



STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR. Bloomsburg, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855.

THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID, OR THREE YEARS IN THE HOLY CITY: being a series of Letters of Adina, a Jewess of Alexandria, relating as by an eye witness all the scenes and wonderful incidents in the life of Jesus of Nazareth. This is a new and popular work, one calculated to have a large sale as the subject should interest every one. The book is a large volume of 500 pages and is embellished with a steel plate portrait of the beautiful Jewish maiden, an engraved title page, and three large, splendid engravings, illustrating Christ's raising the widow's son, the Baptism of our Saviour, and the Crucifixion from entire new designs, and executed by the first artist in the country, making altogether a very beautiful and interesting work. Published by Putney & Russell, 79 John Street, New York, at the low price of \$1.25. Mr. N. S. HAMLIN is sole Agent for the sale of this work in this County.

The Norfolk papers of Tuesday speak encouragingly of the health of that city. The Herald notices the largely increased size of the congregations of the different churches on Sunday. The "United" Fire Company paraded on Monday, in attendance on the funeral of a deceased member. At the Grosport Navy Yard about 800 mechanics are at work; and refugees were returning daily. No new cases of fever had occurred in Portsmouth for ten days, and the cars of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad have resumed their daily trips.

The steamship Baltic, which was due at New York on Wednesday the 28th ult., with foreign news one week later from Europe, has arrived, which may be seen in another column of to-day's paper.

We also invite the attention of our patrons to the letter "to the Know-Nothing Preachers of the Methodist Church South," written by President Longstreet, of Mississippi.

LAND WARRANTS.—The whole number of applications for county land warrants at the Pension office under the late act, is 222,800; warrants issued 50,043. The applications are decreasing. Only 5,500 were received during the month of October.

STATE TREASURER.—A number of aspirants are already in the field for the Democratic caucus nomination for State Treasurer, among whom are Edward A. Penniman, Esq. of the City, Henry S. Magraw, Esq., of Lancaster, and William D. Boas, Esq., of Harrisburg.

PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The junior editor of the Kennebec Journal was at Harrisburg when President Pierce delivered his speech at the Agricultural meeting there. He, although a political enemy of our Chief Magistrate, speaks of him thus:—

"The President is a far more than ordinary good speaker; indeed, to be candid, I have rarely listened to a man who had a more happy mode of expression in the light kind of eloquence suited to the occasion which I heard him. He is fine looking, has a mild expressive eye, a benignant smile, and at bottom no doubt, a heart of good and generous impulses."

The Washington Union thus describes the personal appearance of Dr. Kane, showing that his prolonged tour in the Arctic regions has had a severe effect upon his frame:

"His gray hairs and furrowed face plainly tell the story of his hardships and sufferings. His appearance indicates two score and ten; in reality he has just entered his 35th year. His form and physique are not what is generally fancied to be in keeping with a dauntless spirit, daring exploits and heroic undertakings. He is below the medium height, with a spare and delicate frame."

SUMMING UP THE PESTILENCE.—The editor of the Norfolk Beacon says that within a space of three months, out of an average population of sixty thousand, "every man, woman and child, (almost without exception,) has been stricken with the fell fever, and about two thousand have been buried—being not less than two out of three of the whites and one out of three of the whole abiding community of Norfolk, white and black." What a hideous summing up! Beside this, it is stated that one half of the resident physicians perished, and not less than thirty-six in all, resident and visiting, fell martyrs.—The glory of these men will be truly appreciated in a more civilized age, when Force and Wrong are not so widely worshipped, but Science and Mercy come in for a fuller share of public esteem.

Extensive Flour Mills.—There are sixteen flouring mills, with eighty-four ton of stone, capable of manufacturing about ten thousand barrels of flour per day, at Oswego, N. Y. The facilities for handling grain are extensive, the elevating capacity being about thirty-six thousand barrels per hour, and the storing room equal to about two millions, two hundred thousand bushels.

Minnesota Legislature.—The St. Paul (Minnesota) Democrat says, that the following is the complexion of the Territorial Legislature: in the Council, 9 Democrats to 5 Republicans; in the House, 22 Democrats, 11 Republicans, and 2 Know-Nothings.

A Printer in Luck.—Moritz Loeb, of the Doylestown Germantown, by the death of an uncle in Germany, has fallen heir to the snug sum of \$10,000. What on earth will the poor printer do with so much money?

Thanksgiving. Thanksgiving for what? What object has the Executive of this State in appointing a day to be observed in a peculiar manner? Does he desire the citizens of this proud old Commonwealth to lay aside the ordinary duties of their respective callings and make it a season of riot and debauch? A day in which the appetite should be indulged to excess at well spread boards, or are we called upon to look above and beyond the earth and its abundant fruits, to the source from whence we derive not only our own daily food, but also the superabundance which pours a golden tide into our national coffers? Are we expected to appear in the thronged street and hurry on to sensual gratifications without a thought beyond the hour in which the loud voice of mirth rings in our ear? Thousands will remember that a Christian Executive has appointed a day of Thanksgiving, and they will go forth to dishonor instead of respecting the occasion.

If ever there was a people called upon to express devout thanksgiving to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, it is the American people. We fear that too many of us are disposed to vaunt ourselves of the greatness of our country, without remembering that it has been the constant and unceasing object of care from a superintending Providence from the day of the landing of the Pilgrims until the present moment. We rejoice over the greatness of this wide spread Republic, and without attributing its power and glory to the true source.

The setting apart a day of Thanksgiving is a modern custom in Pennsylvania, and in many parts of the country little attention is yet paid to it. We hope to see it more widely honored, because if properly observed we shall be exalted thereby. There is much prejudice to overcome before we shall all fall into the custom. We think the agricultural portion of our people have something to be thankful for beyond fertile fields and their own good husbandry. They may plant the seed in the rich mold, but unless God shall water the germ and keep away the blight and mildew there will be no harvest. Every man in the community has a thousand blessings to acknowledge, and we hope the day set apart for a special recognition of gratitude will be duly honored by all our people.—Westchester Republican.

SAVINGS AND DOINGS OF THE CZAR ALEXANDER.—The Emperor, who has been making a journey south, via Moscow, has issued an address to the Russian people, in which he says:

"The brave defenders of Sebastopol have done everything possible for human power to do. The former and present unfavorable events I accept as the inscrutable will of Providence, which visits upon Russia heavy hours of trial. But Russia's trials have been much heavier, and God Almighty has always sent her his benevolent and invisible help. Let us therefore, also, now trust in Him. He will defend Russia, the Orthodox, which has drawn the sword for a just cause—the cause of Christendom. I am glad to see the incessant proofs of the readiness of every body to sacrifice family, property, and the last drop of blood, for the integrity of the empire and the honor of the country. I find comfort and strength in these popular sentiments and aspirations, and with my whole heart united with my brave and faithful people, I shall repeat, confident of God's help and aid, the words of Alexander the First: 'Where there is truth, there is also God!' I remain your well wisher, ALEXANDER."

The American Flag "Outraged."—The New Orleans papers have an account of a so-called outrage on the American flag, which consisted in the Mexican authorities taking a returned Mexican officer, who had been banished by Santa Anna, out of an American vessel while she lay at Campeche, Mexico. The American flag has survived many "outrages," and we expect it will still wave in spite of this. Those who make the most fuss about its being outraged, are generally the foremost, under its cover, in acts of aggression, which, if successful, would destroy all respect for it. The Government of the United States has power to protect our flag from outrage, and, conscious of that power and its own rectitude, it need not stand like a blustering bully in a crowd waiting for somebody to knock a chip off his hat.

KANSAS Election. A despatch from St. Louis says that the Free State party have polled 2000 votes for Ex-Governor Reader, as a candidate for delegate to Congress from Kansas. None but actual residents for thirty days were permitted to vote at this election, which was held on the 9th. The election of Whitfield, the delegate elected at the former election, in which the Free State party would not participate, is to be contested.

A GOOD ENTERPRISE.—Mr. R. R. Ringle, an enterprising gentleman of Bloomsburg, is now about opening a school in this place for the instruction of vocal music in all its branches. He will teach a series of twenty-four lessons, which is more than the ordinary term of instruction in singing-schools; therefore much more can be learned, as Mr. R. is an experienced teacher. The tuition fee is reasonable, and we hope the young people of Bloomsburg and vicinity will embrace the present opportunity of training and improving their vocal organs, for it never will be a source of regret.

AFRICAN AFFAIR.—On Sunday evening last a fight took place between several colored men in Rock Street, during which one of the aggressors received several severe cuts about the head, inflicted by that dangerous weapon—a shovel. He was conveyed to a house near by and properly attended to.

The one-half of the Pottsville Register and the whole of the Luzerne Union printing establishments are for sale.

THE BANNER STATE.—For fiscally officials Ohio seems entitled to bear the palm, as, in the last five months, no less than eleven postmasters have been arrested for depredations on the mails.

PRESIDENT LONGSTREET'S LETTER.

PRESIDENT LONGSTREET, the author of this article, was Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia; after his conversion became a traveling Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was Principal of Emory College in the same State, and is now President of Centenary College in Mississippi.

No one should fail to read carefully and thoughtfully this able and convincing exposure of the absurd doctrines of Know-Nothingism. It will be seen that Judge Longstreet, for the sake of argument, takes for granted the worse charges, which constitute the staple of Know-Nothing literature, and then proves the movement most foolish, unjust and inexpedient. He addresses himself in this letter more particularly to his co-laborers in the Gospel Ministry—it may be read, however, with instruction by all. Hear what he says:

TO THE KNOW-NOTHING PREACHERS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.

Brethren—I have concluded to divide my promised appeal to the Methodist Church into two parts, and to address the first to you, and the last to the church at large. And here, in the language of Mr. Wesley, let me say to you I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God, by whatever love you bear to God, to your country, to your own souls, do not consider who speaks but what is spoken. If it is possible, for one hour lay prejudice aside; give what is advanced a fair hearing. Consider simply on each head. Is it true or is it false? Is it reasonable, or is it not? Remember, brethren, I am not before you to propose, but to resist innovations of old Methodism.

I stand where I always stood since I joined the church, upon the "platform" of Wesley. You stand with one foot upon that platform, and the other upon a rickety structure, first reared by a criminal, if report be true, and miserably patched by unchristian hands. I would have you withdraw the rickety limb from this dangerous platform to its original position.

When we covenanted together, we were of one heart and one mind. But you have formed new covenants with men who have no kindred feeling with you. "There is no fear of God before their eyes." They cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which you have learned. Their mouth speaketh great swelling words, having men's persons in admiration because of advantage. These be they "who separate themselves, sensual having not the spirit." They are such as serve not the Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly, and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple. They are given to debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, swellings, tumults. With feigned words they make merchandise of you. They are ashamed even to speak of those things which are done of them in secret.

These be the men to whom you have yielded yourselves. I do not say all your companions are such; but I know many of them to be such; and most of them to be men of the world. I would withdraw you from them; but if I cannot, and a final separation should take place between us, remember, if you please, that you made the first move in it.

But why not quietly enjoy our own opinions and live in peace? I answer, because your lodges will not allow me to enjoy my opinions in peace, but upon pain of surrendering the freeman's right of speech; and because with my notion of the moral character and aims of your order, we never can live in peace, while you remain in it, and I remain in the Methodist Church. How can two walk together except they be agreed? I am not the only Methodist by hundreds, if not thousands, who entertain my opinions of your order; and I should suppose, whatever you may think of it that for their sakes you should do nothing "whereby thy brother stumble, or is offended, or made weak." Your opposition to Catholics and foreigners I deem impious and unchristian; but this will never disturb our peace, if you will not persecute it in a way dangerous to the peace of the country, enervating to Protestantism, fostering to Romanism, paralyzing to Methodism, humiliating to her ministry, destroying to her membership, encouraging to falsehood, smothering to truth, and demoralizing in all its aspects and movements. And here I beg you to bear in mind, that it is not your principles which I object (if a naked conspiracy against two classes of men can be called principles) so much as to your manner of propagating them. But as I cannot hope to wean you from the order, without at least shaking your confidence in your principles, I shall in the first place address myself to them.

In what I have to say upon this head, I shall take it for granted that you will go over to the Know-Nothings with good intentions. That you sincerely believe that the Catholics are about to take the country; and that foreigners are about to take it too; and that handled as it has been by Whigs and Democrats, it is even now hardly won having; and that without the interposition of Know-Nothingism it will be but a purgatorial fire upon any party that shoulders it. I cannot reconcile these suppositions with each other; but they must be made to reconcile the profession of your order with sincerity. I will go still farther, and admit for the sake of the argument, that every immigrant who comes into the country is a pauper and a Catholic. That the Pope of Rome is fully advised of every election that comes off in this country, from California to Maine, and from Oregon to Florida. That every Catholic in the land feels himself bound to vote just as the Pope orders him to vote, in every election that occurs in this country, from that of village constable to that of President of the United States. Let this issue of absurdities be admitted; and still I maintain that Know-Nothingism is not the remedy for the supposed evils; and that if it were, it is a remedy with which you should have nothing to do. To the proof:

Paupers are annually coming by multitudes into the country. Very well, and who are PAUPERS? Why, they are POOR PEOPLE. They are not necessarily lazy or dis-

honest. So far from it, they are generally both honest and industrious. Certainly as honest and industrious as natives in their condition. These, an oppressed, afflicted, down-trodden, over-wrought, enslaved people, seek a shelter and a living in your free country, where millions of idle capital are only waiting the hands of industry to loom out in all that enriches, adorns, enables and strengthens a nation—these are the people which your order would drive from our shores, simply because they are poor!

You tell us with more candor than self-respect, that the rich may come without opposition, but you will not have your country burdewed with paupers. With you the old motto which you learned from the lips of your sires and grand sires, "America an asylum for the oppressed," is changed to America an asylum for the oppressor, and a scourge to the oppressed. Your aims are as emphatic as they are inhuman. Hear the language of one who knew the effects of immigration upon a country, far better than the wisest man of your order: "A nation receiving a stray child (a fortiori grown man,) 'into its bosom again, acquires a real treasure; inasmuch as it receives in him an addition to its population, an accession to the profits of national industry, and acquisition of capital.—It at the same time recovers a lost citizen, and the means for him to subsist upon. If the exile bring back his industry only, at any rate the profits of industry are added to the national stock. It is true that a source of consumption is likewise superadded, but supporting it to counterbalance the advantage, there is no diminution of revenue while the moral and political strength of the country is actually augmented." [Say's Pol. Econ. Book II, Chap. X, Page 368.] In this short passage will be found the secret of our country's unparalleled advancement in wealth and greatness. The foreigners who are now flocking to the country are precisely such as have always come to it—precisely such as have contributed so largely to our growth in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts. Some who came hither paupers, when I was a boy, died millionaires; many died possessed of large estates, and almost all of them died in easy circumstances. Few, very few comparatively, fell upon the parish. They enriched the country by the whole amount of their accumulation—by just so much more than it would have possessed without them. Just so will it be with those who are now coming into the country. If the amount expended in support of the helpless be compared with the amount raised by the industry of the sound, for any three years together, the first would be to the last less than one to a thousand. You would fling away the eagles to save cents! You would retard the growth of the country a hundred years to save lands for your children! upon which your children will not be permitted to enter, unless they will consent to commit the keeping of your graves to their slaves. Splendid statesmen are coming out of the Know-Nothing factory, truly! The last Massachusetts Legislature exhibits to us the fabrics of this machine in their highest perfection.—In that body were five and twenty preachers, (one third Methodists,) Christians many, and Know-Nothings almost all. Their acts need no comment. They will remain burnt into the character of the State in lines so deep and gangrenous, that even the offspring of the Hartford rebels and murderers of Bacheelder will sicken at the sight of them. Those hieratical Know-Nothing Legislators are your "brethren" in a double sense, and the mirabile signum "that none but Americans should rule America!" Do you not blush to fraternize with such men? And can you believe that you are favoring your country or your church in espousing their principles?

But if these papers be a nuisance, whom do you wish Massachusetts and her colleagues in a war upon your constitutional rights and christian character. With these people you could not, as Methodists, harmonize. They drove you away from them, by insults and injustice unnumbered—wepit crocodile tears when they saw you going—promised you a peaceful parting, and an outfit from the common fund, and no sooner were your backs turned, than they denounced you as schismatics and sinners, cabaged all the common property, and kept it until the end of seven long years, they were forced to disgorge a part of it under the wings of the law. But as Know Nothings you can harmonize with them, join them in an onslaught upon Catholics and foreigners who never injured you, may who are your neighbors and friends—and even turn a cold shoulder to a native brother at your door, who protests against your mode of warfare! Verily if you did not revile Catholic sinners three hundred years to justify your wrath against the church, if you did not at times evince a higher regard for the sinners of your order than for the Saints of your Church, and chafe at opposition to you from any quarter, I should regard you as the master institution of the world, for teaching men to forgive injuries and love their enemies.

But however lawful it may be for your conferees to repel the poor from your borders, it is not lawful for you and me to do it. Much less lawful is it for you to compel with sinners to terrify them from the land, when the laws allow them to come. Take care brethren, I beseech you, how you practice your Know-Nothingism tactics upon this class of God's creatures. They are under this peculiar care, and he will hold you responsible, if you do not take them under your wings likewise. In this vocabulary, "the poor" means the poor world. So Paul understood it when he collected contributions in one country for the poor in another. So Christ teaches in the story of the good Samaritan. "Has not God chosen the poor of this world, in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to them that love him. But ye have despised the poor. Do not rich men oppress you and draw you before the judgment seat? Do they not blaspheme the worthy name by which ye are called? Blessed be ye poor; for yours is the kingdom of God." "But woe unto you that are rich for ye have received your consolation." "Defend the poor and the fatherless; do justice to the afflicted and needy." "Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hands of the wicked." "He that oppresseth the poor re-

proaches his Maker." "I know that the Lord will maintain the case of the afflicted, and the right of the poor." "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger or oppress him." "But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself." But enough. Your Know-Nothing doctrine is directly the reverse of the Scripture doctrine in regard to foreigners, poor and rich. You are bound, if need be, to go to the poor of distant lands with the Gospel on your lips, and charity in your hearts for them. You are bound to do good to all men—to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the distressed, no matter where found, or where born. If this be true, you should rejoice that the poor abroad save you the trouble of going to them by coming to you. Let law makers exclude them if they will; but you have no business quitting your work to hunt up law makers to do it.—Much less have you any business working under cover, with all sorts of characters, to cut down all law makers but those who will do it. I repeat it brethren, take care how you trifle with this class of God's creatures. If you have experiments to make in your Know-Nothing laboratory, take care that you do not put the souls of men in the crucible, or blow up your own souls.

And what is your remedy for immigrant pauperism? Why you will vote for no foreigner, rich or poor, for office. Does this remedy touch the disease, or even the person diseased? Men come hither from Europe sick, and your medical colleges are going to cure them, by prescribing the strict regimen to all the sound who have come from the same country, through the first and second generations! If the statement of such a case does not shock your understanding, I pray you in mercy to yourselves, and for the honor of Methodism, surrender your parchments forthwith. You are either gulled, or you pretend to be, and in either case, you wound the character of your church. I am pained for the future desecration of our Heaven-blessed country, when I see that the daring author of this nonsense should have succeeded so well.

Turn, if you please, to Bascom's sermons, (page 288) and read the letter which prefaces the sermon beginning at that page.—Many of you, with me, heard it preached at the first General Conference of the Methodist Church, South. We all admired it, but we did not know the intent with which it was delivered. He explains it in the introductory letter, from which the following is an extract:—

"The many virtues and christian death of your son, to overlook the noble charity he founded by requesting and obtaining from his father twenty thousand dollars, with the addition of suitable grounds, for the establishment of an Orphan Asylum in his native city, (Petersburg, Va.) 'must be to you sources of consolation beyond any earth can offer. The following thoughts on death may enhance your estimate of this, &c. For these reasons, &c., I ask permission, my dear Madam, to dedicate this discourse to you.' He had previously said, that it was intended to offer consolation to the mother's afflicted bosom, under her recent bereavement. The father of the noble son is one of the loveliest specimens of the christian's character that I ever saw. I have it upon credible authority, that the magnificent donation mentioned by Bascom, is only about double the sum which he gives every year to benevolent purposes; and 'when he doeth alms he lets not his left hand know what his right hand doeth.' He will be offended at this exposure of his virtues, I know; but he will pardon it, I trust, when I assure him it is made only to save his Church from peril, and her ministry from discredit. That man is a naturalized foreigner. If that man were a candidate for an office requiring special trust and confidence—if he were a candidate for any office—you would vote for the most abandoned profligate in the world in preference to him. Your vows to that effect are registered in heaven. Nay, he was recently a candidate for a petty office in his city, and I suppose Methodist Know-Nothings, perhaps preachers, walked round that Asylum and over the consecrated grounds to vote for some competitor of his, at the sight of whom religion would start and charity shriek.

"But, have we not a right to vote as we please? No, gentlemen, you surrendered the right when you joined the Know-Nothings; and I am amazed that you may be surrendered; for when you did that, you virtually acknowledged yourself incompetent to advocate any men or measures. You can advocate the claims of no man, because you do not know that you will be permitted to vote for him yourselves; and no measures, because you have none—a beautiful predicament for a freeman to place himself in! When a preacher votes, it is to be presumed that he votes conscientiously and upon principle, but you vote as you are ordered, and only according to a man's birthplace. 'Know not to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey? His servant ye are to whom ye obey.'"

"But we love the brother, though we cannot vote for the man." You do? What a stupendous exhibition of moral sublimity! What a beautiful combination of religion and patriotism! It lacks but three things to make it perfect. First, Religion demands that you not only love your brother, but that you do nothing to forestall his love to you. Secondly, Patriotism demands that you always vote for the most trustworthy. And thirdly, 'can-not' should refer to conscience, and not to a gratuitous oath. I proceed to the next head:

By concession all who come into the country are not only paupers but Catholics. Suppose they were Methodists, would you object? Certainly not. When you would determine every foreigner's privileges to come to the country, by his religion, would you? And do you not perceive that this rule would be practicable if you had all power in your own hands? Why then do you mislead the people by crying out against the influx of Catholics, as though your party could and would stop it, if they were in the authority? And why are you doing this when confessedly, you do not intend to exclude foreigners of any name; but only to keep them out of office? You dare not say that you mean to exclude

foreigners altogether, and therefore you play a game in such a way as to catch all who wish them excluded entirely, without offending those who do not. You 'use no office' in your platform, and 'no ingress' in your speeches; and use one, or the other, or neither, as best suits your purposes.

Does this comport with christian sincerity? But surely, brethren, one short year's fellowship with your new companions has not taught you to hate Catholics—the men. "Oh, no; we love the men but hate their religion." Say "love the men, but oppose some articles of their creed," and I am with you heart and hand. "No man that warreth, entangleth himself with the affairs of this life." The Catholic priest obeys this precept strictly. But where are you? (Some of you at least.) Candidates for this, that, and the other office—going from beat to beat, and country to country, stamping it for votes—haranguing the multitude amidst thumps and screams and yells—firing at opposition and almost coming to blows—telling vulgar anecdotes—suppressing truth—encouraging, if not sparingly, falsehood. These things are not done in a corner; and yet if any Bishop, any Elder, any Deacon, any Brother, any Pres of our Church, has raised a warning voice against them, except my poor solitary self and one older brother, I have yet to learn, who when or where? From the holiest chamber of my soul I lift a prayer to God to have mercy on us, and save our church from degradation and ruin. Brethren, I am not near done with you but I must stop. My powers of calm discussion are suspended. My heart and my eyes take up the cause of my periled Church in utterance which you might appreciate, but which I cannot expose to the ridicule of an unfeeling world. A. B. LONGSTREET.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC

Naval Expedition to Odessa Abandoned Bombardment and Capture of Kinburn by the Allies.

BRILLIANT VICTORY BY THE TURKS AT KARS.

The Collins mail steamship, Baltic, Capt. Comstock, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday morning. The Baltic left Liverpool at 3. 16 P. M., on Saturday, 20th, and encountered heavy westerly gales and heavy seas for eleven consecutive days, being repeatedly reduced to a speed of only 3 miles an hour. At midnight of Wednesday 24th, in lat. 52 lon. 25, passed steamship Pacific. On Tuesday, 30th, fifty miles N. E. of Cape Clear, and saw a large iceberg.

The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, 14th ult. The Ericsson left Southampton on the 19th ult.

The War in the Crimea and Asia. WARSAW, Oct. 14.—Despatches from Prince Gortschakoff to Prince Pakiewicz confirm the news of a simultaneous eccentric advance of the Allies from Eupatoria, Baidar, Kerch and Kinburn, with the intent of surrounding and cutting off the Russian forces.

Lord Panmure has received intelligence that Sir Colin Campbell has been sent to Eupatoria with a considerable force of infantry and artillery.

The Russian Government has received the following telegraphic report from Prince Gortschakoff:—

CRIMEA, Oct. 13.—The enemy abandoned this morning, the valley of the Upper Belbek, and retreated to the heights between that valley and that of Baidar. He was induced to retreat by our movements on Hauri and Albat.

The army at Eupatoria is said to have occupied three important mountain passes.

By accounts of the 13th from the Crimea, the advanced posts of the allies were on the 12th within 5 leagues of Baktchisarai. The Russians were retiring slowly. Everything leads to the belief that Gen. Liprandi intends to defend the line of the Belbek, and to rest upon the corps commanded by Prince Gortschakoff.

The battle which would definitely decide the possession of this ground was expected shortly to take place.

Other accounts state that the Russians have surrounded the north side of Sebastopol with a chain of new fortifications, and placed it in a state to support the sick. All the plateaux on the north side, it is said, are covered with redoubts and earthworks, and on the line of the Belbek new works constructed in the form of the Mamelon have been raised.

The Allies are extensively engaged in roadmaking and building, not only along the plateau of the Chersonese, but all along the Tchernaya line up to Alsu. The line of railway has been adopted for the main road from Balaklava to the camps in the neighborhood of Sebastopol.

THE CAVALRY ENCOUNTER NEAR EUPATORIA.—"A brilliant cavalry engagement took place on the 29th of September, at Koughill—five leagues Southeast of Eupatoria,—in which the Russian cavalry under Gen. Korf was completely defeated. Six guns, (three cannons and three mortars), twelve caissons, and one field forge, with their horses and harness; 169 prisoners, of whom one is an officer, and 250 horses, fell into the hands of the French. The Russians left on the field about 50 killed, among them Col. Andreawski, who has the reputation of being a cavalry officer of great merit. The French lost 6 killed and 20 wounded."

The Russian account states that the Russian force concerned in this action was a corps of observation consisting of a regiment of lancers commanded by Gen. Tervelsky. They have instructions to fall back if attacked by a superior force. General Korf having lost sight of the enemy, who were pursuing Tervelsky's lancers, halted and caused his men to dismount. Not having placed videttes in proper order, Korf was surprised by between 2000 and 3000 of the French cavalry approaching suddenly on his rear and right flank, and he had neither time to get his force in order, nor to prepare for a combat. The lancers were therefore, compelled to scatter and fall back fighting. Loss, 150 lancers, a subaltern officer, six guns and some of the gunners. Korf has been superseded in his command.

Bombardment and Capture of Kinburn. ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 16.—Telegraphic despatches received by the government announce that on Monday, the 11th inst., the allies landed at Cape Kinburn, near the Salt Lakes, but their number was not considerable. In the evening, six allied steamers cannonaded the fortress of Kinburn, which successfully replied to their fire, and damaged one steamer.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—There has only been a cannonade between the fortress of Kinburn and the allied gunboats; and the enemy has made no new movement. Kinburn is situated at the extreme Western point of a peninsula which forms the Southern shore of the estuary of the Dnieper. On the opposite side is the celebrated Oczakoff. The projection of these promontories and the shallowness of the water leave only a narrow channel, of less than a mile in width, by which the Dnieper and the Bug can be reached. The water near Oczakoff and Kinburn is nowhere more than four fathoms in depth, and immediately the gulch of the Dnieper is entered it shoals to three fathoms. About 60 miles east of the entrance stands Cherson, at the head of the delta of the Dnieper, to the north of a wilderness of marshy islands. The Bug flows into the Gulf of the Dnieper, and about 35 miles up the Bug is Nicolaeff, the building yard of the Black Sea fleet. Kinburn and Oczakoff, therefore, form the towers of the gate which leads to two of Russia's most important military towns. There is every reason to believe that Nicolaeff, and still more, Cherson, are the chief granaries of the Russian army, or at least that through them on line of the convoys passes which have so long supplied Sebastopol. It is now evident that the appearance before Oczesa was a feint, no doubt intended to draw off troops from Oczakoff.

The Russians in an attack made upon Kars were repulsed with immense slaughter, 4000 being reported as lying dead under the walls. The loss of the Turks was 700.

The Russians, it is said, are preparing to retreat, having resolved to raise the siege of Kars. The battle was fought with extraordinary animosity on the part of the Russians, who confess to only 400 killed.

Several Russian officers of high rank were killed or wounded, early in the action, which lasted eight hours. On the 24th of September, five days before this event, 4000 men of Omer Pasha's army, sent to raise the siege of Kars by threatening the Russian provinces of Abasia, Mingrelia, Imeritia, Gergia, and Tiflis, (the capital), landed at Sarchum Kale, in Abasia. Their active operations, however, it is understood will be much retarded by the lateness of the season.

General Montrevieff, Russian, says: "At the beginning the attack was successful, but the position and numbers of the enemy forced us to withdraw. Notwithstanding this and a heavy loss, our troops took fourteen banners, and a stand of colors. The blockade of Kars is re-established."

The Allies have also destroyed two towns, Laman and Phanagoria, in the Straits of Kerch.

The Indian mail brings the intelligence that an attempt has been made on the life of Sir Henry Ward, the Governor of Ceylon, by a Cingalese.

DIED.

In Jerseytown, Columbia county, on the 24th of October, aged about 26 years, Miss SARAH C. FURSTON, daughter of Thomas A. Furston, Esq.

In Centre township, Columbia county, on Wednesday last, Mrs. MARY C. CAMPBELL, wife of Richard Campbell, aged about 57 years.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills the best remedies in the Union for Diseases of the Skin. The youngest son of Mr. Edward Wright, of Aberdeen, Mississippi, had the misfortune to be afflicted with a most malignant disease of the skin, which rendered the child's life one of misery and suffering. As the mother had tried every remedy likely to benefit him without receiving the desired result, she became ultimately worn out with trouble and anxiety in the matter, and was lamenting the same to a friend, who recommended Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which the mother commenced using, and by persevering with the same for six weeks, the child was completely cured.

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In every case, from whatever cause the obstruction may arise, as to what prevent pregnancy where the health will not admit of increase of family, they are always efficient; for which reason they must not be used during pregnancy, though always mild, healthy, safe and certain in their effects.

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CAUTION TO LADIES. As various not only ineffective but injurious compounds are purporting to be "Female Pills," under all kinds of names as "Iron Pills," "Silver Pills," "Golden Pills," "Purifying Pills," &c. are attempted to be palmed off upon the credulous or unwary, it is only necessary for ladies to be on their guard against the attempted imposition, and in all cases where there is no authorized agent for the sale of Dr. Geissner's Menstrual Pills, to order direct from him by mail, by return of which a box will be sent. [29—] Agents—Geo. Ross, Lebanon; E. T. Miller, York; S. Alleman, Harrisburg; J. D. Jones & Co., Harrisburg; C. Weigley, Mill