

Foreign News.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American mails arrived on Saturday, and they bring us additional European intelligence of interest.

The Allies are making active preparations to throw upon the Rhine, in the neighborhood of Strasbourg, an army of 150,000 soldiers, intended first to force the German States, and especially Prussia, into some sort of an alliance by which the commerce between her and Russia will be cut off, and the latter isolated; and secondly, to act against Russia through Poland.

Notwithstanding all the preparations for war, peace rumors still abound. A long and very able article has appeared in the Press on the Sound Dues question. This writer sustains Mr. Marcy's circular, and proclaims loudly that, for the time being, the principle of the freedom of the high seas and their straits is settled. The difficulty between the United States and Denmark may in fact be regarded as settled upon the basis of Mr. Marcy's circular.

On the 19th the whole coast of the Crimea was visited by a heavy gale of wind, which lasted several hours, and caused some damage. An Austrian vessel, having 100 oxen and 200 sheep on board, was driven into the bay of Sebastopol, and on approaching Fort Constantine she was fired at by the Russians. The captain and crew took to their boats and abandoned her, and she was after some time on the South side of the bay. The Russians kept firing at her during the whole day, and at length she was set fire to, and destroyed with all her cargo.

RUSSIAN PLAN OF NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

A letter from Moscow of the 20th ult. says:—The grand council of general lately convoked at St. Petersburg under the personal presidency of the Emperor, have settled the principles on which the forthcoming campaign shall be carried on. St. Petersburg and Moscow are to be fortified, and with Warsaw, will form the three first-class fortresses of the empire. The army which has arrived here, and notwithstanding the extreme rigor of the weather, the frost having set in with all the proverbial violence of a Russian winter—may be seen every day accompanied by his staffs of engineers, all wrapped up in bearskins, surveying the ground, and fixing the positions of the line of circumvallation, which will be commenced on the breaking up of the frost. The cold is so severe that several sentinels have been found frozen to death in their sentry boxes, although they are relieved every half hour.

STILL LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

New York, Jan. 21.—The steamship Washington, from Southampton, arrived at four o'clock this afternoon, bringing dates from London to the 5th inst.

Cornwall, at 11 o'clock on Saturday were at 87.

The Naples correspondent of the London Times mentions a report that the king of Naples had become favorably disposed towards the Allies. There was also a further rumor that he would send a contingent to the Crimea.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times, in reading the Washington Union account of the affair, speaks of the press and government of this country in its usual disparaging tone. But after indulging its whim in this respect, it says:—It is, above all things, desirable that the two nations should remain on terms of peace and amity, and we can answer for the people of England, whose opinion the Washington Union occupies, that they are not disposed to cultivate the most friendly relations with all the world, but especially with the United States.

The quarrel will never come from our side, but it is quite possible that those whom the American press seems to misrepresent, and with the pen and in the Cabinet, may succeed in embroiling the governments of the two nations to a degree and to an extent which may commit their honor, and render an amicable solution impossible. The very men whom the enlightened American citizen avowedly despises and repudiates, and whom he may feel it impossible to disavow when they have compromised the honor of his country abroad.

It is a favorite topic with these American newspapers which can never mention England except in terms of insult. To speak of the English press and government as if they were ill-disposed conductors, and to represent the feelings of good will which are ever ready to spring up in the American mind towards England.

The Washington Union was pathetic when it tells us how tender is the affection which we should have for the representatives of the American press and its admirers if we could only have behaved ourselves modestly and decorously in the presence of a fondly attached, but susceptible nation. It may be so but facts would seem to justify a different conclusion.

We have entered into a war the substantial justice of which no European Power has ventured to deny. From the American press we have met with nothing but abuse. Our reverses have been exaggerated, our successes denied, and falsehoods have been put forth on behalf of Russia in the American papers, which, to do her justice, Russia has never had the effrontery to put forward in her own.

We sought, unadvisedly as it has turned out, to recruit our armies in Canada, but the American Government, while consenting at the foundation by her citizens of piratical States in Central America, and hesitating whether to receive their Ambassadors at its levees, has refused to be contented with our explanations, and pushed its demands of satisfaction for so trivial a matter to a point which the British Government has flatly refused to concede. We are accused of sowing the dragon's teeth.

We are well aware that the great American Democracy is little used to be approached with the language of plainness and sincerity; it is hard for truth to exist in the presence of absolute power, and the same law of human nature that gives the tyrant his sycophants gives to the populace its flatterers, misleaders and demagogues.

But it is better that the American people should hear the truth now than learn too late how miserably its interests have been tampered with, and how shamefully its delegated powers have been abused. We leave it to stump orators to praise of "the infant Hercules grown to manhood;" all we would say for ourselves is, that in the motives that dispose us to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States, weakness and timidity have no place.

LETTER OF THE HON. DR. ATCHINSON OF MISSOURI, ON THE AFFAIRS OF KANSAS.

[From the *Atlanta (Ga.) Examiner*.]
We embrace the earliest opportunity of presenting to the people of Georgia and the South, a letter from the Hon. Dr. R. Atchinson, on the subject of the affairs of Kansas, addressed to the senior editor of this paper. It is a letter, we feel satisfied will be read with intense interest by every citizen of our State.

The distinguished gentleman who has penned it, and by whose permission it is published, had occupied, for a quarter of a century at least, an eminent high position in the statesman of the Union, and in the Senate of the United States, over which he presided with so much satisfaction to that body, at a very recent period, he fairly earned a reputation of which we can boast, as an able and influential Senator, and an ardent advocate of Southern Rights. Upon the subject of this man, every Georgian can rely. To his appeal every Georgian should respond. He speaks of Kansas to the South, for the sake not only of those who are fighting its battles there, but for Missouri, our sister, whose doom is certain in the event that Kansas is Abolitionized.

Accompanying the letter which we publish, we received another from the gentleman, from which we make a few extracts. He says:—"We are in a constant state of excitement here (Platte City). The border ruffians have access to my room day and night. The very air is full of rumors. We wish to keep ourselves right before the world, and we are provoked and aggravated beyond endurance. Our persons and property are not for a moment safe; and yet we are forbidden, by respect for our friends elsewhere, by respect for the cause in which we are engaged, to speak. The state of things cannot last. You are authorized to publish the whole, or a part of what I have written; but if Georgia intends to do anything, or can do anything for us, let it be done speedily.

"Let your young men come forth to Missouri and Kansas. Let them come such as you would expect to support them for two months, and determine to see this thing out! One hundred true men will be an acquisition. The more the better. I do not see how we are to avoid civil war; come it will. Twelve months will not elapse before we will be civil war. The best kind—mill on us. We are arming, and preparing for it. Indeed, we are fighting the battles of the South. Our institutions are at stake. You far Southern men are now out of the ranks of the ground, and fighting the battles of the line of circumvallation, which will be commenced on the breaking up of the frost. The cold is so severe that several sentinels have been found frozen to death in their sentry boxes, although they are relieved every half hour.

THE NEW FLORIDA WAR—A HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.

The Florida papers come to us full of Indian troubles again, and in the Tampa "Palm-leaf" of Jan. 21, we find a long account of the late attack upon Liant, Hartstuf and party, by the Indians, from which we make the following extract:—"On Sunday, December 16th, Liant, Hartstuf and party were halted about ten miles from Fort Myers, on the morning of the 20th they were lying in a pine forest, half a mile in extent, and about 5 A. M. were busy getting ready to march, harnessing, &c., when the war whoop sounded, and they received a volley. This, of course, was utterly unexpected, and all was confusion. Some little firing from the party ensued, but several were cut off by the Indians, who were within a few yards of their arms. Williams was sixty yards distant from his rifle, saddling his horse, he made his escape. Those who could get their pieces fired them, and the rest loaded for the Lieutenant, who fought bravely until he was wounded, when he exclaimed, "I am done for," and, suddenly pulling out his pistol, cried out, "No by heavens, the pistol has saved my life, for the ball has struck it!" Hannah and Baker were wounded at the same time. The survivors then separated, and it is presumed the plunder alone prevented the savages from pursuing them."

The prospect of the House of Representatives at Washington is apparently no nearer effecting an organization now than it was a month since. The members meet at the usual hour, offer propositions, make explanations, define their positions in regard to their political standing, then vote several ballots for speaker, and then adjourn. This child's play has been going on for six weeks at an expense to the government of not less than \$120,000. And yet the object, compared with the waste of time and bad example, is but small. The speaker's patronage in the distribution of honors and pecuniary rewards, is no doubt the difficulty in the way. The first law passed after the House is organized should be one to provide against the recurrence of such scenes of disorganization as are now enacted at Washington. This might be done by enacting a law that the House should ballot a certain number of times each day, say five days, after which a plurality should elect if a majority did not elect.

CONGRESS.

The Philadelphia *Sun* and other papers speak favorably of J. L. Getz, Esq., editor of the *Reading Gazette*, now a member of the Legislature from Old Berks. A man capable of editing a paper like that published by friend Getz, will find no difficulty in holding an honorable position in the legislature or any other deliberative body. The present legislature contains a number of excellent representatives.

Edwards, Esq., the Chief Engineer, has been elected President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, in place of Thomas Fernon, Esq. The contest was a warm one.

The Legislature of New York has passed a law that no religious or benevolent society shall receive any bequest or devise, the annual income of which is over \$10,000, and it must have been made at least two months before the death of the testator. In no case shall the bequest be more than one fourth of the estate. This is a good law.

The contractors in the English Army have a profitable business. Some of them clear \$300,000 a year. One man who furnished fodder for horses made the sum of \$238,000 the first year of his contract.

The cholera in Austria.—From the 1st of May up to the 10th of November, 549,099 persons had the cholera in the Austrian empire, 268,039 recovered, 270,861 died, and 20,508 were still under medical treatment.



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1856.

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.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.
We call attention to the advertisement of Chas. Megarge & Co.

Also to the advertisement of Robert C. Helfenstein.

Also to the advertisement of Chas. Pleasants.

Also to advertisement of Sheriff's Sales.

✎ We are indebted to Hon. R. Brodhead, Eli Slifer, David Taggart and J. H. Zimmerman, Esqs., and others for documents.

✎ To ANCIENT SUBSCRIBERS.—We have on our books a number of subscribers living at a distance whose accounts are in long standing. Many of them, no doubt, would pay if they were here to do so. To such we would say, send the amount by mail. We shall have to cut the acquaintance of some of our distant subscribers ere long, if we do not hear from them.

✎ THE COAL TRADE TO ELMIRA.—A coal train now leaves this place every morning at 7 o'clock for Elmira, loaded with the black diamonds from the Shamokin mines. The passage of the first train about a week since, over the bridges leading to Northumberland, about a mile above town, greeted our citizens with a rumbling noise that they did not at first comprehend. The passage of the train over the bridges is heard very distinctly all over town.

Dr. Kane's forthcoming work, giving a full account of his last voyage to the Arctic regions, is now in the hands of Messrs. Childs & Peterson, of Philadelphia, and promises to be one of the most magnificent and elaborate works ever issued from the Press in this country. There are to be no less than three hundred illustrations, among them twenty four steel engravings, including portraits of Dr. Kane and Mr. Grinnell. The work will be issued in two handsome octavo volumes, as early as possible, at the low price of \$5 for the set.

On our first page will be found an interesting sketch of Dr. Kane by Dr. Elder of Philadelphia, to which we refer our readers.

✎ SENATOR BIGLER and Mr. BUCHANAN.—No sooner was Governor Bigler elected U. S. Senator, than the question arose whether his election was to be considered a Buchanan triumph or a triumph of President Pierce—the friends of both having claimed the result as a triumph of their own. The Pennsylvania was, of course, highly indignant that any one should doubt Mr. Buchanan's right, title and interest in Pennsylvania, and her political influence. In this dilemma Senator Bigler felt it incumbent on himself to define his position, which he has done by stating that he is the firm friend of Mr. Buchanan, and will do what he can to promote his election.

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Correspondence.

Correspondence of the American.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22, 1856.

The Election of State Treasurer—New Bank Charters—Canal Commissioners Report—The New License Law and repeal of the "Jug Law." Removal of the Supreme Court.

The election for State Treasurer yesterday resulted in favor of Henry S. Magraw, Esq., who had previously received the caucus nomination. Mr. Magraw is a gentleman of good abilities, and an energetic politician. He is a lawyer by profession, and formerly practiced at Pittsburg. A few years ago he went to Lancaster, from whence he returned, and has now made Lancaster his place of residence. The legislator, having disposed of the offices of Senator and Treasurer, will now set to work in earnest.

Most of the applicants for Bank charters will, no doubt, be greatly disappointed, as there is no disposition on the part of the House at least, to increase the banking capital. In the Senate there will be less difficulty. That body reported two bank bills, a few days since, one of them for a Bank at Shamokin, in your county.

The Report of the Canal Commissioners shows a better exhibit than I had expected. The net revenue of the Columbia Railroad is \$412,538.42, or over seven per cent on its cost.

The Delaware Division of the canal is still more profitable, the net revenue being \$528,816. A few years since it was proposed to sell this improvement for about \$1,250,000.

Speaking of the North Branch Canal, and of its probable early completion, the Report says:—Should this be accomplished by the early part of the approaching summer, the Board have entire confidence, that with the increased receipts on the now finished lines, which will result from the contemplated modifications of the toll sheet, the gross revenue from our public works will amount, the coming year, to \$5,200,000."

The Board take strong ground against the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. The last fiscal year it amounted to \$196,936.76—and in five or six years more it will reach in all probability \$300,000. If the tax on coal and lumber had not been repealed by the last Legislature, it would have reached in the aggregate, the past year, to at least \$240,000.

The Board compliment the Collectors and other officers on the public works for their fidelity.

Hon. William Wilkes, of the State Senate, has introduced the following new license law, and a substitute for the "Jug Law," and all other laws or parts of laws, now in force:

Section 1. Declares all taverns, hotels, inns, ale and beer houses, victualling houses, and restaurants, as well as all public places or rooms kept for the sale and retail of liquors, spirits and malt liquors, unlawful—unless licensed according to the provisions of this act.

Section 2. Declares that no person but a citizen of the United States, of good moral and sober character, shall be licensed to sell liquors; that every person so licensed shall give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that he or she shall not deal in any adulterated or mixed liquors; and also that he or she will not suffer any drunkenness, debauchery, disorderly revels, or unlawful dances to be enacted in said house.

Section 3. Two classes of tavern, inn, or hotel keepers may be licensed. The one class, chargeable with the higher rate of assessment for licenses, shall be authorized to retail wines, brandy, spirits, malt and brewed liquors; and the other class, paying a lower rate of assessment, shall be confined to the vending of cider, beer, ale, porter and malt liquor.

Section 4. A Court of Sessions shall be held in each county within twenty days after the passage of this act, and then appoint the first session, not more than ten days thereafter, for the purpose of hearing petitions and granting licenses.

Section 5. The taverns, inns, hotels and public houses shall be arranged and classed according to the estimated and adjusted yearly rent, or as the case may be, according to the annual estimated valuation of the house and property intended to be occupied as one of the said public houses, and the rated price of a license, for one year, shall be as follows, to wit:

For the first class \$1000, in all cases where the adjusted yearly rent or valuation of the house and property occupied or intended to be occupied for that purpose shall be \$10,000 or more.

For the second class, where the rent shall be \$800 and not more than \$10,000, the price of the license shall be \$800.

For the third class, where the rent shall be \$600 and not more than \$800, the price of the license shall be \$600.

For the fourth class, where the rent shall be \$400 and not more than \$600, the price of the license shall be \$400.

For the fifth class, where the rent shall be \$200 and not more than \$400, the price of the license shall be \$200.

For the sixth class, where the rent shall be \$100 and not more than \$200, the price of the license shall be \$100.

For the seventh class, where the rent shall be \$50 and not more than \$100, the price of the license shall be \$50.

For the eighth class, where the rent shall be \$30 and not more than \$50, the price of the license shall be \$30.

For the ninth class, where the rent shall be \$15 and not more than \$30, the price of the license shall be \$15.

For the tenth class, in all cases where the rent shall be under the sum of \$15, the price of the license shall be \$25.

Section 6. That tavern, inn and hotel keepers, who retail only cider, beer, ale, malt and brewed beverage, shall be classed in the same manner as above mentioned—but shall only be required to pay one half the rates and sums above enumerated.

Section 7. Amends the act of the fourth of May, 1841.

Section 8. Regulates the amount of license to be paid by Rectifiers of liquors.

Section 9. Regulates the amount of license to be paid by Distillers and Brewers.

Section 10. Prohibits licenses from being transferred to another by the person to whom they were granted.

Sec. 11 & 12. Not important.
Sec. 13 & 14. Exonerates druggists, apothecaries, auctioneers, and persons engaged in the business of bottling cider, ale, porter and beer, from taking out licenses.
Sec. 15. Fixes the penalty for adulterating liquors—a fine of from \$50 to \$100, and imprisonment for six or twelve months.

Sec. 16. Continues the "Sunday Law" in force, and also the act of the 8th of May, 1854.

Sec. 17. Not important.
Sec. 18. Fines and penalties for violation of this act and selling liquors contrary to law. First offence, \$50; second offence \$100.

Section 19. Enjoins it as a duty on constables to make return of any violation of this law—failing to do which, they shall be fined \$25.

Sec. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27.—Relative to the duty of Courts in granting licenses in Allegheny county and Philadelphia.

Sec. 28. Repeal of the "Jug Law."

The bill will no doubt undergo numerous amendments, among which there will be an amendment authorizing the Courts to grant licenses to restaurants, beer houses, &c., to sell malt and other liquors. The bill, as it stands, authorizes a license only to hotels.

Mr. Wilkins on Tuesday last read in place a bill to abolish the Northern District of the Supreme Court. This was done upon the petition of the Judges of the Court. The Judges talk about making an annual pilgrimage to Sunbury. The time was, when better men, such as Tighman and Duncan, deemed it no hardship, but were pleased with their annual pilgrimage to your place, and that too when there was no rail road communication. Then the public good was consulted, now the convenience of the Judges.

More anon.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

First Session.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented from retired and dismissed officers of the Navy, complaining of the action of the late Navy Board. Mr. Bell, of Tenn., while approving generally the action of the Board, thought that Lieut. Manry's eminent services should have exempted him from a sentence which he considers a word of degradation.

Mr. Mallory said Lieut. Manry had been assigned a position on shore at his own request.

Hon. Mr. Boyce made an influential motion to rescind the resolution prohibiting debate for one week, unless a Speaker shall sooner be elected, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution that, if no Speaker shall be elected by Monday next, the members shall resign, and an adjournment ensue till the second Monday in May.

The resolution was laid on the table by 26 majority.
Mr. Speed submitted a resolution, that the signature of Mr. Banks select one candidate from the friends of Mr. Fuller and one from the friends of Mr. Richardson; that the supporters of Mr. Richardson select one from the friends of Mr. Banks and one from the friends of Mr. Fuller; that the supporters of Mr. Richardson select one from the friends of Mr. Banks, and one from the friends of Mr. Fuller; that the members so selected shall be considered the only candidates nominated, the lowest on each trial to be dropped until an election is effected.

The resolution was laid on the table, with the following yeas and nays:
Yea, 22. Nays, 31.
Richardson, 65. Pennington, 2.
Campbell, of Ohio, 3; and Messrs. Porter, Haven and Shorter each one.

Necessity to a choice, 99.
Mr. Russell offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that Messrs. Banks, Richardson, Fuller, and Pennington, by withdrawing their names, would remove the obstacles to an organization.

Mr. Fuller said he wished to remove one obstacle by withdrawing.

Mr. Pennington remarked that this was the first intimation that he had that he stood in the way of an organization; but he did not longer wish to occupy that position.
Mr. Rust then withdrew his resolution.

(Correspondence of the North American & U. S. Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1856.

The official advisers by the America do not in any way change our friendly relations with England.
Mr. Buchanan writes that no real prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question are entertained by the British Ministry; and that England is preparing the largest fleet ever floated for operations against Russia in the spring. Louis Napoleon, it is understood, is desirous of extracting himself from the embarrassments of the war, as he has secured the prestige which he chiefly desired.

General Cass is preparing a speech on the question of slavery in the Territories. It will probably be delivered on Thursday. The President communicated to the Senate, in Executive session to-day, Lord John Russell's letter of January 19, 1856, to Mr. Crampton, which was submitted by the latter to Mr. Everett, at that time Secretary of State. It declares that the British government intends strictly to carry out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and to assume no sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America. The Senate removed the injunction of secrecy, and the letter will be published.

The government has received no official information as to the recent bloody outrage in Kansas, announced by the Telegraph. The Senators conferred informally today as to the policy of advising the President to send a military force to preserve peace in the territory, and to protect persons and property against the Missouri invaders. Some of the Southern Senators predict that civil war is inevitable in a short time.

A STEAM CONCERT.—The Boston (Mass.) trains of Monday reached Hartford, Ct., at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, impelled by eleven locomotives, all furnishing charming music from their whistles.

AN ENORMOUS SALARY.—The First Presbyterian church of New Orleans have made overtures to the Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice, of St. Louis, Missouri, to become their pastor, with the promise of \$7600 salary.

We learn from the New York Express that Mrs. Mayor Wood has a baby. The Empress Eugenie is yet to be heard from.

The Legislature of Maine has repealed the law of the last session, prohibiting the State Courts from naturalizing aliens.

We learn from the Cincinnati Price Current of the 16th inst., that the number of hogs packed there this season, to date, is 266,873. This is an increase of 40,000 hogs over last season.

A firm in Worcester, Mass. advertises 4000 bushels of flour, on consignment, comprising the choicest brands, at from 50 cents to \$1 less than current prices. This looks like a preliminary symptom of a decline in breadstuffs.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE UNITED STATES.

At a public meeting of the Marsden Mechanics' Institution, at Manchester, on the 14th December, Mr. Bright, M. P., in the course of a speech, deprecating the war, said:

"Many of you have relatives or friends in America. That young nation has a population about equal to ours in these islands. It has a great internal and external commerce. It has more tonnage in shipping than we have. It has more newspapers than we have. It has institutions more free than we have—that horrid slavery of the South excepted—and which is no fruit of its institutions, but an unhappy legacy of the past. It has also a great manufacturing interest in different branches. The wool the young men whose shadow ever grows, and there is the true source of its country. How do we stand or start in the race? The United States Government, including all the Governments of all the sovereign States, raises in taxes probably from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, sterling in the United States, and will expend, yearly \$100,000,000. This population must rise, and will spend, probably, \$50,000,000 within this year, more than that population will raise and spend, and in America there is far less poverty and pauperism than in England. Can the rate of interest on their property, on their loans, and will expend, yearly \$100,000,000. This population must rise, and will spend, probably, \$50,000,000 within this year, more than that population will raise and spend, and in America there is far less poverty and pauperism than in England. Can the rate of interest on their property, on their loans, and will expend, yearly \$100,000,000. This population must rise, and will spend, probably, \$50,000,000 within this year, more than that population will raise and spend, and in America there is far less poverty and pauperism than in England. Can the rate of interest on their property, on their loans, and will expend, yearly \$100,000,000. This population must rise, and will spend, probably, \$50,000,000 within this year, more than that population will raise and spend, and in America there is far less poverty and pauperism than in England. Can the rate of interest on their property, on their loans, and will expend, yearly \$100,000,000. This population must rise, and will spend, probably, \$50,000,000 within this year, more than that population will raise and spend, and in America there is far less poverty and pauperism than in England. Can the rate of interest on their property, on their loans, and will expend, yearly \$100,000,000. This population must rise, and will spend, probably, \$50,000,000 within this year, more than that population will raise and spend