

STAR OF THE NORTH.

Bloomington Thursday March 29, 1855.

Who are the Reformers?

Whatever reforms in political policy have been made in this country have been accomplished through the Democratic party. Whatever the progress and improvement of the country has demanded, the party of the people has established. It has been the reform party of the republic. The modification of the revenue laws, the destruction of a dangerous national bank, the establishment of Independent National Treasury, the guards lately given against the wild increase of state debts among the works of Democratic statesmen.

The laws of Federal and Whig administrations have invariably worn out and been swept from the statute book. Whatever promises have been made by these parties, none have ever been carried out to remain as a permanent policy of the country. And so it has been with all new parties based on one idea. They have promised and the Democrats have in the end enacted the necessary policy. The alien and sedition law died the death of infamy. The doctrine of a national bank and an inflated currency has become "obsolete."

And whatever reforms may be needed in the future will come through the Democratic element. If abuses exist in national naturalization laws or in state license laws the reform will not come through a new party or faction which gives itself up to such demagogues as Simon Cameron; but through statesmen of integrity and character—through the party which is led by men whose hearts and souls are in the cause of the people.

A New Feature.

We have at some trouble and expense made arrangements for an article of some length upon the present political condition of Europe, to be illustrated by a number of illustrative engravings. Among these are portraits of celebrated men upon the stage of action in Eastern Europe such as Metternich, Francis Joseph of Austria, the Italian patriot Garibaldi, Prince Paskewitch the Russian General, and scenes illustrative of the manners and customs of Russia. The article will embrace every thing of interest at this time in connection with European politics, and will certainly give increased value to our paper. The engravings are from the establishment of John Frost, the great book maker of Philadelphia. We shall look for an increase to our subscription list, and those who wish to procure the whole article should send in their names immediately. It will run through 4 or 6 numbers of the "Star."

Mr. Samuel P. Collins.

The new American Consul at Morocco, reports some interesting manners and customs in that country. In Tangier the streets do not exceed eight feet in width and are full of filth and carion. There is not a wheeled vehicle or wagon in Morocco. The only means of transportation is on mules, asses and camels. The donkey is the chief beast of burden in town. The only amusement is riding on horseback, but that is no road.

In speaking of the cookery there, our Consul says "it is awful dirty and filthy, but we get used to it. The butter is churned in pig skins and the filthiest looking stuff you ever saw put into a cart wheel. The beef is poor, tough and stringy. The bread, fowls and eggs tolerably good."

The old Assyrian era of dyeing, brought into the country three thousand years ago, is still preserved in Morocco at a place about 12 days journey in the interior. The Moors use it in coloring wool which they manufacture into the most splendid rugs from seven to ten yards in length and two yards wide, thick and well made. They cost from \$20 to \$25.

This Know-Nothing organ of this place thinks the new party achieved a victory in Bloomington at the late township election, but over whom it is hard to tell, inasmuch as there was only one ticket voted for, and no contest except to a slight extent for Justice. If the ticket voted for was really formed by the Know-Nothings, it was certainly their duty to remember us in some way for the hard knocks and good advice our paper has given them. If they had no person in their party fit for township auditor there was certainly more shame to them in making the confession of that fact than there was in the attempt to call it a "trick."—If their smartness extends no further their name is very appropriate.

But as we out of town do not know who formed the ticket, and only have the very poor authority of their organ. It is however very certain that without being a candidate we got more votes than Levi some time ago by hard labor and begging for Canal Commissioners.

Railroad Accident.

On last Friday afternoon the axle of one of the cars on the Cattawissa & Williamsport Railroad, broke in the passenger train, as it was going from Rupert to Danville. The baggage car was broken, and some baggage slightly mutilated, but no person in the cars was injured.

Those of our subscribers who have changed, or are about changing their residence, should inform us, so that their papers can be properly directed or delivered to their new residences.

Our thanks are due to Hon. Hendrick B. Wright for valuable public documents. Also to Messrs. Buckalew and Maxwell for their remembrance in Legislative Records.

Governor Pollock has voted the Potomac Bank in an able and honest-toned message.

Trees and Flowers.

A great improvement has certainly taken place within a few years in the increased attention paid by farmers, and amateur gardeners, to the selection of good and choice seeds, and fruit trees. The season is now here when every man who has a foot of spare ground should improve it by planting something that shall become useful or beautiful. In our columns to-day are several advertisements to such as feel that whatever is sown should not be the waste of good soil with poor seed, but that good fruit can be raised as easily as poor.

GERNEY & ALGERIE have an excellent nursery in the suburbs of the city from which they can fill orders for choice fruit, and they have a variety of seeds at their city warehouse. For such as want choice flowers, there is no better place to send orders.

CAPT. CONVERSE of Wilkesbarre, has given close attention to raising an excellent species of corn which he offers to supply to farmers for seed.

JACOB S. SARGENT of Brooklyn, can supply the best of Spanish onion seed. These who take pride in a good garden will of course send for them.

S. MARRAS of the Rising Sun Nursery, has a fine lot of trees, to which our readers of taste will do well to look.

Death of J. Ellis Bosham.

The telegraph brought to us last week, the sad intelligence that our friend, J. ELLIS BOSHAM, Esq., of Carlisle, had departed this life. We can hardly yet realize the melancholy truth. In the prime of life, in all the vigor of intellect and of manhood, it is hard to believe that he has been cut down by the insatiable archer, that the grave has closed over him, and that we shall look upon him "no more forever." It seems but as yesterday that he stood before us in the bloom of health, ambition sparkling in his eye, and his whole soul inspired with the magnitude of the great contest in which he acted as a conspicuous part—and now, alas! he "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking."—Peace to his ashes! His death will create a void in the social circle which will not soon be filled—and when the political stage is again sounded the Democratic party will miss the clarion voice and sage counsel of one of its ablest and most eloquent champions.

Important to Postmasters.

The act of 1836 gives the following direction to postmasters:—
SEC. 32. And be it further enacted, That if any postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper may be addressed, or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route; or if any postmaster shall, with intent as aforesaid, give a preference to any letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, over another which may pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover, forever thereafter, be incapable of holding the office of postmaster in the United States.

"Instruction No. 20," reads as follows:—
"Postmasters receiving letters referring to business not connected with the Department, but designed to promote private interests, without payment of postage, must return said letters to the parties sending them under a new envelope charged with letter postage."

ADVERTISING—The Lehigh Register, of March 14th, issues the following to business men:—
"The spring season for advertising is now at hand. There is no one who has been deeply engaged in mercantile pursuits, that cannot testify to its numerous advantages. Notice, if you will the different firms in town, and you see at once that those who advertise do a business to almost double the amount of those who do not. If you want business, advertise. If you are a hater, if your name so familiar to the public, that when a man looks at his old hat and says to himself, 'I must have a new hat,' he will think of you! If you are a tailor, make yourself so conspicuous that a man will think of you every time he brushes his coat. When a man looks at his boots in dusty weather, he says to himself 'I must go and buy a pair of patent leathers,' have your name so familiar to him, that he will think of you and your place of business just as soon as he does of his boarding place when he is hungry. It is the same with everything and everybody who advertises extensively. Their names become familiar with the people and are associated in the midst of so much with their goods and articles of merchandise, that all who want what they sell, are drawn as by instinct, to their shops and stores. There is nothing like advertising. If you do not believe it, try it and be convinced."

JOHN BINNS.

In the "Recollections" of his life gives the following useful and sensible warning to the Whigs:—
"My opinion is, that this new secret society, bound and kept together by illegal oaths, will have a ruinous influence upon the Whig party. The love of office and the hope of obtaining it, will induce many active men among them to join the 'Know-Nothings,' but those who are Whigs from attachment to the principles of the party will not stand themselves with men, who, for the sheer love of office, take oaths against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth."

U. S. Senator Seward, passed through Danville on Monday. He was in good health and spirits. He stated that he travelled down the Susquehanna, in a carriage, twenty years ago; and that upon the completion of the Susquehanna Railway, this will be the best and chosen thoroughfare for central and Western New York.

NEWS ITEMS.

The North Branch Canal is to be opened on the 1st of April.

The legislature will most likely adjourn about the 24th of April.

To the life of Wikoff and Barnum is now to be added the life of Wm. Poole. Already a publishing house in New York it is said is preparing the material.

Gen. P. L. Bowman, of Wilkesbarre, has been appointed a Captain of Infantry, in the Ninth Regiment of the regular U. S. Army. A good and appropriate appointment.

The people of Union county decided, on Friday last, by a majority of 45 for a division of the county. The vote stood: for division 2553—against division 2508.

At the sale of the late Edward D. Ingraham's autographs a valuable letter of William Penn on the Right of Conscience brought \$52. An autograph letter of Louis Philippe brought \$34.

The health of Mr. Mason, the American minister at Paris is so precarious that he will return home as soon as he can, and the station may be regarded as vacant.

The Governor has appointed the Hon. Thomas S. Bell, of Chester county, President Judge of the District composed of the counties of Monroe, Carbon, Pike and Wayne, in place of the Hon. James M. Porter, resigned.

Chev. Wikoff, they do say, has assumed the sole management of the Italian Opera, and one of his first performances has been to present Bennett of the *Merald*, with a proscenium box.

It is stated that there will be no warrants issued under the new bounty land law for three or four months. New plates have to be engraved. Seventy-six thousand dollars have been appropriated for the new clerks to be employed under this act.

Col. Sietpe and the U. S. officers at Great Salt Lake city, it is said, have sent a petition to the President to re-appoint Gov. Brigham Young. Col. Sietpe had not then heard of his own appointment as Governor of Utah.

The new steamer Com. Vanderbilt is about to build, it is understood, will be pined against the Collins steamer, on the Atlantic, as soon as she is finished. Vanderbilt's intention being to show members of Congress what a hulloctation it is, to think that the Collins steamer are the *ne plus ultra* of American Naval Architecture.

It is pretty certain that the Crystal Palace is to be turned into a market. It will not be under the control of the Corporation, but of a company of Capitalists, who have applied to the Legislature for an act of incorporation.

EX-SENATOR J. CIMENS has fallen heir to a respectable sum of over thirty thousand dollars, in the recent passage of a land claim to certain Alabama by Congress, being the amount agreed upon for his services in the event of the measure succeeding.

number, containing articles on the Steam engine, Parian history, The poets, Abbots's life of Napoleon, American orators, Orselvins in a French mirror, and other articles of lighter literature. Hereafter the work will be published by Dix & Edwards, who promise to give new interest to it.

MINNESOTA.—This Territory was organized only six years ago. Thirty-six counties have been laid off and nearly all organized. The population has increased from 5,000 to 30,000 or more. The taxable property of the Territory is estimated for 1855 \$7,000,000. A wire suspension bridge has been thrown over the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Anthony. Agricultural Societies have been organized, and one county has rejected in a very creditable fair.

ACCIDENT.—The large fly-wheel at the Rough and Ready Rolling Mill broke yesterday about noon, with a tremendous crash, fracturing several heavy timbers, and doing considerable damage to the mill. Some of the falling timbers severely injured the foot of a boy about twelve years of age by the name of Thomas McDonald. This was fortunately the only injury done to any person about the establishment, although there were large numbers of workmen near by at the time.—*Danville Democrat*.

From California.

By the George Law Steamer lately arrived from San Francisco it appears that a proposition has been introduced into the California legislature to divide the State, and call one division "Columbia."

The bankers who had stopped payment have all resumed, or soon will do so except Adams & Co., who prove insolvent.

Pollock's Rules on Pardons.

The following rules have been adopted by the Governor in relation to all future applications for pardons:—
First, Satisfactory evidence will be required, that at least five days previous notice of the intended application for the pardon was given to the District Attorney of the city or county in which the conviction took place.

Second, That at least ten days previous notice of the intended application was given in at least one newspaper, published in the city or county in which the conviction took place.

These rules will be rigidly adhered to, unless peculiar circumstances should justify their suspension.

Spooning on the Printer.

Here is a little item we think something of framing, to hang conspicuously over the editors table.

"The public have a funny notion about printers. They think it costs nothing to puff, advertise, &c. And thus one and another will sponge an extra paper, a puff, or some benevolent advertisement. They forget that it is this business that makes their business known to the world. They forget that it takes money to pay compositors—to buy ink, type and paper—and lastly, they forget to even thank you for working for nothing, by gratuitously puffing their business."

Correspondence of the Star.

HARRISBURG, March 28.

To-day the amendments to the state constitution were debated in the House, or rather Mr. Johnson of Northampton made a long and able speech on the subject. There is danger that in the present condition of the legislature they will be lost.

The bill to repeal the law which tried to establish a ferry at Millville in Columbia county has finally passed both branches of the legislature.

Mr. Buckalew last Monday called up the resolutions providing for the adjournment of the legislature on the 10th of April, Mr. Crabb opposed the resolutions, and said no Senator could seriously believe it possible for the legislature to adjourn by the 10th. Mr. Buckalew said he could not speak for others, but he said he could be ready by that day. On Tuesday Mr. Buckalew again called up the resolutions, and after being amended to fix the 17th of April for adjournment, passed the Senate.

On last Monday Mr. Buckalew presented a petition of members of the bar of Luzerne county, for the annexation of said county to the middle district of the Supreme Court; also, five petitions signed by 156 citizens of Hennington township, Luzerne county, for the annexation of said township to Columbia county; and petition signed by 81 citizens of Fairmount township, same county, for the annexation of said township to Columbia; three remonstrances of citizens of the same county, against any division of the county; also, sundry petitions signed by citizens of the same county, in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, either general or local to said county.

On Thursday the bill to repeal the license law came up. The Senate bill authorizes the granting of licenses to sell in quantities not less than a quart on the payment of three times the rates now required by law, and required all licenses for the sale of liquor to be granted by the Courts of Quarter Sessions.—The House bill originally repealed all licenses.

Mr. Killinger opposed the bill upon the ground of the vote last fall against prohibition.

Mr. Buckalew also declared himself in opposition to the bill, and pointed out what he regarded as inconsistencies and absurdities in it. He thought its proper designation would be the "jog act." Instead of a reform, he believed it would be directly the opposite, and lead to abuses which were not experienced under the present system, and which could not be foreseen.

Mr. Quiggle offered an amendment, providing that the bill shall not go into effect until the 1st of April, 1856.

This was disagreed to, as follows:—Yeas 11, nays 18.

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Fry, Goodwin, Jamison, Killinger, M'Clintock, Pratt, Quiggle, Walton and Heister, *Speakers*—11.

Nays—Messrs. Browne, Crabb, Darsie, Ferguson, Flenniken, Frazer, Frick, Hamlin, Hoge, Jordan, Lewis, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Shuman, Skinner, Taggart and Wherry—18.

Mr. Buckalew then moved that it shall not go into effect until the 1st of July next; which was adopted, as follows:—Yeas 17, nays 14.

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Crabb, Cresswell, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Hendricks, Jamison, Killinger, M'Clintock, Price, Quiggle, Sellers, Shuman, Walton, Wherry and Heister, *Speakers*—17.

Nays—Messrs. Browne, Darsie, Ferguson, Flenniken, Frazer, Hamlin, Hoge, Jordan, Lewis, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Skinner and Taggart—14.

The question now being on the first section of the bill.

Mr. Killinger called the yeas and nays.

Mr. Buckalew moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill for the present; which was opposed by Messrs. Browne and Killinger, and being modified so as to postpone till to-morrow, was lost by the following vote:—Yeas 14, nays 15.

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Crabb, Cresswell, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Hendricks, Jamison, M'Clintock, Price, Quiggle, Sellers, Shuman, Walton and Heister, *Speakers*—14.

Nays—Messrs. Browne, Ferguson, Flenniken, Frazer, Hamlin, Hoge, Jordan, Lewis, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Skinner and Taggart—15.

The first section was then agreed to, as follows:—Yeas 18, nays 9.

Yeas—Messrs. Browne, Crabb, Darsie, Ferguson, Flenniken, Frazer, Hamlin, Hoge, Jordan, Lewis, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Skinner, Taggart and Wherry—18.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Killinger, M'Clintock, Walton and Heister, *Speakers*—9.

Mr. Pratt moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow; which was agreed to as follows:—Yeas 23, nays 7.

Methodist Ministers.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church stationed the ministers for the coming year as follows on the Northumberland District:—
T. B. SARGENT, *Presiding Elder*, Williamsport—John Stone.
Newberry—Jacob S. M'Murry, C. C. Mabe.
Muncy—Joshua Kelly, Thomas Sherlock, E. E. Allen, supernumerary.
Millon—Franklin Dason.
Millon circuit—Thomas Tanvhill, (one to be supplied).
Northumberland—Joseph A. Ross.
Mifflinburg—R. Wesley Black, J. W. Stout.
Lewisburg—Benjamin B. Hamlin.
Sunbury—Joseph G. M'Keenan, B. F. King.
Cattawissa—Joseph Y. Rothrock, M. L. Drum.
Danville—Thomas M. Reese.
North Danville Mission—E. H. Warring.
Boonsburg—John Moorhead, Francis M. Stotter.

Orangeville—John A. De Moyer, (one to be supplied).
Bloomingdale—Thos. H. Switzer, A. W. Goyer.
Luzerne—James Curns, Henry S. Mendenhall.
Berwick—Thomas Brethart, Samuel Barns. Thomas Bowman, Principles of Dickinson Seminary, a member of the Williamsport Quarterly Conference.

Mr. S. L. M. Conner is a supernumerary on the Carlisle District. Jacob E. Eyer is at Sinsinanning in the Bellefonte District. Justus A. Melick at Lock Haven in the same District. A Hartman is to be at Pine Creek circuit. Joseph S. Lee is on the Carlisle District at Shrewsbury.

For the "Star of the North."

Genes and Species of the Midnight Politicians of Greenwood.

A DREAM.

BY CURVIER, JR.

A nice dream it was that we had the other night—a vision of kind and character worth relating. Whence its origin we know not, unless it was caused by an hour's converse with "one of 'em" who labored hard—though without succeeding—to look decidedly unconscious of mornings after the midnight orgies of his order. At any rate we had laid ourselves down in the blessed hope of a long and comfortable nap, when, soon after our senses were quieted to all surrounding, the drowsy god showed manifestations of playing pranks with our imagination, such as he had never emboldened himself to be guilty of before.

We were carried away—not along the highway or in public, but meekly through hedge and field and o'er bog and fence—to a house that stands conspicuous in the village of M—, and ushered into a room where shutters were closed and doors locked, and lo! before "our mind's eye" were assembled in one conglomeration mass, "Black spirits & white; blue spirits & gray," forcibly reminding us of the labeled court of Pandemonium, where in the "deep and dark" the counsils of the *infer* regions were held.

At first sight we felt the quivering of alarm, and began to fancy our officiators detecting the "odor sulphureus." Thinking that he had been entitled thither by the "aid gentleman in black," we uttered a beating retreat, when a voice from an invisible source whispered in our ear, "silly, and hearken to the plottings of the 'Know-Nothings' of Greenwood." Heaven save us! our mental ejaculation, but on the instant our curiosity surmounted our fears, for our second glance at the medley throng before us satisfied us that there were some instructive specimens of the genus *homo* within the room; and having inherited a certain share of the passion so pre-eminently possessed by our very illustrious ancestor CURVIER, *Senior*, as a *Naturalist*, we, upon learning that we were in the midst of the aspiring and very ambitious politicians of our chivalrous little township, found our whole attention completely absorbed in seizing upon the marked physical characters of the "animals" before us, in order to see with what precision we might classify them. Neither our manners nor our morals were contaminated by remaining, we are sure; for in our collecting of the salient moral and physical peculiarities of the several genii which we had the satisfaction to examine, we entirely forgot to take cognizance of the schemes and plottings of the "night enthroned" assemblage.

As to Francis, Court Walewski, the Ambassador in England, is a Pole, naturalized under Louis Philippe. The Senator Wolowski, one of the French authorities in national economy, is likewise by birth a Pole. It is well known that the Napoleonic Generals, Ney, Rapp, and Kleber, the republican hero wounded at Cairo were born Germans. Gen. Schramm, a German, is to command the army which Napoleon sends to Galicia. In Austria, Prince Metternich, by birth, a German from the Rhine; Count Grunne, the omnipotent Aid-de-Camp of Francis Joseph is from Belgium, where he owns considerable land-property; Prokesch, the Ambassador of Austria at Frankfurt, is from Fribourg, in Baden; Baron Pruck, late Intendant at Constantinople, a Prussian from the Rhine, and Hayyan was a Hessian, in Russia Baron Brunow, late Ambassador in London, is a German Jew; Count Nesselrode, a German from Frankfurt; Pászovits, Emperor Alexander's most distinguished diploma, was a Corsican; Gen. Jomini is a Frenchman—so was Barclay de Tolly.

In order to show the quantity of public lands which will be necessary consumed under the new bounty land bill, to satisfy those who have already received land warrants of a less denomination than 160 acres, we copy from the Washington *Star* the following:—

Under the act of 1847 there were issued 7,372 warrants of 40 acres, and there must be 7,370 warrants of 120 acres issued, or, in all, 884,640 acres.

Under the act of 1850 there were 103,000 40 acre warrants, and 57,059 80 acre warrants issued. To bring all these of both classes up to the 160 acre standard, will require an expenditure of 16,924,720 acres.

Under the act of 1852 there were 9,000 40 acre warrants issued, and 1,650 80 acre warrants issued, and 1,650 80 acre warrants; and to bring these of both classes up to the 160 acre standard will require 1,212,000 acres.

In all, an expenditure of an aggregate of 19,011,360 acres of the public domain will be required to satisfy the claims of those who have already received land warrants under the bounty land act.

Up to this time no warrant has been issued for services of less than thirty days. The law just passed, however, grants one hundred and sixty acres for fourteen days' service. In addition to these 19,021,360 acres to be so used up, it is estimated at the Land Office that at least 100,000,000 of acres will be required to cover the demands to arise under the new law, from classes of individuals whose service has not heretofore been provided for by Congress. The man who shouldered his fowling-piece, and watched the shore in the neighborhood of Piscataway, and within a mile of his own door, will under the law, get as much land as him who underwent the horrors of all the Canada campaigns of the war of 1812!

Right.—Mr. Killinger has introduced a bill in the Senate looking to the publication of the laws in the newspapers, instead of the old fogy pamphlet-system. We hope he will be backed up by the press of the State. The bill should by all means become a law.

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contortions of his body, dodging and shrugging of head and shoulders, etc. Once hear him "oro" and you'll know him "ever more."

The seventh species reminded us of the Owl. These are decidedly night birds. They have light, and when you meet them even during sunshine, their physiognomy at once reminds you of cobwebs, spiders and bats. Aye, they are unfriendly to light—it oppresses their internal and mental vision. Those of this class happening to be present—and we think all were there—were in the height of their element. The night was dark and that made it the more congenial. They could "revel take 'til peep o' day." One of 'em had on spectacles, but unlike his *aping* neighbor, his object was to make darkness darker still!

The eighth and last we classed as the Mouselike, or to drop the nomenclature that occurred to us then for one more loud and English—*Little Mouse*. Of what use could these little creatures prove to the order, thought we, but upon examining them more closely, their "bright eyes, active ears and smooth glossy coats," it occurred that they could perform a very important part: because of the smallness of their physical stature they could be sent through a very small hole, for heaven knows, they are small enough for any occasion. The most active among these, forgetful that it was the "hulk" country, that snared his still living father to manhood, shows himself when quite sure that he is out of reach of a larger species, whose habits of feeding are rather dangerous to his tribe, quite denunciatory of forgers!

After getting through with our classification we took a long breath, and were about saying that the politics of Greenwood must be in a very hopeful condition if these are its leaders, when we awoke.

Greenwood, Columbia Co., Pa.

Know-Nothingism in Europe.

Since naturalized citizens have become so very dangerous in the eyes of the disappointed office-seekers, weak-minded men, and numerous old ladies of America, it may be interesting to know what the principal governments of Europe think of them, and the amount of confidence they see proper to repose in them. We cut the annexed extract from the London correspondence of the N. Y. *Tribune*, giving the names of some of the naturalized citizens of the different nations of the Old World, and the position they occupy:

As to Francis, Court Walewski, the Ambassador in England, is a Pole, naturalized under Louis Philippe. The Senator Wolowski, one of the French authorities in national economy, is likewise by birth a Pole. It is well known that the Napoleonic Generals, Ney, Rapp, and Kleber, the republican hero wounded at Cairo were born Germans. Gen. Schramm, a German, is to command the army which Napoleon sends to Galicia. In Austria, Prince Metternich, by birth, a German from the Rhine; Count Grunne, the omnipotent Aid-de-Camp of Francis Joseph is from Belgium, where he owns considerable land-property; Prokesch, the Ambassador of Austria at Frankfurt, is from Fribourg, in Baden; Baron Pruck, late Intendant at Constantinople, a Prussian from the Rhine, and Hayyan was a Hessian, in Russia Baron Brunow, late Ambassador in London, is a German Jew; Count Nesselrode, a German from Frankfurt; Pászovits, Emperor Alexander's most distinguished diploma, was a Corsican; Gen. Jomini is a Frenchman—so was Barclay de Tolly.

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MARRIED.

On Thursday, March 23, by Rev. J. Yoanms, Mr. ALEXANDER CARB, of Madison tp, Col. co., to Miss HARRIET WINTERSTINE, of Valley tp, Montour co.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The attention of the reader is solicited to the advertisement of Agents wanted for the series of Historical books issued from the press of Mr. 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 "*Tarling Incidents in the History 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, 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 be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

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