

TAR OF THE NORTH. R. W. WEAVER, DITOR.

burg, Thunday, Nov. 22, 185 Sickness - Recovery.

Still cooped in our chamber by the weak is incident to typhord fever, our racked trees drive the pen into poor misshapen arks for letters; but the spirit is willing ough the flesh be weak to talk as much uppaper as we are used to do. A feeling of covery observation and would drive the will be not in paper as we are used to do. its power of endurance. The scenery m the window is only the sear and the flow leaf, but the fresh air which we can

ast move out to feel is a blessed balm.

The world has been closed to us for four vecks, so we have little to write about exsept our own reflections. Nay, not quite all closed. A ray of light would break in that ed like a crowd of gentle quiet visitors all corners of the world, who gave their as noisless us spirits. Of course we nean a newspaper. Only a paragraph was a eliet as soon as the brain could bear it, and

then to skim a column even lightly wore away tellium and suffering.

We are glad to see that our readers have not suffered from any want of interest in our aper while we were reparated from them.— scennents have been various and good.— Such things as Cov. Wright's speech could not have had their place filled by anything better. Col. Johnson's Sunday Mail Report contains doctrines very pertinent at this time in other connections. And then the Christian and manly appeal of Prof. Longness of Know-Noth ingism is so powerful and important that, if well, we would have made room for it at the cost of every line of editorial. It was furn-ished for our columns, we are told, by a truly Christian clergyman, who has our thanks

for the favor.

Nor did our paper lack in appearance; for in fact we were compelled to use a superior material of paper, owing to the stoppage of the Cattawissa Mills. That establishment is now again in order, and we shall greet our old friends as we were wont.

#### The Presidency.

The present signs of the times indicate that the voice and vote of Pennsylvania in the next national convention will be given for James Buchanan. It is certainly in his favor that he has had a life-long experience in public affairs, until he has not only illustrated and adorned the history of the republic, but his own life has become a part of that history. Since first he went into the Senate he stood in the foremost rank of statesmen, and his would be no obscure name for President in any corner of the

Union, nor indeed in any country in Europe.

The present complicated affairs between England and this country will afford M. Buchanan another chance to all himself credit; and such he will do if he shows himself equal to his vindication of the American cause in the Oregon boundary difficulty, and to his management of the State Depar during the Maxican war.

But in this matter it must be ever kept

is to be the representative and embodiment of public policy and political principles, and not to be a candidate for his personal fame. It is to be remembered too that in a Republic of 25,000,000 people, each can-not have his choice; and there must be great concessions of personal preferences for the sake of union and harmony, and for the success of liberal and sound principles.

The enemies of Democracy seek nothing

more than to create jealousy and dissension in our ranks. They would like to see the Democratic party so divided in sentiment, and each part so wedded to its choice that it could never unite or compromise. But every true Democrat will see this, and looking first to principles, he will strive only in fraternal rivalry, and rejoice in any result that will give him a faithful and trusty stan-

## The War in the East

the belligerents to see which can first bankrupt the other. It never had an honorable empire. It has already cost more than any modern war of double its time, and there national debt has been so much increased hang like a mill-stone around the neck of h labor and commerce, and generations

The impetuous French in their many revolutions dispose of these debts in a more summary way; and often wipe out the old score to begin anew. Louis Napoleon finds occupation in the Crimea for many spirits that would be restless and troublesome at home, and the war is a sort of opening to the ulcer of the body politic of the Empire.

The financial embarrassment in France and England will touch public sentiment in those countries on a sensitive spot. Both governments already understand the danger, ut neither can suggest a remedy. The pan must from the nature of the case become general. The Czar of Russiv is said to di-sect the causes through banks and bankers which have produced this pressure in the money market. If so, he has his antagoniste

Gen. Wm. S. Calohan, of Was county, has been appointed Superintenden on the Portage Railroad by the Canal Com rs. The position is one of great bility, and Gen. Calohan enjoys a for ability and manliness.

Fanny Fern.

s the title of Fanny's new work-will doubt

THE EVENTFUL NIGHTS OF AUGUST 20TH AND 21st, 1854, and how Judge Edmonds was hocussed; or fallibility of "Spiritualism" expored. By F. C. Ewer. This pamphlet from the office of the Knick-rbooker, New York, contains a fiction which Mr. Ewer wrote for the California Pioner, and upon a copy being, sent to Judge Edmonds he took the story for fact, and afterward wrote to Mr Ewer that he had spiritual communication with John F. Lane, the bero of the story. Mr. Ewer was thereupon compelled to explain that if the Judge had found John F. Lane, it was more than Mr. E. had done, for the whole thing was a fiction, and it had deceived none but those who wished to be deceived. The book is an in structive chapter on mental philosophy for 25

By a foreign steamer last week the sil-ly report came that Mr. Buchanan had de-manded his passport and would leave Lou-don for home immediately. The contradic-tion came along in the same steamer to say that there was nothing in the story. England has her hands quite full with the war in the East and the impending bankroptcy of her National Treasury.

### The Saints in the Wilderness

According to the last advices from Utah, the Salt Lake saints were experiencing the effects of a financial crisis. Some of the had tun Governor Brigham into debt about fifty thousand dollars, which shows that Utan is in pretty good credit. The holders of the drafts called on the leader, hunted him up for the cash "before," as he expressed it, "they would find time to shave their beards," which troubled him so much that he went incontinently and preached a sermon on the subject, his text being, "from this curious address he declared that he will pay them when he can and not before. The poor, he said, had got the money, they must have confidence and wait. Brigham does not appear to have any desire to repudiate for he offered, at the conclusion of his ad-dress, to sell sixty thousand dollars' worth of property to pay off these claims, at the same time he gave many a hard hit to the brethren who still owed the church. He wanted these persons to apostatize, for they were sure, he said, to take advantage of their brethren and leave them in the end. Brigham seems have a vein of hard common sense in his mental composition, which answers admira-bly for the con'rol of the community which

# Insanity in Defence of Crime.

A trial has occurred in New Haven, whic goes very far, by the verdict of the jury, to establish as a legal principle that crime is usually the result of insanity. One Willard Clark was courting a lady, and the courtship had progressed to engagement of matriage. But in consequence of some disagreement, the parties separated, and the lady married anoth er person, Mr. Wright. Clark continued his visits to the lady, and finally entered the house one day, and in the presence of Mrs Wright, shot her hasband dead, then return ed to his place of business until a police offi-cer took him in charge. The prosecution urged that this was a delib. rate murder, arising from jealousy and reverage; but the delendant's counsel contended that the act was the result of a mental delusion, a belief on the part of Clark, that Mr.s. Wright loved him, and was by some unaccountable means under the tyrannical power of Wright, and that it was his duty to relieve her. The sub-ject of insanity was treated with all the learning which medical books present, and acts of eccentricity, common perhaps to every man, were construed into premonitory evidences of mania. Even the father's men tal peculiarities were dwelt upon to show that the heart of that country.

We know but little of the resources of that the tests of amblin feel. of eccentricity, common perhaps to every ems to have changed into a game between | pathy of the jury, and the morbid sensitive | m ness existing against hanging, had more to cial reson res are, after all, a profound secret do with blassing their minds in the prisoner's. Poor in my ney as Russia unquestionably is, nciple involved in it, for it was from the favor than any settled conclusions in the ju- it takes incorrectivably less to support first upon both sides a selfish fight for power ry's mind of the extent of his mental incapacity, and the nice metaphysical question of how far it affected his moral responsibil ity.

THE SOUND DUES .- Denmark wishes the Sound Dues question to be treated as a poyet unborn will feel it a heavy incubus upon she seems to have a hard time of it to induce land. Russia, standing at the head and repevery energy and effort of life from boynations affected by it commercially to give resentative of absolutism in Europe, is the cal question, and the capitalization scheme is considered absurd. The idea that the mail regulation which she has been imposing upon them will scarcely pass current in this age, in which the freedom of the seas has become a political axiom to be maintained at any hazard. Denmark had better abolish tribute and depend upon industry and taxation for means of supporting its gov

> The new Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Crimea, Sir Wm. John Codrington, has had no very great experi-ence in the battle field. Alma was his first engagement. He also led the unfortunate attack against the Redan. He is about 50 years of age.

1 Nothingism hard.

campaign, but by a long, rancorous war, probably involving other nations, the final victor ry will more depend upon wind, or the power of holding out, than enything else. Can the Allies on the one hand, or Russia on the other, bear pounding and continue pounding the longest? It is time, more than anything else, that will defeat the conquered, and set the seal of victory upon the conqueror's brow Years ago it was remarked that war had be come so entirely a thing of art, science and material, that whatever country could afford o pay the expense of the largest army, mus rin in any conflict. So it is here.

Ressia has lost the Malakoff Tower an

the Southern part of Sebastopol—she has los her fleet, and she has lost much of the prestige which the successful defence of her for-tifications for a long time gave her. She has lost a battle at Kars, and has probably been forced ere this to give up the siege. She has been beaten by the despised Turks in Asis, even as at Silistria, and along the banks of of the Danube. The seat of war has been entirely changed, and criven back upon Rus-sian soil, while her flag is chased from every

But for these very reasons, see the comparatively little to lose by a continuence of the war. And moreover, if Russia has lost, what have the Allies gained? Their fleets in the Baltic have two years done absolutely nothing. Last year, indeed, they captured Bomersund, but could not hold it a man has been killed in Cronstadt. In the Crimea they have gained battles, but lost men, and lost on the whole perhaps more reputation than they have gained. England has been notoriously disgraced in the char-acter of her officers, who appeared to have no good quality but courage, no management, no science. The whole aristocracy of Eng-land has even lost influence through the conduct of these officers, and the government of England has thus been immeasurably weakrened in the sight of every subject. Her for-tresses and her colonies, too, are all left bare of soldiers, and the militia alone are left to man her forts, or parade before the nephew of the great Napoleon when he appears as all vandaguest of the Queen of England. All England was, in fact, shown up to him as most temptingly bare of "regulars" while the heights of Boulogne were crowned with a larger army than ever the great Napoleon mussured for the invasion of Fooley In the All In fact. ered for the invasion of England. In fact, England, so far as the army is concerned, lies at the mercy of France, in a manner that she over, that a false step on either side might never did before; at any rate, since the time exasperate the two nations mutually beyond of Charles II.

But what England has lost, Frence has not

gained in reputation. The anack on Sebastopol was, after all, a military blunder un-important points on the Nicaragua coast, so dertaken with 30,000 men, while 250,000 as to cut off our road to California, a collitopol was, after all, a military blunder unmen and a whole year were required to capture it, or rather that portion of it that has and American flags, which could only be been captured. Half the number might have onquered the Crimea, by attacking and wisdom of our administration, the condu nolding Perekop and the crossing place of of its subordinates, and the impartial attitude the Putrid Sea. To take the single fortress of the press will forbear making such the Puriod Sea. To take the single formers of Sebastopol had well night made a bankrupt of the French exchequer. Loan after loan the English people, we hope, will prevent any unjustfiable movement on the part of the French exchequer. bank of France has almost overthrown it, and not it alone, but the whole momentary affairs of Great Britain. How further loans are o be raised, it seems impossible to conject ture. All men of France seem now disposed to hoard gold in expectation of great convulsions, or else to ship it to America for corn.

And yet all agree that the war, to be kept up essfully, must still proceed on the pres ent gigantic scale of expenditure. A rupture ent gigantic scale of expenditure. A rupture with Austria would almost double the war expenses, and its interference with Sardinia may at any moment bring this about. If, therefore, Rússia can only hold out long enough, it is possible she may yet secure peace on her own terms. The Crimea ma Crimea may e devastated and her frontiers laid waste. but Russia cannot stand that, and no one while history records the march on Moscow,

The jury acquitted the prisoner, on the ground that he was insane; but it is probable that the dexterity of defendant's counsel, the syme, dictated by the Government. Its finan my with them than it does with the Allies. There is, therefore, no telling the length of time to which it way protract the struggle until France and England, weary with an it erminable strife that vields nothing, may be glad to make peace on a ny terms.

Another thing may has ten this. Red Relitical and not a commercial question; but publicanism is the dread of France and England. Russia, standing at the head and rep it a political complexion. Public opinion in natural foe of this, and the war, if continued Great Britain refuses to regard it as a politimuch further, must be made to play into the hands of the men of these principles. On the is considered absurd The idea that the other hand, Russia may be more deeply maritime nations will pay Denmark six or seven millions sterling to get rid of a black peace at any price. A revolution there is a mail regulation which has her hand. summary thing—an emperor is murdered, and some one else reigns in his stead. It is, as we have said, the power of endurance that must now decide the day.—Ledger.

> APPOINTMENT .- Hon. Joseph Casey, we learn from Harrisburg, has been appointed by Gov. Pollock, Superintendent of the Eric d North East Railway, which has been forfeited to the State, under the provisions o the bill passed by the last Legislature, and recently signed by the Governor. Mr. Casey has, we understand, already entered up on his daties, and taken charge of the Road

U. S. JONES, Esq., of the Holliday Standard, proposes to write, during the approaching winter, a history of the early set We invite particular attention to the speech of Wm. B. Reed, which we publish this week. He is a Whig, but he hits Koowwork,

This course is deeply to be regretted all intelligent and patibile men in or county. For some is the county race, language and laws between Great I ain and America, and so intimate are commercial relations, that a war between the two nations would not only be fatal to human progress, but eminemily injurious to the belligerents themselves. It would be a war, moreover, in which neither side could conquer, but which would end as a drawn battle, with both exhausted. It would be a war at which despotic Europe would openly repolee, a war which would probably raise the French mercantile marine to that height to which it has long aspired, a war which—to use the words of Robert Hall, in reference to the battle of Waterloo-would put back the di-al-hand of the world's history for centu-It seems but little short of madness, there

fore, for influential journals, on either side, to lend their sid in fomenting such a war.—
Yet it is certain that articles like those we have alluded to, cannot but have such a ten-dendy. The fact that they appear simulta-neously in the two leading London papers, and that they are coincident with a despatch of a comparatively powerful British fleet to the West Indies, favors the notion that there are others, however, besides newspaper editors, who are fanning the embers of hostility, and probably for their own personal enda.— The character of Lord Palmerston, the English Premier, lends color to the idea that these editorials, as well as the warlike demonstration, are parts of a scheme intended to bully this country. It is generally said that neither he nor Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, are particularly favorable to the United States, and it is universally known that Louis Napoleon, whose tools they ar to a certain extent, positively hates America Under such circumstances, it may require some forbearance on the part of the American

can press to prevent hostile sentiment grow-ing up toward England.

It is incontestible, we think, that the peo-ple of England and America have no desire for such a war. But as we have seen a derous and malignant press. The situatio of affairs in Central America is such, more the probabilities of reconciliation. For if, as has been surmised, the destination of the British West Indian fleet is to seize all the sion might easily arise between the English of its subordinates, and the impartial attitude strife. On the other hand, the good sense of

the British fleet.

Should a war between the two countries however, ever arise, America will, at least be able to take care of herself. The Mexican way proved that we can improvise any army whenever we wish. The Eastern was has shown that England can not. It is not, therefore, from any fear of Great Britain that we recommend forbearance; but because, feeling our own strength, we think it childish to bully or be bullied.—Ledger.

SINGULAR ARITHMETICAL FACT.—Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by 5 will give the same result as if divided by 2, a much quicker operation; but you must remember to annex a cipher to the answe when there is no remainder, and when and as there is no remainder, you add a ci-pher. Now, take 357, and multiply by 5, and the answer is 1,785. On dividing this by 2, there is 178 and a remainder ; you therefore is again 1785.

opean magazine contains an ably written article on the subject of the injurious effects upon the eyes of persons in reading while travelling in railroad cars. I is stated that the jolling motion causes the and makes the effect on the retina very inju rious. Several Instances are given in corrot oration, where persons who were in the habt of reading much in railway cars had be come nearly blind

# Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railrod

Mauch Chunk, Nov. 16 .- The passenge train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with freight cars attached, was thrown off the track this afternoon, between this place and Allentown, one of the freight care demolished and a brakesman so seriously injured that he is not expected to jecover. A passenger car containing thirty passengers was thrown of the track but note of the passengers inju-

NEW ORLEANS Nov. 10.-Later advice from Texas, received by the Galveston steam er, brings intelligence of an Indian fight hav ing occurred near Fort Belknap, between Delawares and Camanches. Seven of the latter were killed

Many depredations have recently been ommitted along the frontier by the Indians.

A treaty has been concluded with the Ca-Indians in New and Northern Mex

The steamehip Prometheus, from New York, had arrived at Corpus Christi.

Mr. W. B. Reed said—
Mr. President—When your committee informed me. Gat I was to say something in
answer to a loast commemorative of "Lafayetts," iney jocularly told me, that they had
appropriated this sentiment in view of my
known political opinions, not Whig (though
they are becoming quite historical), not Democratic—but I presume what is known as a
third mystarions, subtrapressors openity sign. peratic—but I presume what is known as a third mysterions, subterraneous organization, for which I am supposed to have no affection; and hence a French Roman Catholic soldier the committee and the society for the com-pliment, for such 'I regard it, and with the theme they have given, will venture to say a few words, not so much about Lafayette, as about the curious oscillations of that perverse pendulum, public sentiment, on this very subject of foreigners and foreign sympathies and antipathies. What I have to say, I shall take cere to say without offence, but will try and think of the hater and lover of foreigners, and foreign things. will try and think of the hater and lover of foreigners and foreign things as abstractions. I thank fortune I have no communion subscience, but with a very penulne, quiet, temperate American heart in my bosom, can esfely say I hold in equal disregard him who, on this topic, either hates or loves "not wisely, but too well."

These oscillations—or swinging of prejuding from one average to enther phenomena.

dice from one extreme to another—began long ago, and if now-a-days an Irishman or a German is the victim or the idol, Lafayette's countrymen, the French, have had their turn at being persecuted and petted. Just a hun-dred years ago, as I find noted in your Ship pen papers, a Philadelphia gentleman wrote to a friend, "May God be pleased to give us success against all copper colored cannibals and French savages; equally cruel and per-ficious in their natures, and the truth of what they say and promise is just as much to be ed on as every thing which the old serpent said to our first parent in Paradise." serpent said to our first parent in Paradise."
This certainly is not complimentary, but was entirely sincere. The English colonists hated and hunted a Frenchman in those days with a right good will, having, however, some excuse for it in the bloody scenes of frontier butchery. In the fall and winter of 1755, exactly a century ago, occurred one of the dark-est crimes that rests on the English of that day, and on English America. I mean the persecution of an exile of the French Acadians. It was that kind of double distilled wickdness, which is always the product of those acrid elements—politics and intolerance.— England executed the cruel order. Puritan New England abouted and stimulated it, and Pennsylvania witnessed some of its attendant

And what a retribution has there been ow grand and beautiful is the expiation of this deed of wrong. Lord Loudoun, the Eng-lish Commander in chief, refused to receive a petition from the exiles, because they had the insolence to write it in French. And now a short century rolls by, and England's Queen, in St. George's Protestant chapel, (Lord Loudoun's descendents, still Peers of the Realm and Knights of the Order, standing by,) puts the Garier on the knee of a French Roman Catholic Emperor; and in the English language, the hand of a New Eng-English language, the hand of a New Eng-land Puritan poet writes the tale of the poor Acadtan's wrongs in words that will live as long as the language lives; sings them in strains which will sound eternally and sweet-ly long after the howl of fanaticism and persecution has sunk to ignominious silence.— Evangeline's death scene is laid here in Phil adelphia; and her grave in the poet's vision is in the heart of the city, in the little grave yard of her faith, over which then rung in harmony the mingling chimes of Christ Church and Weccacoe. Surely, Mr. President, the retribution of time is and very impressive.

So were foreigners, and especially French-men, treated a hundred years ago. Twenty years roll by, and what do we see then ?when there is no remainder, and when years foll by, and what do we see then?—
there is a remainder, whatever it may be,
there is a remainder, whatever it may be,
annex a 5 to the answer. Multiply 464
eigners are in fashion; and we have the Conby 5, and the snawer will be 2,320; divide
the same number by 2, and you have 232
and as there is no remainder, you add a cimen and Irishmen to come and help us, and
there will be 2,357 and multiple be 5. live with us and be part of us. There was no apparent intolerance then. General Washington, when attending Congress in 1774, (so his diary tells us) actually, on the 9th of October, 1774, went to the Presbyterian church n the morning, to the Roman Catholic church fernoon, and afterwards dined at a And the Irishman, and the Scotchin the afterno tavern! man, and the Frenchman, the Papist and the Protestant-all came and all were welcomed All sorts came, the good and the bad, and the bad soon sank to their low level, and the the bad soon sank to their low level, and the good earned their reward. Hugh Mercer, the Janobite, came; John Berry, and Lafayette, and Steuben, and Kosciusco came, not to make speeches to us, but to fight with us and for us, and no one thought of proscribing or repelling them. If any one wishes to know not only how a Frenchman and a French Priest too, was welcomed, and what he thought of us, let him read, and it will well repay him, the Abbe Robins' charming little volume descriptive of his travels in America in 1781-French as it is all over, and full of a Frenchman's oddities and a stranger's mistakes—his account for instance of the ar-my marching to the "Head-a-Felque," mean-ing the Head of Elk, now Elkton, and his piting the Head of Eris, now entron, and me pu-eous complaint of a Bosion Sunday, when they would not let him play the flute, and of his being nearly burned alive when his house took fire, and the hesitation on rescuing him, ecause he was a French Priest: or on his visit to Philadelphia, the review of the French army dans une vaste plaine arrosee par le Skuilkill, meaning the old commons. The on, from 1775 to 1785, was generally the day of triumph and welcome to the stran

> But the pendulum moved again. In a litthe more than ten years foreigners began to be troublesome. It was the time of Europe-en disturbance, and Washington's last official hours were clouded and perplexed by

as the back of such experiments) fits rivateers order the President's some vas caught at it, and stopped by fir without a struggle. One party at home was all for France, and the one party against it. From bad it went on to worse—from one entreme to another—from wisdom to folly— the purest public man next to Washington, the purest public man next to Washington, this country had produced, John Marshall, was almost expelled with ignominy from France. Tom Paine became the pet and and nearly the rictim of bloody Frenchmen Foreigners go: lerribly at a discount and a last, on the 25th of June, 1789, persecution succeeding provocation, John Adams' Alies

country, and have him put in prison if he did not go.

The next spasm was of course one of sympathy, but the attack was slight. It was rath er sentimental than practical, and did not do much harm. It took the form of admiration of that eminent Republican and friend of free institutions, Napoleon Bonaparte! It passed away very innocently, and left no traces upon the national taste and rhetoric, which it vitiated sadly. It survives now only on the pages of Harper's Magazine, or those of Mr heatley, or is the memory of some few Gal-lomaniacs, who think Bonaparte sold us Lou-siana because he toved us, or that he did a handsome thing in bequeathing a legacy to Cantillion.

Next came—for the oscillations one way

succeeding provocation, John Adams' Alie law was passed, authorizing the Presiden

at his absolute will, to order any foreigner that he pleased, neck and heels out of the

or the other never ceased—the fever of sym pathy with foreign nations fancying they whom we sold a few dear frigates—and the Poles—and the whole tribe of Spanish Amercans-and in the midst of this, in 1824, came is if to give us an illustration of the true relation which the friendly foreigner should bear to us and we to him, the visit of Lafayette, the only leading Frenchm an of his day that had the least conception of what constitution-al freedom was—a Frenchman of the Revo-lution, not besmeared with blood—a public man whose American career was spotless, and of whom, in all his career, here and away, Americans are bound to speak kindly. It angers me to bear Bonapartists, and Bourbonists, parasites of kindred despotisms, and English writers defame our Lafayette. We are old enough to recollect him—his frank and modest tone—his gentle, graceful cour-tesy, his words of peace and wisdom; and we are young enough to remember the contrast of another stranger's pilgrimage—an in rusive mendicant, who came to see the world to rights, and us particularly-whose bearing to us, his silly hosts, was one vast condescen

ion. I am now coming—for there is a regular law in this movement—so near to our own days and their living actors, that I am admonished to be cautious in what I say. There may be within sound of my voice Repealers of 1844, or Iconoclasts of 1844, or Kossuth enthusiasts of 1851, for so has with enthusiasts of 1851, for so has swang the pendulum in those days, and I within little more than a twelvemonth, must should be sorry te revive here any sorrowful be one of gigantic influence, credit and power. It is now plain that this same house is on the side of peace. It apparently favors Russie, if peace should fail to be made. many of them, there is often a generous sentiment of sympathy, either with the enslaved abroad, or with some domestic im-pulse that exempts them from too harsh cen-And on all the se mutations of feeling, Mr.

President, and gentleman, History looks calmly down and records her sure judgment, and that judgment is, that all such follies are very transient, and that as to foreign men, and foreign things, and foreign principles, there should be neither sympathy, nor antipathy, but strict, resolute neutrality—neutrality of the heart—the netrality which is consistent with kind and generous feelings, which gives ready welcome to the stranger who comes, but couples with that welcome the resolute admonition that in becoming one of us in form, he must be one of us in eeling. Such a stranger Lafayette was, and happy would it have been for him had he never left the land that long ago welcomed him. He would have been spared many an hour of bitter anguish. He would have been spared the orgies of Verasailes and the herriword of honor, a brave woman ran the risk of being murdered—he would have been spared the agony of watching the gnastly antics of revolutionary France—of apparent -of apparent spared Olmutz-and 1815, when one gleam of liberty was darkened by the Bourbons, and most of all, 1830, when for the last time in his day, liberty was cheated. Here, his home would have been happy. Here his grave would have been honored, and not be, as it now is, save by some accidenta way-farers, forgotten or scorned. There was way-tarers, torgotten or scorned. Inere was something very picturesque and impressive, a few months ago, when the Queen of Eng-land stood under the great dome of the In-valides at Napoleon's tomb. The figures of the living and the dead were sublime in the world's eye. It was the musing of one sort of royalty, traditionary, historical, decorous royalty, over another in its brief day quite as imposing, bloody, tyranous, energetic, imperial royalty. But it had no higher moral grandeur, than when the American traveler, swayed by honest reverence for the Revolution, stands in the cemetery of the sisters of the Sacred Heart by the humble, almost forgotten grave of Lafayette. The poor inhabitant below was his country's friend when she needed friends. He was Washington's friend. Freuchman as he was, he belonged to us.-Freuchman as he was, he belonged to us—
I beg your pardon, Mr. President, for saying
so much, and speaking so gravely on a festive occasion like this, but I am American
enough, in loyality at least, never to speak
or think of the days or the men of the Reviolution, without enthusiasm, not the less intense because estress and reverential.

Morse's Telegraph.—The Emperor of Austria, has conferred upon Prof. Morse, "the
great gold medal for Science," being the
fourth be has received from Furceaus

tria, has conferred upon Prof. Morse, "the great gold medal for Science," being the fourth he has received from European sovereigns for his perfecting the magnetic telegraph, which in its practical results ranke by the side of the application of steam as a motive power.

In Port Noble on last Thursday, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. Marrix Coopes, aged about 30 years. At his residence, in Williamsport, on the 5th met, of typhoid fever, Dr. Joseph Mostarius, and the side of the application of steam as a motive power.

In Benefit Noble on last Thursday, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. Marrix Coopes, aged about 30 years.

The House of Rothschild

be a waste of words to discuss whice mate is correct. The wealth of the childs does not consist in lands an childs does not consist in lands and tenements, the value of which might be accertained, but in stocks, bonds and 'other descriptions of personal property, the amount of which no one knows but themselves.—They may be worth the sum suggested, or even more; and they may not be worth a quarter of that amount. It is even within the range of possibility, though it is not probable that the Rothschilds may be worth nothing at all. If, for example, they hold the loans of themselves which they have negotiated since the war began, the depreciation on those loans, which has taken place lately, has caused a loss of fifty millions of ciation on those loans, which has laten place lately, has caused a loss of fifty millions of dollars. Or again, a house like theirs, deal-ing wholly in fluctuating securities, might maintain its credit for years after it was ab-solutely bankrupt. Paul, Strahan & Co., is maintain its credit for years after it was absolutely bankrupt. Paul, Strahan & Ce., is a case in point, though on a smaller scale.

The power of the Rothschilds may be estimated with more certainty. It is enormous. No single European monarch is strong enough to oppose it. So far back as forty years ago, it proved too great for the first Napoleon; for it furnished the sinews of war to his enemias and thus bought about, his dewnfall. The Emperor, aware of this sought to conciliate the Rothschilds on his return from Elba; but the head of that house repulsed his advances, by the significant repulsed his advances, by the significant re-mark, "there are two Napoleons in Europe;" and time soon showed that the moneyed Napoleon was the most powerful. At present, the house is arrayed against Louis Napolethe house is arrayed against Louis. Napole-on, both because he rejects their intervention in obtaining loans, and because the war, which he has inaugurated, is damaging their securities so seriously. Austria, it is conce-ded, has utterly failed to make peace. The Rothschilds, it is generally conjectured, are now trying their hands; for the disturbance in the specie market has been traced home a them; and there is certainly a strong chance of success, because nothing will make England so ready for a peace as a continued pressure on the money market.

We have alluded to the loans negotiated

by the Rothschilds since the war began.— These loans reach the enormous amount of five hundred and fifteen millions, viz: - to England, \$80,000,000; to Turkey, \$40,000,-(00; to Austria, \$120,000,000; a first loan to Russia, \$130,000,000; to Sardinia, 10,000,-000; to Eugland, in exchequer bills, \$35,-000,000; and a second loan, just being per-fected, \$100,000,000. It is this last loan, which the Rothschilds, it is said, have agreed to make in gold, that is supposed to be at the bottom of the specie movement. Most of these loans, it is to be presumed, have been sold out before this, the Rothschilds borrow. Nevertheless, the house that can even temporarily assume such a burden, within little more than a twelvemonth, must The conflict is thus rendered more equal, for the Allies, with the Rothschilds them, have, as commercial nations, an ene-my within their own borders; while Russia, with the Rothschilds on her side, has a certainty of being kept in funds, and money was that in which it now appears, she was most deficient.

SICKNESS IN OHIO.—Several parts of Ohio are said to be afflicted with sickness unparalleled in the history of the State. It is not confined to particular localities, but appears to be general—on the hills as well as in the valleys, in towns as well as in the coun-try. In Central Ohio, where the chills were never before known, they have been shaking the people most cordially.

Spiritualism at Fault.—There was a very

Spiritualism at Fault.—There was a very large meeting at the Hall, in Cincinnati, Ohio, last Friday evening, to witness an attempt to move a table without touching it, by a spiritual medium, named Wilson, for e sum of \$1000, offered in case of sue by Professor Spencer, who is delivering lec-tures against Spiritualism. Of course, it was dead failure, the medium being unable to fect the table in any way.

Pennsylvania Coal.—It is more than twe to be a recognized article of production and commerce. This year the product will amount to no less than six millions of tons.—
This as delivered at the mines, is worth at least twelve millions of dollars—so that this great sum may be regarded as the amount of solid wealth dog annually at the present time, from the bowels of the earth.—Pottsvike Regster.

Political Composition of the Next House of Representatives.—The New York Herald figures up the following as the political composition of the next House of Representatives:—Democrats 81, Southern Whige 9, Union K. Ns. 60, Aboliton K. Ns. 15, Fusion or Abolition Republicans 68, Vacancies 1.

In Benton, on Thursday, the 15th inst., Elder John Sutton, Mr. Calen O'Brian, Miss Martha Jane Karns, of Benton tw Col. county.

Col. county.
On the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. J. Eyer,
Mr. Daniel Gerehart, to Miss Mary SatyMar, both of Catawissa twp., Col. Co.
On the 12th inst., by Rev. S. Barnes, Mr.
JOSEPH W. FREY, of Nescopeck, to Miss ArNA C. SEYNERT, of Beach Grove, both of Luzerne co., Pa.

NA C. SEYBERT, of Beach Grove, both of Luzerie co., Pa.
In Berwick, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. I. Bahl, Mr. William Arrow, and Mrs. Mark Ruxion, both of Cenire township, Columbia ceunty, Pa.
In Berwick, on the 15th met., by the same, Mr. Samuel Andrews, of Mainville, and Miss Elizabeth Hartzel, of Mifflin township, Col. Co., Pa.

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