his day, calculated that the population of England would increase so rapidly, supposing its natural growth to be unchecked, that at the end of a certain time the soil would not yield a subsistence for the half of the people. For the other half starvation was the only prospect, unless a merciful Providence would kindly send war, pestilence and plague, to thin them out, and reduce their number to a level with the quantity of food, which they could produce. This dismal theory was believed by the foremost men in the world; and it would have been true, if the land had not afterwards, been cultivated with greater not afterwards, been cultivated with greater skill, than before. But it turned out to be a total mistake. The population of England did increase, as rapidly as Malthus predict-ed; but the agricultural products of the counry have increased in a ratio two hundred and fifty per cent. greater than the population. The people, who were to have starved long ago, or else prematurely cut off by millions at a blow, are living better than ever, with two and a half times as much food for each individual, as they had when the

heory was announced.

With the system of cultivation practise now in some parts of Europe, the soil of Pennsylvania, could be made to support fifons of persons. There are large regions in Scotland, naturally poorer than any land we have in this county, and under a sky far less genial than ours, covered al over with crops, which the richest valleys in the West, would not be ashamed of; and wheat is produced, bushel for bushel, at a

less expense than it is here.

This is but the beginning of the end. All that has yet been done, is as nothing, compared to what may yet come. Hitherto, Agriculture has been traveling over rough roads, in an old fashioned slow coach. She is a-bout to take the railroad, and with a mighty train of her sister arts, she will go sweepin along. Not being either a prophet, or the son of a prophet, I have no right to predict enything. But one of these days, we may be startled by some grand discovery, which will burst upon the world, like the light of a new sun. Very sober-minded men live in the hope of seeing such things. One of the most successful farmers in this State has deleased his conviction, that he fore lease his conviction, clared his conviction, that, before long, manures will be so concentrated, that a man can carry out, in his pocket handkerchief, what will enrich the land as much as a huned wagon loads would now. This is very extravagant, no doubt, and quite as foolish as it would have been thirty years ago to prophesy of railroads, telegraphs, or dagner-tectypes. About fifteen years since, a per-son, whose name I have forgotten, said, that he knew how any plant, from the tallest forest tree, to the tiniest blade of grass, could be made to grow four times as fast as it does naturally, and with almost no additional trouble. The government refused to buy his secret, though the most distinguished men at Washington, to whom it was confidentially revealed, certified their belief in it. If it would be something to raise four crops a year, instead of one. Actual experiments have repeatedly shewn, that a plant may be made to germinate, rise above the ground, unfold its leaves, and grow to maturity so rapidly, that it seems to the beholder like Electricity, I believe, is the stimumagic. Electricity, I believe, is the stimu-lus used. A gentleman in England laid a wager, that he could raise a dish of salad, fit for use, in less than three quarters of an hour from the moment the seeds were depos Ited in the ground. He tried it, and won the bet. Professor Espy has proved, in a man ner which admits of no denial, that even the weather may be controlled, and extensive rains be produced, by artificial means. It bas been done, more than once in our State. In Florida, where the materials can be easily had, it is no uncommon thing, in a dry time, for persons to get up showers, at an hour's notice, on their own private account Perhaps such facts as these are more curious than important. I mention them, merely to show that there is something to hope for in the future, not from these things only, but others, as yet not dreamed of in your philos These are but the shadows, which coming events have cast before them. wave which will bear us onward, has not us, and see its lofty crest in the distance. In a little while, it will lift us nearer to the stars than we ever expected to be in this life. But how are the Agricultural Societies

help this cause ! I answer, much, every way. No great change has ever been wrough in the habits of any people, without a united effort. Political principles, moral re forms, religion itself, are spread only by so-cieties. As a bundle of sticks, tied together, is stronger than any separate stick, so is the united effort of an organised body of men which can be made by the individual mem-When you have a building to raise. you do not invite your neighbors to come at different times, and request each one to take a lift by himself. In that way they might break their backs without doing you any good. The building will never go up, uness they all lift together. If agriculture is to ed, it can only be done by a simul taneons lift. At such a raising, you can well afford to spend all the time that is re

The emulation excited by such a society. though very important and useful in its effects, is the least of its advantages. The County societies are in communication with the State society, and with one another. A good thought might be made to travel among them almost as fast as the telegraph could carry it, and a humbug exposed by one, need never trouble the rest. All the societies in the State are, in fact, but one; and you have the multiplied strength of all to aid you many enterprise you wish to carry. But the great purpose they serve, is seen in these periodical exhibitions. They are the best means ever yet invented, of collecting the eviden-ces. and satisfying the people, on the whole subject. The world is full of imposture. No man but a fool would change his mode of unchristic escape to cultivation, or throw away his old implements for others, unless he knew that he was doing so for the better. How can be know, unless he has an opportunity of examining? I this way.

eing is believing. Here, all the annually brought together, and subjected to public respection; and for each one of them you the sensible and true avouch of your wn eyes. It was well said, in an add we come here not to hear arguments, but t ee facts, and look at demonstra

I ought to remind you, that the State Son ety is not a mere voluntary association of pri-vate individuals, but a public lostitution esome of you may not know, that the of its exhibitions have already made it rich.

One of its officers told me, a few weeks ago, that it had about forty thousand dollars in it treasury. Forty thousand more were proba-bly added last week at Philadelphia. It is proposed to invest this fund, or a portion of it, in the purchase of a large farm, and to esablish a school there, at which scientific and practical agriculture will be fully taught; and Poresume without any expense to the pupil, except the labor he bestows on the farm.— Half a dozen such schools may be established in the course of the next ten years, and it will, perhaps, be your fault, if you do not

have one in this part of the State. Every citizen has an interest in this insti-tution—I mean the State Society. You have a legal right to be represented in its cou cils, and should see that you are. I do not know, or believe, that it has yet been touch ed by any man who is not perfectly honest Its active members are certainly far apove suspicion. But its funds are swelling rapidly, and it seems very difficult in thes times, to have much treasure deposited any where, so safely that thieves will not breathrough and steal. Somerset County—at every son that claims her for his birth place or his abode, may speak it with Lonest pride -has never produced a public defaulter, and her people never knowingly sanctioned an act of bad faith. From the highest to the lowest of her officers, every one, for sixty years, has settled a clean account. In the lory of this enviable distinction she stands almost alone. It is fit that such a County should be well represented, wherever ther is a common fund, that needs watching.

There are some other tonics which ought not to be overlooked on such an occasion as this. But I have already taxed your pa-

The future of this great country is full of exciting hope. But it depends entirely on the tillers of the soil, whether that hope shall be realized, or not. The neglect to improve our agriculture will be followed by the de cay of all else that we ought to cherish, morals and government, as well as in the arts. Mexico has gone all to pieces property of her people is the spoil of robbers and their liberty the plaything of a tyrantsimply because her agriculture is half a cen tury behind the age. But for this she would have had an independent and stable government to-day, and might have laughed to scorn the force we sent against her in the be really true, it will be heard of again. It late war. A well cultivated soil produces not only grains, grasses, and fruits, but an other, and far more precious crop—men— men who know their rights, and date maintain them-a bold, honest, and intelligen people-the just pride, and the sure defe nce of every nation.
On the other hand it startles the imagina

tion to think what we may become in a few years, if we adopt the improvements already made, and keep pace with those who are yet to be. We have the grandest field to work upon that was ever opened to the industry of man. A territory is ours, stretch ing through every variety of climate and soil from the wheat lands of New England, lying, for half the year, four feet deep in snow to the orange groves of Texas and New Mexico, where winter never comes—valley of unbounded fertility—mountains filled with inexhaustible wealth—lakes that spread ou with a sea-like expanse—rivers, which make those of Europe seem like brooklets in comparison-every thing, in short, made on a scale of magnificent grandeur. The child may now be born, whose old age will look ppon the American people and see then three hundred millions strong. Suppose such a population, doubling itself every twenty two years and a half-living under a gov ernment of equal laws—moving onward and upward, with the energy which freedom alone can inspire—and aided by the highest science in making the most of their natural advantages. Who shall curb the career of such a country, or set a limit to its deep founded strength? Milton himself neve reamed of a power so boundless, or a people so blest, even in that enrapturing vision when he saw, "a mighty, puissant nation, rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, rousing herself like a strong man alter sleep, and shaking her invincible lecks," or like an the mid-day beam; purging and scaling her sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance. The man, who, with his senses open refuse his aid to accomplish it, as a traitornot to his country alone—but to the best in-terest, and highest hopes of the human

NESSELRODE .- Of all the Statesmen of Europe and America who took part in public af-fairs at the fall of the first Napoleon, the only ne now remaining in place is that Russ Minister, who commenced his political career as a powerful foe to the Napoleon dynas ty, which he still lives to combat. All the blic men of the United States, who were then eminent in political life, have departed: a new generation occupy their place. In Europe none remain but Nesselrode, the patriarch of statesmen, who has survived two Imperial masters; who, as the first Minister Imperial masters; who, as the first Minister of Alexander the Virst, opposed to the aggressions of the great Napoleon, and now, as the Minister of Alexander the Second, is the vigorous fee of Napoleon the Third.

The Indiana Presbytery, of the Cum-berland Presbyterian Church, has suspended from the ministry one of its clergymen for "unchristian conduct," for assisting slaves to escape to free territory by the underground railroad. The minister had beasted of the number of slaves he had sided to escape in



STAR OF THE NORTH

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

omsburg, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1855. HISTORY OF SUMPTUARY LAWS.

In the heat of political excitement the blood ill rushes to the head, and even good and conest men grow as blind to the light of rea-on as a bat to the rays of the sun beam.— Now that the fever is over, the patient may be fit for cool reflection and rational counse So let us reason together:—

It is a little more than a year ago since th eaders of the Temperance party sold them-elves to to the Know-Nothings, and the cause of moral security was prostituted to the selfish purposes of political partnership. For John-ston, Cameron, Hamilton and men of that class the temperance party was sold in return for a few offices, from a Flour-Inspectorship down to poor-overseership. The honest portion of the temperance men were deluded and those were sickened with hypocritics cant who had helped to educate and mould public opinion until the Buckalew law placed sound landmarks upon the statute book, and the Sunday liquer law told that another step taken in the right direction. The popular will was insplied by the passage of a law which was founded on no correct principle of morals or public policy, and con structed without consistency or the least knowledge of jurisprudence. Members of the leomised the temperance party to do so in re rn for its votes, and not leved in any moral principle of abstinence o elf-denial. Indeed men went for it whose ives and habits are a scandal to any pretenc of moral rectitude; and who were delighted to think that the law would in a year be

repealed.

Legislation alone is not moral reform, any more than definitions and recitations in them selves are learning. There must be a stami na behind in the minds of men, and a spiri to inspire, before we can look for any good If legislation could create w alone could make men moral there would no

It does not prove that a man is fit for a law aker because he can dive deeper and comup dirtier than some other man in the cess ool of political profligacy. To legislate wise requires a full knowledge of the human and; and an integrity that knows no fear.-There are many strange corolaries in mental philosophy. But there are only two ways to treat the aggregate mind of the public. Either the virtue and intelligence of the mass is sufficient guard against the frailty of human nature in individuals, or the government of the rulers is the only eafety and security to "protect" and think for the many. The first the basis of republican fraternity—the last

the creed of patriarchal despotism.

It seemed to us last winter that very few if any members of the legislature were versagt with the history of sumptuary laws. They are no "new thing," but as old as the twelve tables of ancient Rome which conrolled the wastefulness of prodigals, and nnecessary expenditure at funerals. poetite for luxury increased with dominion time to time enacted from the 566th year o the city down to the time of the emperors, restraining, by severe checks, luxury and ex travagance in dress, furniture and food. The were absurdly and idly renewed by the mos extravagant and dissipated rulers-by such conquerors as Sylla, Julius Cæsar and Augus

During the middle ages, the English, French Dan and other governments were accustomed to limit, by positive laws, the extent of private expenses, entertainments and dress. Some aces of these sumptuary laws existed in France as late as the beginning of the las century, and in Sweden in the latter part of it. The statute of 10 Edw. III. prescribed the number of dishes for dinner and supper and the quality of the dishes. The wages o labor and the prices of commodities and economy in dress were regulated by law in the earliest settlement of that Massachuset bolony which buried the witches at Sa In 1778 there were acts of the legilature of Connecticut and New York limiting the price of labor, the products of labor, and tavern charges. The statute of New York was suspended within three months after it was passed, and repealed within the same

year.
In the Blue Laws the Puritans with terriand snaging her invincible leczs, or like an eagle "multing her mighty youth, and kind-ling her undezzled eye at the full blaze of shall turn Quaker shall be banished and if he return be hanged." The following are some further extracts from the same code:-

day, nor walk in his garden nor elsewhere,

gravity.
Art. xviii. No one shall travel, nor cook

nor make the beds, nor sweep the house, nor cut hair, nor shave on the Lord's day. Art. xxxi. All are ferbidden to read the English Liturgy, to keep Christmas, to make mince pies, to dance, to play upon any in-strument except the drum, the trumpet, or the

jewshurp.
Lying was punished with stripes, blasphe my with pillory; and the use of cobacco was rigidly prohibited. "No man shall use to-bacco without having exhibited to the magic rithout having exhibited to the magi trate a certificate signed by a physician, set-ting forth that the use of tobacco is necessary for him. Then he shall receive a license and may smoke. It is forbidden to all inhabi tants of this colony to use tobacco apon the highways." Extracts from the judicial rec-ords, at the period when the blue laws were in vogue, offer more comical details, and are of so indecent a prudery that our pen refuses to reproduce more than an idea of their in-credible details.

In 1660, during the brilliant reign of Louis XIV., and the debauched reign of Charles II bauched reign of Charles II. was registered thus:
May 1st, 1660.—Jacob Macmurline an

Sarah Tuttle were called before the court for

murline to ask for some thread. Mrs. M., sent her into the room of her daughters, where the found John Potter and his wife, both of whom were lame, and in speaking to them she made use of very improper expressions. Then came in Jacob Potter, brother of John Potter, and Sarah Tuttle having let fall her gloves, Jacob picked them up. Sarah asking for them, he refused unless she would give him a kiss, whereupon both sat down, Surah Tuttle with her arm on Jacob's shoulder, and his about her waist; they remained thus near-ly half-an-hour, before Mary Ann and Susan, who testify also that Jacob did give a kiss to Here comes in the testimony as to where were the arms, foreheads, lips, analying that kise with a vigor beyond all criti cism, and filling three pages with more aston ishing, prudish, immodest, severe, and in a entious writing, than can be found ovel. Jacob and Sarah are both admonished and fined, the court declaring "that t is a singular and ever to be deplored thing that young people should have such ideas and should thus mutually corrupt each other. Sarah is of unjustifiable corruption in word and speech, and Jacob's conduct and manner "uncivil, immodest, corrupt, blasphe and pay a fine.

### Columbia County Right Side Up.

Although the vote on last Tuesday was very light in this county, the returns as far as received indicate the election of the whole Democratic county ticket, and also of Montgomery for Assembly. The majorities will be small ranging probably from 300 to 500. A number of guerilla Democrats cut the ticket which they pretended to support, and went for Cole and Staley, as the returns indi-

We have this (Wednesday) morning full returns from seven townships which together last fall gave Pollock 70 majority. This fall the majorities in them sum up as follows: taley,

This is about one third of the county, and f the remaining townships run in the same order the majorities for the Democratic ticke Plumer.

generally Democratic and the vote light, the rities will not range so high.

P. S.—Orange has since been received which makes matters better for Montgomery and worse for Harris. In Pine the vote runs

## Columbia County Election Returns. Plumer. Nicholson. Mont. Stale Bloom, Briarcreek,

Franklin,		13m		15
Greenwood,		48m		50
Hemlock,	119	80	107	43
Madison,	84	77	80	80
Orange,			110	16
Scott,	25	97	26	. 96
8	heriff and	Treusure	r.	
	Miller.	Fortner.	Harris.	Cole
Bloom,	88	187	88	187
Briarcreek,	34m			2n
Cattawissa,		35		10
Franklin.		22m		10
Hemlock,	108	43	104	49
Madigan	83	76	70	99

Montour county ery will have a majority of ab

in Montour.	The	township	majorities
in tagent, but		MONT.	STALEY
ville, North W	ard.	20	
South W	ard,	10	
Liberty,	S. Dan	98	
Valley,		5	
West He	mlock	, 19	
Cooper,		16	
Mayberr	у,		6
Mahonin			payment d
umer will he	Ve 8	majority o	f between
and 500. Wa	gner	is elected	Commis-

Borough of Danville has given a Democratic

Not witty enough to pass for a Trick.

The Know-Nothings feeling that they ould make no headway against the Bemo were in debt to us for many political blows ble and sore spots, let their malice leak ou by voting for us for Auditor out of spute. Their hausted as their strength, if they found any

noyance to the midnight conspirators, and a deficiency, it is said, but a very large surthe true Democrats of the county have conplus on the Danube. In Russia the harvest the people's cause is appreciated by incur ring the malignity of the cowardly and The enmity of such weak and narrow ed revenge as was attempted to be manifest ed on Tuesday is creditable to an hones man; but this very movement of the Kno Nothings is a confession by them that their touch is contamination; and that they them-selves know of nothing more disgraceful than

We have been used to stand in the van o Democratic ranks and take the blows in the contests; and if life and health is spared meet us yet in many a fray.

The Election STORES.

Some stray telegrams from Luzerne indiate the election of Harrison Wright Esq., Dem., to the Legislature. In Danville Montgomery had a majority of O. Plumer one of 52.

Judge Black's Address

This classical production will come to our saders like a genial sun after the storm of political elements. It will be reviving light and warmth to the mind of cultivated literary taste; for it is doubtful whether any other scholar in Pennaylvania, could equal the fine finished production.

mest.

ceiving encouraging compliments for tales and correct thought. The basis of the Ecled ciples and practices which are good, from the several systems of medical practice, and to combine them as the correct met Certain it is that medical science needs ye much reform, and the world has been doctor

mucu retorm, and the world has been doctored too much—with drugs. Whether the Reformers will do better, experience must prove.

We have copied a number of interesting articles from the Reformer; and we suppose it is generally understood that the many contents of the the many contents of the the many contents. it is generally understood that the typographical part of that book is done at this office We are prepared to do work of that kind in a style to compare with city jobe; and with uch material as are not generally ountry printing office.

### The Counsel of Age.

The following, which we cut from a Ternessee paper, is a portion of a letter from a clergyman in Louisville, Ky., whose name is not given, written to one of his flock.

"I am now in my 76th year, and have bee in the ministerial office a little upward of a half century. During the long course of my ministry, ten years occupying the old home-stead, and upwards of forty in my present ocation, and under different phases of the po litical atmosphere, I never saw it my duty, or felt the slightest inclination to preach what is generally called a political sermon. And if by one word or even insinuation from the pulpit, I ever disturbed or interrupted the eelings of a political hearer, I never knew it. I never entered the electioneering can-vass for any man, even my most favorite po-litical friends. And when I thought proper to offer my suffrage at the polls, it was always done by a silent vote, in an unobtrusive man-ner. I do not know that I ever gained a vote secretly or indirectly for any man. Indeed, I always thought it unbecoming the gravity, the dignity and sacredness of the pulpit, as well as detrimental to the spiritual edification of the people, for the ambassador of Heaven to turn aside from his Master's work to mingle with the multitude, where little els s to be heard but wrangling and jangling about men and measures, without any tion to, but most certainly detracting from the credit and influence of his clerical cha acter. Of all the offices ever held by man, that of an ambassador of Christ is the mos ied and responsible.

"No other post affords a place
Of equal honor or disgrace."

## The Clergy and the Prohibitory Law.

The Church Journal, the ablest organ of the Episcopal Church, edited by John H. Hop-kins, jr., son of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, assisted by several other Episcopal clergy-man, has published a striking article on the folly and fanaticism of the Prohibitory Law. It argues that everything is good, if used in moderation; that the Maine Law is no remedy for intemperance; that the aim and end of its supporters is a bad one; that it is folly in the extreme to attempt to remedy evils of excess by forbidding altogether the moderate use of things that of themselves are productive of benefit; that the wine used at the wines mentioned in the Scriptures, were in-toxicating; and that the ban of the Almighty upon their use, but their abuse evils, but (as we have often said) gluttony far it; that it is nonsense to pro liquors to the healthy and allow them to the sick, &c. The Church Journal deals a severe blow; its article will shock the fanatics; but the argument is marked by sterling good sense throughout.

# The Harvest in France

The falling off of the harvest in France a matter of deep concern in that country, as it will impose great sacrifices on the country which, with a long and expensive war, wil press severely upon the people. The Paris Moniteur, of the 21st ult., says the defi cy is one twelfth of the usual harvest, or about wo millions English quarters of grain, equa to sixteen millions of bushels. The remed to hold out the most liberal induc to importers, to allow the most perfect free-dom to transactions. The Moniteur says is the government was imprudent enough to lower the average price of grain, by causing corn to be sold at a loss—if it should think fit to take inquisitorial measures against the holders—those resolutions would lead to a esult entirely to the contrary of the one de ers, it would disappear from the market, and foreign corn would not enter France. Confidence and freedom of trade are the invari able causes of the prosperity of commerce and consequently the causes of abundance It has been our pride to be a source of an- an average. In Western Germany there is

The Georgia Election.
Columbia, S. C., Oct. 6.—The latest returns from the Georgia election render it apparent that the only American candidate or tainly elected to Congress, is Robert P. Trippe, in the third district. The Democratlidates in the first fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth districts, Messre. Seward, Warner, Lumpkin, Cobb and A. A. Stephene, are certainly elected. In the second and seventh districts the result is still in doubt.

The majority of H. N. Johnson, the Dem ocratic candidate for Governor, is about 5, 000. The Legislature will have a Demo cratic majority.

THE ELECTION IN GEORGIA, last week, was one of the quietest and most peaceable ever held in that State. In Savannah, a committee of citizens was appointed to preserve the peace, and many of the proprietors of public houses, at the request of the citizens, closed up their establishments for the day.

### EDUCATIONAL

Teacher's Wages: Complaints are made out the hardship (!) of enhanced Teacher's wages. This depends upon circumstances. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and in this field of labor the wages should correspond to the qualifications of the applicant. Directhe quainfeations of the applicant. Direc-tors should attend, and carefully watch, the public examinations, and afterwards scruti-nize the certificates, and pay more or less per month accordingly. In this way they can always protect themselves against im-position. A good teacher is always worth

good wages, but not a poor one.

School Law and decisions: Directors and other school officers, will govern themselves by the pamphlet copy of the School Law and Decisions, just issued by the Department to the exclusion of all former editions; which last, from the nature and necessity of the case, are absolete and no longer of author-

1. Collection of old duplicates : Directors can not compel the constable under the proviso to the 31st section of the law of 1854, to colect old duplicates that have expired, togethe with their warrants, by their own limitation. The only legal remedy is by suit against the

delinquent tax-payers.

2. Yearly contracts with Teachers: There is nothing in the school law, or sound policy, to prevent Directors from employing teachers by the year, instead of by the month or marter, if they prefer it. But great care should be taken that no such contract be made with an untried teacher-unless vouchers are indisputable-nor with one of doubtful qualifications or character; or such as might prove disastrous to the schools, or create difficulties in the district.

HARPER FOR OCTOBER.-We have received his number from Mr. Potter of Brooklyn The illustrated articles are on Nicaraugua, by E. G. Squier; Bears and Bear Hunting; interesting notes of a tour in Southern Chili; the Panama Railroad, and the conclusion of Thackeray's Newcomes. Other miscellane us papers of interest, and the usual recor f monthly events, literary notices, editorial natters and fashions, with a comic illustra ion of Mr. Slim's piscatorial experiences nake up an excellent number

Somebody having started the repor that Horace Greeley was a K. N., a Mr. Posey wrote him inquiring into the truth of the charge; to which Horace thus pointedly re-

NEW YORK, Aug. 17, 1855. Sir:—I was never consciously within mile of a Know Nothing lodge, and never could have been induced to join one on any account. By placing your foot against the author of the silly report noticed in your letter, you will be certain to kick a great liar

Yours, &c. HORACE GREELEY. A. F. Posey, Esq.

A cheap food movement has been started in Poston. It is intended to organ ize an association of citizens to purchase food directly from the producers, and get rid of the provision dealers, whose combination it is alleged, keeps up prices. A meeting has been held to carry out this design, and a great many facts were presented seemingly confirming the belief of the existence of such combinations of speculators, aided by ac-

The Yellow Fever continues to rage with much malignancy at Norfolk and Ports nouth, and a number of distinguished doctors and nurses are among the recent victims Fifty-four of the Southern Doctors and Nurses have left for their homes. The wife and daughter of Chief Justice Taney died at Old Point Comfort on Sunday-the daughter from

A Bendonin Arab stallion has just a ived in Philadelphia, of the celebrated Kylan preed in Eastern Arabia. He is of a grey color and four years old; \$10,000 has be refused for him and his owner requires \$12, 500. The horse was 166 days on shipboard during which time he never laid down. He is said to be in excellent health.

MR. SINGLETON MERCER, Who twelve he name of Heberton, for the seduct his sister, died of yellow fever a few days ago at the United States Marine Hospital, ortsmouth, Va.

A REMUNERATIVE RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Galena and Chicago (Ill.) railroad have been over \$1,200,000 for the past six months-enough, after allowing 50 per cent penses, to pay a half yearly dividend of 11 per cent. on the cost of the road. \$5,600,000. The length of the road is 221

LARGE REWARD .-- The American Expres Co. have offered a reward of \$10,000 for the ecovery of the \$50,000 in gold, alleged to be abstracted or stolen during the course of transmission from the land office in Detroit to the sub-treasury in New York, and an adlitional \$5000 for the arrest and of the persons who committed the fraud.

A FIGHT BETWEEN DIGNITARIES .- The Louisville Courier states that a fight occurred in Richmond, Mo., the other day, between Hon. M. Oliver and Gov. King. They were sepa ated just as the Governor was in a fair way of getting well whipped. The Governor struck the first lick. The quarrel occurred in the court-room, and originated in the examination of witnesses. The Judge fined them

nouses, at the request of the citizens, closed up their establishments for the day.

The London Times on King Bonda.—The Times winds up a description of the Neapolitan tyrant as follows:—"Let the meanest may in these kingdoms—steeped though he may be in poverty even to the lips—afflicted by all the afflictions which can try humanity new and nice to decorate the outer man at Dreifuss & Co's. Clothing Store. Mr. Kline has laid in a new assortment, and can according the control of the Neapolitan tyrant as follows:—"Let the meanest may be in poverty even to the lips—afflicted by all the afflictions which can try humanity—all Job's misories upon him without Job's patience—fall down upon his kness.

Know-Nothing Convention ron, Oct 3 .- The Know Nothing State Convention assembled at the Tremont Tem-ple, to-day, and the attendance was large.— Henry J. Gardiner, the present Governor, was

nanimously renominated.

Henry W. Benchly, President of the last enate, was nominated for Lieutenant Gover

A full ticket was nominated, and the plat A full tieget was nominated, and the plat-form adopted at Springfield re-affirmed. Gov. Gardiner has accepted the nomina-tion, and in doing so, defined his position at length. His speech elicited much enthusi-

The Convention then adjourned sine die

The Kansas Election.
Sr. Lous, Oct.8.—Returns from the Kansas election state that in Alchison county and Leavenworth City, all the votes were given or Mr. Whitefield, the pro-slavery candidate for Delegate to Congress. Partial return from Doniphan show the election there to have also been all on one side, Whitefield eceiving all the votes cast.

## The Kansas Election.

Kawaas, Oct. 2.—The returns from three ounties show a heavy vots for Whitefield. pro-slavery. Shawmee and Indian counties are supposed to be pro-slavery. A few votes were polled for Reeder, but the Free-Soilers enerally did not vote. All is quiet SO

### Democratic Convention,

Boston, Oct. 4-The Democrats of Salem Mass., met yesterday and appointed Delegates to the State Democratic Convention.

The Convention unanimously adopted a resolution recommending the re-nomination of President Pierce.

Potraville, Oct. 4-We have a report from Minersville, of a frightful fire damp explosion in the mines of Gideon Bast, on Wolf Creek, near Minersville, by which five persons were nstantly killed and many were

An Awrul Bore .- The Hoosac Tunnel, in Massachusetts, for railway purposes, will not be completed for four or five years to not be completed for four or many come. A new machine, of great power, is now in course of construction at New York, to be used in boring the drift, or headway, the old one being found too cumbrous to be easily managed. The plan of cutting out the entire cavity of the tunnel, 24 feet ameter, by the machine, has been aban-doned, and the new one is to be bore a of but eight feet in diameter after which the work of blasting will be paratively easy.

Bounty Land Warrants.-The number of applications received at the Pension Bureau is 218,900, allowed 40,228 warrants issued 36.956. The applicants will be pleased to learn that arrangements have now been per-fected which will insure the issuing of five hundred bounty-land warrants per day from the Pension Office. The labor attendant on the preparation of such a daily number of warrants can be only understood and appre ciated by those familiar with the great care and accuracy with which all the business of his office has necessarily been transacted

CHEMISTS have found our terraqueous globe made up of sixty-three so-called elements of these, thirteen are most widely distribu-ted, and of the latter again, one—oxygen on poses about two-thirds of our glo is present as gas in our atmosphere; we drink it liquid as water, and carry it about with us as part of our nerves, our muscles and our clothing; it feeds our blast-furnaces and quenches our fires, while vast stores of it are locked up in the solid rock.

Effects of State and County Fairs - When six years ago, there was scarcely one store in the State for the sale of agricultural implements. Now, nearly every county town not only boasts of such a convenience, but not only boasts of such a convenience, the farmers will buy none but the latest

Price of Bread in France.-Bread in Paris is now at 1f. the 4lb. loaf, and out of Paris 1f. 10c. and 1f. 20c. even. This for any one who knows what the poor man's life is in France, is truly serious. Recently in Paris, several bakers were fined for not having enf icient quantity of bread in their shops

HINT TO GRAIN SPECULATORS .- Seven thou sand hushels of wheat were purchased in Lo gan county, Ky., last week, at \$1 per bush-

Mr. Mensch, at the "cheap corner, has opened a new lot of fine goods for the fall and winter trade. And what is more, he sells at the cheapest rates.

In Bloomsburg, on the 20th ult, at the house of Col. John Pursel, by the Rev. H. Tullidge, Mr. Strawbridge A. Wilson, to Miss Caroline Pursel, all of Bloomsburg. Miss Caroline Purser, all of Bloomsburg.
On the 18th ult., by Rev. J. S. McMurray,
Mr. Thomas C. Eler, of Montoursville, (now
of Bloomsburg,) to Miss Mary Feseler, of
New Berry.
In Bloomsburg; September 26, by Rev. E.
A. Sharretts, Augustus Grove, to Mrs. Charlotte Jones, of Bloomsburg.

## THE BEST ARE THE CHELLE ALPIEST.

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