

STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

burg Thursday April 10, 1855. State Convention of School Superintend

This assemblage met on Wednesday after-noor of last week in Hall of the House at Harrisburg. The counties were nearly all represented. The meeting was opened by an address from Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, an address from Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, and some 15 county superintendents were then in turn called on to explain the operation of the new law in their counties, and to point out its advantages and defects. Among the most interesting of these were the reports of Rev. Mr. Good of Berks and Mr. Wickersham of Lancaster, the former illustrating by facts and not by argument what labor is yet necessary in the cause of edu-cation, and both proving how much can be done by an efficient superintendent. These two accomplished gentlemen and scholars stood foremost in the respect of the conven-tion. The officers of the body were Thomas Nicholson of Beaver President, Rev. Wm D. D., of Centre, Vice Presidents, E. W. Conklin of Montour and John H. Kluge of

Lebanon Secretaries.

On Wednesday evening a session was held in the Hall of the Senate. Prof. Hart of Philadelphia lectured on "School Architecture. and further reports and details from counties were then received.

On Thursday morning the convention met in the Supreme Court Room. Several committees previously appointed read prepared reports on educational subjects and the manery of Common School education.

The first of these, in reference to the can cellation of teacher's certificates, recom-mended that immediately upon complaint being made to the County Superintendent against a teacher that officer should take away the certificate. This, on motion of Mr. Weaver, was so amended as to agree with the present law on the subject, and give the teacher ten days time and notice for a hearing with evidence, and a chance to meet his accusers.

One committee reported in favor of granting State certificates of a grade higher than present permanent certificates by County Superintendents. But there appeared to be some difficulty to determine how, where and by whom such examinations should be made; and after some discussion the report was referred back to the committee.

Another committee recommended to pay school directors a small compensation for their service, and the report was adopted, with only two votes in the negative. But upon subsequent examination, when it was found in figures that to pay school directors the smallest decent compensation would a-mount to almost as much as the whole present State appropriation to common schools unanimously agreed to recon eider the adoption of the report, and to refer

back to the committee.

Mr. Gow of Washington presented an able report to change the present form of teacher's certificates, and to have tabular columns opposite the studies in which figures from to 6 should indicate the teacher's degree o proficiency in each study, all certificates still to be temporary, except the highest.

This it was proposed by Mr. Weaver to amend so that only the lower grade of these tabular or classifying certificates should be temporary, and the better ones subject to renewal and enlargement by a subsequent ex-amination at the option of the teacher. Mr. Wickersham proposed to amend this by re-commending that the proposed form of new certificates be only used in the place of the present temporary ones, and this was agreed

Mr. Good read an able report on the effects

of the County Superintendency.
On Thursday evening, Dr. McClintock of the Senate, upon invitation, addressed the Convention. Gov. Pollock came in and bore testimony to his devotion to the cause of ed neation by a short but encouraging and able address. Col. Curtin, the State Superintendent, then spoke, and after him Mr. Hickok, Deputy State Superintendent. Several more of the County Superintendents were then called on for reports, and among these the member from Columbia. After some 11 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

adapt the new law to the feelings and de-sires of all reasonable men. It proved very bill against the State, including an amount sires of all reasonable men. It proved very plainly that under the old law almost nothplainly that under the old law almost noth-ing was done to improve the character of tee, rather astonished the liquor law advo schools; and that while the present law has not remedied every evil, it is mainly weak because there is too much of deplorable destitution to be reformed at once by any mode of operation. All the members agreed that the greatest obstacle in the way of its suc. of qualified teachers, and the unfortunate necessity of ving certificates to poor ones for the want of better. The next convention will be held

The North Branch Extension

On last Wednesday Mr. Buckalew called Senate Bill to provide for the repairs and prettion of the North Branch canal, from northward to the New York State line. The bill appropriates \$153,000 for re-pairs and completion of this part of the ca-nal, and appoints Wm. R. Maffet present superintendent of the division for ten years from the 1st of December last, subject to removal by the Governor for cause

BOUNTY LAND APPLICATIONS .- The unprecedentedly large unmber of three thousand four hundred applicants, under the bourly land act of March 3, 1855, were received at the Pension Office in Washington, on the 4th inst Total number of applications under the act, up to present time, forty thousand three hundred.

The New York Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The New York Legislature has passed prohibitory liquor law much more stringent than that of Pennsylvania; and it has re the Governor's signature. In the House the vote stood 80 to 45, and in the Senate 21 to 11. It does not prevent the manufacture of liquor but only its sale by the small, and the drinking of it. It may be kept in private houses, and where it sold for certain lawful purposes books of sale must be kept by the vendor and sworn to. A fine of ten dollars is imposed for geting drunk in any store, grocery, tavern public place, but none for getting drunk in a private house. Cider cannot be sold in less quantity than 10 gallons. No license shall be granted to any tavern, oyster cellar, restautant or eating house; and the whole la goes into effect on the fourth of July next A bill has already been introduced into the

Senate to repeal the lay.

According to the census of 1850, there were in New York State in that year 189 distilleries and breweries, employing \$2,585, 900 capital, and consuming 2,062,250 bushels of barley, 1,847,266 bushels of Indiancorn, 909,067 bushels of rye, and employing 1,676 hands. And the mauufacture was 647,700 barrels of ale, beer, &c.; 9,237,700 gallons of whiskey, 2,488,800 gallons of rum

The Anti-License Law.

The "quart measure" which the legisla ture took down last Wednesday received the following vote on the first section, which i

about a fair test.

Yeas-Messrs. Allegood, Avery, Baker Ball, Boal, Bowman, CalJwell, Chamberlin Clapp, Clover, Creswell, Cummings, (Phila co.) Cummins, (Somerset,) Downing, Eys-ter, Fearon, Fletcher, Foster, Foust, Guy, Gwinner, Harrison, Hodgson, Holcomb Hubbs, Kirkpatrick, Krepps, Lune, Laporte Lathrop, Leas, Lott, M'Calmont, M'Clean M'Connell, M'Cullough, Maddock, Morris Morrison, Muse, Page, Palmer, Pennypacker Powell, Ross, Simpson, Smith, (Allegbeny, Smith, (Blair,) Smith, (Phila. city,) Stewart, Sturdevant, Thompson, Thorn, Water nouse, Wood and Strong, Speaker,-56.

Nays — Messrs. Barry, Bush, Carlisle, Christ, Craig, Crawtord, Daugherty, Donldson, Dunning, Edinger, Frailey, Frank lin, Free, Fry, Gross, Herr, Linderman, M'-Conkey, Mengle, North, Orr, Reese, Rittenhouse, Sallade, Sherer, Stehley, Wickersham, Witmer, Wright and Ziegler-30.

Libel Snit.

A libel suit was lately instituted by Mr. Fletcher against Mr. Norton, for reproaching the motives of the former gentleman in pub-lishing a life of Judson the Burmat. Msssionary, without the consent of Mrs. Judson, and n fact against her remonstrance. But Mr. Norton was acquitted, and Mr. Fletcher will continue to publish that edition of Judson's life which seems the more fair and impartial of the two. It would certainly be strange if only one edition and one version of a man's life could be published, and even that one the product of his family and friends. The public have a right to an impartial report of all things. It appears from this controversy that Mrs. Judson was offered \$20,000, for Dr. Wayland's life of her husband, and that her share of the profits was \$12,000 when Fletcher's life of Judson was undertaken. It s said that her property from Mr. Judson and otherwise amoun ed to \$10,000 more.

The Constitutionality of the liquor Law

The passage of a liquor law, restricting the sale of liquors in Pennsylvania and New York, has caused a great deal of excitement among liquor dealers, and they seem deter mined to test the constitutionality of such legislation. It is contended by them that, as the act of Congress licenses and authorizes the importation of liquors, the sale of it in any measure cannot be prohibited by local jurisdiction—that such legislation is an assumption of a right to regulate trade and commerce expressly given by the States to commerce expressly given by the States to Congress. It is important that the principle shall be settled by the highest authority, and a formal decision of the United States Su-preme Court is the best way to settle all doubt upon the subject.

The Boston Nunnery Investigation

The Boston press are still engaged in the discussion of the acts of the Committee of the Legislature, who, under the pretence of investigating the religious institutions of that ladies, ransacked the place, obtruded themselves into the private apartments of the la-dies, and even examined their clothing, for haved in the scandalous manner alleged in any gentleman's residence, would have in-duced the occupant to have expedited their departure with an application of the toe of his boot. As the building contained only ladies, the committee escaped the punish ment their indecency deserved, but the press are very properly holding them to account, and the committee seem to sit very uneasily under the investigation.

IT is amusing occasionally to step inco some of our public places, and hear some puffed up, shell of a-we had almost saidman—with more impudence than brains gassing about foreign influence—the d rish,&c. We always look upon such chaps with a great deal of pity and forbearance.— The poor fellows hadn't the advantage of our common school system, and therefor great allowance should be made for the thickness of their heads. Gen. Lafayette, the Frenchman, was of small account, in the days of the Revolution, to this country—and the gallant Shields, an Irishman, did poor service in the Mexican war, according to the logic of these worthies.

The two Easton Banks discounted paper last week to the amount of \$400,000.

We invite the attention to the adver tisement of Mr. Hodge who proposes to open a school in this place next Monday. He has been teaching here during the winter, and is qualified to teach all he professes. There are many persons in the county desirous to teach next winter who will find Mr. Hodge's school a good place to improve themselves

The sickness of the editor will exc

Miss Mary Barkley & Co., have received their new stock of fashionable milliners goods, to which persons of taste and dress will do well to look.

C. C. Sholes, Esq., formerly of Danville, s Printer, has again been elected Mayor of the city of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Two hundred and forty tavern licen ses were granted by the court in Berks coun

Easton, has resigned the Professorship of that Institution. He was escerted to the Phillipsburg cars by the students of the College The pews in a new M. E. Church, at

Prof. Burrows, of Lafayette College

Pittsburg, were sold on Monday for \$22,000; one assessed at \$600 brought \$770.

Bank question. is the subject of just repreon all over the State. ent press speaks of it with much severity and even the papers of his own party cannot avoid expressing their displeasure

The opponents of the Main Law say that Neal Dow was elected Mayor of Port-land by a trick of the Assistant Assessors who were his friends, and left of the lists of voters some 600 or 700 names of those who were opposed to the law.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.—The old line regular Whigs of Philadelphia have completely separated from the new Know-Nothing party, and formed a separate thicket. When the roll of delegates was called, each mem ber of the Convention had to pledge his honor that he did not belong to political organization, commonly called the Know-Nothing Order, to which such replies as "I do not"-"do not and never will"-"I did. but thank God I don't now," &c. were given. Several nominations were made, and a committee of superintendence appoin ted, with full power "to place such names on the Whig ticket as they, in their judgement, may deem advisable; provided, a va-cancy should occur by resignation or other wise." Auother Whig Convention, chiefly consisting of members of the new order, has also nominated a Ticket, which is said to contain the same names that have been placed in nomination by the Know-Nothing party in their secret lodges or councils. The regular old Democratic Party have also nominated a full ticket. Their members had to take an oath that they did not belong to the new party. Altogether there will be exciting times in the city of brotherly in June next, when the election will take Danville Democrat.

Good Apvice.-The Journals in the We are urging the farmers to put in abundant crops of spring wheat, potatoes, corn, and whatever may serve as a substitute for wheat There will be no supply from last year's crop, and the farmers need not tear low pri-ces. The next year will furnish abundant demand for all that the soil can produce. It is famine and starvation prices that we have fear, and not a glutted market. The dry fall prevented them from getting in whea freely, and they must not rely upon what the far west may produce to make up for their lack. Let them cover every spot they can occupy with something that will do for the sustenance of man or beast, or both.—Ledger

LORD ERSKINE died on the 19th of March n Sussex, England. He was the son of the great Lord Erskine, and married first, in 1800 Miss Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, who died in 1843; secondly, in the same year, Miss Travis, cousin of his first wife. The decease ed peer began his diplomatic career as min ister to the United States at the beginning o the present century, and he only retired fro nis post of minister at Munich in 1843. His eldest son, Thomas Americus, now third Baron Erskine, is the successor to the title.

ABOLITION OF THE STATE DUTY IN ENG LAND.-The House of Commons of the Eng. lish Parliament has abolished the stamp doty on newspapers. This act affects the social and political interests of the British Em pire more than the war with Russia. It is a oncession to the people, which will be a tended with the happiest results. It is another evidence of the liberalizing tenden cy of the British Government, seeking the greatest good of the greatest number

COST OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES -The cost of the State of Massachusetts for the visitation of the Committee on Nunner ies to the institutions at Roxbury and Low ell was \$120. The expense of the visit to Worcester was \$99 90. Total \$219 90 for visiting three Catholic institutions. So says the Boston, Mass., Herald.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN LUZERNE - The Grand Jury reported that the exigencies of the pub-lic business require the erection of a Cour House, County Jail, and buildings for the accommodation of the Courts and of the several officers of the county; and for the reception and safe keeping of the records, &c. and concurring in the report on the same sub-ject made by the Grand inquest at January

The Harrisburg Morning Herald of a recent date states plainly, that if the Legislature can't elect the Senator—and can't provide for the sale of the public Works—(both

is still in a transition state from a confused campment of adventurers to a regularly es Is still in a to tablished community. All things considered, they have been getting on gloriously. hey have built up towns and cities, and have organized a prosperous commonwealth unparalleled in its rapid progress in the his unparalleled in its rapid progress in the his tory of the world. They have done much within the last seven years to establish society, law and order upon a secial basis; and of late they seem resolved to keep pace with "all the modern improvements" of the Atlantic States. They have recently passed an act "prohibiting all barborous and noisy amusements on the Lord's day:" such Sabhab assimps as question, bull-ship, business as medium, bull-ship, business as medium. bath pastimes as pugitism, bull-baiting, bear, dog, chicken and jackass fighting, which will place San Francisco ahead of New Orleans. It is also expected that the State Leg-islature will pass shortly a stringent anti-gambling law. They have already passed a bill in one house to prohibit raffles, lotteries and gift enterprises; and a bill for suppress ing establishments of ill-fame has passe oth houses. To crown all it is expected that, before the Assembly rises, California will be blest with that latest Yankee notion of general happiness—the Maine Liquor

California

Another illustration of the way they do nings in California, is furnished in the descent of the people—the sovereign people—upon the branch bank of Adams and Co., at Sonors. Their vanit was broken open by a mob, and some forly seven thousand dollars were paid out by the committee appointed by the people to holders of certificates. Pop-ular sovereignty this, in the true California

cceptation.

Then again, the California Statesman was established to aid in the re-election of Dr. Gwin to the United States Senate. Good place, heavy mileage, it pays. But it ap-pears that the parties establishing the paper did it upon very liberal prouises, which have not been fulfilled. So they have instituted a suit for \$20,000 damages. Let all newspa-per men, therefore, even in California, re-member this: Trust not to the promises of politicians-make them pay as they go for their advertisements, like other people, and et them publish their own newspapers.

Prohibitory Liquor Laws.

The rise and progress of laws in variou States prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, is to be seen in the following abtract : 1851-Passed by the Legislature of Maine

1852-Passed by the Legislature of Minne sota. 1852—Passed by the Legislature of R. Island.

1852-Passed by the Legislature of Massa-

chusetts. 1852—Ratified by the people of Minnesota. 1852—Passed by the Legislature of Vermont. 1853-Passed by the Legislature of Michigan. 1853—Ratified by the people of Vermont

1853—Raiffied by the people of Michigan. 1853—Its submission to the people pronoun-ced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Minnesota.

1853—Pronounced unconstitutional by the

United States Supreme Court in R. I. 1853-Supreme Court equally divided in Michigan.

ced unconstitutional in Mass 1854-Passed the Legislature of New York. 1854-Vetoed by Gov. Seymour of N. 1854—Passed by one branch of the Legislature of New Hampshire.

1854—Passed on branch of the Legislature

of Maryland. 1854-Passed by the Legislature, but the two

branches failed to agree in Pennsylvania.

-Passed by the Legislature of Ohio. 1754-Voted for by the people of Wisconsi 1854—Pronounced unconstitutional in Ohio. 1854—Passed in a modified form by the leg-

1854-Passed by the Legislature of Con-1854—Passed by the lower branch of the N.

J. Legislature, defeated by one vote in the Senate. 855-Passed by the Legislature of Wiscon

sin and vetoed; modified and passed and again vetoed by Gov. Barstow. -Passed for the second time by the Legislature of New York, and became a law of the State by the signature of Gov. Clark.

passed prohibitory laws. The question has failed in four States through legislative disa-States. It has nowhere been repealed by legislative action, though it has been four times set aside by the judiciary, and in one

Things in Kansas .- A letter from Kickapoo City, Kansas territory, of the date of March 28th, 1855, say's the streets are being rapidly graded, the laborers receive \$1 50 per diem, and that the following are the usual prices of provisions: Pork 6 cents per pound; beef 7 cents; venison 9 cents; n 7 cents; chickens \$2 per dozen; turkeys 75 cents per pair; geese 25 cents each ; eggs 12½ cents per dozen; flour \$4 50 per one hundred pounds; wood \$2 per cord, delivered. Competent brickmakers are particularly wanted.

High prices of Flour in New York .- Flour nas risen to thirteen dollars a barrel for choice orands, and twelve to twelve and a half for good ordinary flour, such as bakers use York for many years. In 1837, when the flour warehouse of Eli Hart & Co. was bro-ken open by a mob, it sold at from \$11 87 to \$12 a barrel.

Extraordinary Delusion. -At Stratham New Hampshire, a number of deluded persons are busily engaged in digging for gold, which a pretended witch of Portsmouth inwhich a pretended which of Portsmouth inorder for the sale of the public Works—(both
of which they were specially elected to perform,) the best thing they can do is to pass
the most moderate Appropriation Bill possible and make way for their successors. And
a Jury of the People would respond, "so say
we all!"

which a pretended which of Portsmouth informed them they would find in a certain
formed them that if they dug deep
enough they would some to a rock before
reaching the treasure, and having encounter
or, and upon conviction of the offence, in the
court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the second section of this Act.

THE ANTI-LICENSE BILL PASSED.

The bill to repeal the tavern-license law and restrain the sale of liquers, has become a law, having passed both branches of the Legislature, and received the Governor's ap-proval. We publish it below, entire, as finally enected. It is materially different from the bill originally introduced in the House by Mr Cummings.

An Act to Restrain the Sale of In

Liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from after the first day of October next, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place, where vinous, spirituous, male or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold and drank, except as hereinafter provided, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

be, and the same are nerecy repeased.

SECT. 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth, shall keep for sale and sell, or in connection with any other business or profitable employment, give, receiving therefor any price, profit, or advantage whatever, and at the tage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place or any the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, he, she or they, and any one aiding, abetting or assisting therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misde enced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and undergo an imprisonment not ex-ceeding one month; and for a second or any subsequent offence, shall pay a fine not exeeding one hundred dolla ers, and under go imprisonment not exceeding three

SECT. 3. That if any two or more person conspire or act together, by which one may sell and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this Act, each one so offend ing, upon conviction shall be punished as proided in the second section of this Act.

Sect. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any

person to sell or keep for sale, any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, in case not hereinbefore prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper ccunty, on petition presented for that purpose, to be adver-tised according to the first section of the Act of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, supplementary the various Acts relating to tavern licens but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good repute for honesty: Provided, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: Provided, That no license for the sale of liquors, as aforesaid, shall be granted to the kee per of any botel, inn, tavern, res taurant, eating house, oysterhouse or cellar theatre, or other places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment. Provided Further, That so much of any act or acts of Assembly as requires a license from a city or county treasurer to authorize the sale of same is hereby repealed.

SECT. 5. That the said Court, by their rules shall fix a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

Sect. 6. That it shall not be lawful for the

Clerk of said Court to issue any license, as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinaster required, and the cer tificate of the City receiver or County Treas urer, that the license fee has been paid to

him. Sect. 7. That the appraisers of License under this Act, shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Phila delphia, where, on the passage of this Act and thereafter at the beginning of every year three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, to appraise dealers in vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed !iquors, as a foresaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and per form all duties now enjoined by law, not in-consistent herewith; and said Appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, ner connected with or interested in the liquor usiness, and shall be compensated as now

provided by law.

SECT. 8. That no license shall be granted vithout the payment to the Receiver of Tax es of the city of Philadelphia, or to the Treas-urers of the other counties of the State, for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law, to be paid by venders of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers: Provided That no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

SECT. 9. That the bond required to be ta ken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed li-quors, or any admixtures thereof, shall be in vending such liquors, with two sufficient sure ties and warrant of Attorney to confess judg ment; which bond shall be approved by of the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sess of the Peace of the proper county, and to be filed in said Court; and whenever a judgment for any forseiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principle therein it shall be lawful for the District Attorney, o the proper county, to enter judgment against the obligors in the said bond, and proceed to collect the same of the said principle or

Secr. 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, as afore-said, shall frame his license under glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales, and no license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this require

Sunday.
SECT. 11. That any sale made of any spir-

SECT. 12. That the provisions of this Act, as to appraisment and license, shall not ex of said liquors in the original cases or pack ages, as imported, nor to duly commission-ed auctioneers selling at public vendue or out-cry, nor to brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallous; nor shall nything herein contained, prohibit the sale,

by druggists, of any admixtures of intoxica-

ing liquors as medicine.
SECT. 13. That it shall be the duty of every Constable of every town, borough, township or ward, within this Commonwealth, at ev-ery term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of knowledge, there is any piace within his can-iwick, kept and maintained in violation of this Act; and it shall be the especial duty of the Judges of the said Courts, to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shell make known to such Constal name or names of any one who shall have violated this Act, with the names of witness-es who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof, on oath or affirm ation, to the Court, and upon his wilful failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to impresonment in the jail of the county, for a period not less

than one nor more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. SECT. 14. That this act shall not interfere with any persons holding a license, hereto-fore granted, until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired; no shall any license which may be granted be fore the first day of July next, authorise the sale of said liquors, or admixtures thereof, after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this Act.

HUMILITY.

There is peculiar power in a silent spirit It acts secrely, but uneasingly; and every one feels its influence. Its impressions like those of the stars, burst open the foun tains of morality—and oh! how they gust forth into the great Spirit of the University And then, Poesy, in her fairy-bark of Love and Virtue, spreads her sails to the peaceful breeze, and floats down with the smooth current.

Solomon said, that "The fool is known by he multiplicity of his words;"-how many fools there are then! Another accient philosopher said, "If you wish to be wise you must listen much and speak little"—there be few who thus pursue the proper path of

wisdom.

The power and beauty of a silent spirit is its Humility. To the student of Human Na ture, it conveys the most beautiful concep-tions; while it subdues the envy and jeolousy, which ere always hovering upon the urface of the heart, and whose fire-gleam ing eyes are ever darting their rays of hatred upon the successful. An humble individual can form but a small estimate of the power he exerts in a community. That moral at mosphere in which he moves, repels the vi-cious and vain-glorious; while the innocen-of heart, the true christian and the philosopher are attracted by it, and love to feast on its heavenly sweetness. It matters not in what sphere he moves,—for all spheres are alike to him; -he is quickly remarked and This power acts upon the neart-excites those solemnly sweet emo tions, which meh the soul to tenderness and wraps it in reflection.

But the beauty of Humility! Who can depict at?—It is not the harmonies blending of colors;—it is not regularity and symmetry of oportions; it is not that fantastic solendor which art is dressing everything to strike the eye and pervert the heart! Oh. no !-Like the dying strains of the lute, it fills the soul with the most beautiful associ tions, arouses those noble principles of love. and peace, and charity, sunk deep in the heart by the weight of those more selfish ones, which are always in a state of feverish excitement;—it carries us back to the sunny days of youth when Innocence with her beautiful white mantel spread over us, stamped everything with the glow of life. we naturally transfer to the object that exci-

Every one should be humble : the Lawyer he subsists by the errors and misdoings of men; the Physician, because he s the servant of all; the Divine, because he is the follower of the meek and lowly Saviour-all should be humble, because all dent! W. T. B .- Carlisle Herald

Skinning a Man.

The New York Day Book of Saturday says: "Bill Poole, over whose death some folks are trying to make a "time," and who had the "tallest funeral," to use the Bowery slang, of any man that ever died in Ne York, was yesterday before the Court on a charge of assault and battery. It is rather odd to try a man after he is dead, so the District Attorney went on with the case of his associate in the outrage, who was brought in guilty. It appears that Poole and a man named Williams attacked a carman at the Amos street dock, last summer, with knives, and not only literally cut his clothes off his ody, but also severely wounded him. The Recorder said that it was one of the greater person engaged in it is now con martyr to American principles! If the States' prison had a few such devotees to American principles, New York would be much better

New York Market.

The Tribune of Wednesday last says breadstuffs continue to rise with small stocks and good demand. Good Flour is worth 50 a \$10, Wheat \$2 50 a 2 75; Corn \$1 07 a \$1 98. Pork and Beef are firm at high prices. Cotton continues steady but is

Church Struck by Lightning Easton Pa., April 14.-The Moravian Church in this place was struck by lightning at noon to-day, and the roof much injured. No oth-

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.—The Steamer Baltic brought intelligence that the first of the four bases of peace was unconditionally accepted by Russis, and that the second was proceeding favorably. Since then the sec-ond has likewise been accepted, but diffithe third.

The Western Powers, forese Constable of every town, borough, township or ward, within this Commonwealth, at every term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of each respective county, to make return on each or affirmation, whether, within his knowledge, there is any place within his bailed the county of the count potentiaries reply that they are not authorized to accede to any such terms, and must remit the matter to St. Petersburg. Here the

Conference stands still.

All the plenipotentiaries have sent to their Governments for instructions, and the Conference will probably be adjourned until final authority shall arrive. Meantime, the fourth point is under discussion.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the 26th, moved for the admission of Prussia.

SEBASTOPOL,—Lord Raglan's latest despatch announces a steady fire, without any change in the aspect of affairs. Important opera-tions are, however, going on.

The Russians continue to strengthen the

The Russians continue to strengthen the works which they recently threw up in advance of the Malakoff tower. These are vance of the Malakoli tower. These are not isolated works, but are part of an ad-vanced line of defence, and consequently it is indispensable for the Allies to destroy them. With this object in view, the British are pushing forward a parallel from an ad vanced point on the right, with a view to form a junction with a corresponding parallel which is being made on their side by the

Nightly encounters take place between the Nightly encounters take place between the French and Russian riflemen. The latter have been repeatedly dislodged, but again return to their pits, under cover of the Russian telegraphic state of the Russian telegraphic state. sian batteries.

CONSTANTINOPLE .- The treaty of Alliance between Sardinia and Turkey is signed.— The death of Prince Mensehikoff is re-

FRANCE.-Drouyn de 'Huys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has gone to London to held a consultation, and will afterwards proceed to the Conference at Vienna.

As officially announced in the Moniteur, Napoleon and Eugenie, will visit Victoria in the middle of April, at London. BOROUGH STATEMENT .-- By the stat the receipts and expenditures of the Borough of Danville, for the last year, it appears that

he indebtedness of the Borough is now-\$7,086 94 3,701 53 \$3,385 41

No LICENSE.—The Court of Quarter Sesons of Washington county, in this State, have determined to grant no license to taverns for the sale of liquor for the ensuing year.

The quantity of land required to satsfy the claimants under the late Bounty Land Act passed by Congress at its late see estimated at seventy-five million of acres.

Lola Montez is about returning to the stage, in her double capacity at sctress and danseuse. She has made an engagement with Mrs. Sinclair, and after a brief tour of California, will return to "the States."

The Empress Eugenie of France be-gins to win the hearts of the French people, even as Josephine of yors. She is more beautiful than Josephine; but perhaps not so graceful or interesting—yet like ker, she yearns for a child.

Col. Freemont has recovered his suit for 44,000 acres of land in California, through the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, and s thus made the richest man in America Col. F. paid three thousand dollars for the

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Thomas L. Dean, of Cattawissa, to Miss Refecca Traus, of Montour township.

In Berwick, on the 8th inst., by Eld. E. M. Alden, Mr. SILAS KISNER, and Miss C. E. KEENER, all of Berwick

In Cattawissa Valley, on Sunday evening, the 8th inst., by the Rev. I. Bahl, Mr. Wm. Lindemuth, and Miss S. A. Lindemuth, both of the lower places.

At the same time and place, by the same Mr. Abner Biddings, and Miss Anna Kline both of the former place.

On Thursday evening, April 5th, at the residence of Mr. Dennis Pursell, by the Rev. H. Tullidge, Mr. Mathias Girton, to Miss Martha Pursell.

MARTHA PURSELL.

Ic Bloomsburg, April 7th, by the same, Mr. John Klins, and Miss Ergiz Vancs, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. Vance.

In St. Matthew's Church, in Sunbury, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., by Rev. W. W. Montgomery, Dr. I. W. Huenes, of West Phila., to Miss A. E. Donnel, daughter of the late Judge Donnel, of Sunbury.

MARIE TO.

At Northumberland, on Friday, the 6th inst., James Taggart, Esq., aged 54 years and 2 days.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he will open a Scroot, in the Academy on Monday, April 23d, for instruction in the common and some of the higher branches.

Facilities will be furnished to such persons as desire to prenase they manage for teaching.

Facilities will be furnished to soon personal as desire to prepare themselves for teaching, and if a class of such is formed in the school, a course of lectures and instruction to them will be delivered by Mr. Weaver, the County Superintendent, without any extra charge

ty Superintendent, without any extra character of Tuition for Term of 12 Weeks.
Onhography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic commenced,
Arithmetic adv, Grammar & Geography,
Algebra, Book-keeping, Philosophy,
and Astronomy,
Latin commenced,
Jr. M. HODGE

Bloomaburg, April 17, 1855