



STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomburg Thursday April 12, 1855.

TURN THEM OUT.

Last week the Democratic convention of Philadelphia met to nominate municipal officers. Of the 170 delegates present 2 were charged with being Know-Nothings, and a resolution was presented to expel them unless they declared on oath or affirmation that they did not belong to the secret order.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Bucklew presented a petition from Bloom township, praying that but one supervisor might be elected in this township.

The Grand Council of the Know-Nothing party at Lancaster City last week. About 200 delegates were present, out of 2400 who should have been there, and about one third of the number present were in favor of open organization.

This is the only safe plan. What would you think of Wigs in a Democratic convention? And why should not the member of every other party be excluded on the same principle? Members of a secret party can only be reached by the test tried at Philadelphia.

Something New.

Cuban relations have been for some days under consideration by the Cabinet, and a line of policy has been determined upon which must very speedily result in a change of conduct on the part of the Spanish officials towards the American flag and American interests.

Banking Capital.

Bills are now pending in the Legislature for new banks, whose aggregate capital would amount to \$10,250,000, and whose circulation might amount to three times that sum.

Horses DROWNED.—On last Friday two good horses belonging to Mr. William Cox of Hemlock were accidentally drowned in Fishingcreek, just below the new bridge near this town.

Next week we will publish an original essay upon the subject of "Spiritual Magnetism," and in connection with it a portrait cut of Swedenborg.

Col. Joseph Houghawout of Tamaqua has been appointed a Mail Agent by the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, by Judge Campbell.

MAIL AGENT.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Henry W. Petrik, has been appointed by Post Master General Campbell, Mail Agent on the cars running between Port Clinton and Elmira.

On several days last week there were short detentions of the passenger trains on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, owing to the soft condition of the new embankment while the ground was yet unsettled in the spring.

A LITERARY NATION.—The census says there are 239 colleges in the United States.

The Williamsport Gazette apologizes for Mr. Quigg's vote for Simon Cameron, but does not justify it.

Twenty-seven new members were received at a recent communion of the Presbyterian church at Lewisburg.

On the 1st inst. seven persons were baptised in the West Branch river by the pastor of the Lewisburg Baptist Church.

Wilson Laird, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Erie City, by a majority of 395 over the Know-Nothing candidate.

The Governor of Wisconsin vetoed the second prohibitory liquor law, and the legislature adjourned.

The old established Type Foundry of L. Johnson & Co. is an excellent place to buy type and printing materials, as we can testify from personal experience.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Bucklew presented a petition from Bloom township, praying that but one supervisor might be elected in this township.

The Postmaster General has decided that letters to the Executive Department and members of the State Legislature at Harrisburg need not be prepaid, where the letters are mailed, but will be charged at the Harrisburg Office to the State.

The Grand Council of the Know-Nothing party at Lancaster City last week. About 200 delegates were present, out of 2400 who should have been there, and about one third of the number present were in favor of open organization.

The Post-office Department, in determining the rates of postage legally chargeable on various things, thus defines what is chargeable with pamphlet postage: "A pamphlet is a printed and unbound publication, relating solely to some subject of local, ephemeral or temporary interest or importance only. Hence, with the exception of those not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, for which, under certain conditions, the act of August 20th, 1852, has made special provisions, no publication, although folded and unbound, can be permitted to pass in the mail as a 'pamphlet,' instead of a 'book,' unless its scope and subject are such as to bring it fairly within the distinctive definition above given."

Postage Regulations.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Appointment Office, March 22, 1855.

Sir: Your letter of the 20th inst. is received. In answer, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you—

1. The act of the 3d March, 1855, making no provision for unpaid letters to places within the U. S., on the same or day following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a post office, the postmaster thereof will post up conspicuously in his office a list of the same stating that they are held for postage.

2. Letters not paid should be dispatched charged with the additional postage due at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by said act, except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid.

3. It is proper to forward a letter when requested in writing. When forwarded no additional postage should be charged if the letter, contrary in its address, has been misdirected. If it has been sent according to its address, and then forwarded, it must be charged with additional postage at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by the act of 3d March, 1855, aforesaid.

4. Ship letters, as they can not be prepaid and are not supposed to be embraced in the provisions of the fifteenth section of the act of 28 March, 1855.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, H. R. KING, First Assistant Postmaster General, Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster, New York.

Coal and Ore in Bradford.

We have often referred to the mineral deposits of Pennsylvania as the great source of wealth to her enterprising and rapidly increasing population. The early completion of the North Branch Canal has turned the attention of some of our enterprising capitalists and business men to a coal and iron ore region in Bradford county, Pa., heretofore but little known beyond its immediate locality.

During the past year the Barclay R. R. and Coal Company was organized for the development of this region. It was chartered by the Legislature at the last session, and has an authorized capital of \$1,400,000, with power to construct railroads, &c., for all purposes pertaining to its business. Its property consists of 2000 acres of land, in which we are informed, a six-foot vein of semi-bituminous coal has been proven to the extent of 1150 acres within the outcrop, and a vein of iron-ore from three to eight feet thick, underlying 1600 acres within the outcrop. Also large deposits of fire-clay of a good quality at the pool of the State dam, at Towanda. The Company own a large basin for loading boats, and 24 acres of land in and contiguous to the borough limits. From this point to their mines the company are now about making their railroad, which, when completed, will be the avenue of transit to the N. B. Canal of all the coal, iron-ore, lumber, &c., in that region—embracing a coal area of over 5000 acres within the outcrop; an iron-ore area of over 10,000 acres within the outcrop, and 50,000 acres of the best timber land. The property of the Company is said to be free from debt of any kind. Of its authorized capital it has issued \$600,000 of stock, reserving the remainder, \$800,000, for the use of the company. Of the \$600,000 sold, \$400,000 was given for its real estate, and \$200,000 sold for cash, at par, and appropriated to building their railroad and other improvements. The property of this Company lying in the most Northern extension of the bituminous coal field of the State, about 30 miles South of the N. York State line, and 275 miles from tide-water at New York city, it is believed, must prove to the owners of its stock a profitable investment, and add largely to the tonnage of the North Branch State Canal.—Ledger.

Trouble in the Camp.

The Telegraph, the Administration Know-Nothing organ at Harrisburg, of which the Rev. Miller (the Governor's Flour Inspector) is editor, is evidently frightened at the recalcitrance of the Legislature. It appeals to the people and to the press to "speak in unmitigated language to those who are misrepresenting their constituents, and blasting the financial prosperity and prospects of Pennsylvania."

The majority in the Legislature care nothing for the people at large—they feel responsible alone to the Know-Nothing lodges to which they respectively belong. They have taken an oath to obey those lodges in all things, and the people and the press might as well talk to the moon as to Know-Nothing members of Assembly, and the Governor's Flour Inspector is well aware of this fact.

"No good can come out of Nazareth," and nothing but down-right villainy can be expected from the present Legislature—composed, as the majority is, of broken down political hacks, who are the very scum and dross of society. The Telegraph tells us that they (the majority in the Legislature) are "blasting the financial prosperity and prospects of Pennsylvania." True enough, indeed—and this is the very perdition we made previous to the election; and we, in common with every true Democratic voter in the State, warned the people not to permit our Legislature and the Executive department to pass into the keeping of midnight oath-bound conspirators. But our warnings were not heeded—the people for a time forgot themselves—and now, after three months management of the affairs of the State, the Governor's Know-Nothing organ informs the people that the prosperity, honor and prospects of the State are about to be ruined and blasted! Well, well—if the people are determined not to hear, we assure them they will feel the effects of the error they committed last fall, and before the lapse of many months they will rise in their might and curse the knaves they assisted to place in power. Mark the prediction! The following sensible remarks of the Lancaster Examiner—the organ of the Whigs of the "old guard"—are as true as they are appropriate at this time. The Philadelphia North American had a whining article about the recalcitrance of the Legislature, and with tears in his eyes, the editor appealed to "Sams" representatives at Harrisburg to desert from the efforts they were making to ruin the character of our State, and swamp the people in one common ruin. It is in answer to the North American that the Lancaster Examiner used this language:

The Legislature is doing just what observing and thinking men, who are familiar with the history of politics and parties, knew it would do. The North American will not venture to say it had reason to expect any other action from a Legislature constituted like the present. It is but fulfilling its destiny. Neither should the North American complain, for it aided in bringing about the existing state of affairs. Are not three-fourths of the members of the Legislature "Americans"?

It is true, as the North American says, "charters are being granted with a recklessness and immoderation which have not in a very great while been equalled in this State"—but then it must be remembered that for "a very great while" the old parties had control. The people however, at last got tired of the old parties, with their old-fashioned notions, and wanted a change—the North American siding with the popular current. The people wanted a know-nothing legislature, and they have got one!

We doubt, also, whether the N. A. is correct in saying the action of the Legislature is causing "serious alarm." If the Spring elections throughout the State be any indication of popular sentiment, the K. N.'s are delighted with the acts of their representatives at Harrisburg,—at least if half what the K. N. papers say is true.

The "alarm" will come in due time, no doubt—probably after the mischief is done—but it is not felt yet.

SPREADING OUT IN MEETING.—We knew that the corruption and profligacy of the present Know-Nothing Legislature, were becoming apparent to every man in the State; but still we did not think the editors of that pure new party were so willing to acknowledge it. Yet such is the fact, as is evinced by the following, clipped from the Harrisburg Remonstrator of "Sam's" organs:

The fact is, legislation has fallen into bad hands. A set of political scoundrels took advantage of the late revolution in political sentiment, and where they did not honestly succeed—fraud was resorted to, in order to accomplish the object. The Legislature of this session, its glaring absurdities and villainy, to make use of the mildest terms, will be executed by every honest man in the Commonwealth. The honor of the State is bartered and sold by a secret conclave, as if they had no masters, nor were in any way responsible to public opinion. Banks are chartered amid boisterous merriment, and foreign railroad capitalists are the 'hons' who are worshipped at the shrine of mammon. When will Moses descend from the mount and cast down the golden calf!

THE CASE OF DR. BEALE.—On Monday last, the Supreme Court of this State granted a writ of error in the case of Beale, the dentist, convicted a few months since of an outrage on Miss Mudge, one of his patients. The Court will fix a day when the case will be argued, and if the reasons are sustained, a new trial will be granted, and the case will most probably be carried over to the Supreme Court for trial—the defendant, in the meantime, being admitted to bail.

The grounds upon which the writ of error was granted, are: 1st. That the jury, instead of being sworn in the usual form to try the cause and render a true verdict "according to the evidence," was sworn to "try the guilt or innocence of the defendant."

2d. That instead of being sentenced to "solitary confinement at labor," he was sentenced to "imprisonment at hard labor."

MONITOR BANK.

On Tuesday of last week, in the Senate Mr. Bucklew called up Senate bill 380, to incorporate the Monitor Bank of Danville.—Passed second reading, and on its final passage.

Mr. Fry remarked that the bill had been reported from the committee with a negative recommendation. He desired to know what necessity there was for the establishment of this bank, and whether there was any other bank in the same locality?

Mr. Crabb supported the bill. He replied that there was another bank in Danville, with a capital of \$200,000, but that there was a very large business done there, and more banking capital was necessary. He ventured to say that more business was done in Montour county in one week, than there was in Lehigh county in a month; and if a bank was necessary in Lehigh, there was an infinitely greater necessity for another one in Montour.

Mr. Killinger said, he would vote against the bill, because it would be useless to pass it, as it would unquestionably be vetoed by the Governor.

Mr. Piatt wanted to know whether the Senator spoke by the book? Mr. Killinger said, he spoke by the votes.

Mr. Hendricks moved to postpone the bill, which was finally agreed to, as follows:—Yeas 16, nays 4.

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Bucklew, Crabb, Darris, Fry, Hamlin, Hendricks, Hoge, Lewis, Mellinger, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Skinner, Wherry and Hiestor, Speaker.—16. Nays—Messrs. Flenniken, Frazer, Killinger and Piatt.—4.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in a late lecture delivered at Hartford, Connecticut, thus raps the "Know-Nothings" over the head:

He opposed the Know-Nothings, and said that the idea of danger to American institutions from the influx of foreigners was as absurd as would be the belief that the waters of the Atlantic ocean could be turned to milk by emptying into them all the milk pails of the country. "When I eat chicken," said Mr. Beecher, "I don't become chicken. Chickens become me!" So it is, he continued, with the Irishman and the German, who pour into this country—they come to the digestion of a young republic, which "swallows them as foreigners, but turns them into Americans."

He thought there was infinitely less to fear from the industrious and hardy Irishman who comes among us with his pick-axe and spade than there was from the corrupting influence of those "degenerated sons of degenerated sires," who, born on American soil, think it needful to go to Europe to get an education, and after travelling over the continent, and misrepresenting all that is American, come back to their native land filled with supreme disgust of every thing American, and affected admiration of monarchial customs.

These snobs were well described in John Randolph's reply to one of their own kind in Congress, who twitted the astute gentleman from Row-oke on his "home education"—"which Randolph responded thus: "The gentleman reminds me of the lands about the head waters of the Monongahela, which are poor by nature, and cultivation has entirely exhausted them!"

DISSENT AMONG THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The Grand State Council of K. N.'s, assembled at Lancaster on Tuesday, for the purpose of transacting "business of importance" to the Order, but broke up on Thursday afternoon in confusion. The cause of the difficulty is understood to be opposition to the proposed open organization. The public sentiment runs counter to secrecy and oath-bound political societies. Gen. Cameron, Ex-Governor Johnston and Gen. Irvin were among those who left the Council in disgust at the proceedings.

Won't all honest, right-thinking men soon leave the Order in disgust? MEETING OF LUGGERS DEALERS.—The bill abolishing all tavern licenses, which has passed the House and is pending in the Senate, has aroused quite a feeling of opposition in those who are most immediately interested. On Monday night a meeting of those engaged in the traffic, was held in Lancaster, at which it was resolved that a committee should go to Harrisburg and endeavor to prevent the passage of the law. In Philadelphia also, the liquor dealers have been holding meetings for the purpose of remonstrating against the passage of the law. It is expected that the bill will pass the Senate.

NEAL DOW RE-ELECTED.—Neal Dow, author of the original Maine Liquor Law, has, after two successive defeats, been once more elected Mayor of the city of Portland, by a small majority, the vote standing Dow 1894, McCobb 1829. In the year 1852, the vote for the same office stood Dow 1496, Parris 1900. The Know-Nothing vote was thrown for Dow. Four Dow and three opposition Aldermen are elected. The Council stands—1 Dow, 9 opposition, 2 vacancies.

The ladies at Howell, Mich., armed themselves with hatchets attacked a grocery, and knocked in the heads of the liquor casks. They were particularly provoked by the fact that a reformed drunkard had returned to his vomit in said grocery. Our readers are capable of making their own comment upon lady mobs and their causes.

The Catawissa, Williamsport & Erie Railroad Company, have contracted with Mr. Gould, the President of the Susquehanna Telegraph Company, for the erection of telegraphic wires along their line. The work is to be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

THE POST-TOWN LEDGER admits that Gov. Pollock's views of the impolicy of any considerable increase of banking capital, are correct, but thinks that town is entitled to a Bank by the reason of its large business wants.

CENSUS OF KANSAS.—A complete enumeration of the voting population in Kansas has been obtained. It seems to contain 3,036 electors, which are divided into seventeen election districts.

Educational Department.

Common School Education.

The large sums of money annually expended for schools might be rendered much more useful, if teachers would take more pains to vitalize the instructions which they give. There is a wonderful arrangement in the physical system by which the blood, before it is sent into the general circulation, is first of all made to pass through the ramifications of the lungs. There it absorbs the oxygen gas which changes its color from almost black to a bright scarlet; it is thus vitalized. Oxygen is carried out to every part of the system, and uniting with the carbon by natural affinity, keeps up the vital heat.

The object of all true education is to vitalize knowledge. Some teachers instruct their scholars very thoroughly, who never educate them at all. They teach them to commit the rules of their Arithmetic or Grammar by heart, but never lead them to comprehend a single principle; make them learn thousands of names of places, without giving them any idea of Geography, and teach them to read fluently in French or Latin, without understanding a principle of the structure of language. This is all mere instruction, and is a very distinct thing from education. One is dead knowledge, the other knowledge vitalized, full of living affinities, uniting itself with all surrounding circumstances with ready tact and correct application, and causing the eye to sparkle with delight, and the lips to open with incipient wisdom.

As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined.—As the youth is instructed, the man develops. In all the walks of life, we meet with many who have infinitely more knowledge than ability to apply what they know.—Strong vitalizing power and affinity is more important than extensive erudition in any department of life. The lawyer who understands principles is a safer guide than he whose knowledge is merely technical, however thorough. The physician who keeps in view great laws of health will be more successful than he who merely undertakes to fight each symptom in detail, and the divine whose heart glows with love will do the world more good than Dr. Dryasud, who is acquainted with all systems of Theology.

Knowledge not vitalized is a dark, heavy apoplectic thing. It stifles the mind instead of invigorating and refreshing, clogs the wheels of thought instead of stimulating them, fills up the head with cumbersome and confused details, useless, and perpetually in the way, like the heterogeneous stores of everything at Balakava. A healthy vitality is ever gathering new stores of knowledge; it hungers and thirsts for facts, and draws them to it, as the magnet draws the steel filings. But without this, knowledge may be as useless as food to the man who cannot digest it.

To excite and stimulate the mind to feed upon knowledge, the teacher must himself possess it in other than in a mere dead, dry, technical form. He must feel an interest in teaching, and have the faculty of infusing into the healthy pupil his own spiritual nature. In regard to elementary studies particularly, the young who have recently been learning themselves, generally make the best instructors. They feel more interest in communicating, and remember more vividly, all the obstacles to thorough, accurate knowledge. Like travellers who have just passed over an intricate and difficult road, they remember where they were at fault, and the ways in which they were extricated.

Our common school education is justly the pride of the land. Instead of an old dame's school, where the digest of knowledge for the little urchin was conveyed in the driest and crassest possible way, the principal danger at the present time is that these exercises are made so interesting by the brisk, cheerful young teacher, that our young people become too fond of their books for health. But with proper arrangements, through the agency of Normal schools, much of the mere book-learning is dispensed with; the heavy, dry, because only half-understood, parts of knowledge, which most strain the mind are simplified, and the whole work of education conducted with far less friction, both to the physical and mental system.—Ledger.

TO THE NEW BOARDS OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS. The law is very definite, respecting the duty of each board, to levy a tax, on or before the first Monday of June, of each year. Between the election in February, and the first of May, there is full time for each new board Elect, to become acquainted with the business of the office, [it being presumable that they have the law,] and also with the finances of the old board, which now come into their hands. The assessment should be made by the first of May, and the collector at work by the first of June. And as fast as each teacher makes the monthly Report of the condition of the school, that teacher should be paid, and continued, or discharged, according to the success in the school house, of which the directors should satisfy themselves, both by visitation through one of their number, and the inspection of the report. To ascertain the amount of expense and receipts, for the current year, something like the following, Schedule should be drawn up as the basis of intelligent action.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES. 1 Old debts, for Orders, Teachers, repairs, houses. 2 This should include all the liabilities of the Districts. 3 Repairs to school house, No. 1 2 3 &c. 3 Building one new school house, in No. — Female Teachers, — Months at — 5—Male Teachers, — Months at — By an estimate of this kind, the wants for the year, can be ascertained very nearly.—Then the following table, can be easily made out.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS. 1 From previous Treasurer and Collector. 2 do do Duplicates. 3 do do State appropriation. 4 Present, do do 5 do do Assessment laid. This last estimate should exceed the previous one, by about fifty dollars; to allow for exorbitations, &c. The directors can easily ascertain the percentage to be laid when they have thus ascertained the aggregate amount needed, if they will consult the previous assessment roll, and the 29th section of the school law, with the 97th section, on the same.

ARRIVAL of the BALTIC.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Baltic left Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, the 24th ult., and reached New York at one o'clock on the 6th inst.

The Fence Progress.—The first of the four points which has been unanimously agreed to by the Vienna Congress, reads as follows: The abolition of the exclusive Protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, a guarantee of the privileges accorded to those provinces by the Sultan, and placing them under the guarantee of the Five Powers.

The latest despatch from Vienna, dated Friday evening, says: "The Conference is progressing favorably. The second point was either settled to-day, or will be to-morrow. It must be remembered that the question of war or peace is not decided until the third point is settled."

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs, under the date of Friday evening, as follows:—"The news from Vienna appears favorable to peace, and the people are disposed to believe that the conferences will be attended with a happy result."

Count Nesselrode will proceed to Vienna, when the negotiations become critical. The new Czar has given strong evidence of abiding by the plans traced out by his father, and that he would make no concessions.

Errors are current of a new basis of an arrangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, the opening of the Danube, and the erection of Turkish forts, &c. in Asia.

Lord Raglan, in his latest despatch, admits that the enemy is actively engaged in throwing up new works that enfilade the trenches, and that vast convoys of provisions and ammunition continue to enter the city. Some weeks will probably elapse ere either the Conference or the siege come to a conclusion.

The Policy of the Czar is Warlike.—Accounts from St. Petersburg, probably reliable, of date March 9th, state that the substance of the Czar Alexander's speeches to the representatives of the different bodies and administrations of the States, may be condensed into these words:—"I will maintain firmly the plans traced out by my father!" In his address to the Council of State, the officers of the Guard, and a deputation of nobles, who reported concerning the militia, the Czar expressed himself yet more strongly. "I solemnly declare," said he, "that I will not give up the first inch of Russian territory to our enemies! I will take good care to prevent their penetrating further on the soil of our country, and never, never—may my hand writ first—will I affix my signature to a treaty which shall bring the slightest dishonor on the national honor!"

This speech was responded to with vehement applause. Alexander's Speech to the Corps Diplomatic.—The Czar's speech to the members of the Corps Diplomatic, on the 7th, was more temperate in tone, and is as follows:—"I am persuaded, gentlemen, that all your Courts feel sincere sorrow at the misfortune that has befallen us. I have already received proofs of it from all sides; they have greatly moved me, and I stated yesterday, to the ministers of Prussia and Austria, how much I appreciated them. I solemnly declare here before you, gentlemen, that I remain faithful to all the sentiments of my father, and that I will persevere in the line of political principles which served as a rule to my uncle, the Emperor Alexander, and to my father. These principles are those of the holy alliance. If that alliance no longer exists, it was not my father's fault. His intentions were always upright and loyal; and if, recently they were misunderstood by some persons, I do not doubt that God and history will do him justice. I am ready to contribute towards a good understanding, on the condition which he accepted. Like him, I desire peace, and wish to see the evils of war terminated; but if the conferences which are about to open at Vienna do not lead to a result honorable for us, then, gentlemen, at the head of my faithful Russia, I will combat with the whole nation, and will perish sooner than yield."

"As to my personal sentiments for your Sovereign,—addressing the Prussian Minister—they have not varied. I have never doubted of the fraternal affection and friendship which his majesty, the king, always had for my father, and I have already told you how grateful I am to him for it. I am deeply sensible of the kind words which the Emperor has caused to be transmitted to me on this occasion, (addressing the Minister of Austria,) and his majesty can not doubt of the sincere affection which my father entertained for him at a period which he himself has recalled by an order of the day addressed to the army."

"Be kind enough, gentlemen, to communicate my words to your respective courts." A New Basis of Arrangement Spoken of.—According to conversational rumor, the following arrangement, if its details could be adjusted, would meet the views of all parties: Russia would not object to concede the entire freedom of the Black Sea, and the opening of the Danube, as also the permission to erect Turkish forts on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, and would consent to receive consuls within Sebastopol. If this be acceded, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles could not be closed against Russia, consequently her fleets would be free to visit the Mediterranean.—This rumor, it must be observed, is given as mere rumor.

The Porte throws Obstacles in the Way.—If we may credit intelligence from Constantinople, of March 12th, further complications may arise from the attitude taken by the Turkish Government. It is stated that Arif Effendi has received instructions to maintain the undivided sovereignty of the Empire over the Dardanelles. He is also to protest against the Christians of the Empire being placed under any foreign protection. The Porte desires the participation of Prussia in the Conference of Vienna.

Ali Pacha, Minister of foreign Affairs, has been summoned by telegraph to Vienna.

MARKETS.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. J. M. WOLFRUM and Miss CATHERINE HAYDEN, both of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa.

On the evening of the 26th ult., at Calvary Church, Tamaqua, by the Rev. J. A. Stone, Mr. J. G. O'Neil, M. D., of Col. co. and Miss S. A. THOMAS, formerly of Bloomburg.

In Berwick, on the 20th inst., by Eld. E. M. Alden, Mr. MOSES MARBLE, and Miss HELEN LEWIS, both of Briarcrest twp., Columbia county, Pa.

In Millville, on the 23d inst., by Rev. I. Bani, Mr. LEWIS LEHR, and Mrs. LYDIA THARSHER, both of Millville, Col. co.

In Danville, on Thursday morning, April 5th, by the Rev. J. W. Yeomans, Thomas J. GALBRAITH, Esq., of Minnesota, and Miss HELEN GARRETTSON, daughter of Col. C. Garreton, of the borough of Danville.

REMOVED.—In Bloomburg, on Monday, April 24th, infant twin daughters of Joseph B. and Elizabeth Miller, aged about 2 months.

In Midlin township, on the 31st of March, JOHN GRAMHART, aged about 73 years.

In Briarcrest, on the 17th of February, GAO. H. SHAEFER, aged 90 years, 7 mo. and 12 days.

In Berwick, on the 15th of February last, WM. OWEN, Father of Hudson Owen, aged about 84 years.

In Catawissa valley, on the 10th ult., PETER, eldest son of David Rehnig, aged 18 years, 7 mo. and 18 days.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-office at Bloomburg, April 1st, 1855.

- Rannan Geo. M. Cane Sarah Connell Thomas Christy Michael Donegan Wm. Foust Elizabeth Good Adam Green Maria Hovner Amos Jones Richard Kelly Frank Knouse Henry Lazarus Harriet McWilliams Chas. Miller Henry Markle Hiram Nicely J. R. Persons calling for the above, letters will please say they are advertised. P. UNANGST, P. M.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administration accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of the county of Columbia, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphan's court, to be held at Bloomburg, in and for the county aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

- 1. The account of John K. Grotz & James Barton, Executors of the estate of E. H. Biggs, late of Bloom twp., deceased. 2. The account of Jesse Shannon, guardian of Harriet Paul, one of the children of Wm. Paul, dec'd. 3. The Real account of Samuel Means, administrator of the estate of Sarah Means, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased. 4. The Guardian account of Joel Snyder, Guardian of John Siler a minor child of Samuel Siler, late of Hemlock township, deceased. 5. The account of Jacob Seidl, administrator of the estate of Philip Seidl, late of Derry township, dec'd. 6. The second account of Rudolph Shuman, and Jacob Shuman, Executors of the estate of Jacob Shuman, late of Maine township, deceased. 7. The account of Michael Gruver, administrator of the estate of Mary Bellas, late of Maine township, deceased. 8. John Keifer, administrator of the estate of John Fisher, late of Maine township, deceased. 9. John Keifer, administrator of the estate of John Fisher, late of Beaver township, deceased. 10. First and final account of J. J. Brower, Executor of the estate of Lemina, Meredith, late of Bloom township, deceased. 11. The account of Thomas Clayton, administrator of the estate of John C. Zarr, late of Catawissa township, deceased. 12. The account of Samuel Brooks, administrator of the estate of David L. Brooks, late of Bloom township, deceased. 13. The account of Stephen Hutton and John Hutton administrators of the estate of John Hutton, late of Centre township, deceased. 14. The Guardian account of William Snyder, Guardian of William Palmer one of the children of Thomas Palmer, late of Bloom township, deceased. 15. The account of Peter Schug, administrator of the estate of Peter Schug, senr., late of Bloom township, deceased. 16. The final account of Thomas and George Marks administrators of Adam Marks, late of Roaringcreek, now Locust township, deceased. 17. The first and final account of Charles Eagenbuch, Guardian of John Knorr, a minor child of William Knorr, late of Centre township, deceased. 18. The first and final account of Edward R. Albertson, administrator of the estate of William Albertson, late of Greenwood township, deceased. 19. The first and final account of Henry Bittenbender and Conrad Bittenbender, administrators of the estate of John Bittenbender, late of Centre township, deceased. 20. The account of Absalom Bombay, administrator of the estate of Joshua K. Millard, late of Bloom township, deceased. 21. Partial account of Jno. Shaser, executor of the last will & testament of Dr. David Petrik, dec'd. 22. The account of Thos. Knorr, guardian of Hiram Knorr a minor child of William Knorr, late of Centre twp., dec'd. 23. The account of Jno. K. Grotz, administrator of the estate of Alex. Emmet, late of Bloom twp., dec'd. 24. The account of Jacob Yohs & Benj. Yohs, administrators of the estate of Peter Yohs late of Millin twp., dec'd. Register's Office, DANIEL LEE, Bloomburg, April 7, 1855.