

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. Weaver Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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THE STAR OF THE NORTH

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CHOICE PORTNEY.

“THOUGHTS FOR AMERICANS.”

And can it be, Americans,
That stealthily ye creep
To darkness down where bats and owls
Their midnight vigils keep?
That like a guilty thing ye shun
The honest light of day
And when night pales before the sun
Trembling ye sink away.

That there with quivering lip and tongue
A wretched oath ye take,
Which none but traitors e'er could keep,
And which you dare not break—
And bind yourself with lying vows,
Nothing to know that's true,
But anything to aid your plans
With willing hearts to do.

And ye swear to rob your brothers
Of that treasure we all prize
More highly than aught on earth
We possess beneath the skies—
The right he has of serving God
In the way his conscience calls,
And yet of standing high as ye
In his country's honored halls.

And ye swear to spurn from this free land
The stranger weak and worn,
Who seeks like a bird with drooping wing,
Shelter from wind and storm;
Who flies to this, our far-famed shore,
As a home for the poor oppressed,
But ye thrust him back with a curse and blow
To seek elsewhere for rest.

Oh, shame! whose is the foolish blash,
When deeds of such dark fame
Are daily done throughout our land,
In freedom's ill-earned name!
And ye exclaim, Americans,
Profane no more that sound,
“Know Nothings” fly ye ye called
Who by such oaths are bound.

BEAUTY—There is something in beauty, whether it dwell in the human face, in the penciled leaves of flowers, the sparkling surface of the fountain, or that aspect which breathes of the statute that makes or mourn its ruin. We should not envy that man his feelings who could see a leaf wither or a flower fall without a slight tribute of regret. This tender interest is the beauty of becoming grief and affection, for Nature in adversity never deserts us. She comes more near to us in our sorrows and leading us away from the paths of disappointment and paid into her soothing recesses, allays the anguish of our bleeding hearts, binds up the wounds which have been inflicted, whispers the meek pledges of a better hope, and in harmony with a spirit still holier birth, points to that home where decay and death can never come.

THE MONAD—The monad, the smallest of living creatures, swarms by myriads in a drop of water; for it has been computed that within this small space no less than five hundred millions could be compressed; and this calculation is not to be regarded as unworthy of confidence, inasmuch as the monad is never found to attain a length greater than the twelve thousandth part of an inch. In a cubic inch of a certain kind of mould, consisting entirely of animalcules, more than forty-one millions of distinct beings were estimated by Ehrenberg to exist; a fact which, when taken in connection with others of the same nature, renders it highly probable that the living beings of the microscopic world surpass in number those which are visible to the naked eye.

INDIFFERENCE—We prefer an out and out enemy to a milk and water indifferent friend. Indifference is perfectly detestable. If a man spits in your face, or knocks you down, you can wipe off the one, and if the blow is not too hard, get up when the effect of the other has somewhat subsided; but when a man looks at you, and does not look at you at the same time—when he speaks as though he supposed you were dreaming, and was afraid to awaken you—when he shakes hands as though he thought you had the plague, and was afraid of catching it, we say, from such men and from such women, deliver us. We would rather live on a cusp of water and a crust of bread, wear linden woolly, and lodge on the grass, than be under any obligations to such persons.

A Jew Defending Christians—At a Democratic mass meeting in New Orleans, Hon. E. W. Moise denounced Know-Nothingism severely. In the course of his speech he said: “It is a new thing for a Jew in a Christian country, to protect the Catholic religion from persecution; but I am ready to stand up, with hand, and heart, and arm, to defend his rights. (Great cheering)—These Christians are not for me, but for the cause of freedom and civilization.” (Renewed applause.)

The members of the Hebrew faith have long endured social and political proscription to give their support to intolerance. The Catholics of Louisiana opened the offices of the State to the Jews; the latter will not now close them against the former.

Cure for Hard Times—At Connersville, Ind., potatoes are a drug in the market, at fifteen cents per bushel.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

HISTORY THE MERE.

In order to give our readers a full account of the war from the beginning, we give a recapitulation of the operations and various battles up to this time, which we find enumerated in the *Sunday Dispatch*:

THE SITUATION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The regular fortifications on the South side of Sebastopol harbor, built for its defence against a naval attack, are as follows, beginning on the sea side:

Quarantine Battery,	54 guns.
Fort Alexander,	64 “
Fort,	50 “
Fort St. Nicholas,	102 “
Fort Paul,	80 “
Battery,	20 “
Total,	367

These have been comparatively useless in the siege, any naval attack being cut off by sinking eight men of war across the mouth of the harbor, between forts Alexander and Constantine.

As soon as the Allies had landed, the Russians set to work to build new defences on the land side or rear of the city. Among these were the loop-holed wall and other important defences, including the Garden battery, the Cemetery works, the Grand South fort or central battery, the Great Redan, the Mamelon, the Malekof, the rifle pits, the White works, the Little Redan, and other works, comprising altogether, perhaps not less than five hundred pieces of artillery, brought up from the arsenal, sea side forts, and from the ships across the mouth of the harbor. On the North side of the harbor, there are,

Fort Constantine,	104 guns.
Telegraph battery,	17 “
Double range casement bat.	120 “
Other batteries,	60 “
Double Battery,	64 “
Extreme Eastern battery,	20 “
Total,	355

In addition to these there is the Wazir fort, various earthworks, and the Star fort capable itself of holding a garrison of ten thousand men, with an amount of artillery equal perhaps to two hundred additional guns, which would give an aggregate to the regular forts, batteries and earthworks on the North side, of upwards of 500 guns. These have yet to be taken; but as they occupy a line of cliffs commanding the town, they cannot be taken by bombardment from the opposite side.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

In 1855 there was published the following catalogue of the Black Sea fleet of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia:

The Warsaw,	120	The Marchmont,	90
Silistria,	90	Catharine,	90
Tchesna,	90	Adrianople,	90
Maris,	90	Sialoum,	90
Anapa,	90	Minen,	90
Pamuklistaphi,	90		

FRIGATES.

The Bourgas,	60	The Barloff,	40
Enos,	60	Agathopol,	60
Varna,	60	Auna,	40
Tenedos,	60		

CORVETTES.

Szapoli,	60	Orestia,	
Ipsizenia,	24		

Brig Mercury, 20; two schooners, each; 14 one cutter and one tender.

In addition to this list, we find in the Russian account of the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope, three ships, the City of Paris, the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Tri Sviatitelia, each of 120 guns, mentioned as among the Russian squadron; also the frigates Rosislav, the Kojul and Koulevitcha, and the war steamers Odessa, Crimea, Besarabia and Chersonesus, making an aggregate of some thirty ships of war, of all of which not a vessel now remains afloat.

These specifications, military and naval, will afford some idea of the necessities to Russia of her courageous and desperate defence of Sebastopol; for not only was the key to Constantinople and the possession of the Crimea involved in the contest, but her Black Sea squadron, without which her great commercial outlet of the Dnieper and the Don, and her world-supply granaries of Odessa, are at the mercy even of the Turk.

THE ATTEMPTS OF THE ALLIES TO TAKE SEBASTOPOL.

The following condensed chronological account gives an interesting summary of events:

SEPTEMBER, 1854.

14.—The Allied army, 70,000 men, consisting of English, French and Turkish troops, landed at Eupatoria, in the Crimea. It was conveyed in 100 vessels and escorted by the entire fleet of war ships then in the Black Sea. Twelve thousand men were left at Balaklava, (Tatkey), with an immense force of artillery.

20.—Battle of the Alma. In this engagement the English brought into action 20,000 men; the Turks (estimated by readers and the hosts of civilized general officers), 6,000. The Russians had 38,000 men, in a good position on the heights across the river, which were stormed and turned by the Allies. As a result, the general stated that the English had 310 killed, 1,818 wounded; the French 318 killed, 1,033 wounded; the Russians 2,480 killed, and 4,680 wounded and the Turks (no official reports regarding their losses), 256 killed, and 1,230 wounded. The lists returned as wounded contain all who were lost by accident or in crossing the river or just after the battle. Amongst the English dead were 96 officers, 114 sergeants and 24 drummers. The French loss in officers was reported as about the same with that of the English. The Turkish loss is only estimated, as the English or French

officers did not allude to it, and the Sultan has never made a return, in any way known to Christian readers, in public.

23.—A powder magazine, belonging to the Russian army, exploded at Perekop, and 430 men were killed.

26.—Marshal St. Armand resigned the chief command of the French army, and left for Constantinople. He was then in bad health, and died a few days after.

OCTOBER.

12.—From 5th to 11th the Russians of Sebastopol had, by bombardment, 120 men killed and 460 wounded. Admiral Korniloff was among the killed.

17.—Renewed bombardment. The Allies fired by sea and land, on Sebastopol, when the English had 44 men killed and 266 wounded, and the French 30 killed and 186 wounded on their ships by the Russian fire from the batteries. Russian loss not known—supposed to be trifling.

23.—The Russian garrison in Sebastopol sailed forth and captured a French battery. The French had 64 men killed, and the Russians 20. During the sortie the English had four men wounded, the French 76, and the Russians 27. Lord Danksellin was taken prisoner.

18.—Two hundred and thirty French killed by the explosion of a siege battery; 465 Russians killed by an explosion in the Redan.

25.—Battle of Balaklava. There were engaged 30,000 Russians, 30,000 English, 40,000 French, and a little more of that number of Turks. The Russians had 1730 killed, the English 1100, the French 230, and the Turks about 980. The wounded were not counted by any party. The English light cavalry, ‘the Light Brigade,’ were nearly annihilated in their charge. Their horses are included among their killed.

26.—The Russians made a sortie towards Balaklava from Sebastopol. They numbered 8000. They had 675 killed. The Allied loss was between two and three hundred.

NOVEMBER.

5.—Battle of Inkermann. Here the Russians had from 46,000 to 50,000 men, the English 8,000, and the French 6480. The English had 462 killed and 2143 wounded; the French 389 killed and 1,337 wounded; and the Russians 3,011 killed and 3,609 wounded. One hundred and five officers were killed.

6.—A Turkish troop ship lost in the Black Sea, and 707 men drowned.

14.—A terrific storm occurred in the Black Sea. The English lost five war ships, including ‘The Prince’ and thirty-five merchantmen. About 7,109 lives were lost, and twenty-three trading vessels were much damaged.

19.—Four hundred of the English and French lost by a second storm in the Black Sea.

25.—Russian sortie from Sebastopol—Forty-three English, 27 French, and 245 Russian killed. Wounded not enumerated. The English took 9 Russian guns.

29.—Seven hundred Russian powder wagons lost in a snow storm near Perekop with 7,000 men.

29.—For eleven nights (up to December 13) from this date, the Russians made sorties from Sebastopol on the French trenches. Each night the French lost (in killed) about forty men, and the Russians seventy. The French would have thus lost 440, and the Russians 770. No returns of the wounded. Cholera and fever raged in the Allied line. The commanders estimated their losses from these diseases alone at the rate of fifty men a day, from November 15th to December 28th, thus running a dead list of 1,680.

From November 10th to December 1st, 1,020 Turks had died of disease, and 225 from the effects of wounds. Total Turkish dead, 1,275.

DECEMBER.

12.—One thousand one hundred sick men of the Allied army removed from the trenches and camps to Balaklava. One hundred English soldiers—foot guards and 79 regiment—died of wounds and disease.

16.—From this night to the 28th, the Russians made eight sorties, and had 887 men killed. The Allies lost 608.

22.—The French had 3,794 sick in the hospitals of Constantinople, of whom 1,337 were dangerously wounded.

24.—Four hundred and fifty-six Russians drowned in the sea of Azoff by the loss of five war ships.

31.—The Russians had lost 6000 men in and around Sebastopol in ten days.

JANUARY, 1855.

7.—The English had four thousand three hundred and eighty-seven men in the hospitals at Scutari, dying at an average rate of sixty per day. The Turkish army was being cut off at the rate of forty men a day.

11.—Forty Russians and seventeen French killed in a sortie.

13.—Seventy four Russians, forty-eight English, and twenty-six French killed in a sortie.

15.—Allies lost 101 in a sortie, and the Russians 210.

20.—Russians and French lost 49 men in a sortie.

23.—One hundred and seventy-six French and fifty-nine Russians killed in a sortie.

31.—One hundred and eighty-five French killed, and one hundred and fifteen wounded in a sortie. Russian loss not stated.

Russians said they had lost:
Killed or died of wounds, 7,301
Died of wounds or accident, 20,763
Of other wounded and prisoners, 11,329
Total *hors de combat*, 29,793

FEBRUARY.

The English army in the Crimea had dwindled down to 12,000 men. The Russian troops in the Dobrujscha was being swept off at the rate of thirty men a day by fever and cholera.

The Turks in the Crimea were dying in large numbers, but no returns were made.

13.—Thirty-five Russians killed in a sortie and five French.

17.—Battle of Eupatoria. The Russians had twenty thousand infantry and six thousand cavalry. The Turks and British fleet defended the place. Russians lost 200 killed and 1,140 wounded. The Turks had 150 killed, but wounded not stated. British lost none.

MARCH.

1.—Allied fire re-opened on Sebastopol.

12.—The Russians fired from the heights of Balaklava on the Allies.

14.—The Turkish cavalry made an advance from Eupatoria, but was repulsed by the Russians, and lost thirty-five men.

17.—The Russians routed an advance of the Turkish infantry from Eupatoria and killed 60 men; Russian loss fourteen killed.

—The French attacked the Russian redoubts before Sebastopol, but were repulsed, losing one hundred and sixty-nine men.

22.—Russian sortie from Sebastopol. They had 493 killed and 1000 wounded. The English and French loss reported as only slight.

23.—Tremendous sortie of the Russians. They had 760 killed and a large number wounded. French had 350 killed, including two officers, and the English 430 killed, including two officers.

APRIL.

9.—Three hundred and forty Allied guns opened fire on Sebastopol.

13.—Severe sortie engagement. Loss on all sides 1,000 killed, and 2,880 wounded.

24.—Loss of a Sardinian transport by fire, with eight men.

MAY.

1.—The French took the Russian rifle pits. French loss, 380 killed, and about six hundred wounded. Russians killed, 408, and wounded advanced 2,000.

2.—Allied advance upon Russian works of counter approach. Severe engagement, but losses not reported.

3.—Russian attempt to retake their works, but were defeated, with great loss.

10.—Two severe Russian sorties on the right line of the Allied attacks were repulsed with great loss on all sides.

11.—Another desperate sortie by the Russians.

12.—Sortie on the British right line. Over one hundred English killed. Russian loss much greater.

19.—The English, French, Turks and Sardinians had 220,000 men operating in the Crimea.

23.—The French carried on a severe fight with nearly the entire garrison of Sebastopol, who were defending a *place des armes* near the quarantine bastion. The French took part of it. The battle lasted all night, but the losses were not given.

24.—The French carried the remaining portion of the works. The Russians had 25,000 men *hors de combat*, and the French (17 battalions) nearly as many.

The Allied squadron entered the straits of Kerch and commenced the destruction of all the houses, feed supplies, public buildings, &c., near which the ships could reach.

28.—Up to this day the Allies in the sea of Azoff had committed great ravages.

JUNE.

5.—Seven English soldiers killed by the Russians at Hango.

6.—Another bombardment of Sebastopol. The French made a fierce attack on the Mamelon.

7.—Capture of the Mamelon and White towers after a dreadful fight. Russian loss 3,360; French 4,000 men *hors de combat*; English, 150 men and 11 officers killed, 150 wounded, and fifteen missing.

14.—The Allies, in the sea of Azoff, had taken Kerch, Arabat Anapa, Gencich, Bardiansk, Mariopol and Tuganor. Most of these were burned, the inhabitants plundered, and the country devastated.

18.—Assault on the Mamelon and Redan by the French and English. They were repulsed. French loss, 37 officers killed, 19 desperately wounded, and 17 prisoners; 1,544 men killed and missing, and 1,644 gone to ambulances. English officers killed, 19; wounded 74; men killed and wounded, 1,589. Russians lost, 2 general officers and 78 men, and 4,194 wounded.

JULY.

10.—Fourth bombardment of Sebastopol.

14.—Russian sortie on the French.

16.—Another sortie. Estimated losses of these operations: Allies 2000 killed and wounded; Russians, 5000.

AUGUST.

11.—Bombardment of Sveaborg. Forty-five Russians killed and 260 wounded.

16.—Battle of Traktir bridge. French loss, 9 officers and 318 men killed; 8 officers and 1163 wounded. Russians, 3 generals and about 3000 men killed, with over 5000 wounded. English loss, none. Sardinian loss, 600 men *hors de combat*.

17.—Sebastopol again bombarded.

JOHN TO SARAH.

“Now Sarah Dear
do not weep no more
for it is I that bear
With plenty of love in store.”

Sarah has not wept no more ever since.

NOON AND MORNING.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

There are pains for all our losses,
There are balm for all our pains;
But when youth, the dream, departs,
It takes something from our hearts,
And it never comes again!

We are stronger, and are better,
Under manhood's sterner reign;
Still we feel that something's wanting,
Followed youth with flying feet,
And will never come again!

Something beautiful is vanished,
And we sigh for it in vain;
We behold it everywhere,
On the earth and in the air—
But it never comes again!

It is a work of considerable difficulty to believe all the stories of vegetable life that come to us in the California papers—We can find beetles as long as a man's leg and thirty inches in circumference, onions as large as a peck measure, and cabbages weighing sixty pounds; but when they swear to a hundred and twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, and potatoes weighing half a hundred we begin to hesitate. But their big trees are the wonder of the world. The Mammoth Grove is a forest of such monsters. Situated 4,500 feet above San Francisco, it has come to be a summer resort of the people. The largest tree is 95 feet in circumference; and two are 95 feet in circumference, and 300 feet high, and beautiful to look at. At the grove is a first class hotel. In the body of the big tree there is a house 24 by 80, which contains two fine bowling alleys—The stump of this tree is intended for a ball room.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

A SOURCE OF SMILES.—Dr. Franklin having noticed that a certain mechanic who worked near his office, was always happy and smiling, ventured at length to ask him for the secret of his constant cheerfulness. “No secret, Doctor,” he replied. “I have got one of the best wives; when I go to work, she always has a kind word of encouragement for me; and when I go home, she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and she is sure to be ready; and she has done so many things through the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody.”

Don't be afraid—Carry yourself erect, and by the serenity of your countenance and purity of your life, give the lie to all who would belittle you. Why be afraid of any man? Why 'crook the pliant hinges of your knee' that 'tribut may follow'! No, friend fear them not. Build up your character with holy principles, and if your path be strewn with holy flowers, let it be beautiful with the light of divine life, and you will leave behind a noble example, which will be to the world a perennial flower.

While President Pierce was standing near the hotel at which he had taken rooms, a little chap of a few summers, finding his hat band unbuckled, went up to the President and accosted him:

“Fix my hat band, sir?”

“What is your name?” said the President.

“De Bice.”

“Do you know me?”

“Yes, you are the President,” said Young America; “fix my hat band?”

The President fixed his hat band, and then Young America went to his play, contented and happy, that he, too, was the President's peer!

Three boys happening one summer day to be caught out in a violent thunder storm, sought refuge under a tree, where they had been a short time when a tree but a short distance from the one they were under was struck by lightning and shivered to atoms. One of the boys, with seriousness and anxiety plainly depicted in his countenance, says to the other: “Bill, can you pray?”

“No,” “Pete, can you pray?” “No,” “Nor I either, but by holy something must be done.”

A Quaker, on hearing a man curse a particular piece of road, went up to him and said:

“Friend, I am under obligations to thee. What thou hast done I would have done, but my religion forbids it. Don't let thy conscience, however, bribe thee. Give thy indignation wings, and suffer not the prejudices of others to paralyze the tongue of justice and long suffering, yea verily.”

A TRAVELLER “LEVY.”—Fourteen years ago a gentleman now residing in Pittsburg, stamped his name upon a piece of the silver coin commonly known as the ‘levy.’ Lately he received it by letter from his brother in Iowa, who had received it there. The history of that shilling would be curious. Who can imagine its various adventures!

A fancy man bought a horse of a countryman, giving therefor forty dollars in cash, and his note for a like amount. After the note was drawn, signed and placed in the hand of the seller, the latter remarked, “I s'pose this note is good.” The buyer coolly replied: “Ask these fellows here; they've all got 'em!”

We derive great pleasure from beholding an obedient and affectionate child, be it son or daughter; a modest and sensible woman, married or unmarried; and an upright or fearless man, whether old or young. The first commands our love, the second our admiration, and the third our reverence.

Letter from Henry A. Wise.

THE Boston Committee on the Slavery

Lectures have received the following very spicy and very characteristic and very polite letter from Gov. Wise, of Virginia. The letter is italicized according to the author's manuscript:

ONLY, NEAR OVAPOCKE,
Accomack Co., Va., Oct. 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: On my return home, after an absence of some days, I found yours of the 19th ult., ‘respectfully inviting me to deliver one of the lectures of the Course on Slavery, at Tremont Temple, in the city of Boston, on Thursday evening, January 10, 1856; or if that time will not suit my engagements, you request that I will mention at once what Thursday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, will best accommodate me.’

Now, gentlemen, I desire to pay you due respect, yet you compel me to be very plain with you, and to say that your request, in every sense, is insulting and offensive to me. What subject of Slavery have you ‘initiated lectures’ upon? I cannot conceal it from myself that you have undertaken in Boston, to discuss and decide whether my property in Virginia ought to remain mine or not, and whether it should be allowed the protection of laws, Federal and State, wherever it may be carried or may escape in the United States; or whether it shall be destroyed by a Higher Law than Constitutions and Statutes!

Who are you to assume such a jurisdiction over a subject so delicate, and already fixed in its relations by a solemn compact between the States, and by States which are sovereign? I will not obey your summons, nor recognize your jurisdiction.

You have no authority and no justification for thus calling me to account at the bar of your tribunal and for thus arraiging an institution, established by laws which do not reach you, and which you cannot reach, by calling on me to defend it.

You send me a card to indicate the character of the lectures [of the last year] It reads: ‘Admit the bearer and lady to the Independent Lectures on Slavery. Lecture Committee, S. G. Howe, T. Gilbert, George F. Williams, H. T. Parker, W. Washburn, B. B. Mussey, W. B. Spooner, J. W. Stone.’ It is indorsed: ‘Lectures at the Tremont Temple, Boston, 1854-5. Nov. 23, Hon. Charles Sumner; Rev. John Pierpont, post. Dec. 7, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Dec. 14, Hon. Anson Burlingame. Dec. 12, Wendell