

Chosen Foot.
The Know-Nothings have
gave their own way, and we are right
glad that this new crusade against
rights of man has a good chance to show
all its hideous deformity before it has effected
much mischief in darkness. Governor
Gardner was inaugurated last week; and
the telegraph, in a tone friendly to him, thus
reports the proceedings:
The tenor of his inaugural address relates
principally to the foreign population, and the
duties of Americans towards them, and the
dangers to be apprehended from them. He
notifies the great increase of immigration,
beggary and crime incident to it, and urges
that wise statesmanship should interpose
within the limits of the Constitution so as to
ameliorate and control these elements. He
contends that the dominant race must regulate
the incoming class. He recommends that
all schools aided by the State should use
the same language; that all military
companies be founded on and developed
exclusively foreign sympathies should be
disbanded; that the Bible should be retained
in the Public Schools, and every measure
tending to a union of Church and State be
opposed. He is particularly severe upon
those who he styles imported demagogues,
agrarians, red republicans and others, and
strongly opposes the present easy mode of
naturalization, and recommends an amendment
of the Constitution, so that aliens shall
not be permitted to exercise the elective
franchise until twenty-one years after they
shall have become naturalized. He holds
foreign-born citizens are entitled to enjoy all
the blessings of the country, but that the
native citizens should continue to administer
the laws according to their own judgment.
Indeed, the elective franchise ought not to
be enjoyed by aliens, even after twenty-one
years, unless they can read and write the
English language. He says that one of his
earliest acts will be to sanction the disbanding
of all the military companies composed
of persons of foreign birth. In regard to the
present depressed condition of industry, he
says the remedy is not so much in legislative
enactments and tariffs, as in cultivating
a feeling of patriotic nationality and united
determination to encourage the skill
and industry of American laborers, by con-
suming the home products of the shop, fac-
tory and field, in preference to imported
fabrics and foreign productions.

Time was when a white man who be-
haved himself as good as a negro, but
the motto of this new order of Jacobins
seems to be "down with the white man and
up with the negro." The toiling foreigner
was a clever fellow so long as he allowed
his aristocratic master to dup him out of his
vote with terrible "tariff" stories; and the
overseer of the "hands" always stood at the
window of the palls from morning until
night to see that every "dear fellow" got his
vote—and voted right. The fat old Federal-
ist would have sworn over his champagne
that every mother son of his Irish and Ger-
man Catholics deserved a dozen votes.

But as soon as these men grew a little
more intelligent, and saw that their wages
were always the last thing to raise and the
first thing to fall—when they learned to un-
derstand the blarney about the "rich Irish
brogue" and the "sweet German accent"—
the old aristocrats vowed that they were un-
deserving the least right of citizenship—
They should neither enjoy political opinions
nor a religious faith. They might sow in the
land of freedom, but neither they nor their
children should reap. They might burrow
and delve in the dirty earth at their master's
bidding, but they should not presume to
ask for equal privileges with the fugitive
black from the South. They might do all
the duties and bear all the burdens of citizen-
ship, but they should enjoy none of the
rights. Though men "bearded like a pard"
had, when candidates for office, declared
that the voice and blood of the noble Irish-
man and German had mingled under the
American flag in every battle-field in Mex-
ico, these men were now to be branded and
dishonored as unfit to bear arms, and as un-
willing to stand any longer with the weap-
ons which they had saved the republic.
Their language was now to be their
disgrace, and to be blotted from the records
of national glory and honor.

The Rev Dr. Nicholas Murray, of N. J.,
is one of the most talented and honest theo-
logical writers in the country—perhaps in the
world. Under the signature of "Kirwan" he
has written books, periodicals and articles
which have gained him a world-wide repu-
tation. He is very decided against Catholi-
cism, but feels that truth and true Christiani-
ty have nothing to fear in an honest and
open encounter with error. He is one of the
men who would not be afraid of the
Pope himself, and in a late work says, "Let
the Irish and continental papists come; we
have room for them all. We would have no
objections to the coming of the Pope
himself. Unless he can out-preach us, we
have no dread of him; and when he does
that in truth, he ought to succeed." This is
the true doctrine. If Protestantism has vic-
tory in it, discussion will not harm it, and the
Protestant who is afraid of his creed will
suffer in the contact with Catholicism, should
at once turn Catholic—or Mahomedan, for
he is no honest Christian.

The Pittsburg municipal election held on
the 9th inst. resulted in the election of Voltz
as Mayor, over the Know-Nothing candidate
by a majority of 473. The Know-Nothings
fought desperately. Their candidates for
Councilmen are also defeated.

In Allegheny City Adams, the people's
candidate, was elected, over the Know-Nothing
competitor.

A Know-Nothing Convention numbering
125 delegates last week assembled at Sche-
nectady, composed of seceders from the old
lodges, and designed to counteract the polit-
ical influence of the Barker faction, which
is charged with exerting its influence to de-
feat Mr. Seward. It is pretty certain that he
will be re-elected to the United States Sen-
ate, and this new convention wishes to prove
itself his particular friend in good time.

Our neighbor Cook, of the Danville
Democrat quotes Horace Greeley to prove that
protection and free trade have each died
some half dozen deaths in England, and
will stick to the old story that the want of a
high tariff makes hard times. Unfortunately
for him that song is worn out, and for
proof we refer to the message of the
new Whig Governor of Massachusetts. He
explains it clear as mud that the tariff has
nothing to do with hard times; and such a
voice from Daniel Webster's State—the
mother of New England, and one of the
few States which went for Gen. Scott, ought
to settle the question for Whigs. So Mr.
Cook may either cave in and own that tar-
iffs have nothing to do with hard times, or
else "repudiate his repudiators."

The officers of the Legislature present
a strange mixture of easy conceited
"Nickswissers."

County Finances.
We are under obligations to Mr. Charles
Connor for a copy of the Auditor General's
report for the year 1854, from which we
learn that the following sums have been
paid into the State Treasury from Columbia
County during the year:
Corporation Tax by Bloomsburg Iron
Company, \$150 00
Catawissa Bridge, 46 57
Tax on real and personal property, J.
Doak, 9,516 01
S. Creasy, (late Treasurer,) 1,216 99
Tavern Licenses, by J. Doak, 402 00
S. Creasy, 355 53
Retailers' License, by J. Doak, 786 75
S. Creasy, 172 42
Distillery and Brewery License, J.
Doak, 10 00
S. Creasy, 7 60
Eating Houses, Beer Houses, &c., J.
Doak, 5 00
S. Creasy, 19 00
Militia Tax, J. Doak, 247 00
S. Creasy, 10 43
Tax on writs, wills, &c., by Jacob
Eyerly, 121 50
Tax on writs, wills, &c., by Jesse G.
Clark, 157 36
Collateral Inheritance Tax, 466 33
Total payments, \$13,200 40

Received from the Treasury.
Common schools, \$1,770 43
Abatement on State Tax, 425 08
Total, \$2,195 56
Net amount paid into the Treas-
ury by Columbia county for the
year, 1854, \$11,004 84

WYOMING COUNTY AFFAIRS.
The North Branch Democrat is down se-
verely on Mr. Lathrop of the Legislature for
voting with the Know-Nothings.
John Brislin has removed to Scranton.
The contested election for Prothonotary
was decided in favor of Mr. Dawit, the con-
testant. It appeared that 150 votes at two
boards were returned for Decker D. Dewitt,
although cast for David D. Dewitt. After
correcting these purely clerical blunders,
David Decker Dewitt was inducted into
office over Thomas A. Miller, the late in-
cumbent.

Hon. Sherman D. Phelps removes to Bing-
hamton, New York, to take charge of a new
bank under the general law.

Tonkhancock does very well at Harris-
burg, having a Member and one Officer in
the Senate, and a Transcribing Clerk in the
House.

Lack and Bloomsburg Railroad.
At a meeting of the stockholders of the
above road, held at the house of Frank Helm,
in Kingston, on Monday last, the following
gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
President—WILLIAM SWETLAND.
Directors—John K. Groz, Bloomsburg;
M. W. Jackson, Barwick; H. Gaylord, Ply-
mouth; Wm. C. Reynolds, Kingston; Rev.
Dr. Peck, Kingston; Samuel Hoyt, Kingston;
G. W. Woodward Philadelphia; T. F. Ath-
erton, Wyoming; S. Benedict, Pittston;
Stephen B. Jenkins, Pittston; S. T. Suran-
ton, Scranton. A. Y. Smith, Exeter.

On last Monday the Legislature voted
for a State Treasurer for the ensuing year
with the following result:
E. Sifer, (American) of Union, 89 votes
E. W. Hamlin, Dem., of Wayne, 35 "
B. B. Chamberlain, Whig, 2 "
Thomas Nicholson, Whig, 1 "
Joseph Bailey, American, 1 "
Mr. Sifer was thereupon declared to be
duly elected, and the Convention adjourned.

John Doak, Esq., the Treasurer of
Columbia county, started for Harrisburg on
last Monday, to pay into the State Treasury
the funds collected by him, in time for the
payment of the semi-annual interest due by
the State on the 1st of February.

Messrs. Laporte of Bradford and La-
throp of Susquehanna, fanatical free-soilers
calling themselves Democrats, voted with
the Know Nothings for Speaker of the House.
So it goes when men give themselves up to
one of the lies which Federalism uses as a
trap. One step out of the line of principle
and they are lost.

A stringent liquor law exists in Mas-
sachusetts, but Mr. Lauer, the great bar
man at Reading, lately received an order
from Boston for thirty-six barrels of beer per
week.

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler lately deliv-
ered a powerful speech in Congress against
the bigotry and aristocracy of the Know-
Nothings. If it is as strong as it is rep-
resented we will publish it.

A newspaper report announced Jones'
Gift Enterprise as being drawn. A ticket
holder informs us that he is unable to ob-
tain any intelligence upon the subject of the
prizes. Who knows about it?

Our readers will notice that HIRAM
W. THORNTON has entered into the mercan-
tile business, and offers good bargains.—
Purchasers will do well to give him a call,
for his energy will make business go ahead.

Hon. Pierre Soule, U. S. Minister to
Spain has resigned his office, and John C.
Breckenridge of Kentucky has been appoint-
ed by the President in his place.

Some 10,000 unemployed mechanics
and laborers paraded the streets of New
York last Monday. They assembled at the
Park, where a number of strong speeches
were made, after which the crowd quietly
dispersed.

On Tuesday of last week Henry S.
Mott took his seat as one of the Board of
Canal Commissioners in the place vacated
by Mr. Clever.

The Banking House of General Larimer,
in Pittsburg, has failed.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. STE-
PHEN A. DOUGLASS, JNO. L. DAWSON, CHAS.
R. BUCKALEW, JAS. G. MAXWELL, and CHAS.
CONNOR, for publications of interest.

Hon. Moses Norris jr., United States
Senator from New Hampshire died at Wash-
ington City on the 11th inst.

Correspondence of the Star.
FROM HARRISBURG.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 13th 1855.
"Poor Baily," says every body you meet
now. He evidently sold himself, and has
been cheated out of his price. The Cam-
eron men and Know-Nothings promised him
the State Treasurership and have now
betrayed him in his shame. The Know Noth-
ing caucus met last evening and the vote
for Treasurer stood for Sifer 41, Thomas J.
Power 30, Joseph Baily 6. This will be a
warning to all politicians of easy conscience
that the course of true principle is the only
safe one. Baily felt sure of 45 votes, but let
all men beware of Know Nothing promises.

Haldema the Cameron Senator from
York was in the Know-Nothing caucus.
The Democratic caucus was only com-
posed of 31 members, and has just now nomi-
nated E. W. Hamlin, lately a Democratic
Senator from Wayne. Three votes were
cast for Mr. Baily on the first ballot, and
none on the second.

The larger bill vote of Governor Bigler
yesterday taken up, and sustained by two-
thirds of the Senate, so evidently just was
the Governor's objection, and so plainly was
the bill defective. The temperance men
can now take back the noise they made on
this point before the election at the dictation
of a few political mountebanks.

The Know Nothings have the joke on Mr.
Darsie again, and the good old man ought
to see that there is no safety for him but in
the Democratic ranks. He was lately in-
duced to vote for Mr. Hammersly, a Lan-
caster Whig, for Clerk of the Senate; who
now proves to be the very man who started
the story about Mr. Darsie's foreign birth
which last fall defeated him; and the best
authority makes Hammersly to have voted
for Mott.

Again, some fellows whom Mr. Darsie
took for Whigs induced him to vote for Cy-
rus P. Miller as Sergeant at Arms, because
he was like Darsie, of foreign birth. But it
now appears that Mr. Miller is also one of
the "Nickswissers." So you see our legisla-
tion has become a trick and a jest.

READ OUT.—The Gazette reads three of
the members of the Legislature from Berks
county, out of the party—Messrs. Mengle,
Linderman, and Shearer. It appears that they
are "American Democrats," and voted for
Henry K. Strong, for Speaker. There will
be no political salvation for them in Berks
county, if we may judge from the Gazette.
Their vote is termed a "disgraceful treach-
ery," and they themselves denounced as
"void of honor," "lost to every sentiment of
truth, honor and fidelity." The Gazette
trusts that the "betrayed Democracy" will
take every measure to wipe out the stigma
of the "Traitors." Look out for break-
ers.

When a party contended to deliver a certain
number of tons of pig metal, it was held that
the contract was fulfilled on his part by deliv-
ering tons according to the standard of the
Act of 15th April, 1854.
In an action on such covenant evidence of usage
will not be admitted to show that among all
dealers in pig metal, a ton is understood to
be 2268 pounds.

The Act of 14th April, 1851, which provides
for the recovery of a penalty of fifty dollars be-
fore an Alderman or Justice of the Peace, on a
summary conviction for selling liquor on
Sunday, is constitutional.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—The Easton Ar-
gus publishes an exciting account of a mob
which collected at Mooreburg, in that
county, and broke up a meeting of a
Know Nothing lodge. The members of
the secret organization assembled quietly in
an upper story of a public house, and while
transacting their business, the mob of oppo-
siting politicians gathered around the exterior
of the house, armed with a 56lb. cannon,
which they fired off until they broke all the
window glass in the house. Every man in
the mob, not engaged in loading and firing
the cannon, was armed with some noisy in-
strument—such as a horn, bagle,
trumpet, bass drum—with which they all
kept up such a deafening noise that the
lodge was obliged to disperse.

NOVEL NATURALIZATION QUESTIONS.—In
the Superior Court of San Francisco, an ap-
plication was made by a Chinaman for nat-
uralization papers. The Court referred the
matter to several prominent members of the
bar, who were of the opinion that the Chi-
nese were not white persons, within the
meaning of our naturalization laws, and
could not be admitted as citizens, and so the
Court decided.

The Mesilla Valley Territory, which the
United States purchased from Mexico, was
formally taken possession of by the United
States authorities on the 15th of November.
The American flag was hoisted and saluted,
and Gov. Merriweather made an appropriate
address to the persons present. The order
of Gen. Garland, proclaiming that the laws
of the United States were extended over the
Valley, was printed in English and Spanish
and extensively circulated. The southern
boundary of the United States possessions in
that part of the continent is the latitude of
31 deg. 55 min.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Miss Emma R. Coe
was lately registered at the Office of the
District Court, as a Student of Law, in the
office of Wm. T. Pierce, a member of the
Philadelphia Bar. Coe will be a good name
to go into partnership with after Miss Emma
is admitted into practice.

There are forty-eight Methodist min-
isters in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Educational Department.
COMMON SCHOOLS.
The common school system of this or any
other State will be effectual for good just in
proportion as all persons connected with it
manifest their interest in it. If proper atten-
tion is given to the schools the teaching can
be made quite as good as where the teacher
is directly responsible to the parents, and
paid by them for his services. The people's
money pays for the teaching, and if they do
not obtain full value for it, that is their fault,
and not the defect of the system.

In nearly all cases teachers are pleased to
receive the visits of directors and others who
feel an intelligent and appreciating interest
in the education of the young. Such visits
encourage both teacher and scholar, and
make both feel that learning is a pleasant
thing and not a drudgery and task. It excites
a spirit of proper pride and ambition to
appear more smart than dull; and has its ten-
dency to make each party look upon the
other as a co-worker in a good cause. In
reality every such intercourse each can find
something to suggest a useful thought.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
of the State of New York, publishes his re-
port, showing that the amount of money ex-
penditure for the year ending on the 30th
of September, 1854, was \$125 each. Including these, there have
been in attendance for a longer or shorter
time, 2,262 pupils, whose instruction has
cost an average of about \$45 each. These
pupils are doing service directly by their
own labor, and indirectly, by stimulating oth-
ers.

From the School Journal.
PROGRESS.
One of the most encouraging features in
the administration of our public schools, is
the increasing attention on the part of Teach-
ers. Some years ago, a teacher was often
chosen because he or she had no other busi-
ness, because the applicant was poor and
stood in need of the salary, or had a relative
in the Board of Directors. The examina-
tion, if made at all, was a nominal affair; no
subsequent examination took place, and the
appointment was next thing to an annuity,
or office for life. The consequence was,
that the teachers, knowing that there was no
necessity for study, forgot as rapidly as pos-
sible the little they had acquired, that was
not needed for daily use. This was happily
illustrated by a teacher who remarked at an
examination, "I have been teaching for sev-
enteen years, and I know less now than when
I commenced!"

The plan of annual examinations, and the
organization of the normal school, have ef-
fected a radical change in all this. Teach-
ers feel that they must advance, or they
will be displaced. They are now being pro-
moted, and may be promoted, on the basis
of their attainments.

Several detachments of French troops had
arrived from Toulon and other ports.
The Russians had received large reinforce-
ments.
The Prussian and Oriental steamers,
Tagus, has arrived at Southampton with £100,
000 in gold bars, shipped by the East India
Company from Calcutta.

Among the passengers by the Baltic is
Commodore Perry, the Japan negotiator, and
two bearers of despatches from St. Peters-
burgh.

The Prussian mission to England did not
result in anything of importance.
The bill for the enlistment of foreigners
had passed the English Parliament. Im-
mediately after Parliament adjourned.

The event of the week is Napoleon's
speech to the Legislature. It is warlike in
tone, but makes no mention of any prospect
of peace. It was immediately followed by
a loan of 500,000,000 francs being immedi-
ately voted.

An important meeting of the Representa-
tives of the Five Powers had been held at
Vienna, the result of which had not trans-
pired.

Affairs before Sebastopol had not chang-
ed. Sorties by the Russians are continued
from the city, and one has been made from
the harbor.
The allies have received 18,000 rein force-
ments, and the weather is more favorable
for warlike preparations.
The attitudes of Austria and Prussia are
unchanged.

Two Russian vessels of war attacked a
French steamer before Sebastopol. Two
English frigates immediately went to her re-
lief. The Russians retreated.

The Russian bulletins generally claim im-
portant advantages over the besiegers.
The Turkish troops at Kars were hard
pressed by the Russians.
The Allies at Sebastopol were fully pre-
pared for battle.

The third parallel of the French had
mounted their guns.
Thirty thousand Turks with a division of
French and English artillery were about to
seize Penakop and fortify the lines there.
It is rumored that the Russians made a
sortie on the 12th, and were repulsed with
a loss of seven hundred killed and eleven
hundred prisoners.

Prince Menschikoff telegraphs to the 20th
of December, that there was nothing new
since last accounts, but that the weather
was bad.
A well directed fire from the Russian for-
tifications interrupted the enemy's works.
Reinforcements for the Allies were rapid-
ly arriving. Up to the 18th twenty thou-
sand had arrived.

It is reported that the storming of Sebasto-
pol would commence immediately on the
arrival of the Turkish reinforcements.
The French will storm, while the British
and Turks will attack Prince Menschikoff.
The Russian naval artillery has been taken
out of the Baltic fleet and brought to Sebasto-
pol.
Notes were exchanged at the conference
at Vienna between the Representatives of the
three Allies defining the sense in which their
cabinets understand the four points
heretofore proposed.
Prince Gortschakoff asked time to obtain
instructions from his government.
Private advices from London say that the
course of politics favor the probability of a
speedy termination of the war.
Austria, it is believed, will assume the of-
fensive, and influence all Germany to her
side.
The people in the German States, it is
confidently stated, will force their govern-
ments to accept the propositions of the al-
lies.
Napoleon in his speech at the opening of
the French chambers, eulogised the victories
of the French arms in the Black and
Baltic Seas and the Crimea. He thanked
the British Parliament for their co-operation,
and asked a levy of one hundred and forty
thousand additional men. He believes that
the resources of a loan of twenty millions
sterling, will be sufficient to meet all the
demands of the war.
The speech throughout is very warlike.
The Budget of the Treasury shows a de-
ficiency of eighty millions of francs.

HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The mer-
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Prepared by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Frank-
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Pa., to whom all orders must be addressed. For
Sale by all the respectable Druggists and
Merchants throughout the country.
T. W. DRYTT & SONS, No. 132 North 2nd
St., Philadelphia, Sole Agents for Pennsylv-
ania.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.
1 Week Later from Europe.
NEW YORK, Jan. 11.
The American steamer Baltic, with Liv-
erpool despatches to the 30th ult., being one week
later, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.
She brings news one week later.
The Liverpool market for Broadstuffs was
active, but no actual advance over the last
quotations had taken place.
Sebastopol still held out. Frequent sorties
were made, but no regular battle had taken
place.
The allies are steadily maturing their
plans for capturing the place, though they
suffered much from the inclemency of the
weather.
Several detachments of French troops had
arrived from Toulon and other ports.
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Prepared by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Frank-
lin Row, N. York, below Eighth Philadelphia
Pa., to whom all orders must be addressed. For
Sale by all the respectable Druggists and
Merchants throughout the country.
T. W. DRYTT & SONS, No. 132 North 2nd
St., Philadelphia, Sole Agents for Pennsylv-
ania.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.
1 Week Later from Europe.
NEW YORK, Jan. 11.
The American steamer Baltic, with Liv-
erpool despatches to the 30th ult., being one week
later, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.
She brings news one week later.
The Liverpool market for Broadstuffs was
active, but no actual advance over the last
quotations had taken place.
Sebastopol still held out. Frequent sorties
were made, but no regular battle had taken
place.
The allies are steadily maturing their
plans for capturing the place, though they
suffered much from the inclemency of the
weather.
Several detachments of French troops had
arrived from Toulon and other ports.
The Russians had received large reinforce-
ments.
The Prussian and Oriental steamers,
Tagus, has arrived at Southampton with £100,
000 in gold bars, shipped by the East India
Company from Calcutta.

Among the passengers by the Baltic is
Commodore Perry, the Japan negotiator, and
two bearers of despatches from St. Peters-
burgh.

The Prussian mission to England did not
result in anything of importance.
The bill for the enlistment of foreigners
had passed the English Parliament. Im-
mediately after Parliament adjourned.

The event of the week is Napoleon's
speech to the Legislature. It is warlike in
tone, but makes no mention of any prospect
of peace. It was immediately followed by
a loan of 500,000,000 francs being immedi-
ately voted.

An important meeting of the Representa-
tives of the Five Powers had been held at
Vienna, the result of which had not trans-
pired.

Affairs before Sebastopol had not chang-
ed. Sorties by the Russians are continued
from the city, and one has been made from
the harbor.
The allies have received 18,000 rein force-
ments, and the weather is more favorable
for warlike preparations.
The attitudes of Austria and Prussia are
unchanged.

Two Russian vessels of war attacked a
French steamer before Sebastopol. Two
English frigates immediately went to her re-
lief. The Russians retreated.

From the Valley Spirit.
A Scheme to Promote Schuylerizing.
For several years past the opponents of
the Democratic party have been clamorous
for a sale of the Public Works of Pennsyl-
vania, Nothing short of that extreme mea-
sure, they argued—noisy and with appar-
ent sincerity—would save the Common-
wealth from bankruptcy. The proposition
to sell the Works was kept before the peo-
ple so constantly and pressed with so much
vehemence, that the public mind appeared
finally to settle down to the necessity of sell-
ing, as a means of restoring quiet, if not of
rescuing the Commonwealth's finances from
ruin. The Legislature responded to the sen-
timent manifested by the clamorers, and the
Public Works were offered for sale.—
But the value of the Works had been so
industriously underrated by those who had
clamored loudest for their sale, that no one
could be found to bid the minimum price
fixed by the Legislature. The Works, there-
fore, still remain the property of the State.

There has been a revolution of the polit-
ical wheel. The enemies of the Democra-
cy have acceded to power in the State. A
Know Nothing Whig Governor has been
elected, and there is a Know Nothing Whig
majority in the Legislature. In the opinion
of our opponents a sale of the Public Works
is no longer necessary, and therefore
a change in the management of the Public
Works is required! The officers under the
Canal Board are held by Democrats. It is
important to have them filled with Know-
Nothings. Therefore the Canal Board must
be abolished, and in its stead we must have
a Superintendent of Public Works, to be ap-
pointed by a Know Nothing Governor or
elected by a Know Nothing Legislature.—
This is the complexion the matter has come
to at last.

We admit that the Know Nothings have
much to gain by the substitution of a Su-
perintendent for the Canal Board, but we
do not see what the Commonwealth is to
gain by it. If the wisdom and the energies
of three men have proved unequal to the
task of detecting and arresting leakages on
the Public Works, what can one man be ex-
pected to accomplish? It is not safe to place
stakes of immense magnitude in the hands
of one man. The Harlem Railroad Com-
pany has had some experience in that line,
which Pennsylvania would do well to profit
by. Had the duty of issuing stock of that
Company been confided to a Board of Three,
the probability is that no such tremendous
swindle as that which Schuyler started
the "bills" and "bears" on New York
Canal would have occurred. We have
nothing to urge against a sale of the Rail-
roads and Canals belonging to the State, at
a fair price; but we trust the Democrats in
the Legislature, and especially the Demo-
crats of the Senate, will resist the appoint-
ment of a Know Nothing Superintendent of
Public Works.

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