elers in to piscon and sends ill locths bottom. I cannot closemy by remarks without endreating mothers, in the name of humanity, woother. My heart has acted and being the most being the perfect of the control o seen them thus apposed to the piercing winds of as northerna winter. To Many is mother thas enthus some the seeds of premature death in hemotering, for mhich she has soleced bero de la bysin lingul, and my maions Envidence. ago, that they are nwarmly diedl especially their extremities. In connection with cold bathing I would other my disclaimer against with course rough to wels or horse brushes. . No error in the water treatment is more inju-

congregation were graing at the equois tions of the skin, or the importance of a healthy skin to a healthy body. My, limits will not allow of my discussing the matter here. At some future time L may take it up Lapprove of gentle rubbing of the skin. with soft clothes or, better with the bare hand. But it should not be rubbed any way to pro-

duce unpleasant sensations. have taken treatment at our water-cure establishments, the heroic or cold treatment is too much in vogue in them for their good,

Women's Rights Convention. The annual National Convention for the advancement of Women's Rights, assembled on Wednesday morning, at Sensom street Hall Philadelphia; and attracted a collection of several hundred females, mostly Friends,

with a sprinkling of males.

About half past ten o'clock Miss Lucy Sions and the leaders of the movement entered the Hall, and after a short time spent in the committee room, made their appear

Ance upon the platform.
Miss Stone being in Bloomer costume, was
the observed of all observers, and from the nearness of her attire, and the grace with which it was worn, did much to commend it to the public approval. She, as well as the officers of the Convention, appeared without bonnets. Her dress was entirely black, only relieved by the white of a lace chemizette and undersleeves of the same material. Her mantilla was of black velvet, covering a black silk dress, the skirt of which reached below the knee, beneath which were pantaloons, apparently of cloth, with a neatly-fitting shoe, completing her attire.

The Convention was called to order by Paulina W. Davis, of Rhode Island, the President of the last Convention, in session at Cleveland, Ohio. She read the call of the Convention, setting forth the objects of the movement to be for securing to woman equal rights with man in literary, scientific, and artistic education, and also to share in the elective franchise, and to fill the offices in the gift of the people. She announced that an informal meeting Ernestine L. Rose, of New York, was selected as President, and proposed that the nomination should be adopted. This prevailing, Mrs. Rose took the chair, and in an eloquent address returned thanks for the honor, and depicted the wrongs of

women, social and political. The following list of officers was submitted by the President, and approved by the Convention:

Lucretia Mott, Philadelphia; Frances D, Gnge, Missouri; T. M. Higginson, Mass.; Mariba C. Wright, N. Y .; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Hannah W. T. Cuiler, Illinois, and Robert Purvis, Pa., Vice Presidents. Secretaries-Joseph A. Dugdale, Abby Kimber and Hannah M. Darlington.

Business and finance committees were also their duties. Miss Lucy Stone is the chair-

woman of the business committee. During the absence of the committee, letter was read from Mrs. Olive Starr Waitt, of Illinois, proposing suggestions in furtherance of the cause. A series of resolutions was next proposed by Miss Lucy Stone, which was accepted without dissent. Miss. Stone gave a history of the progress of the cause, showing a gratifying advancement in the short period since the idea was first

mooted. The resolutions are as follows: Resolved, That we congratulate the true friends of woman upon the rapid, progress which her cause has made during the year past, in spite of the hostility of the bad, and the prejudices of the good. Resolved, That woman's aspiration is to be the only limit of woman's destiny. Resolved, That so long as woman is debarred from an equal education, restricted in her employments, denied the right of independent property if married, and denied in all cases the right of controlling the legislation which she is nevertheless bound to obey, so long must the woman's rights agitation be continued. Resolved, That in perfect confidence that what we desite will one day be accomplished, we commit the cause of woman to God and to Human-

Resolved, That in demanding the educational rights of woman, we do not deny the natural distinctions of sex, but only wish to develope them fully and harmoniously.-Resolved, That in demanding the industrial rights of woman, we only claim that she should have "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," which is however impossible while she is 'restricted' to a few ill-paid avocations, and unable (if married) to control her own earnings. Resolved, That in demanding the political rights of woman, we simply assert the fundamental principle of democracy, that taxation and representation should go logether, and that if this principle is denied, all our "institutions' must fall with it. " Resolved, That our present Democracy is an absurdity, since it deprives woman even of the political power which is allowed to her The recent vote of the people, was neither; reliable

tition the Legislat and a reform in the behatof preserve sec-ond, to use their smoot fforts to indrove female education; mird to open as a pidly as possible new channels for female industry. -Ledger.

THE MACTIMITOR!

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Merning, Nov. 2, 1854.

The Question not yet Decided As there may have been considerable rejoicing or the prevailing practice of rubbing his skin, enthe result of the late election, so far as the gause of Probibition is concerned, it may be well to exam-ine into the matter and escertain whether any insurmountable obstacle has been thrown in the way of the triumph of the Brohibitory movement.

The cause of Temperance has moved steadily forward through a series of moral and legal instru-

mentalities, and must of necessity, are long, ultimate in Prohibition. The friends of Temperance generally look to entire prolibition as the great agent that is to stay the tide of drunkenness and crime. Since the infancy of the movement, advo-cates and opposers have changed positions. Then the former urged a partial abetimence from intoxicating drinks, while the latter went for the largest liberty in drinking and vending. Total abetinence, or altra temperance men, were computatively un known. The Laquor men were then the only ultralite in the field. The Reform was atrictly and soverely Conservative in its apparent and immediate objects and bearings. But the case is different now "the Reform has assumed an oltra phase, and finds its ablest advocates among men and whmen of ultraistic proclivities, while the Opposition has subsided into a forced Conservatism, and; is headed by men of Conservative habits of thinking. License, or a partial restriction of the privilege of sale, is now

the grand hobby of the seller and consumer. Thus it appears that the parties arrayed against each other in this cause, have essentially changed their relative positions, their plans of attack and defense. And there is one cheering sign in this change: while the Reform has progressed from Conservatism up to Ultraism, the Opposition has receded into Conservatism-with nothing but its blood-money," to rely upon in its last and hopeless struggle with Right and Reason.

The Opposition very likely look upon the late defeat of Prohibition as a permanent adjustment of the matter. Submitted to the people, they decided against it by an insignificant majority. Perchance it may be thought that Temperance men will now fold their arms and leave the triumph of their favorite measure to time and the gradual elevation of the moral sentiment in community. This is a mistake. The advocates of Prohibition had but little faith in the success of a scheme devised by corrupt men to remove the question, which lay like a stumblingblock in their paths, from the important position it had come to occupy.

How did it get before the people? A little more than a year ago, Prohibition was pretty generally made an issue in the then pending election. Probably the greater part, if not all the Representative districts in this State, elected their representatives with the knowledge that a Prohibitory Law would be urged at the coming session of the Legislature. The question went up before that body in the form of monster petitions, and many were sanguine that the measure would carry, perhaps a little medified, yet the same in its genera scope. It had warm friends there, but the opposition was composed of that class of men who think nothing and do nothing except as a narrow Policy approves and dictates. The question was considered, but how, and with what intent? As a stone of stumbling, and to get rid of it. Headed by an Executive whose main characteristic is the indecision born of moral cowardice, and who dreaded to be brought to that pinch where a straitforward 'no, or 'yes' would be required of him, its enemies concluded to send it back to the people for their second sober thought, thus getting rid of it for a year, at least. It was a grand scheme to thrust the question appointed, and they retired to consult upon out of the Legislature for that Present, with a prospect that those who concocted it might be killed off or promoted before it came up again like an imporunate ghost to trouble them.

This is the way it got before the people. Few will object to the plan of submitting the general scatures of a proposed law to the people, for their opinion before enacting it, if such is to be the rule; but few honest men will be willing to accept of it as the exception. The proposition to submit. the question to the people did not proceed from an honorable motive; we do not see such an exhibition of candor and fairness in regard to other legislation; were a handful of capitalists to apply next winter for a charter to construct a railroad through this section of country, would the Legislature send the matter back to the people whose interests such a road would most essentially affect for their opinion? Who for a moment supposes that such a course would be adopted! No, the road would go through ripping up farms and gardens, without so much as

"By your leave, sir!"
Will the Legistature consult the people in regard to the sald of the Public Works, or the propriety of squaudering highdreds of thousands upon those who contract to dig Commonwealth ditches, and who fulfil their engagements so well that a good crop of hay may be cut at the heels of their workmen?oh, no! of course not. But should not the rule be made to embrace such measures, as well as that of Prohibition 2. There seems to be no good reason why it should not. Then what does the affected deference to the will of the people attempted to be displayed by the Legislature in regard to Prohibition, amount tol- an ayowal of insincerity, and nothing else. All these questions essentially affect the interests of the people. There is scarcely a doubt in regard to the beneficence of a Probibitory Law, entertained by the great mass of uninterested thinking men. It aims at the oppression of none except him who attempts to curse community with a drinking hell and its long train of herrors. Its aim is to emuncipate, not to oppress. It promises life, respectability and domestic peace to a host of sorrowing and miserable homes, now so frightful in their desolation. It proposed to decide the question—
Is it better to restore to life and respectability
these miserable thousands, or sink them still lower in
their degradation?

There is but one moral wide to the question, but, alse ! there are too many political

sides to it, for the good of Humanity. But the question of Prohibition is not yet decided. of the political power which is allowed to her in Europe, and abolishes all other aristocrators aristocrators of each power which includes all men and excludes all we man and excludes all we may be supported by the establish a new aristocratory of each will appear in less, that we year, an are political power which includes all men and excludes all we may be supported by the establish a new aristocratory of each work of the case will appear in less, that we demand for case of the family that we demand for or, and only, 315,253, for and squares position, the professional rule, the strictest secrety will be observed in tegers, the beauty of the case was reversed, and only, 315,253, for and squares position, there is not only the case was reversed, and only, 315,253, for and squares position, there is not only to the case was reversed, and only, 315,253, for and squares position, the professional rule, the strictest secrety will be observed in tegers, the cathorists of the case was reversed, and only, 315,253, for and squares position, there is not only to the case was reversed, and only, 315,253, for and squares position, there is not only to the case was reversed, and only, 315,253, for and squares position, there is not only to the case was reversed, and only, 315,253, for and squares position, there is not only to the case was reversed, and only, 315,253, for and squares position, and only all squares position, and only all squares position, and only all squares position, and the provided in tegers, and only all squares position, and the provided in tegers, and position, and the provided in tegers, and position, and the provided in the case was reversed, and only all squares position, and the provided in the case was reversed, and only all squares position, and the provided in the case was reversed, and only all squares position, and the provided in the case was reversed, and only all squares position, and the provided in the case was reversed, and the provided in the case was reversed, and the case was revers

circumstances, (which can hardly be,) each of these counties which gave a majority for that law, may, and if they are true, will, petition for, and procule the shaciment of a probibitory law to take effect.

In A Pincy. The editor of the Tings Co., Agiwithin their limits. This is not the best thing, but
inext to the best thing that can be expected of the Properate
legislature this winter. But are the Temperatee and the shape of things, as he can't cart, up
men of Tioga fully awake to the importance of

M. A Pincy. The editor of the Tings Co., Agithing their limits winter. But are the Temperatee
like a hat, non-live toring the particular the properation. the theciment of a probibitory law to take effect witthe their limits. This is not the best thing, but Legislature this winter. But are the Temperance men of Pioga fully awake to the importance of prompt and decided action? or will they refuse to apply for local legislation because general legislation will be better? A han old 8 H it age will

Just think of it 10 Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Dioga, Potter, Warren and Erik-the whole Northerntier," but MK'ean, went solid for Prohibition! Is it just, is it equal, that all these and many more beside, should be cursed with the curse of Rum, because Berke, Lancaster and Schuylkill hug to their hosoms a monster that is eating their bearts out! Just? No! it is infamy-black, hateful, onthaqme tyrapay. With local legislation until general legislation can be had, a great triumph will be achieved, and there is no good reason for refusing local legislation under the circumstances. Then, if general law is to be tried for by again submitting he question to the people, let a special day, when no other issue is before the people, be urged for the trial. This will secure the triumph of the measure.

Woman's Influence.

The influence of women is far too great; the offuence of Woman, is far too small.—H. BRYLE. The foregoing is not at all paradoxical, however much it may appear so to the general reader. In the first place the author seems to speak of the sex as typed in a class; but, in the second place, he considers the distinctive attributes of Womanhood. We

can but admit that he hits the truth squarely. In separating reasoning from unreasoning intelligence. Man naturally ascends to the higher elevation in the scale of existence; and in view of the wisdom and beneficence of Deity, it would seem that the race naturally ascends to that elevation without sexual distinction. And no course of reasoning can justify the setting up of such distinctions in violation of natural law. No man of sense will invisit that are constitutes a genus, or to go further.

Charter in the State of Penusylvania: insist that sex constitutes a genus, or to go further, a species. Proceeding upon this, it seems that neither sex can justly claim precedence of the other by reason of natoral endowment. If there is any su periority, it is but fair to consider it as the consequence of unequal opportunities for interior develop-

As the duties of life are of both a rough and gen-As the duties of life are of both a rough and gentle nature, it is reasonable to suppose that like forces exist for their accomplishment; and yet it does not follow that there is any radical difference between themselves, not even in degree: But in applitween them-no not even in degree; But in application, there, may be a distinction. One man may lift 500 pounds with lever power to aid him, and an. other may lift it by main strength; still, the same force, espentially, is employed in both cases; but by judicions application, it seems to assume superiority in one instance, while it has no inherent superiority We hold that man (proper) has his sphere of ac

tion and duty, and Woman hers; but that these spheres are remotely situated, or separated by a "great gulf," as some contend, we repudiate utterly. We believe that these spheres not only lie contiguupon careful analysis, no difference is found to exist formed one of the most important and nowerful cities of ancient times, and but for the wit of the Sabine women, Rome, perchance had never been.

Compare Semiramis with Ninias and Sardanapa lus, and how barren of argument is that field, to support man's claim of superiority over his guardian angel-Woman! Arising to the plane of the porely intellectual and benevolent, here in America, and with all her disadvantages, with unreasoning Prejudice to buffet, with narrow-minded Custom to beat down-Woman stands prepared to dispute the palm with the best writers, thinkers and actors of the age. True, Custom-worshippers cry out that she is getting without her aphere—that she is perilling her position in the social and moral scale of being-as if she had no intuitions to guide her up to that excellence, attainable only through the religious discharge of duty,!

Woman was not made to fritter away existence in doll-like inactivity. She has superior mental faculties, not made to rust; but to use, and she must use them. The infant mind in her hands is like clay in the hands of the potter. If it rises into forms glowing with beauty, warmed and impelled by noble impulses and reaching up to honor and assfulness - Woman is its benefactor. Throughthis channel, her influence must become commensurate with man's; nay, superior to his in shaping the must be classes, but there is no good reason why these should be mistaken as the legitimate outcroppings of a true Womanhood.

It is not alone in training Mind that her duty consists. If she has a good thought to utter, she has a right to utter it with as much freedom and publicity as her brother. The pulpit and the lecture-room sisters and our wives, when we sneer at, and ridis ring the last four years. It waked up the cale the sex, and deny woman's ability to maintain an intellectual equality with man! She has none of that mercenary spirit which so disfigures the character of her brother, generally apeaking, 2 116

Nature has qualified her for teaching noble and elevating thoughts, as well as a, b, o's. She can reach where man's boasted strength avails nothing. In so much, her sphere is wider than man's; and In so much, her sphere is wider than man's; and ny "But, it is worthy of note, how prudishnotwithstanding the great outery now, the world y No. 2 continues to behave, respecting will acknowledge, at no distant day, her rights and dignities as no less important than man's;

But it has received no considerable check. There see. If no, its annual reports about to as widely of a tyrant, repudiating every social and populating and the partial of temperance men have been guiny, now, and a must copy use been full with our neighbor a and self-reproach, May a good Providence

to be strongly in favor of Probibition, and it is por most agon of fit is the practice becabouts to run sible, nay, probable, that a stringent Prohibitory law agriculture into politics, and to use partiality in the sible, nay, probable, that a stringent running of the society, why will be enacted during the coming winter. But if matter of publishing the Reports of the Society, why will be enacted during the coming winter. But if matter of publishing the Reports of the Society, why will be enacted during the coming winter. But if does look shiftle had policy in Returns Complete. Perhaps this thing can be explained satisfactorily we ask for an explanation from any one in author-

Try, and shall leel duly grateful lor the same. 270

We are happy to be able to assure our York State friends, that we are still "unfrik," thanks to a load of Asulock, that didn't come in response to our agonized appear for wood. The reason why election news didn't skeep us warm, was tecture we took it perfectly cool. We take this occasion to inform our patrons that no more headden wood in wanted at this office the load on hand, having raised the devil" to a pitch of insubordination that threatens to turn—"old shoe", upside down.

A minute account of the battle of Alma will be givennin our next number Simpkin Sedger may be heard next week ; but he must spell better. ... "Spoons"; will find himself dished if he doesn't quit troubling other people's soup.

Bee Johes & Roc's new advertisement on 3d

page." Independent Order of Good Templare.

[We are Indebted to Miss Mary C. Enery, G. W. S, of the State, for the subjoined statistics of the Order of Good Templars. ED. AG.]

"This is now the most interesting and effective Temperance Order in the United States. It was first originated in July, 1852, and there are now in New York 351 Lodges, in Pennsylvania 229, in Missouri 41, in Indiana 27, in Illinois 11, in Canada 44, in Ohio 17-and quite a large number in each

44, in Ohio 17—and quits a large number in each of the States of Massachusetts, Wisconoin, Iowa, Vermont, Kentucky and Michigan.

"Males and females are admitted on an exact equality—both sexes being entitled to hold office, &c. It is emittently a social organization, combining all the good points of a well regulated family. Children are admitted at twelve years of age; and

"The undersigned, inhabitants of believ-ing the Independent Order of Good Templars well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Absti-nence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of G. T. of Pa., to grant them a CHARTER to open a new Lodge, to be called Lodge, No. of the I.O. of G. T., to be located in ______, a

TP Applications to open new Lodges should be signed by TEN persons, in good standing in community, and sent, free of Postage, to the Grand Worthy Secretary.

MARY C. EMERY, G. W. S.,
Wellsboro', Tiaga Co., Pa.

Mu. Cobb :- In a former number, I was describing the " North" under three classes. No. 1, 2 and 3; and had disposed of No. 1 This class did not give me much trouble but, if I am not widely misiaken, No. 2 is ous to, but commingle with each other ; and because poser, . It may, I believe, justly be likened to the "Northern Lights," which appear, only in the intellectual or spiritual organization of the when darkness makes them visible; and flash sexes. We can think of no duty as portaining to up and fade out in rapid alternation, sometimes man's estate, which woman has not proved herself menacing the South with shurp coruscationsadequate to perform. Tomyris proved herself more assuming all colors from the darkest blue to than equal to the great Cyrus in warlike strategy the bloodiest red-but, always, fading back them-are becoming daily more frequent fog and frightful screams of the wounded for Nitocris outwitted the wise men of Memphis; Dido into the complexion of night. Taking leave of and open rupture more probable. Within a help and water, rendered it the most appair comparisons—I should say, that North No. 2 is always playing pendulum, between courage and cowardice, conscientiousness and mercenariness, self-respect and self-prostitution, love of liberty and tolerance of slavery. political integrity and party servility, affecta- of one Robinson, (who was not himself prestion of dignity, and inevitable flunky ism,-Stability is not one of its attributes. It has continual tides like the sea, and the slavearchy is its moon. Is it, like the sea, doomed to a permanent average level? That's the question. Surely, it went to sleep on the Baltimore Platform, and was like to doze an indefinite time, had not the foolish South (only with top much noise and haste;) nailed on a new plank !- and it will go to sleep on it again; certainly, if the plank is removed, and probably if is not. Yet we we must not be too positive, for the laws of its excitability defy investigation. It consented, tamely, to be converted into bloodhounds, as if there were honor, even in that; and surrendered freedom, in all the new territory, to the chances of emigration under tho "self-government" swindle; but, was awfully roused when the same system was applied to Nebraska. Is slavery in Nebraska worse than slavery in disputed claim, also around our camp, as destiny of the race. In the nature of things there New Mexico and Texas! But, I trow, it they will fire it, I doubt not, in a moment if was not slavery per se, nor its prospective they call. introduction into Kansas, that "ruffled its dander," but the circumstances and antecedents. It (the Nebraska and Kansas bill) was passed with just a little too much haste, without allowing time for No. 2 to show a decent amount of resentment, and to taper should not be closed signified her and locked with the off into patriotic Union saying. It was an double hasp of jealousy and intolerance. Oh, is it unkind return for the service rendered, in not a proud compliment we pay to our mothers, our chiqroforming the Northern sensibilities dupatient, and involved a repetition of the late enormous outlay for anosthetics. We may believe, also, in charity, that No. 2 has a conscience; and that this conscience grew qualmy in contemplation of the hideous tendency of Southern policy, which up to that period, was tolerated "for the sake of harmo-

the conclusion further justifie by the set that the Committee of the premiums awarded at the list of the research, for the papers purpose of the premiums awarded at the list of the research, for the papers purpose of the premiums awarded at the list of the research of the papers purpose of the papers purpos ters vent or effect for they will have no last the first of the last the la continue to harden Pharach's heart!

Scire Facias. Governor Prohibition

y name Hot is	Poliock. 2124	Braren.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Adams.	2124	2086",	1236	2584
Allegheny	. 10377		10032	4053
Armstrong.	2639 .	1949	2322	1711
Beavern	2233	ng 1458 ::	1955	1089
Bedford	2157	2019 8493	1252 2612	2361
Bedford Berks Blair	2157 5143	8493		10599
Blair	. 2708	F1513 ·	2253	1143
Bradford		9369	4353	1672
Bucks	53 98	5089	3778	5879
Butler	2955	2381,	, 2301	2299
Cambria	1627	1789	1292	1325
Carbon	. 1000	1227	653	1072
Centre		A2113	2438	1871
Gheafer . giveny	6544	4412	5508	3830
Clarion	. 2015 . 1188	1, 2173	2148	1567
Clearfield	1497	1458	1235	872
Calminute.	. 1393	935 ´ 216 0 '	1141 1037	730
Columbia Crawford		2867	2994	1933
Cumberland		2581	2326	2135 3210
		2224	2476	3448
Dauphin Delaware		1556	1722	1593
Elk	401	364	282	307
Erie		2526	2767	1501
Fayette		2440	3493	1407
Franklin		2799	2539	3241
Fulton		876	426	832
Greene		2006	1186	1782
Huntingdon		1500	2169	1294
Indiana		1264	2368	1338
Jefferson	. 1559	988	1385	1015
Juniata	. 1170	1176	1140	909
Lancaster		4699	5537	8969
Lawrence		994	2369	
Lebanon		1751	1091	2784
Lehigh		3026	776	4733
Luzerñe		4368	4283	3265
Lycoming	. 2799	2269	2309	1889
McKean	. 405	502	415	481
Mercer		2550	2985	1846
Mifflin		1287	1398	982
Monroe	625	1017	574	1718
Montgomery		5559	3819	5789
Montour		976	773	735
Northampton.		3885	1411	5093
Northumberla'd		2182	1524	2280
Perry	. 2121	1412	1297	1989
Philadelphia	28817	24936	25380	20570
Pike	. 207	624	- 212	458
Potter	. 748	656	613	550
Schuylkill		5388	2762	5658
Somerset		1268	1740	1642
Susquehanna		2126	2640	1525
Sullivan		417	299	349
Tioga		1489 1013	2041 1440	1576
Union				2614
Venango		1466	1836 1273	822
Warren		1118 3457	4276	975 25 7 2
Washington Wayne		1877	1603	2312 868
Westmoreland.		3803	3346	3236
Wyoming		893	1191	339
York	4777	4707	2336	5904
				0304

Total......204,008 167,001 158,342 163,510 Pollock's majority over Bigler, 37,087. Majority against a Prohibitory Law, 5,168. Canal Commissioner.

| Canal Commissioner. | 274,074 | George Darsie, Whig. | 83,331 | D. M. Spicer, American | 1,344 | Mott's majority over Darsie, 190,743. Judge of Supreme Court.

Jeremiah S. Black, Dem.............. 167,010 Thomas H. Baird, American...... 120,596 Daniel Smyser, Whig.

Black's majority over Baird, 46,414.

Civil War in Kansas. A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel, writing from Lawrence, Kansas Territory, under date of Oct. 4, says:

"Disputes and collisions with our Missouri neighbors-squatters from Missouri-" Miseryans," as some of their neighbors call few days they have taken down and removed the tents of our squatters, and burned the cabins while the owners were absent at work. * * * "Yesterday a party of eight or nine of these miscreants, under the command ent, however, but was expected in the evening,) presented themselves at a store just opened about two miles from our camp, and kept by a Missourian, a southern man with rorthern principles, a Methodist minister of the northern branch of that church, and appatently a very fine man, though not a member of our association, and in a blustering, threatening manner informed him that est orders to run very slow, to avoid any acthey should last night tear down his store

and destroy his goods, * * * Our party to the number of twenty or thirty-all that were in the vicinity of camp -assembled on the ground, armed to the teeth with rifles, revolvers and fowling pieces, and had the enemy returnd and made an attack there would have been bloody work .-They are in consultation this afternoon, and what the result will be I am unable to say .-We shall set a strong guard to-night on the

"These details will show you some of the phases of our pioncer life. We are not idle, or without stirring incidents and occasions for excitement. As I close this letter for the person who will take it to Kansas, Missouri, to mail it, it is reported the enemy is in our vicinity, and the men are hurrying out to protect our rights. Two sett of guards for different localities are detailed for the night. A lawyer is drafting, an instrument for the formation of a military company of minute men, which will be, organized to-night .-Everything betokens war. God grant that it may not come ! but the passions of desperate men are the most unreasonable things in the world. They say, "No Yankee but Cilley was ever known to fire," They sadly forget history, but will certainly find their error corrected if they commit any more aggressions. I think they will consider discretion

we are able to give the particulars of the most heart rending and terrible railroad discaster that ever occurred in America. He says: A few minutes after 2 P. M. yester. day we left Niegara Falls with the first-class and two second class passenger cars, one ex. press and one baggage car. After leaving Hamilton we were detained about midnight, between Hamilton and London, by a freight. engine being off the track. After a delay of an hour we started, and reached London about six hours behind time. About three miles west of London the cylinder head of our engine burst, which delayed us two hours. We backed down to London, took a new engine and started again for Windsor about I o'clock, and about 13 miles west of Chatham, on the Baptist Creek Flats, going about 20 miles an hour, we came in collision with a gravel train of 15 cars backing east, the collision was frightful in the extreme.-Our locomotive was completely thrown over to the right, the express car thrown over and crushing the first and second class car into mere sphinters, demolishing the pexty and making a wreck of the third car, and driving in the end of the fourth the passengers in the last car escaped unhurt or with slight bruises; almost the entire load of the second class cars were killed or wounded, some cut

heads and bodies, and without limbs. The screams and grouns of the mingled were awful in the extreme. Every effort was made by the Conductor, and passengers to relieve the suffering, but notwithstanding all superhuman efforts to relieve them, all were not extricated until more than four hours after the collision. Among those whose exertions in saving the victims, are Thomas F. Meagher and Junk, the baggage man, Mr. O. A. Brownson, and others of the passengers. Heaps of the dead and mangled were found in the ruins, piled together in all mangled shapes.

completely in two, others with mangled

One poor fellow was cut out of the express car, his limbs hanging out of the side, fifteen feet from the ground. One of the strangest features of the accident is, that all the graves cars were demolished and piled upon each other, with the tender of the engine stove in. The conductor of the gravel train was on the rear car, with his signal light and a negro boy at his side. The conductor saved himself by jumping; the negro was killed.

At the time of the collision there was a

dense fog, it being almost impossible to see lights. Where blame belongs in this awill catastrophe, we know not; but there is gross and culpable negligence in the operation of the affirs of the road. The conductor of the gravel train says he was ordered out by the superintendent of the gravel pit.

We ought to mention that on the third car from the rear we had no light at the time of the collision and was in total darkness, nor had we anything but pieces of candles stuck in tubes at any time. Those had gone out at the time of the collision. The dead are lying around, and being mostly emigrants their names cannot readily be got, but about fifty are killed outright and many; of the wounded must die, of which there are about forty alive. There was one woman buried under a mass of ruins, and lay there over four hours before she was extricated. She must die. _____ We were 32 miles from Detroit and 13

from Chatham, the surrounding country for miles a vast swamp and no aid or physicians at hand, which, with the denseness of the ling scene imaginable. It was heart sickening. Yet all was done that could be during the long five hours that the miserable unfortunates lay waiting their turn for assistance. One man had six friends with him, all killed. There are whole families killed and we cannot ascertain their names.

We are informed by R. P. Toms, Esq. oi this city, who was also a passenger on the train at the time of the collision, that no blame can be attached to the engineer of the train, as he had taken every precaution by telegraphing from one station to another, by waiting for trains to pass, and by the sinclcident. The censure, he thinks, must rest solely with those in charge of the gravei train, and with the watchman left to give notice when the last train had passed, who, instead of attending to his duty, seems to have fallen asleep—at any rate, he gave false information to the engineer. Why the gravel train was on the track at such a time, is for those, to explain who have thus caused this fearful loss of life.

Mr. Toms informs us that when he left the scene of the disaster, it had been ascertained that 25 men, 11 women and 11 children had been killed, and 21 men and 20 woman and children badly injured-one-half probably fatally. It was thought that as many as 15 dead bodies were still buried in the ruins when he left.

COMMON SCHOOLS. Notice to School Directors, Teachers, and the friends of Education generally.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK. At the school house near Stebbinsville, Clymer District, Monday, Nov. 13, 1 o'clock

At the school house in Westfield village, Westfield District, Monday, 12, 4 o'clk P.M. At the school house near M. Simmons, Brookfield District, Tuesday, Nov. 14, # o'clock P. M.

At the school house in Knoxville, for Knoxville and Deerfield Districts, Wednes day, Nov. 15, 1 o'clock P. M.

At the school house near Mr. Teats, Chatham District, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1 o'clock P. M., and at Mr. Told's school house in the evening. At the school house in Wellsborough, for

the Districts of Wellsborough, Charleston and Delmar, on Friday, Nov. 17, 1 o'clock P. M. mark and the subset of t

At the school house in Elkland, for Elk. land Borough and Township Districts, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 2,0'clock P. M.

mington Districty Monday, Nov. 20, 2 o'cl'k

At the school house in Lawrenceville, for