelley, Esq., Col. Lucretia Mott, Major Abby Kelly Foster, Mrs. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Mrs. Burleigh, the red bearded abolition fanatic. The rights of woman; as set forth by the various speakers, female and male, black and white, upon this interesting occasion, are peculiarly charming. They contend that women shall and ought to have the right and privilege to frequent gambling houses and grog shops, swear and make political speeches, go to Congress and get drunk, wear breeches and fight duels, and do all and every other thing or things that the masculine gender can or may do. They consider nursing babies, educating children, managing household affairs, and every other domestic duty as beneath woman's dignity, and decidedly out of her proper sphere.—All the female sex hitherto have been fools for submitting to such degradation. They have as good a right to drink rum and go on a bender as men, and they mean to do it. The course of things is onward and they must keep up with the times. They have voted St. Paul a heathen tyrant for saying that women should obey or do any thing else that does not to them seem right and proper. Henceforth they will permit no distinction between the sexes. If God did not make them men, they will make men of themselves. There is nothing like independence.

Although we can not approve all that was said and done at this Convention, we should like very much to see some of the principles there preached, carried into practice. There is nothing like constant employment of mind or body to keep one out of mischief. Mrs. Kelly, Mott & Co., have been employed at little else than making speeches on some extraneous subject, all their lives. They have never enjoyed the pleasures of domestic life, and upon their own showing are not qualified for its duties. If they had been obliged to labor for their living, they would perhaps have been better able to understand and discuss the rights and duties of woman. If they had earned their bread by employment in the many factories by which they are surrounded, and toiled as others of their sex have been forced to do, they could better appreciate the blessings which they enjoy. They vehemently recommend their sisters to labor to maintain an independence, but are careful not to set them the example. A little work would do them good. Employment would prevent them from running about the country, preaching extravagant nonsense and creating mischievous excitement. The cause of woman's rights will never prosper under their tutelage. The vast majority of American women are now far ahead of them in all that tends to usefulness and refinement; and we would not insult them by a comparison with these fanatical non-descripts.

ELECTRICITY AND HEAT. Our readers will recollect the recent pretended discovery of Mr. Paine, by which, through the agency of the galvanic battery, &c., water was to give light and heat to the world. Not only were cities to be lighted with gas which should cost comparatively nothing, but our steam engines and tea-kettles were to be fired up by the same simple element. Some noise was made about the same time over an invention, by some one, of an electro-magnetic engine, of great power and velocity, whose motive power cost next thing to nothing. A paper was lately read by a Mr. Petrie, before the British Association, on the subject of the application of heat and electricity as moving powers. He demonstrates that the consumption of zinc in the galvanic battery is very light, and that the cost is less than of coal. Mr. Hocking, a scientific gentleman, in an article in the September No. of the Athenaeum, takes occasion to correct this error, and shows conclusively that coal is by far the cheapest and best material for producing heat. He says:—

The author (Mr. Petrie) is in error when he states "that the best Cornish engines only yield one-fourteenth of the power that the combustion of the carbon actually represents;" for if we consider the heating value of the coal to be represented by the quantity of carbon which they contain, it will be found that one pound of coal of a good quality and such as will raise in the best Cornish engine 1,900,000 lb. one foot high will have heating power equal to above 10,000"—which, being multiplied by Mr. Petrie's equivalent of 700, the practical value obtained from heat. It is, in fact, just double the value which he has given it. The comparative cost of power obtained from heat and electricity, according to the author's statement of the quantity of zinc required per horse-power per hour, theoretically and practically.—Theoretically, the consumption of zinc in the battery should be 1.56 pound per hour per horse-power. Practically it is from 50 to 60 pounds per hour; and the price of coal 10s per ton, their relative prices will be as 40 to 1. Two pounds of coal per hour will, used in the best Cornish engine, produce the power of one horse;—and to produce the same amount of power by the best electro magnetic engine 150 pounds of zinc must be consumed.—Their comparative cost will, therefore, be as (40 X 50) = 2,000 to 1. Even supposing, with the author, that engines may be constructed to give one-fourth of the theoretical power, the cost compared to the cost of coal will be as (6 X 4 X 40) = 96 to 1. (multiplied) by 1, 1,000 to 1. Even supposing, with the author, that engines may be constructed to give one-fourth of the theoretical power, the cost compared to the cost of coal will be as (6 X 4 X 40) = 96 to 1. (multiplied) by 1, 1,000 to 1.

RIGHTS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS. On the trial of an action of assault and battery against a female teacher in one of the common schools, of Philadelphia, for chastising a pupil, the Court (KING, President) laid down the law as follows:—

1st. That a Teacher of the Public Schools has the right to inflict chastisement upon a pupil for improper conduct and breach of School Discipline.

2d. That a Teacher of a Public School has the same right, in this respect, as a teacher of a private school, or if there is any difference, it is in favor of the rights of Public Teachers.

3d. That a Teacher can only be convicted of assault and battery, where there is clear evidence that the chastisement was uncalculated, or immoderate and excessive. These, said the Judge, are the principles of the law—the common law—the law of Old England, introduced into this country, and by these the Jury ought to be governed. There is no other law—no higher law—and though we hear of members of the branches of the Government invoking the higher law, it has not as yet found any favor in our judicial tribunals. The question of fact for the Jury to consider was, he said, whether the defendant had overstepped the authority with which she was invested.

Another outrage was committed in Moyamensing last Tuesday night. A party of the police were fired upon, and Capt. M'Shea and a policeman named Slaven, were severely wounded. M'Shea received two balls, one in the groin and another in the thigh. Slaven was wounded by two balls in the abdomen, and one in the leg. His physicians have slight hope of his recovery.

THE MAILS.—The Philadelphia mail intended for this place, strayed up to Danville again on Monday night. This is not the first time we have been obliged to notice this outrageous carelessness. The fault lies at Bear Gap. While the new Post Master General is at the work of reform, he had better extend his operations in this direction.

A competitor of Jenny Lind for compliments and cash of the musical public has arrived at New York, by the steamship Pacific, in Signorita Parodi, a tall, dignified, dark-haired, blue eyed daughter of Italy. She is said to excel the Lind in the style of her execution. Her beauty will bring her more ardent admirers than Jenny's charity.

The Rev. John Payne was elected Missionary Bishop for Western Africa, at the recent general Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held at Cincinnati.

A young girl who sold candies, nuts, &c., at the corner of Delaware Avenue and Market street, Philadelphia, was stabbed by a man, on the sidewalk in open daylight. She died almost instantly. The murderer has been arrested.

SUNDAY COURTS.—Mr. Gilpin the new Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, holds his courts on Sunday morning.

EXCITEMENT AT CHICAGO. The City Council at Chicago has passed resolutions nullifying the act of Congress respecting the Fugitive Slave Law, and releasing the Police from obedience to it. This act of the City Authorities has caused great excitement, and last night a meeting of four or five thousand people was held—the Mayor presiding. Senator Douglas made a powerful speech, sustaining the acts of Congress in passing this bill, and also the Compromise.—His speech had a powerful effect on the meeting, and caused a change in public opinion in favor of the law and against the acts of the City Council.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MILWAUKEE. A fire broke out at about half-past ten o'clock, in the store of M. Cady, No. 105 East Water street. The fire communicated to the buildings on either side, Nos. 101 and 107. These were not entirely consumed, and the goods were mostly saved. The buildings were of wood, and the conflagration spread rapidly. The loss was as follows:—Cady, goods, \$14,000, with an insurance of \$8,500—on building, \$500, Northwestern Insurance Company; on goods, \$8,000, as follows:—\$2,000 in Lexington (Ky.) Insurance Co.; \$2,000 in Protection, Rome, N. Y.; \$2,000 in the Ulica (N. Y.) Insurance Co.; and \$2,000 in the Ohio Mutual. Rooney—insurance on goods, \$400; building, \$600, in Ulica (N. Y.) Insurance Co. Goods nearly all saved. Thus, Coffey, tailor—lost principally by theft, about \$1,000; building insured for \$300 in Ohio Mutual. Harris, apothecary—loss by removal of goods, \$300. No insurance. The building occupied by Mr. Cady was owned by Mr. Pinney, of Buffalo. Nothing has been discovered as to the origin of the fire. Building occupied by Mr. Rooney insured for \$400. Stock worth \$2500, mostly all damaged, except some furniture in the cellar, and insured for \$400. Household furniture, wearing apparel, linen goods, &c., insured for \$200; loss about \$250. The family had a narrow escape in getting out.—Milwaukee Wisconsin, Oct. 21.

KOSUTH AND OTHER HUNGARIAN EXILES.—The late Foreign news states positively that KOSUTH and the other HUNGARIAN exiles at Ketyahya, have received permission to retire from the Ottoman territory, their term of detention having expired, and most of these distinguished individuals will at once come to the United States, where it appears they intend to settle. The Porto has just published a decree permitting foreigners in their service to resign, no matter what their creed. This measure offers facilities to a number of refugees, who had adopted the Mussulman faith to return to Christianity; General Ben is mentioned as being foremost in the list.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES were observed in Pittsburg on Monday, on the occasion of the reception of the remains of our late president, GEORGE ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ASTRONOMICAL.

A circular from Professor Schumacher, of Altona, received by the editor of the Astronomical Journal, "announces the discovery of a planet, on the 13th of September, by Mr. Hind, at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, London!"

"From the discovery of Vesta by Doctor Olbers, of Bremen, in 1848 no additions were made to the number of known planets belonging to our system till the discovery of the Astrea by Hencke, on the 8th of December, 1845; a period of nearly forty years. Now, in less than five years past, there have been added no fewer than nine primary and two secondary planets, so that our Solar system, as at present known, consists of twenty primary and the same number of secondary planets or moons.

The discoverer of the new planet has proposed for it the name of Victoria, and 'a star surrounded by a laurel wreath for a symbol;' but it is not probable this name will be retained by astronomers. Lest some of the readers of the American, who feel an interest in such subjects, have not access to the names of the nine new planets discovered within the last five years, a list is subjoined, viz:—Astræa, Flora, Iris, Hebe, Hygea, Metis, Parthenope, Victoria, and Neptune. To Neptune has been discovered a satellite, and an additional one to Saturn within that time."

OMNIBUSES IN LONDON.—The total number of omnibuses travelling the streets of London is three thousand, paying duty, including mileage, averaging £9 per month, or £324,000 per annum. The number of conductors and drivers is about seven thousand, paying annually 5s. each for their licenses, or £17,500 collectively. The average journey of each omnibus is six miles, and that distance is often travelled twelve times a day by each omnibus. The proprietors pay their servants fairly, and exact rigid sobriety, punctuality and cleanliness. Their great difficulty is to ensure honesty. Every proprietor insists upon the difficulty of trusting men with unaccounted money. Several plans have been resorted to, to obtain a check. One plan now in practice, is to engage a well-dressed woman, sometimes accompanied by a child, who travels by the omnibus, and immediately on leaving it, fills up a paper for the proprietors, showing the number of insides and outs, of long and short fares. Many other schemes are employed to prevent dishonesty. One of these women kept the list of passengers with a bag of beans and peas.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN BOSTON.—About half past four o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, H. J. Knight, who is alleged to be a slave catcher from Georgia, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Rogge, on a writ of slander.

The writ alleges that Mr. Knight charged William Crafts a citizen of Massachusetts with being a slave, to the damage of his business, and detriment of his character, in the sum of \$10,000. Mr. Knight was taken to Mr. Rugg's office, where a great crowd soon assembled, composed of whites and blacks—abuse was heaped upon Mr. Knight, but no violence offered. Mr. Knight, after remaining in custody about half an hour, obtained bail in \$10,000, and was set at liberty. This is said to be one movement of a series by the opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law, to render its execution as obnoxious as possible. The Committee of Vigilance have had several sessions, and have, it is said, resolved to invite the suspected fugitive slave seekers to leave the city forthwith. So far no attempt has been made to arrest a fugitive. The warrants lie dead in the Marshall's office. The excitement is great. Many say the law should be enforced, while others say it shall not. A number of fugitives, fearing they cannot be protected, have fled to Canada.

IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION.—An association has been formed at Jerusalem, which has for its object the literary and scientific investigation of all subjects connected with the Holy Land. The members are all Protestants, and they reside within the territory embraced between the Mediterranean and the Euphrates, the Nile and the Orontes. The Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem holds the office of patron. Several persons residing at Jaffa, Damascus and Beyrout are corresponding members. The papers read will be formed into a volume and published annually. Much light, it is believed, will, in this manner, be thrown upon many important subjects in literature, history, geology, and various branches of science.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S REQUESTS.—The Will of John McDougough, who died in this city on Saturday, leaving behind him an immense fortune has been opened and read. It gives to his sister, Mrs. Cole, residing in Baltimore, a house and \$6000, an annuity of \$25,000 to the American Bible Society; and the bulk of his property, amounting to over ten millions of dollars to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, for the establishing of Schools and Asylums for the poor. A large sum to the American Colonization Society. There are seventeen executors, among whom are Henry Clay, R. C. Gurley, and the following Baltimoreans: Benjamin C. Howard, John P. Kennedy, John C. Smith, Brantz Mayer, and Henry Daliier.—New Orleans paper.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Williams, of New York, has been promoted to the Chief Clerkship in the Second Assistant Postmaster General's Office, vice Mr. Sanders, Democrat.—Geo. A. Mix, of Iowa, has been appointed Mail Agent, for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

FROST AND ICE IN THE SOUTH.—Private dispatches, received in New York, and published in the papers of that city, say a killing frost has been experienced in Georgia, and "signs all round." ICE so far South, before any signs of it North, is rather singular for the season.

DEFALCATION.—The Greenfield (Mass.) Courier announces that David Damon, depot agent on the Ct. River Railroad, at Holyoke, is a defaulter to the amount of \$6 or \$7,000. The company is nearly, if not entirely, secured by his bonds and some property in his possession.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

By the kindness of a friend we have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Cuba, concerning the late movements of the Spanish Government in that Island, &c. It is dated, Matanzas, Isle of Cuba, Oct. 15, 1850; and says that on the evening of the 7th, and the morning of the 8th, of the present month, fifteen persons, all Cubans, were arrested by the Government, and put in prison, charged with being spies and revolutionists; many, however, made their escape from the island. The writer of the letter then goes on to recapitulate the names of those arrested, among whom we noticed that of Don Francisco de la O. Garcia, Don Saturnio Hernandez, and others of the most influential and wealthy men of the Island. Among those who escaped, was Col. Francisco Hernandez Morejón, an officer in the National Army, and his brother Don Pedro.

It is said that these men who are arrested are some of the most wealthy and influential persons in Cuba, and though they have been taken up only on the mere supposition of being spies, the whole country around, including even the soldiers and officers of the army itself, are disaffected, and dark mutterings are frequently heard. By the intervention of some officer of the government, one or two of the gentlemen were released, and managed to leave the Island. The principal officers of the grand army, and even some of the government emissaries, it is said, disapprove of the course thus taken, and would, perhaps, on the opportunity resist the government in so doing.

The writer of this letter, we are informed, is a person of much influence in the Island, and is personally acquainted with the gentlemen apprehended, as well as all the different movements contemplated among the liberty-loving Cubans. We should not at all wonder if something was on foot more to start a new revolution for the establishment of a republic in that Island.—Boston Mail, 26.

THE MALE SEX ABROGATED TO A SENSE OF THEIR DANGER.—Tatum in Arms.—A tremendous Mass Convention of the male sex generally, and the masculines of Tioicuco particularly, was held in that ancient town at Liberty Hall, yesterday. From the Bulletin's report, (which is very full and comprehensive) we learn that the most fiery speeches were made, and that the utmost excitement existed. Ladies were excluded from the grave deliberations. The President of this grand rally for the rights of man, appointed committees to consider and report upon the following subjects:

- 1. The Position of Man in the Kitchen and Laundry.
- 2. The Position of Man in the Nursery.
- 3. The Right of Man to his own political opinions.
- 4. Current Lectures, and their mode of audience.
- 5. The right to occupy seats in railroad cars and omnibuses, against the subsequent claims of woman.
- 6. The right to ask a friend to dinner without previous consultation.
- 7. The exclusion of woman from the rights of suffrage and election.
- 8. The right to smoke in one's own house.
- 9. The right of speaking one's own opinion before strangers.
- 10. Man's exclusive right to pop the question.
- 11. The preservation of the word "obey" in the marriage service.

We learn with indignation, very great indignation, that as Mr. MARTYR, (a delegate,) was addressing the body, that the proceedings of the Convention were abruptly closed by an attack upon the doors by several hundred women, led on by Mrs. MARTYR, bearing a banner, inscribed "Equal Rights to Woman! Down with the Tyrant, Man!" This overwhelming force could not be resisted. The windows of the hall flew open, and, in a few minutes, the Convention was left without a quorum.

COPPER MINES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Valuable veins of copper ore have been found and opened in Pennsylvania, near the Schuylkill river, about twenty miles from the city of Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania says these mines, in richness and extent, are said to be equalled only by rich mines of Cornwall, in England, which they are said to resemble in a remarkable degree. Some of these veins have been opened to a great depth, and traced for three miles in extent, showing that they are very regular and inexhaustible.

THE BARONET COMEDIAN, Sir William DOB, made his first appearance at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on Monday night. He is said to be a very fine looking man, something over six feet high, possessing a genteel figure, and a handsome face. His voice is good and his look and action irresistible eccentric. He is droll without vulgarity; self-possessed without impudence; easy, natural and quaint, without any apparent staining after point or stage effect. These are excellent qualities in an actor, and will insure his success.

MORE-NON-INTERCOURSE.—The medical students of Columbia, S. C., to the number of fifteen, have resolved "not to attend medical lectures in any northern institution."

"KILLER" DRILLING.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the Chester Republican, says that in the "Killer" gang to make up for disparity of age and strength, the slung shot was adopted as the most efficient weapon they could use. This dangerous tool, as used by the Killers, is a leaden ball of two pounds weight, fastened to a strong cord four feet in length, and attached to the right wrist. When this club was organized, crowds of young men and boys were constantly occupied in practicing the art of using the shot, on the board fence in the district. The science consisted in driving it up to its head with one blow, and jerking the ball back into the hand. So expert did they become in the use of this weapon, that bystanders have seen men knocked prostrate, without being able to tell how or by whom, it was done."

RACING FUNERALS.—On Sunday afternoon three funerals got in a race for the "priority of the road" on Milk Row, in Somerville, Mass., during which one of the hearse was smashed up, the coffin thrown out, and other damage done to carriages and human faces. This is nice for steady New England.

THE GLOBE: A Congressional, Agricultural, and Literary Newspaper.

The undersigned submits to the public his proposals for the Globe and its reports for the next session of Congress. Congress has now so liberally patronized the undertaking that it will be established as a standard work worthy of its official imprimatur, unless the undersigned fails in his duty. This will not be the case if earnest effort can avail. The Globe is the only paper that will furnish full reports of the debates of the two Houses of Congress; and having received their sanction as such, the best Reporters will be engaged to write out the debates of each day, will undergo the revision of the Chief Clerk, and receiving correction, will be presented, as finished, in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX.

The debates will probably increase in interest during the next session. The one subject which engrossed the last, will doubtless give way to other questions. All the honors of the Republic, dependent on the succession to the Presidency, as well as all the great and permanent interests which go to the advancement of the power of the country, will give impulse to the action of the next session of Congress.

The Daily Globe will be published daily during the session of Congress, and week by week the remainder of the year. It will contain full and faithful reports of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and miscellaneous articles on those general subjects to which it is devoted.

The price of the weekly Globe is reduced to one dollar, with a view to obtain a more general circulation. The Congressional Globe will embody, as it has done for the last seventeen years, Congressional proceedings and debates exclusively.

The Appendix will embrace the revised speeches separately, and the messages of the President of the United States and the reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will be published as fast as the proceedings of Congress make a number. Subscribers may expect one number of the weekly Globe during the first four weeks of a session, and two or three numbers of each week afterwards, until the end of the session.

Complete indexes to the Congressional Globe and Appendix will be sent to subscribers soon after Congress adjourns.

Nothing of a political aspect will appear in the Globe save that which will be found in the Congressional reports. A paper assuming to be an impartial vehicle for all sides, cannot maintain its character if the editorial columns reflect a party bias.

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WASHINGTON CITY, October 15, 1850. JOHN C. RIVES.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on SATURDAY 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A VALUABLE FARM containing 101 acres more or less, situated in Shamokin township, Northumberland county, 3 1/2 miles above Bear Gap, on the central Pennsylvania Turnpike, of David Martz, Esq., Mr. John Repply and others. The improvements consist of a good DWELLING HOUSE and BARN. This farm will positively be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Any persons disposed to purchase will be shown the property by calling on David Martz, Esq., at the Falling Mill, adjoining said Farm, or Mr. John Repply, directly opposite. If required, part of the purchase money can remain on the Farm, with interest from the day of sale. Title indisputable.

THE FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY, WITH THE Chrono-Thermal System of Medicine. By S. Dickson, M. D., of London.—Edited by William Turner, M. D., of New York.

CONTENTS.—Physiology of Healthy Life shown to be a Periodic or Tidal Alternation of Attractive and Repulsive Movement in the various Organs of the Body.—Disease consists in a greater or less Error in one or more of the corporeal Periods, with a corresponding Error of Temperature.—All diseases, whether fatal or intermittent, Fever, the Type of all Diseases.—Elements of Cause and cure identical.—Poison and Medicine act by Attraction and Repulsion.—The Agency of both Electrical—Blood-letting the invention of an age or barbarism.—The successful application of Medicine depends on the proper adjustment to the temperature of the patient and the period of the attack of the Disease: What is right in the cold fit of a disease is wrong in the hot; The treatment during the periodic remission, which happens in all diseases, must be different from that practice in either stage of the process.—Time and Temperature the basis of the Chrono-Thermal System of Medicine.

Single copies mailed on the receipt of \$1, (post paid,) addressed to DR. TURNER, Broadway Hotel, New York, Sunbury, Oct. 26.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY Virtue of certain writs of *Ven. Ex. p. me* directed to the undersigned, Sheriff, to sell, on Saturday at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, at one o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 4th day of November next, the following Real Estate to wit:—A certain

LOT OF LAND, situate in the town of McEwenville, in Delaware township, bounded on the north by land of Moses Corbin, on the east by lot of Watson and Vincent, on the south by lot of Henry Reader, and on the west by Main street, containing 1/2 of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a new two story Frame Dwelling House, and a Frame Stable. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Shaeffer.

JAMES COVERT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Oct. 17th, 1850.—