

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

To a reflecting mind it must have been evident that the new party of Know-Nothing would begin its end just as soon as it had a chance to exhibit its weakness and duplicity. While it was secretly plotting for power it could be all things to all men, and dared promise whatever was asked. But when the day came for open action, and the dupes met for their pay the institution proved bankrupt early in the morning. One thousand applicants met at Harrisburg lately to compare their claims and promises for twenty offices. Our honest ultra temperance friend who had been led to expect a millennium of sobriety under Pollock threw down its inaugural in disgust. Our other friend of free soil notions sacrificed his party feelings to join the new idols, and now finds Cameron, a Nebraska man, ruling the Know-Nothing caucus. The demagogue stooped to conquer by a desecration of religion to the service of selfishness and deceit; and the Methodist Church was promised the election of Tiffany as United States Senator. He was duped to stamp the State to his destruction.

But the great appeal was to the honest sentiment of the people that there were evils and abuses in the "old parties." The new one was to be the only immaculate one, and was to be free from all the frailties of human nature. It was to have no "old politicians" and no "party hacks." And yet when this new party comes to act, both at home and abroad we see it fall into the hands of the "party hacks," who have been cast off by the old organizations—men whose creed only declares that politics is a trade and political principles are merchandise. Where, for instance, will you find more notorious "party hacks," or more damaged political characters than in Seward and Cameron? Pollock's character was political altogether, and Conrad had been a member of all parties by turn, belonging to no one long.

Some time ago the honest portion of the Know-Nothing were tickled with a paragraph that Mr. Veech, a lawyer of Uniontown, was to be elected to the United States Senate by the new party as a man fresh from the people. We have been told by good authority that he is a gentleman of honest, firm and independent character; and we think the information is correct, for—he got only six votes in the Know-Nothing caucus.

The old line Federalists were tickled with an intimation that if they would behave themselves Judge Snyder might be United States Senator, and—he got one vote.

To secure the anti-Nebraska ticket, Wilmet was seduced, and fooled at the eleventh hour into making a ridiculous bid for tariff votes. In the caucus he received three votes besides those of his own chosen tools. At the last election he sold a friend whose official acts all approved, and was himself sold to a demagogue whose whole list of avowed doctrine is antagonist to Wilmet's creed.

The beginning of the end has come for Know-Nothingism. Men can now see that its promises are faithless and its professions hypocritical. And while other parties are subject to the frailties of human nature, this one exhibits nothing else. While men of loose principles and desperate character sometimes creep into one of the old parties for a season, until at least from self-respect the party disowned the disreputable member, in this new omnium gatherum these reckless Catalanes are chosen as honored leaders.

A WORD TO CONSCIENCE. The Know-Nothing crusade against a sect of Christians who have never raised their hand against any man in the republic has in one year done a more grievous injury to the cause of religion than all the infidels in the land could have ever accomplished. It has been a blow against the spirit of universal brotherhood, love and equality which are in the foundation of Christianity. It has incited illiberal bigotry, and taught man to fear and hate his brother without a cause. It has attempted to justify that spirit of selfishness with which the first criminal said "Am I my brother's keeper?" It has poured poison into the feast of social friendship; and it based more on the bandit's law of "keep all you have and get all you can," than upon the Christian virtues of charity, forbearance and justice.

The Know-Nothing Caucus for U. S. Senator. HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—The Know-Nothing Caucus to nominate a candidate for U. S. Senator, met here this evening. The vote on the first ballot stood thus:—Mr. Little, 1; Curtis, 11; Smyser, 3; Cameron, 27; Todd, 1; Tiffany, 4; Clapp, 3; Wilmot, 5; Veech, 6; Evans, 1; Darlington, 1; Jayne, 3; J. P. Jones, 4; W. F. Johnston, 10; Jas. Cooper, 6; Moorhead, 1; T. Stevens, 1; Conrad, 4; H. M. Fuller, 1.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—1 o'clock, A. M.—On the fifth ballot Cameron had 46 votes; scattering 46; making one vote more than there were members present. A number thereupon went out of the Convention, asserting that they were not to be bought. Great excitement prevails. The General impression is that Cameron will be nominated.

[THIRD DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—The Hon. S. Cameron was nominated by the Know-Nothing caucus as their candidate for U. S. Senator, at half past 1 o'clock this morning. On the 6th ballot, Cameron had 45, Curtis 46, and scattering 1. A fraudulent ballot was therefor again deposited, defeating the nomination of Mr. Curtis, another new took place, and numerous members bolted. On the 7th ballot Cameron had 44, Curtis 11, and Fuller 2. Great numbers having left the caucus, a resolution was adopted making the nomination unanimous. A row is anticipated on Tuesday, when both Houses meet to proceed to the election.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11.—There is much caucusing to-day in private circles against Mr. Cameron's election to the U. S. Senate. Much bitterness is evinced by some of the Know-Nothing who bolted the caucus. Amongst those who evince the most determined hostility are Messrs. Franklin, Witmer, Hart and Ball, of the House, and Fleniken, Taggart and Jordan, of the Senate. Whatever the opposition will amount to anything is exceedingly doubtful, further than to disorganize, distract and weaken the Know Nothing organization. Those who voted for Cameron in caucus will stick to him, besides who he has some few friends out of "the ring" who support him warmly. The Democratic Know-Nothing threaten to desert in a body if the bolters prove recalcitrant. Rich developments ahead! There is an effort making to concentrate the opposition to Mr. Cameron on a new man. Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of Luzerne, is spoken of as likely to command the united vote of the opposition. Should their plans mature, they will most probably concentrate on him.

The bolters are Fleniken, Lewis, Jordan, Taggart and Ferguson, of the Senate; and Ball, Pennypacker, Downing, Hodgson, Herr, Franklin, McCombs, McCalmont, G. R. Smith Simpson, Maddock, Thorn, Wickersham, Lot, Page, Linderman, Magill, Stewart, Harrison, McCullough, Witmer, Lowe, Lapote, Lathrop and Baldwin, of the House.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.—The Democratic members of the Legislature met this evening—26 in number—and nominated Charles R. Buckalew of Columbia as their candidate for U. S. Senator.

The Whigs also met in caucus—numbering 8—and nominated Thomas Williams of Allegheny for U. S. Senator. The Know Nothing bolters also met this evening—to the number of 33—but their action is not known.

The feeling upon the subject of the nomination is still intense, and the result to-morrow very uncertain. There will be a strong effort made to stave off the election.

THE total expenditures of Luzerne county during the past year were \$12,012 22. From the annual statement it appears that there were 175 tracts of land sold by the Treasurer as unseated which afterward proved to be seated; and thus, as the sale was defective, the purchase money was refunded. The cost on these sales was \$101 12 to the county. Some trouble and expense has been occasioned from the same cause in this and other counties, besides Luzerne; and assessors should observe more care in preparing their lists of unseated lands.

PENNSYLVANIA EX-GOVERNORS.—There are but four Ex-Governors of Pennsylvania now living:—Joseph Ritner, D. R. Porter, Wm. F. Johnston, and Wm. Bigler. The last three named were on the platform at the recent inauguration of Gov. Pollock, and Gov. Ritner had been at the capitol but a few days before, on his return from the Convention of Old Soldiers. Three of the four—Porter being the exception—were beaten in contests for re-election, and Ritner was twice defeated before he was chosen.

A young girl named Harriet H. Underwood was lately abducted from Forty Fort, near Wilkesbarre, under very mysterious and suspicious circumstances. She was formerly a pupil in the Kingston Seminary, and at the time of her flight or abduction, several weeks ago, was keeping house for her grandfather. She has not since been heard from.

POSTPONED.—We are requested to state that the distribution of prizes by the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, has been postponed to the 28th of February, for the purpose of completing some arrangements which it was found impossible to perfect by the time first named.

A good and convenient place for travellers to stop in Philadelphia is the "Madison House," under the charge of Mr. J. Outenick. The house is getting to be a popular one, and obtaining a good share of public favor.

Gov. Wason, of Indiana, has withdrawn from the Methodist Church, assigning that his pastor was a Know-Nothing.

There still exists great hostility in Philadelphia to the governing power on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company, and the regular day for the election of City Directors passed by without a choice.

Mr. ROBERT SEARS, whom our readers have for many years known as one of the most eminent authors and successful publishers in the country, of valuable illustrated books for the people, has certainly achieved a decided triumph in the great work on the Russian Empire now before us. It is exceedingly opportune, at the moment when Europe is in arms and our own people in profound excitement at the probable result of the combined assault upon this same Russian Empire. Mr. Sears has rendered a great public service in the publication of this very complete exposition of Russia, and we have no doubt the public will agree with us that on an examination this will be found a deeply interesting work, admirably adapted to family entertainment and instruction, and abounding in valuable information regarding an empire covering one seventh of the terrestrial surface of the globe, but of which far less is known than of any other civilized nation. Considering the difficulty of obtaining reliable information on most matters connected with Russia, Mr. Sears several years since commenced collecting suitable materials with great labor, care and expense, from every accessible and reliable source. The result is seen in this splendid volume of which Mr. S. himself is both the editor and publisher, and candidly speaking, it in all respects does him great credit. He undertook the task, and the more completely to carry out his design, he has spared no pains in the endeavor to obtain, both in this country and in Europe, every work that promised any additional or more recent information, or which might serve to verify that already in hand. The result of his labors is embodied in this octavo volume of 672 pages, elegantly bound and profusely illustrated with superior maps from Morse's geographical establishment, and two hundred appropriate and beautiful engravings. The volume, take it all in all, is certainly a most beautiful specimen of American typography. Its getting-up, as intimated by Mr. Sears at the close of his prefatory remarks, must have called forth a lavish expenditure of means. That he can afford to put the work at so low a price (scarcely one third what an illustrated volume like it would cost in England, and far less than what many in this country have already paid for but a fraction of the information here obtained), must be from a confident anticipation of an immense sale—an anticipation which, we cannot for a moment doubt, when the manifold attractions and merits of the book are taken into consideration, will be amply realized. Truly a valuable work; the great book of the day.

Published by Robert Sears, 191 William Street, New York. See advertisement of Agents wanted in another column.

Nest of Counterfeiters. John Mangus, one of the band of counterfeiters, heretofore so troublesome in Montour county, was lately arrested by High Constable Franklin, of Philadelphia and some assistant police officers.

At a very late hour at night they made a descent upon his house and searched his premises, but found nothing except heavily loaded guns, and some of the members of the family. The officers continued the pursuit for him, and at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, captured him at the house of Abraham Hause, in Limestone, in Montour county, some ten miles distant from Mangus's residence. They found him in a second story room, in which were six other men. The officers entered the room in their stocking feet, when a demonstration of resistance was made as soon as the party was awakened. The revolvers of the officers, however, were exhibited and Mangus was taken out of bed and manacled before he was allowed to dress himself. The officers then placed him in the sleigh which conveyed them, and took him to Danville, and in the evening brought him to the city. He was committed by Ald. Kenny for a further hearing, in default of \$50000 bail.

Under the pillow of Mangus the officers found a large pocket book, containing counterfeit notes, from ones to fives in denomination, on different Banks, amounting to several hundred dollars. The pocket book also contained numerous papers, showing the operations and negotiations with different parties for counterfeit money, and a memorandum showing the transaction between Mangus and Vangarden and Eggleston, above named. These two men are now in prison as fugitives from Montour county. For five years past the authorities of the city and several of the interior counties of the State have been unsuccessfully endeavoring to secure Mangus. The last attempt prior to his arrest was made by a party of Philadelphia officers, in 1852, and notwithstanding their arrangements were perfect, he adroitly eluded them by concealing himself in the second story of his kitchen, between the floor boards and the lathing of the ceiling. In searching the house at the time, the officers stepped over him several times.

FASHIONABLE FOLLY. The principal topic of conversation in the fashionable circles, of late, has been the magnificent party given Philadelphia last week by Mrs. Ross, the well-known millionaire. Mrs. R. is a daughter of the late Jacob Kinnorway, and spends her portion of her father's money in giving grand entertainments to her friends. On this occasion dresses were worn that cost from \$2,000 to \$4,000. About 2000 invitations were issued, and the entire cost of the entertainment, was in the vicinity of twenty thousand dollars, the bare item of bouquets alone costing \$1,000, which were distributed in elegant profusion around her splendid mansion. It was nothing but one incessant revelling in luxury from beginning to end. At half past four o'clock in the morning green tea, sweet bread and terrapin, as the closing feast preparatory to the departure of the remaining guests, were served up. What an interesting subject such feasts as these afford to the reflecting mind.

The owners of the most costly tenements in New York, are reducing rents by about one third. (Time they have.)

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION. For the purpose of furthering the cause of education, a convention of Teachers, School Directors and others interested in the subject will be held at the Court-house in Bloomington on Saturday the 17th of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., to take such measures as shall seem best for all persons concerned in the cause.

The call is made after conference with a number of Teachers and Directors, who think that beneficial results will follow from an interchange of sentiment, or the formation of a Teachers Institute.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMON SCHOOLS. REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT. We have received a copy of the report of Mr. Black, Superintendent of our Common Schools, for the year ending June 6, 1854.—It is, like all our State papers, so long that few papers can publish it without excluding more lively reading, and, if it were published, few persons would take the trouble to read it. We therefore confine ourselves to giving an abstract of its contents.

The report opens with a congratulatory paragraph on the flourishing state of our school system, which is partly attributed to "a new and more active element, which must, ere long, produce the happiest results." This "element" appears to consist in the fresh and spontaneous efforts of the friends of education, but the idea is not very clearly expressed. The Superintendent apologizes for the absence of the usual statistical tables, which is owing to a change in the mode of furnishing blanks to the districts. Such partial reports as have been received convince him, however, that "the results would exhibit a marked increase over any previous year." He refers to the appended reports of the county superintendents as furnishing much valuable information.

Reference is made to the law of 1854, which omitted certain sections of the act of 1849 having reference to "endowed schools and schools under the care of religious societies." On this subject the Superintendent says: "The reasons that doubtless operated upon the Legislature, in omitting these sections will strike at once every intelligent mind.—The success of the common school system depends mainly upon popular favor. The means necessary to its support are drawn from the entire people, and it commands its title to their liberality, in proportion as it is harmonious and uniform in operation. The object of the law is to provide a common school education for every child of the Commonwealth; and to do this effectually, it must be done impartially. The people are properly jealous of the religious as well as intellectual training of their children, and an seeming preference, under sanction of law, is to be avoided as injurious to the efficiency and popularity of the system. It was the inherent defect of the earlier school laws by which the "poor were to be taught gratis," that none but that class were taught at the public expense—thus creating a distinction, odious in practice, and utterly at war with the true idea of a "common school." It is the pride and boast, therefore, of our common school institution, that all the children of the State shall meet upon the same common platform, without regard to social position, or moral, or religious creed. To incorporate or have retained in the law, these provisions, would have been in conflict with this salutary principle, and would in practice, have inflicted an injury instead of a benefit upon the class preferred. These were, doubtless, the causes which actuated the Legislature in omitting these sections.—But it cannot be disguised, however, that in many parts of the State this action of the Legislature was either strangely misconceived or grossly misinterpreted. Public meetings were formally called, to denounce any attempt at giving a preference to a particular religious denomination, or at any contemplated division of the school fund. Even school directors, who, it is presumed, were elected under a belief that they understood the law, were active in exciting public opinion against this imaginary attack upon the rights of the people, through common school system. How such an entire misapprehension of the motives and action of the Legislature, could arise in the mind of any one, and especially of those officially connected with the administration of the school law, is certainly inexplicable. But happily for the popularity of the common school system, as well as the peace of mind of those who were thus unnecessarily excited, such fears were entirely groundless. Instead of being designed to effect a division of the school fund, the only object was to take away all pretence for it, by omitting provisions that seemed to indicate such a purpose. The attempt, I trust and believe, will never be made to re-instate them; and there will not, it is to be hoped, be any further cause, imaginary or real, for apprehension on this subject."

Objection is made by the superintendent to the establishment of independent school districts, by special acts of Assembly; he believes that the township lines are the only true and proper boundaries, and he gives many reasons for such a preference. He expresses great satisfaction with the working of the system of County Superintendents, and, with numerous arguments, deprecates the abolition of the office by the Legislature. The results of a convention of the County Superintendents are described.

The scarcity of qualified teachers in the State is deplored as an evil that must prevent our schools from attaining a permanent flourishing condition. He recommends increased wages as the only practical means of obtaining the services of good teachers.—He also urges the establishment of Normal Schools, one in the eastern and the other in the western or northern part of the State.—He says that the geological survey, the registration of births and marriages and a few other kindred propositions have cost the State enough to have established and endowed at least two Normal Schools, and yet the advantages of the latter would be immensely superior to those of the former. He speaks encouragingly of a change in public sentiment in favor of Normal Schools.—The improved character of the buildings

erected in many counties for school purposes is spoken of as giving promise of more liberal ideas with regard to salaries of teachers. The increasing number of intelligent females that leave our academies every year, expressly educated for teachers, is also spoken of as a good sign.

Unavoidable circumstances have prevented the superintendent from giving early attention to the provisions of the law authorizing him to employ competent persons to submit plans for school-houses and have them printed for the use of the districts.—But he has engaged Messrs. Sloan & Stewart, artists of Philadelphia, to furnish various designs for school-houses and furniture, and engaged Thomas H. Burrows, of Lancaster, to give the necessary explanations and superintend the printing. The work will be ready for distribution in the spring. Some misapprehension has existed in regard to the distribution of the State appropriation; but a circular, giving the superintendent's construction of the law, corrected this mistake.

The superintendent approves of the feature of the new law providing for separate schools for colored children. He confesses to a change of his sentiments in regard to the separation of the School from the State Department. He now thinks that the duties cannot be properly discharged by one head. But he objects to joining the office of Superintendent to that of Librarian. It should be a distinct and independent department. A separation would require a corresponding increase of salaries. A better adjustment of salaries of county superintendents is recommended.

The report concludes as follows: "I have thus attempted, so far as the means were in my power, to furnish a statement of the operation of the common school system during the past year. My connection with the Department of Common Schools has been comparatively brief, but still of sufficient duration to satisfy me of the popularity of the system; and that with the proper aid and encouragement on the part of the government, in connection with educational agencies every where at work, the system is destined to early and complete success. Never before were the entire body of the people so deeply interested in the results and successful operation of the law; and although some, unfortunately, will ever complain, and I confess that all perhaps have had cause to murmur at the unsatisfactory results of former years, still I am firmly persuaded that the great mass of our citizens are ardently devoted to the cause of education by common schools, and would deprecate any retrograde action at this time by the Legislature, as a great calamity. The people of Pennsylvania are by far too sagacious and patriotic to be insensible to the overshadowing importance of popular education to every relation in life, from the humblest social right and duty to the most important function and operation of government. Every one who reads and reflects, and who does not in this age and land of thought, of Bibles, of education and of well-earned knowledge, and who understands full well that in the moral and intellectual culture of the coming generations, we have the only certain guaranty of the perpetuity of our republican institutions. The character, habits and pursuits of the people of Pennsylvania, above all others, demand the elevating and enlightening agency of popular education. No where else is labor more emphatically the active element of greatness and prosperity; and it should be a matter of intense gratification, that none are more devotedly enlisted in the cause of education by common schools, than the industrial interests of the State. The agricultural, mechanical and laboring classes, the true stamina of the State, are ever ready to improve themselves. For whatever influence the higher institutions of learning have had, or shall have in the diffusion of human knowledge; it is to the common schools, 'the people's colleges,' that the great mass of the people must look for the advantages and blessings of education. In these humble, though mighty agencies, labor will find the secret of its power, and the means of elevating itself to that just and honorable position intended by the Creator."

C. A. BLACK, Superintendent of Common Schools. HARRISBURG, January 6, 1855.

Arrival of the Atlantic. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. The Atlantic brings Liverpool dates to the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

The chief interests of her news centers in the proceedings of the British Parliament, the government having been severely denounced for its management of the war.

The Peace Conference is to be opened about the middle of February.

The most important feature of the news is the resignation of Lord John Russell, from the British Ministry.

On Friday night Lord John Russell gave an explanation of his conduct, and the opinion is that the whole Ministry must go out.

The public feelings seem tending toward peace.

The affairs before Sebastopol are quite unchanged.

The British army is represented as being in a wretched state from mismanagement.

There had been a report of a battle fought but it proved incorrect.

The Swedish army is to be placed on an immediate war footing.

Letters from St. Petersburg, to the 18th of January, are of a pacific character.

The allies are about to establish a hospital to contain 2000 men, at Smyrna, and also an establishment for the convalescent at Rhodes.

The Russians have repaired and re-occupied the quarantine fort.

General Brown is about to resume his command in the Crimea.

The sickness is increasing in the camp of the Allies.

General Menschikoff is reported to have said: "Our troops may now rest. Generals January, February and March will fight our battles better than we can."

The Russians report numerous desertions from the Allies in the Russian ranks.

A letter from Odessa, under date of the 9th of January, says that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea, having received the necessary reinforcements.

Large bodies of Russian troops have been ordered to concentrate at Perekop, with the view of attacking Eupatoria.

It was reported at Vienna on the 25th that a battle had been fought before Sebastopol, and that the Russians were victorious. The authentic advices from Bataklava the next day, contradicted the report.

It is positively asserted that Omar Pacha's forces were to begin operations on the 18th of January—advancing under cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast.

The French eighty-gun ship "Henri Quatre" which was run ashore during the gale of the 14th November, has been turned into a fort, and has become of much use to the Allies.

A despatch from Gen. Menschikoff, under date of the 17th has been published at St. Petersburg. It is to the following effect: "The siege operations do not advance. Two successful night sorties were made on the 13th and 15. We took fourteen English and French prisoners. The allies lost a considerable number in killed."

The Arab deserters say that the Turks are treated with very little consideration by the Allies.

English soldiers are dressed in French uniforms. Canrobert has presented 10,000 coats to the British soldiers. It is asserted, too, that General Canrobert, satisfied with the numerical strength of the force under his command, has written home to request that no more men may be sent—a state of things which differs materially from that of the British army. Indeed, the London times states that if the present rate of mortality should continue there will be literally no army left by the 15th of March—nothing but Lord Raglan and his staff. The weather was very changeable—alternate snow, rain and frost.

The London Times continues to assault the Ministry and its management of the war.

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Sunbury and Erie Railroad had its annual meeting yesterday, and Mr. Cooper resigned his situation as President of that Company. Governor Bigler, it is understood, will be his successor. He will make the fifth President the Company has had since its organization. Governor Bigler is a man of good business habits, and good business views, and his selection will probably go far to restore the confidence of the community in the enterprise.

SEWARD TRIUMPHANT.—On the 6th inst. Wm. H. Seward was re-elected U. S. Senator from New York for six years. The vote stood: Seward, Whig 87 Dickinson, Hard 19 Seymour, Soft 13 K. N. and scattering 33—65—22 maj.

THE Panama Railroad will probably be completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific the present month, when travellers will only require six hours for transfer from steamer to steamer.

LEGISLATIVE.—A bill to pay Senators and Members \$500 per year has passed Senate, and is before the House.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—The attention of Agents is solicited to the advertisement of the reader for the series of Fiction books issued from the press of Sears. These books have met, and are meeting with a large sale throughout the Union, and three latest publications, "Russia Illustrated," "China and India," and "Thrilling Incidents in the Wars of the United States," are in every way equal to the other works in point of attraction and interest. What he wishes to obtain is, competent Agents in every section of the country. The readiness of their sale offers great inducements for persons to embark in their disposal, and as they are of a high moral and unexceptional character, there are none but who can conscientiously contribute to their circulation. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With those who will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

Catalogues, containing full particulars, forwarded to all parts of the country free of postage, on application.

HENRY'S INVARIANT CORNELL.—The merits of this purely vegetable extract, for the removal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility, nervous affections, &c., &c., are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. \$2 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$5; six bottles for \$8; 12 per dozen. Observe the marks of the genuine.

Prepared only by S. E. Cohen, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine St., 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. Drott & Sons, No. 132 North 2nd St., Philadelphia, Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

The French have mined the flag-staff bat-

SEARCHED. On the 1st inst., by Rev. Wm. Goodrich, Mr. S. C. Sawyer, of Bloomburg, and Miss HANNA BOERS, near Epsytown, Col. Co.

In Light Street Pub. 3d, by John Van Liew Esq., Mr. EDWARD BURK, and Mrs. ELYN HAUZ, all of Northumberland Penn.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. ISAAC FARLEY, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pa., to Miss ANNA ELIZABETH RICHARD, of Maysberry township, Montout county, Pa.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. SAMUEL L. YORSE, of Schoolcraft; Kalamazoo county, Michigan, to Miss REV. ANNA MARK, of Locust township.

On the 26th of December last, by Rev. J. Bahl, at Berwick, PHILIP CREESE, and Miss SARAH GOOD, both of Millville, Col. Co.

On the 22d of January last, by the same, AARON HED, of Salem, Luzerne county, and Miss HESTER BITTENBERG, of Beaver twp., Columbia county.

On the 5th of January, by the same, Mr. Wm. KIMBER, and Miss MINERVA BOWEN, both of Briscreek twp., Col. Co.

On the 1st of February, by the same, Mr. ULIAS BITTENBERG, and Miss ANNA HURTZNER, both of Black creek, Luzerne county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. TILLMAN NAZEL, and Miss A. C. WEAH, both of Epsytown, Col. county.

On the 6th of February, by the same, at the American Hotel, in Bloomburg, NELSON WILLIAMS, to Miss AMANDA HUFFRAGLE, both of Nescopeck, Luzerne county.

On the 23d of January, by J. H. Ikeler, Esq., J. P. ROYMAN, and Miss M. M. Eves, all of Madison twp., Columbia Co.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. E. Fullmer, Mr. HEINRY FAUS, and LOVINA KEMLEY, all of Columbia county.

On the 4th inst., by I. W. Magraw, Esq., DAVID SWANER, and Miss HELENA JOHNSON, both of Bloomburg, Pa.

DEEDS. In Centre township, Columbia county, on the 26th of January, an infant Son of Nathaniel Campbell.

In Briar creek township, on the 22d of December, Mrs. ELIZABETH CONNOR, wife of John Connor, sr., aged 66 years, 3 months and 28 days.

In Briar creek township, on the 25th of December, Mrs. CATHERINE ANNA, wife of John Kehlner, aged 37 years, 4 months and 30 days.

In Briar creek township, on the 5th of January, Mr. JOHN GACHTON, formerly of Bloom township, aged 52 years, 5 months and 29 days.

In Beaver township, on the 11th of January, an infant daughter of Charles Michael, aged 23 days.

In Huntington township, Luzerne county, on the 19th of January, Mrs. STEWART, wife of Daniel Koons, aged 79 years, 10 months and 9 days.

In Briar creek township, Columbia county, on the 29th of January, Mr. GEORGE REINOLD, aged 68 years.

In Orangeville, Columbia county, on Wednesday last week, Mr. ISAAH CONNOR, aged about 42 years.

In Wilkesbarre, on the 5th inst. Mrs. HANNA F. BENNETT, wife of Hon. Ziba Bennett, and eldest daughter of Hon. Joseph Slocum, aged 52 years, 9 months and 19 days.

Notice to Collectors. NOTICE is hereby given to all delinquent Collectors for 1853 and previous years, that the Commissioners and Treasurer of Columbia county will meet at their office in Bloomburg, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of settling; as the accounts not settled on or before that day will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for collection. By order of the Commissioners. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. J. C. FRUIT, Bloomburg Feb. 9, '55. Clerk.

Report of the Grand Jury at February Term, 1855. TO the honorable the Judges of the court of quarter sessions of the peace in and for the county of Columbia.

The undersigned Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and inquiring for the body of the county of Columbia, Respectfully Report.

That they have pursuant to their required duties calmly and deliberately, investigated all bills of indictment presented for their consideration at this term, and have passed upon them accordingly. They have also made a thorough examination of the County Jail, and all other public buildings, and find them generally in good repair.

It is within the knowledge of the Inquest that the public road leading along Fishing-creek above Orangeville is much injured and obstructed by the creek at this present season. But in our judgment, the difficulty will be obviated whenever the bridge now in contemplation shall be built over Fishing-creek a short distance above where the road is now injured by the water.

The violations of law in this community, are not many, nor are the few crimes of a high nature. It is a cause of congratulation that our labors can be short, and that no serious reproaches attach to our community. The condition of public morals we believe to be about as good as the frailties of human nature allow to be expected—while the bounties of Providence and the blessings of free institutions still continue to fill our land.

All of which is respectfully submitted this seventh day of February A. D. 1855. JOHN B. EDGAR, Foreman.

MADISON HOUSE, Nos. 27 and 29 North Second Street, (Below Arch Street.)

THIS popular house has been thoroughly renovated, and extensive improvements made for the accommodations of guests, &c. In connection with the above Hotel, the proprietor has opened, in the basement, a fine Eating and Drinking Saloon.

Altogether the establishment compares favorably with the first class places of accommodation for travellers, citizens, &c.—being within a short distance of the New York and Baltimore Landings, near the Post Office and Exchange, where Omnibuses, going to all parts of the City, start from.

The Proprietor hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his guests, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. J. OTTENKIRK, Proprietor. (Late of Baltimore, Md., & Cincinnati, Ohio.) Feb. 15, 1855.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF CANAL BOATS. SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, Feb. 5, 1855.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of boats, whether loaded or empty, now lying within the prism of the Eastern Division of