[Frem the Luzerne Union.] North Branch Canal Meeting,

A meeting of the citizens of Luzerne county was held on Wednesday, the 18th day of April 1855, at the Court house, in the Borough of Wilkesbarre, in order to express the public sentiment on the subject of the completion of the North Branch Canal.

Col GEORGE M. HOLLENBACK, was ununimonsly elected President of the meeting.

The following named gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents:

John T. Everhart, Ziba Bennett, Isaac S. Osterbout, Dr. Thomas W. Miner, Andrew T. M'Clintock, Sharp D. Lewis, Jameson Harvey, Washington Lee, Jr. James M'Farlane.

And Stewart Pierce and Warren J. ward, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of this meeting was stated by the

Messrs, Geo. W. Woodward, John N. Conyagham, V. L. Maxwell, Isaac Wood, J. J. Slocum, A. C. Lanning, L. D. Shoemaker, S. S. Winchester, Charles Bennett, William P. committee to prepare resolutions for the cousideration of the meeting.

The committee, through their Chairman, G. W. Wodward, reported the following resolu-

tions which were adopted.

from Pittston, northward to the boundary line of the State, is an object of vast magnitude, which we, in common with all the citizens of Northern Pennsylvania, have long anticipated with unspeakable desire. That it is a work not merely of local interest, but of State and even of National importance, will appear to all who reflect that it is to establish a continuous water communication between the great lakes of the North and the Chesapeake Bay-to open up an easy outlet for the coal and iron of Pennsylvania to the markets of North Western New York-the Canadas, and all these ample territories which are denominated the Great? West: to bring us, and to forward to the sea- tion. There is no such thing known in Engboard the grain, lumber, salt and plaster of land as newspapers afforded at as low a cost as these regions in exchange for our staples :--to the penny papers of the United States, though awaken into existence over a large surface of the city of London, by its dense population and our common country, new sources and elements its great business, would now be one of the veof trade and commerce :- to augment popula- ry best fields in the world for the establishment tion,—to stimulate industry and enterprise—to of such a cheap paper. Hitherto the newspawiden the basis and multiply the objects of pers of Great Britain have been subjected to a has given way and will require several days for taxation and thereby improve the public revenues, while individual burthens are lightened. These are some of the consequences, direct and incidental, which we confidently anticipate from this great work. And we claim give the masses of England as cheap reading as tire Lehigh region is brought to a stand still for these anticipations, the solid foundation of recorded history, for no where in our own penny papers. The prices of the English newscountry or abroad, since the modern era of internal improvements commenced, has a great | also been limited, and in the whole kingdom thoroughfare of trade, so connected, and so there is not as many copies of newspapers pubprovided with regular tonnage in coal and iron, lished as in some one of our cities. In return time in putting them in a condition in some failed to exceed the hopes of its founders in for the payment of this stamp duty, the payment of this stamp duty. profitableness and usefulness. The West papers had a free transmission through the Branch Canal will conform to the general law. Eminent in its opportunities and facilities for on the other, have operated altogether to the trade, it will pay faster and do more for the benefit of the London press. A union of mo-State and Nation, than its most sanguine neved power there succeeded in building up friends have permitted themselves to hope.— large establishments, such as the Times news-Yet its history has been one of delay and disappointment.

importance of its early completion has not been another advantage, excluding the wholesome at all times duly realized by Legislators and those in administration of public affairs. The ments, which made advertising so costly that work has been several times suspended and always tardily prosecuted. Entrusted necessarily to local agents, the numerous appropriations of public money have not been judiciously applied; and now, after years of deferred hopes, bring it into navigable condition, and more to | tion and in influence. maintain it in that condition. It is not our feets of construction or of the delinquencies Britain to free competition, and the effect will of wisdom is rather to repair the errors of the of having one "Thunderer," reflecting the senpast, than to make them the subject of unavail- timents of only one class of the public, there ing complaints, and we come together, not to lament opportunities lost, but to improve such

as remain.

At one time doubts were entertained as to a connection between the northern terminus of work, and the Canals of New York, but by the prompt construction of the Junction Canal, a sion of their confidence in the practicability and value of the North Branch Canal. The Junction Canal is understood to be finished and ready to introduce the tonnage of the North Branch into the Lakes and Canals of New York. All things are ready. The coal and iron are ready to be sent northward; the peoto welcome them, and to send us their produclong-desired and too long delayed North Branch extension; but when is it to be ready? Navigation may be commenced this season, but we have reason to apprehend that it cannot be maintained thorough the droughts of summer, most exact and energetic administration.

The Canal Commissioners, always favorably disposed towards this work, cannot by reason of their distance from it, and their numerous duties and responsibilities in other parts of the State, give it that amount and kind of attention which it requires. The circumstances seem to demand a special agency-a peculiar effort to complete this work without more delay, and to exempt the State from these heavy annual draughts which so exhausted her treasury, and which are liable to be continued indefinitely if a radical change be not effected in the administration of this branch of our public improve-

Entertaining these views, we have been pleased to observe that a bill has been reported and is now pending in the Legislature, the object of which is, to place this section of our internal improvements in the hands of Wm. R. Maffet, Esq., for a period of years, on terms and conditions which promise the most satisfactory results. We trust that bill, with such modifications as shall effectually guard the public interests and secure the early completion and steady maintainance of the North Branch Canal may become a law ;-and, for, further expressions of our views, be it

Resolved :- That in our judgment, the time has come when all public interests, and especially considerations of truest economy demand the most vigorous efforts for establishing and maintaining navigation on the North Branch Canal, and that the general principles of the bill, now depending in the Legislature, entitled "an Act to provide for the repairs and com-pletion of the North Branch Canal from Pittston northward," seem to us to be adapted to the exigencies of the occasion, and

Resolved :- That we have the fullest confi- the assault.

fidence in the ability and disposition of our fellow citizen, Wm. R. Maffet, Esq., to accomplish the purposes of that bill, and we believe the State will be greatly benefitted by placing this portion of her public works in his hands,

on the terms indicated. Reselved :- That while we do not assume to speak for others, we entertain no doubts that he people of all the counties drained by the North Branch of the Susquehanna, will hail the passage of this bill with joy, as a measure emiaently calculated to bring the Canal speedily into that productive employment for which they know it is destined, and which they are im

patient to realize. Resolved :- That so far from our intending any reflection upon the canal Commissioner by our advocacy of this measure, we record thus publicly with great satisfaction, our gratitude for the interest manifested by them and their predecessors, as well as by the late and former Executives of the Commonwealth, in this work, and our convictions that they did all which their public duties permitted, for its completion; but the fact of so much delay, with-Miner Joel Bowkley Charles Dorrance, Calvin out fault in the administration, proves that a Parsons and C. E. Wright, were appointed a resort to some new measure is indispensable, and we have heard none suggested which commends itself to our approbation so strongly as the above named bill.

Resolved :- That our Senator and Members of the House of Representatives be instructed The completion of the North Branch Canal to support that bill, and to use all honorable means in ther power to procure its enactment

Resolved :- That the proceedings of this meeting be printed under the direction of the Secretaries, and forwarded to the Governor, Canal Commissioners, and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Abolition of the British Stamp Duty.

The abolition of the British stamp duty, by the British Parliament, will tend to cheapen the press of Great Britain, and bring its advantages within the reach of the humblest of the populastamp duty of one penny for each number, equal to nearly two cents of our currency. This tax, for the mere privilege of publishing a newspaper, put it out of the power of any publisher to the people in our large cities enjoy through the papers being high, the circulation of them has for the payment of this stamp duty, the news- degree commensurate with the requirements of mail. This duty on one hand and free postage paper, and it enjoyed almost a monopoly of the departed this life in the 90th year of his age. business, for the stamp duty effectually cut off Remote from the seat of Government, the the most formidable competition. It enjoyed it was necessarily confined to a single newspaper, and that the one having the largest circulation. This built up a profitable business for the Times, and, on the abolition of the advertisement duty, advertisers still found it the most and expenditures large enough to have finished | advantageous to continue their advertising in a

The removal of the stamp duty now opens, purpose to enter into any discussion of the de- for the first time, newspaper publishing in Great of public agents. It seems to us that the part soon be felt throughout the kingdom. Instead will now be started newspapers through which will be heard the public opinion of the nation, and particularly that portion of the English nation which, by its physical industry at home, Lodge at Athens, (in the year 1798,) upwards contributes so largely to its wealth, and does nearly all its hardest fighting abroad, and yet has but a very limited control of the acts of few enterprising citizens have dissipated these the government, which affect so powerfully the doubts, and given the highest possible expres- social and physical condition of the industrial population. As these masses become more intelligent, through the teachings of the cheap press, and better informed in regard to the workings of the Government, there will be a powerful sentiment, not now felt, operating upon public legislation, and out of free discussion in the press, which English liberty sustains so ple there are more than ready-most anxious proudly and so grandly, there will come many ameliorations in the political condition of the tions. The Canals are all ready, save only this nation which will tend to greater equality of condition among the people, and be the best security, by the gradual accomplishment of these charges, of the stability of the govern- It was not known when another meeting would ment. The preponderating influence of the Times is probably lost forever, though its abiliwithout large expenditures for repairs and the ties will always command their proper respect and power. It is upon these that it must hereafter depend, for the protection which it enjoyed from the Government is gone, and it finds, even in its vast business, a restriction under the law other newspapers are free from. Besides losing the benefit of the stamp duty, which excludes competition, it will be, in effect, subjected to double postage, inasmuch as a single stamp will cover only its regular sheet of reading matter, and its advertising supplement will require another; while other newspapers, which have no supplements, will be subjected to no corresponding tax. Since the passage of the new bill, new daily newspapers are announced in nearly all the thickly populated towns, some at a penny and some at a half-penny.

RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE .- Chicago, April 21. -Quite a riot occurred in this City this morning, growing out of the Maine Law license question, in which one man was killed, and five or six wounded. It appears that a small procession of persons of foreign birth, marched to the Court House square, where quite a crowd collect. The police interfering to disperse the assemblage a general fight ensued, the crowd becoming greatly augmented, and knives and clubs being freely used. The principals were taken into custody, and the excitement is now

RENCONTRE-Lieutenant BEALE, formerly Indian Agent at California, whose accounts have just been allowed by the Treasury Department, inflicted a severe castigation with his fists, upon Col. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Willard's Hotel, Washington, on Friday. Lieutenant BEALE attributes the temjustified by the condition and prospects of the porary disallowance of his accounts to the personal hostility of the Commissioner-and hence

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Saturdan Morninn, April 28, 1855.

May Court will afford our delinquent subscribers an excellent opportunity to "square" their indebtedness, and avail themselves of the reduction in price. We trust that all knowing themselves indebted will improve the chance, as delays may be dangerous.

FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislature has at last thought of adjourning. On Monday last, a resolution was adopted in the House to adjourn on the 8th of May, after much confusion and excitement, caused by amendments to go into the election of U. S. Senator.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works passed the House of Representatives Friday, without any material alteration, except that the minimum price was increased to eight and a half millions of dollars The bill requires the association bidding for this work to be composed of at least thirteen individuals, who are required to deposit \$100,000 with the Governor, in cash or State bonds, before he is authorized to entertain their propo-

THE DELAWARE DIVISION.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Tuesday, says the usual interruptions chargeable to the bad condition of the Canal have already begun on the Delaware Division On the 13th inst. a leak occurred about 12 miles below Easton, which it was then said would be repaired and boats allowed to pass in the course of two or three days. But it is now its repair. The canal will not probably be navigable before the latter part of the present week. In the meantime the business of the en-How long will the State persist in her present policy of neither herself improving and strengthening the public works, nor of allowing them to pass into the hands of those who would lose no the trade, and the reasonable expectations of the public?

AN OLD SETTLER DEPARTED .- On Monday the 16th inst., Maj. Z. FLOWERS, of Athens,

The deceased was one of the early pioneers of the Susquehanna valley, and had seen much hardship, and experienced every vicissitude to which the soldiers of the revolution were so pecultarly exposed. For upwards of 60 years he had been a resident of Athens.

The funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. M. PEEBLES, of Elmira, who feelingly and eloquently enlarged upon the character of the the work, much remains still to be done to newspaper confessedly the greatest in circula- deceased, the various phases of his truly eventful life, and the triumphant evidence offered by his happy death, in the ultimate restoration of universal humanity.

His remains were carried to their last rest ing place, accompanied by the Masonic Fraternity, and the beautiful ritual of the Order was, at his request, read over his grave. Major FLOWERS was the first Mason initiated in the of 57 years ago, and there are now but two persons living who were present on the occasion, and they were visiting brethren.

LATER FROM EUROPE. - The steamer Africa arrived at Halifax, on Tuesday evening last, with one week later intelligence.

The news is of no great importance.

The latest dates from Sebastopol are to the 6th of April, and although skirmishes were still constantly taking place, the condition of affairs had undergone no change of moment.

The Vienna Conference re-assembled on the 8th, but with what result had not transpired. take place.

Further complications, in regard to the attitude of Prussia, are reported.

BRADFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .-A meeting of this Society will be held at the Court House, in the Boro' of Towarda, or Monday evening the 7th of May next.

The Board of Managers are requested to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M., of the same day at the office of Col. G. F. Mason. Punctual attendance is desired, as important business will be presented to the Board for its action.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.-We learn from the Sunbury American that the contractors are vigorously pushing the work on this road, on the line between that place and Milton. The grading through Northumberland is progressing, the earth being brought over the West Branch bridge, from the hill opposite .-A number of experimental lines have been run for the location of the road between Sunbury and the bridge.

BREADSTUFFS FOR EUROPE.-The New-York Post says the export of flour and wheat to England has wholly ceased. Corn has been the only cereal shipped in large quantity; and of against 4,199,000 in the corresponding period of 1854, namely, 1st September to date.

BURTON KINGSBURY has just received a large stock of New Goods, bought for cash, and which he will sell for "the brads" at the lowest possible prices.

clear fountains of mathematical science-in shall submit. short, while they study everything but themselves-of themselves, they know nothing.

The structure of the human frame, the functions of its various organs, the laws by which it is governed, and the rules necessary for the preservation of health, are totally neglected by the very beings who are to be made comfortable or miserable as they neglect or observe these rules. A little French, Spanish, Italian, and Music, is, in the estimation of many who have sons and daughters to educate, of more importance to them, and prepares them better for making a show than does a knowledge of the frame which God has created as the receptacle and tenement for the immortal mind.

We have called attention to this subject, at this time, in order to give notice that some time in the fore part of May, Dr. GLEASON, of the city of Philadelphia, will be in the place to give a course of lectures upon the subject of animal Physiology. Wherever he has lectured he has given general satisfaction, and much good has been accomplished by awakening publie attention to this much neglected, but highly important subject. We understand the Dr. is well provided with apparatus with which to make familiar the subjects upon which he treats. We hope if he comes among us he will be liberally sustained.

r, of the 20th inst. says :- "The work on the North Pennsylvania Railroad is rapidly advancing. Already the permanent track has been laid to within a short distance of Green lane, and above the eighth section the road bed is nearly completed to Gwynned. The eighth section, which is one of the heaviest between here and the Lehigh, contains the deep cut .-At present, there are about 300 hands at work day and night, on this portion of the line, and in three or four weeks, it is thought, it can be finished. As soon as this is done, the rails will be laid as far north as Gwynned, 20 miles from the city, and passenger and freight trains will immediately commence running. Early next throw herself into the arms of the Czar in road. The omnibus cars, which now run to Dauphin street, in the Nineteenth Ward, continue to do a much better business than was

Col. H. L. Kinney has published a letter the allied armies, on the 12th of March, Omer ing Company," which he says, has no connexion with "The Central American Company." The interests of the latter being all in the Muschases from individuals, and who is concerned in the present enterprise. The company, he remarks, is formed for agricultural and mining

THE NEW-YORK PRHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW .-The District Attorney of New-York in reply to the inquiries from the Mayor, states that from the 1st of May until the 4th of July there the sale of liquor-the new law extingishing the old license system, with its pains and penalties, and providing no fresh ones until the latter date. For the next two months, therefore, bar-rooms may be opened in every house in New-York, and liquor may be sold at the corner of every street, without the parties retail-

BARCLAY RAILROAD .- The contract for buildng the Railroad from this place to the BAR-CLAY coal mines, has been allotted to Messrs. V. E. & J. E. PIOLLET. Their contract includes the completion of the Road, with the Company—the road to be completed by June

MILK AND WHISKEY .- In consequence of the probable stoppage of the breweries and distilleries in New-York, and the present reduction of work preparatory to that stoppage, the milk dealers have already raised the price of that article 25 per cent. The people of Gotham well as a prohibitory liquor law.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY .- The bill to erect this county has passed both branches of the Legiswithin the boundaries of the new county are to determine by vote where the seat of justice this 4,640,000 bushels have been sent forward | shall be. Scranton, probably, will be selected.

> this Territory, it appeared that there was one hundred and twenty-seven slaves in Kansas—a far greater number than there will be a year hence, if the people are allowed to legislate for themselves, or through their representatives.
>
> March.
>
> Night of the 17th, yet another encounter took place: At half-past 6 in the evening, the French who had retired before the fire from the batteries, marched down to re-occupy the the batteries, marched down to re-occupy the Towarda, April, 21, 1855.

"Know thyself," is as full of sound MEDICAL CENSORS .- A bill is now before the ambuscade, but found the Russians had anticisense when applied to our knowledge of the hu- Legislature of this State, for the establishment pated them. A fierce conflict immediately man system, as when referred to an acquain- of a Board of Medical Censors, to consist of tance with our spiritual condition; though per- three regular physicians, to be appointed by haps not as important, as the body is not of the Governor, before whom all practitioners of fire. For four hours and a half they persever. as much worth as the immortal spirit. As in medicine in this State, irrespective of age or a spiritual, so in a bodily sense, this important standing in their profession, shall be annually command is generally unheeded. How few in summoned, in order to undergo an examination, community know anything of the structure of not only as to their qualifications, but as to the their own frames, the wonderful piece of me- progress they have made as relates to the dechanism that is animated and caused to live velopments and improvements in the science of and move by the more noble part of their ex- medicine; subjecting them, upon the first existence, the mind. While our youth are study- amination, to a tax of twenty-five dollars, and ing about the earth upon which they exist, the five dollars for every subsequent yearly inquest. laws of matter by which the universe is govern- In the event of non-compliance with this act, ed-the far-off worlds by which they are light- the penalty is, "no recourse in law for the coled through this vale of darkness and of woe. lection of their bills for medical services."-While they dig deep into the hidden depths of Two of these censors are to constitute a quoclassic lore, and drink long draughts from the rum, to whose decision in all cases, the third

> EMIGRATION .- The New York Times says : The number of emigrants to this country seems likely to be as large, if not larger, the present, as on any previous summer. We understand from reliable authority, that ninety-six ships, all of which will bring more or less emigrant passengers, have cleared at different European ports for this city."

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On Monday week the Councils of the city of Erie, Pa., made an additional subscription of \$200,000 to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, providing that it is expended on their end of the sow Road by the British right attack, and line, and that the work be commenced within a reasonable time

One Week Later from Europe! Sanguinary Fights Before Sebastopol. Adjournment of the Peace Congress.

New York, April 22 .- The steamship Nashville, chartered by the Collins Company, in place of the Pacific, arrived at noon to-day, bringing dates from Liverpool and London to

Political affairs throughout Europe remain unaltered.

The Vienna Conference had adjourned over the holidays. The impression is daily becom-NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD .- The Ledg- ing stronger that there is nothing left but to

> French and Turkish Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, there is no news from that The consideration of the third point would

> be the first subject before the Conference Public opinion seems to be about equally divided as to what will be the final result Ali Pasha arrived at Vienna on Friday, and

> would take part in the future discussions of the Conference A despatch from Berlin, dated Friday, the 6th states that the Russian party is predominant there, and that Prussia will most likely

week, the first locomotive will be put on the case of an unfavorable result of the Confer-From the Crimea .- The Russians, as well as

preparatory to the opening of the spring cam- preacher should preach in the county, on pain At a council of war, held by the officers of

in the New York papers, in relation to the new Pasha desired assistance from the allies, which organization, "The Nicaragua Land and Min-could not be granted, and the Turks are, consequently, only expected to hold their position at Eupatoria. Siege of Sebastopol .- Continued fighting for

Possession of the Rifle pits-Great Sacrifice of quito territory, while those of the former are Life.—Since the date of previous advices there about four miles above this place. Ten men in lands obtained from Mr. Fabens, our present has been a series of sorties and assaults, be-Consul at San Juan, who has made large pur- tween the Russians and French, for possession of the rifle ambuscades in front of the French position and under the Malakoff tower. These rifle pits, which have led to so considerable a sacrifice of life, are placed in front and to the right and left of the tower and about 600 yards from the Allied works. They are merely excavations in the ground, faced round with sand-bags and banked with earth, loop-holed for rifles. They are six in number, and each contains ten men-60 in all. Gen. Bosquet considers it a point of honor to take and hold. will be no legal prohibition whatever against or destroy these ambuscades. He has several times, by night assaults, driven out the Russians, but as the pits are covered by the fire of the city batteries, the French have hitherto found it impossible either to destroy or hold them. The importance of this position to both besiegers and besieged is very great. The Malakoff round tower is regarded as the

key of the defences, and hence the energy of the Russians is strengthing it considerably in ing it rendering themselves amenable to pun- advance of the tower is the elevated mound, or hill now called the "Mamelon," on which the besieged are erecting a battery of great strength. A little further in advance is the eminence recently reized so skillfully by the Russians, and fortified with earthworks; it is now crowned by a square redoubt, with 16 guns visible on its three outward sides, but they have not yet opened fire. Outside of these exception of rails, which are furnished by the defences are the rifle pits. The Russian batteries at Inkerman, their forts on the other side of the Tchernaya and the works of Malakoff cover this redoubt, and converge on the approaches in front of it. This explanation will convey an idea of the strength of the position which the French nightly contest. Dates of the encounters are as follows: During the night of March 14th there was

a fierce affair. The Russians had advanced some riflemen in front of the French lines, who caused considerable annoyance. When night have, to a certain extent, a prohibitory milk as fell a demi-brigade of French went' down and drove them out. All the city batteries along the front immediately opened and continued a furious cannonade for half an hour, during which a stronger force of the enemy advanced lature, and will, doubtless, receive the signa- with a loss of 65 men; the Russian loss being ture of the Governor. The people included probably more severe. The Russians reoccupied the pits.

In the night of the 15th, the French renewed the attack and succeeded, with comparatively little loss, in driving out the enemy's riflemen and occupying the pits with their own. The SLAVES IN KANSAS.-By the late census in French continued to hold those on the right, under a heavy fire, over the 16th and 17th

commenced, but it was evident the Russians were in a strong force, and the French were again and again borne back by the weight of ed in their attempts, and all that time a continuous roll of musketry rang out, broken only by brief pauses in the advance. In these lull the British could distinctly hear the voices of the French officers cheering on their men-En avant, mes en fans !" " En evant Zouares " and the tramp of feet and the rush of men, followed; then a roll of musketry was heard. diminishing in volume to rapid file lightning

officers once more. The Zouaves bore the brunt of the fight and the action was somewhat peculiar, as artillery took no part in it. The British 2d. 3d, 4th and light divisions were told off for action, and the entire British camp remained under arms until the French desisted from their attack; but as the gallant French make it a point of honor to take those pits without aid o assistance was offered. The French were about 5000 strong, and they state their loss at 150 killed and wounded, besides a few pris

Then a Russian cheer-then more musketry

-a few dropping shots, and the voices of the

On the 18th a reinforcement of 15,000 men entered Schastopol. None of the Russians continue to throw up defences from the ravine of Inkerman to the sea-side south of the Belbek To day another body of Russians, apparently about 15,000 strong, was observed to march towards Mackenzie's farm, and were reported to have crossed the Tchernaya and advanced upon Baiday.

At 4 P. M. of the 18th Gen. Canrobert with a small escort, passed down the Woron carefully examined "the pits." At nightfall a strong force of French with six field-pieces. was moved down on the left of their extreme right, and another unsuccessful attempt was made to take the pits from the Russians.

After some hour's heavy firing of artiller and small arms, both parties withdrew. Thre unsuccessful attacks were made by the French ere morning. Their loss was about 180. The British batteries, on the 18th, continued to throw shot and shell into the mamelon and new redoubt.

The Russians succeeded in holding the pits and are engaged in constructing a formidab work on the mamelon, though frequently inter rupted by the French and English batteries

The French persevere in working forward Reinforcements were reported to be on their way from Russia, and the 9th Russian division had reached the vicinity of Eupatoria. The Russian position on the Tehernaya remained The Peace Conference.-The Vienna Con- unaltered. Prince Gortschakoff had arrive rence having adjourned till the 9th to await at Bakschi Serai, and had taken command of the Russian ultimatum and the arrival of the the army. Prince Menschikoff, it was report ed, had died on his way to Moscow.

> A NEWSPAPER OFFICE SACKED .- St. Louis April 21, 1855 .- On Saturday last, two hundred citizens of Platte county assembled at Parksville and attacked the office of the Lumi nary, charged with free soil proclivities, de stroyed the fixtures, and threw the press into the Missouri river. The editor would have been tarred and feathered, had he not been for-

Resolutions were passed declaring the Luminary a nuisance, and its editors traitors, &c., and an intention to throw them into the river if found in the place within three weeks, and to follow them and hang them if they went to Kansas. Free soilers were denounced, and i the allies, are both strengthening their positions, was decided by the meeting that no Methodist of being tarred and feathered for the first offence and hanged for the second.

Gov. Reeder arrived here yesterday on his

FEARFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—TEN MEN KILLED AND SIX OTHERS WOUNDED .- Detroit, April 20.-The propeller Oregon, of Cleveland, exploded her boiler, this morning, when were killed among whom were W. J. Chapman, the first engineer of the boat : Thomas Donnelly, the second engineer; Edward McBride and William Reid. The names of the others are unknown. Captain Stewart had one of his legs broken,

and five or six others were more or less wound

FIRE AT EASTON. - Easton, Pa., April 22-A destructive fire occurred here last night,

work of an incendiary. About ten building were destroyed on Rine alley, between From and Second streets. The loss is estimated a Howard & Co.'s Express stable was destroy ed, together with five horses and seven

wagons. The Methodist Church on Second st. was wholly destroyed, and the Parsonag adjoining barely escaped. Among the other sufferers are Messrs. E & W. Kellet, carpenter G. Allen, baker; Kipple & Lines, lumber

The freshets in the Lehigh and Delawa rivers are subsiding.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to make pa ments to the subscriber, can do so at any through Messrs. Laroure, Mason & Co., whose receivatament of payment, will be entirely satisfactory.

April 28, 1855. MICHAEL MEYLERT, Land Agen April 26, 1855.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife Dorcas T has left my bed and board without just cause or vocation, I therefore forbid all persons harboring of thing her on my account, as I will not be responsible debts that she ma Burlington, April 8, 1855.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. TOSEPH KINGSBERY still continue

BOOK & STATIONERY business, where pure may find all the latest School and Miscellaneous reduced prices. The following School Books are eled in the catalogue, viz:

Bullion's Greek and Latin Reader and Grammar.

do. Cesar, do. Sallast, do. Lessas Donegan's Greek and English Lexicon. Spencer's Latin Lessons; Cooper's Virgil. Olendorff's, Lebrethon's, Barbauld's, Fansdick's evizack's French Works.
Parker's, Comstock's, Phelps', Smiley's and Olm

hilosophy.

Day's, Thompson's and Davie's Works.
Cutter's, Coat's and Comstock's Physeology.
Saunder's, Porter's, Bentley's and Cobb's Works
Bancrott's History, Parley's, Worcester's, Guille

ttas, &c. &c. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. do University edition, do. do Common School, do. Worcester's, Cooper's, Harper's, Johnson's, do. stock's works; Lincoln's Botany, Sweet's Electrical Thompson's series of Arithmetic, primary

Adams', Davie's, Smith's and Cobb's, do. Brown's, Kirkham's, Smith's and Morse's G nd Atlas; and all the various Primary Geograp