# STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1855.


## ENGLAND AND NO WAR.

Nervous people need not be shocked by the rumors of a war between the United States and England, for even sensible Englishmen are now ashamed that any of their countrymen made Judys of themselves by attempting to raise a "muss." England has had every nerve and muscle racked by the Crimean war, and her people will not suffer her rulers to begin another war.

But it is now evident that if the Allies had crushed Russia with one blow, this republic would at least be annoyed by insolence and arrogance from John Bull. The present is really an auspicious time for the United States to settle every difficulty in relation to the Mosquito territory, and to establish forever the Monroe doctrine that no country shall build up a pseudo-monarchy at our door to vex us.

The demoralizing effect of the present war will be felt by England as severely as the grip upon her treasury. And it will be years before she can recover from the shock. This demoralization will run through her people, and the cost of this contest will for ages crush down the energy and industry of the toilsman. Her old debt did already enough of that, but now there is a new load of tax upon her labor, and of desolation, desperation and ruin upon her families. It will be well for her rulers to remember that it is the last feather which breaks the camel's back.

## CONGRESS

Will again assemble on Monday week, Dec. 3d. Already a number of members have arrived at the Capital, and there will, without doubt, be a quorum present at the opening of the session. The peculiar complexion of the House—neither of the three parties into which the members are classed, having a majority by itself—may cause a delay in the election of Speaker and organization of that body, similar to what was experienced in the organization of the House of 1849-50.—For this reason, we suppose, it has been determined that no copies of the President's Message shall be sent out to the newspapers of the principal cities, in advance of its delivery to Congress.

We anticipate a protracted and stormy session, growing out of the slavery question, and the somewhat unsettled state of our foreign relations. The House of Representatives will be the great arena of strife—but we look with confidence to the conservatism and patriotism of the Senate and Executive, to save the country from the recklessness and incapacity of the factions whose possible fusion in opposition to the Administration, may give them the dominance in the lower branch of Congress.

## The Truth Admitted.

It will be remembered that immediately after the enactment of the bloody scenes which characterized the Louisville election, the Know Nothings everywhere attempted to fasten the responsibility of these sanguinary outrages upon the Democratic party and its friends. Pious editors labored ardently to convince the public that Know Nothingism was not to blame for these outrages—that the supporters of that party were beyond censure—that Democracy and Democracy alone, was to shoulder the awful responsibility.—Conscious of its innocence, the organs of the Democratic party remrined calm, and quietly awaited for a time to clear the record. The 'National Intelligencer,' a paper which stands confessedly at the head of the opposition to Democracy in the Union, thus speaks on this subject. We ask the candid of all parties to read:

"After a careful examination of all that we have seen bearing on the point, after an unprejudiced study of the articles that have appeared on the subject in the Louisville journals, we believe that the blood of the stain is on the hands of the Know Nothings. The proofs are many and convincing."

## The Crimean War.

The sanguine expectations entertained by the public in England and France of the speedy evacuation of the Crimea by the Russians have proved alogether unfounded.—Further than this, it is generally admitted that the allied forces will not undertake to drive them out of the peninsula before the spring of 1856. The Russians will unquestionably defend all the positions still held by them with the same tenacity and bravery with which they defended the fortress of Sebastopol. The Allies have not yet shown the boldness to follow up their successes against Kinburn and Ocyakoff, by proceeding further into the interior and attacking Nicolaieff and Cherson, and thus interrupting the supplies for the Russian army in the Crimea.

There is no more talk about the Russians being surrounded by the Allies; on the contrary, it appears from advices from the Crimea that the Allies themselves are expecting an attack from the Russians.

NORTHUMBERLAND BANK.—At the election by the stockholders of this Institution, on last Monday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz:—Samuel T. Brown, Paul Masteller, William Cameron, Amos E. Kapp, William I. Greenough, Edward Wilson, Fleming W. Pollock, John Walls, Wm. H. Wapples, Jesse C. Horton, George Schnure Charles R. Paxton, John B. Packer.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—It is stated that Bank of England post notes, payable sixty days after sight, have been sent to this country to a large amount. It is supposed they are intended for the purchase of breadstuffs for shipment to Great Britain, and to prevent or postpone the exportation of specie from London for that purpose.

## Cattawissa Paper-Mill.

If editors had not so much abused the value of a merited compliment by its discriminate use, we would ere this have written something like the extract we copy from the *Pittston Gazette*. But there is no reason why a just tribute to the fair character of our neighbor should not be repeated by our friends when it comes spontaneous from an almost stranger. We need not in this locality for ourselves repeat what is proverbial in favor of the fairness and liberality of our townsman.

As to the paper manufactory, nearly every editor in this region has been regularly supplied from Cattawissa for years past, and even city publishers received their paper from that establishment. For nearly seven years past we have been regularly furnished with paper from this mill, so that we have not missed a single issue of our paper in that time. And in that time we have quite as much to testify to the fairness and liberality of the proprietors as our cotemporary of the *Gazette*, who says:

"PAPER MAKING.—It affords us pleasure to note the improvement in the quality of the paper, now made at the mill of Messrs. Wm. McKelvy & Co., at Cattawissa, Columbia Co., Pa. This mill has recently undergone the most thorough repairs, which has run their stock of paper rather low, but we believe in no instance have their customers been obliged to go elsewhere. The improvement in the newspaper of their late manufacture—of which this sheet is a specimen—is not inferior to the best of York State manufacture for newspaper purposes.—There is also a uniformity in the stock that saves the pressman much vexation. For one, we can speak of this firm as one of the most upright with whom we have ever had dealings. For the last five years we have bought all our news paper of them, and have yet the first irregularity or deviation from uprightness or promptness on their part to discover. The name of WM. MCKELVY, of Bloomsburg, the principal partner, has been familiar to us since we were a boy, and has often been spoken of in our hearing as a model of integrity, and one which all men might follow with safety. The ample fortune he has acquired has not only proved a blessing to himself, and the town of his residence, but to Columbia county. His capital has given life and activity to his iron business—to its railroad enterprise, and to education. That he may yet live long to dispense his well earned and ample fortune is a sentiment that will meet a quick response in the hearts of all who know him either personally or by reputation. We deem it due to Mr. McNISCH, the accountant for the mill, to say that he has never given us the slighest cause of complaint, either by inaccuracies or irregularity."

## Pardon of Dr. Beale.

Governor Pollock has extended his clemency to Dr. Beale, and remitted the remainder of his sentence of imprisonment, which was four years and six months, beginning on the 28th of November, 1854. He has served, therefore, about one year of his term. The pardon states the reasons which induced the Governor to extend this favor.

He had received communications from about one hundred and forty dentists and twenty three physicians, of the city and the country, stating their belief that testimony as to matters transpiring under the influence of ether is unsafe and unreliable; from a number of other physicians named, that they believe him innocent; from a large number of the bar, and citizens of various States, including the names of Governors, Attorneys General, &c., that they believe he was convicted on insufficient testimony; from a number of clergymen, that they believe him innocent; from the Mayor of Philadelphia, and fifty members of the Philadelphia City Councils; from members of the Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court, editors of Philadelphia newspapers, and five thousand other citizens of Pennsylvania and New York, with five of the jury on the trial, all asking for his pardon.

☞ THE LIQUOR LAW IN LANCASTER.—The Grand Jury of Lancaster county have refused to find bills of indictment against the persons charged with the violation of the new liquor law, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional, and have directed the prosecutors to pay the costs. The number of cases thus disposed of is 84, and the *Saturday Express*, a high prohibition journal, is full of wrath at the result. It exclaims:

"Great God! has it come to this, that a jury of Lancaster county, many of whom never read the constitution, presumptuously set themselves up as the supreme judicial power of the State, and boldly bid the most daring outlaws go free, because, in their opinion, the law under which they are indicted is 'unconstitutional.'"

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF 1856.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committe, held Nov. 1st, 1855, at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, the following Resolutions was adopted.

*Resolved*, That the Democratic State Convention of 1856 be held on the 4th day of March next, in Harrisburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In pursuance of the above Resolution, the Convention will assemble at Harrisburg, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor Gederal.

☞ William S. Campbell, Esq., late of the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg, has leased the St. Lawrence Hotel, Chestnut below 10th and 11th, Philadelphia, and will commence business on the 1st proximo. Mr. C. was considered one of the best caterers in the State, for the comfort of his guests, while in Pittsburg, and will doubtless be able to sustain that reputation in his new location.

☞ We have received the first number of a neat looking paper from Pittston, edited by Edward S. Niebell. It is ably conducted, and the editor lays down an excellent Democratic platform upon which he intends to locate himself.

## Mysterious Affair—Probable Murder.

On Saturday last, James W. Weed, constable of Fox township, this county, brought to this place, and lodged in jail, *Michael Kann* and *Anna Veitangruber*—Germans—charged with the murder of *John Veitangruber*, husband of the woman above named. The facts of the case, as near as we can learn them, are as follows: John Veitangruber resided in Elkland township, in this county, on a small farm, with his wife; they had always lived in peace together till last Spring, when Kann came to the house of Veitangruber to live. Veitangruber and Kann frequently had quarrels, and on the 15th of May last, Veitangruber suddenly disappeared, and it was alleged by Kann and Veitangruber's wife, that he had gone to Canton, Bradford County. A short time after his disappearance, *Kann* was seen to have on *Veitangruber's* clothes and watch, which, together with other circumstances, excited the suspicion of the neighbors, that all was not right, and Kann and Veitangruber's were arrested, and brought before John Black, Justice of the Peace, in that township, but nothing being proved against them, they were discharged.

One day last week, as Joseph McCarty was crossing the field, a few rods from Veitangruber's house, he came to a tree just in the edge of the woods, which had been blown over by the wind, and immediately under the roots of which, had been a hole dug and filled partly up again. The tree had been cut off, and efforts been made—judging from appearances, to turn the stump back to its natural place. The loose dirt was taken from the hole, and several pieces of human flesh were found in the dirt—a part of the foot and hand, and one toe-nail and a portion of the face and whiskers. The body had evidently been buried there, with the intention of turning the stump back again, and thus covering the grave entirely up, but being unable to pry the stump back, the body was disinterred, and concealed in another place. No piece was found large enough to be identified as that of the body of *Veitangruber*, but it is evident that foul means have been used on some one.

Since the disappearance of Veitangruber, Kann and Veitangruber's wife have been living together in an unlawful manner.—*Sullivan Democrat.*

## Illegality of Know-Nothingism.

The *Mississippian* publishes a letter from Judge J. S. B. THATCHER, of Natchez, giving it as his opinion that Know-Nothingism is a criminal organization, a conspiracy to do an unlawful act by depriving Roman Catholics and naturalized citizens of their rights; and that the *law provides a full remedy*. Similar opinions have been given by Hon. J. M. Porter, Hon. Wm. B. Reed, and John M. Reed, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and by Hon. J. D. Freeman, late Attorney General of Mississippi. This, to say the least, is very good authority, and should cause the honest masses to think seriously on the subject of the legality of this oath-bound order.

Human liberty is a blessing not to be trifled with; and whether that liberty is excercised in a religious, a political, or a social way, it is one of the most cherished rights of man. It is the love of it that has kept the Circassians for ages in their mountain fastnesses, and nerved them to resist the countless hosts of Tartary and Russia. It was a love for this Heaven-promised boon which rang in the voice of HENRY when he electrified an American Congress with his eloquence, and thrilled their hearts with the sentence—"Give me liberty or give me death!" It was a love for it which drove our fathers to bleed at Bunker Hill and Saratoga, and conquer at Yorktown. All past history goes to show that the human mind panis for it, strives for it, flourishes with it, and, without it, pines and deteriorates.

Civil liberty is defined to be "the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged or restrained as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state, or nation. A restraint of natural liberty, *not necessary or expedient for the public*, is tyranny or oppression. It is an *exemption from the arbitrary will of others*, which exemption is secured by established laws, which restrain every man from injuring or controlling another."—The Governments under which we live have established laws calculated to preserve to every man the enjoyment of this liberty.—These laws have, in the opinion of the distinguished gentlemen whose names we have cited, and others, been violated by the order commonly known as Know-Nothings. That this has been done, a candid public must admit.

The Constitution of the United States declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."—Know-Nothingism declares that *Protestantism only* shall be recognized as a religion, and that persons professing the Roman Catholic faith shall not be permitted to hold office under the Government.

The election laws of Pennsylvania provide that no man shall unduly *influence or overawe* a voter in the discharge of his duty. Know-Nothingism does unduly influence and overawe men who have become connected with it, and coerces them into supporting its men and measures. Here we have two direct violations of the Constitution and laws of the country, by an oath-bound political association. Is it astonishing, then, that men who love their country, and reverence religion, should speak out against such an organization?—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE SUNDAY LAW.—At Huntingdon, lately, a furnace company was fined by a magistrate for working on Sunday, the furnace being in blast. The court, however, has over-ruled the decision.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. RUSK.—By an arrival from Galveston, dates to the 23d inst. have been received. The Hon. Thomas J. Rusk has been unanimously re-elected to the U. S. Senate for the term of six years.

RE-ELECTED.—On Monday last, the Hon Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Dem., was re-elected U. S. Senator from Alabama, for six years from the fourth of March last.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### To School Teachers.

As the time of the County Superintendent will now for some time to come be occupied in visiting the different schools of the county, those teachers who did not meet him at the times and places appointed in the several districts, can now meet him at his office in Bloomsburg on any Saturday afternoon for examination; but no examinations can take place at any other time, nor can teachers depend upon meeting him in town at any other time.

R. W. WEAVER,
*County Superintendent.*

Bloomsburg, Nov. 22, 1855.

### TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Teachers' Association of Columbia county, will meet at Millville, on Saturday, the 8th of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The attendance of Teachers is earnestly solicited and all friends of Education are respectfully invited to attend.

R. W. WEAVER, *President.*
WM. BURGESS, *Sec'y.*

☞ All who attend the Association will be entertained free of expense. W. B.

☞ On last Saturday *eleven* teachers were examined. The ranks are filling up, but there is yet a demand for more.

☞ Directors should in no instance hire a teacher before he has a certificate. His qualifications may, upon examination, prove very poor, and not at all deserving the wages agreed to be paid. It is important that directors grade the wages according to the proficiency of teachers. This is done in every other business. The expert receives good wages, while he who is imperfect in his art must take less. The only way to induce teachers to qualify themselves is to pay good wages to good teachers and poor wages to poor teachers.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—We hope too see this important branch of education thoroughly pursued during this winter's schools. All children should commence the study, as soon as they are able to read in the 2d and 3d Readers.

### ARITHMETIC.

The old system of teaching arithmetic is very defective and slow. If the scholar is set in a corner to *guess* out his problems, he will try different methods until *accident* and not *understanding*, brings the answer, and then he is much more pleased than instructed. But the rules should be learned by classes, and there should be recitations and exercises on the blackboard in arithmetic as well as in geography. After the recitation of the rule, enough problems under it should be worked out on the blackboard to show that it is understood. Oral explanations by the teacher can inspire much interest in the class, and all in the class can thus learn at the same time. It lightens the labor for both teacher and scholar.

All the late works are arranged to be thus used, and have a series of questions under each rule which are designed to be answered by the class as they go through and master each rule in its turn. In our visits to the schools this winter we hope to find that they have been more generally thus used than heretofore.

### A Mistaken Notion.

"He's not a good teacher, but he'll do for our backward school," and such like expressions and messages have sometimes come to us in reference to a poor teacher. But we answer if your school is backward you need a *good* teacher to bring it up—to inspire life, interest, and a taste for study into the scholars. If their instruction has been poor they need some better, or else they will come to look upon all study and learning as dull, dry and heavy. If we should send a teacher to your district and say "he is poor but will do for your children" you would feel insulted, and yet this the spirit of your own message.

In visiting the schools last winter we found cases where the scholars had not been taught to answer the most simple questions in the spelling-book, and where scholars had read three winters without being taught the use of a single pause or mark of explanation. They had not been taught to know a comma from a period, and only knew that all these marks were "stops." The sum of all this is, that if "backward" teachers are continued in "backward" schools the scholars will always go "backward."

### Learning Grammar.

We copy the following from the Randolph Citizen:

MR. EDITUR:—I hav bin sendin' my darter Nancy to school to a schoolmaster in this naborhood. Last Friday I went over to the scool to see how Nancy was gettin along, and I sees things I didn't like by no means. The scoolmaster was larnin her things entirely out of the line of eddycation, and as I think improper. I set a while in the scoolhouse and heerd one clas say ther lesson.—They was spellen, and I thot spelled quite well exceedingly. Then cum Nancy's turn to say her lesson. She said it very spry. I was shot! and determined she should leave that scool. I have heerd that gramer was an uncommon fine study, but I don't want eny more gramer about my house. The lesson that Nancy sed was nothin but the foolishest kind of luv talk, the ridiculest luv talk you ever seed. She got up and the first word she sed was:

I Love!

I looked rite at her hard for doin so improper, but she went rite on and sed:

Thou lovest,
He loves.

and I reckon you never heerd such a riggermoyle in your life—love, love, love, and nothin but love. She sed one time,

I did love.

See I, "who did you love?" Then the scollers laffed, but I wasn't to be put off and I sed "who did you love, Nancy; I want to know—who did you love?" The scoolmaster, Mr. McQuillister, put in and sed he wood explane when Nancy finished the lesson. This sorter pacyfied me and Nancy went on with awful luv talk. It got wus and wus every word. She sed,

I might could or would love.

I stopped her agin and sed I reckon I would see about that, and told her to walk out of that house. The scoolmaster tried to interfere but I wouldn't let him say a word. He sed I was a fool, and I nockt him down and made him holler in short order. I talkt the strait thing to him. I told him I de show him how heede larn my darter gramer.

I got the nabers together and we sent Mr. McQuillister off in a hurry, and reckon thar be no more gramer teechin in these parts soon. If you know of any rather oldish man in your regeen that doant teech gramer, we wood be glad if you wood send him up.—But in the footure we will be keerful how we employ men. Young scoolmasters wont do, especially if they teech gramer. Its a bad thing for morls.

Yours till deth,
THOMAS JEFFERSON SOLE.

*Theory on the Asteroids.*—Prof. Alexander, of Princeton, has recently prepared a paper on the subject of the asteriods, which is ingenious. His conclusion is, that between Mars and Jupiter there once revolved a planet with an equitorial diameter of 70,000 miles and a polar diameter of only eight miles, thus being shaped like a wafer. Having a great velocity on its axis, it burst as some grinding stones do, and its fragments formed the asteroids. This theory of the asteroids is brought in to support that of the Plutonists and nebular hypothesists.

DIMENSIONS OF THE AMERCAN LAKES.—The latest measurement of our fresh water seas is as follows:

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 435 miles; the greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 32,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth is 108 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation, 587 feet; area 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 300 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 800 feet; elevation, 574 feet; area, 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth is 65 miles; its mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 262 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

The total length of all five lakes is 1285 miles; covering an area altogether of upwards of 90,000 square miles.

## Fifteen Days Later From California.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived here, with dates from San Francisco to the 15th inst.

Two hundred additional men had left San Francisco to join General Walker on the Isthmus.

The Indians in Oregon continued their depredations.

The latest intelligence from the mines stated that the yield continued to be encouraging.

The Daniel Webster left Punta Arenas on the 19th inst. Gen. Walker was still at Grenada, and had quiet possession of the transit route.

On the 13th inst., Col, Wheeler formally recognized Gen. Walker's Government.—Walker was daily receiving accessions to his forces. General Ceral was found guilty of treason and shot in pursuance of his sentence. Espenosa has been banished.

Col. Kinney remains at Greytown. Fifty of his men had deserted him and joined Gen. Walker.

THE "JUG LAW" IN CHESTER COUNTY.—At the Court last week, in Chester county, several tavern keepers were brought up for selling liquor contrary to law. We clip the following notice of the result of the persecutions from the *Jeffersonian*:

LIQUOR CASES.—James Ellis, charged with selling liquor without license. Bill ignored and county for costs.

Elijah Painter, indicted for selling liquor to a minor. Bill ignored and county for costs.

Patrick Hughes, Phœnixville. Verdict, not guilty.

Adam Hill, found guilty. A new trial asked for, to be heard in December.

John Wilkinson, bill ignored and county for costs.

Allen Lemon, bill ignored and county for costs.

GOOD CORN.—Charles Stout, a good farmer of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, has a field of twelve acres of corn, which is said to make any other patch in that neighborhood stand off the track. There has been a difference of opinion in the vicinity for some time about what it will yield, and in order to settle the question, he procured the services of Rees Conrad, Francies Kerr and Daniel L. Conrad, three reliable farmers near him, to measure off an average acre, and having husked and shelled it, they found it measured *one hundred and four bushels and four quarts*. The committe state that they are fully persuaded that the whole field will yield the "same amount per acre."

*Morris & Willis's Home Journal for 1856.*—The following literary attractions will induce thousands, we have no doubt, to add their names (for the coming year) to the already extensive subscription list of this best of weeklies, viz.: a new novel by N. P. Willis, a series of Outline Sketches, in prose and verse, by General Morris, and a novelette by J. M. Field, the popular and well known "Straws" of the New Orleans Picayune. The terms of the Home Journal are but two dollars a year, and the office of publication is at 107 Fulton Street, New York.

☞ Among the November elections is that of a Cardinal, which was to take place at Rome, Nov. 15th. Lucien Bonaparte, cousin of the Emperor, is a prominent candidate, and if he succeeds, it will be a long step towards the Papal throne, whenever Pius vacates it.

☞ The Grand Council of the Know Nothing party in South Carolina recommends the subordinate lodges to disband and absolve their members from obligations.

☞ A number of the Philadelphia tavern and hotel keepers have been arrested and bound over to answer for violating the Sunday liquor law.

A GOOD LOT OF THEM.—Some two hundred and fifty liquor dealers have been arrested in the county of Lancaster, for violating the liquor law.

## Arrival of the Canada!

### ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, with dates to the 10th instant, arrived at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

THE WAR.

The most important feature of the week's news is the effort made by France and England to bring Sweden into active alliance with them. General Canrobert is in Stockholm, charged with this mission, and Sweden is required either to assent or refuse.

THE CRIMEA.

From the Crimea there is absolutely nothing to report. The armies are engaged in building huts for the winter, with occasional military promenades and exchange of long shots with the Cossack picquets.

Several rumors of battles near Simpheropol have turned out to be false.

Letters from Sebastopol say that Russian projectiles from the north side reach almost every part of the city, and that a desultory fire is kept up on both sides.

The Allies say that the Russians, although keeping up a continued fire, are making preparations for a retreat.

Gen. Le Vaillant has been appointed by the French Governor of Sebastopol,

Sir Charles Campbell, taking offence at the appointment of Gen. Codrington, has asked leave to return to England.

The following is the substance of several official despatches and letters:—

The French will garrison Kinburn; consequently the English returned to Sebastopol Nov. 3d.

All the Turkish force intended for Asia has left Sebastopol.

A despatch from General Simpson, of October 27th, says the weather was then magnificent, and the British troops were healthy.

An exchange of prisoners had arrived from Odessa.

An Anglo-French force from Eupatoria, under General d'Allonville, made a reconnoisance on the 22d, and falling in with a large force of the enemy, offered battle, but the Russians retired after an exchange of a few rounds of artillery.

The Allies burned the Village of Schaddaffka, Karagurt, Tuzela, and the town of Saki; also, many farms and stores along the route, and on the 24th returned to Eupatoria.

Intelligence from Odessa, on the 27th of October, says that Todtleben is fast rendering Nicolaieff defensible below Passka, where the river is only 600 fathoms broad.

Gunboats manned by the crews of the former Black Sea fleet, are stationed, and batteries are being erected on both sides of the river.

The inhabitants of Nicolaieff and Cherson are informed that those cities may be attacked, and large numbers have gone into the interior, at government expense.

It is reported that Odessa will be disarmed, and the guns were sent to Nicolaieff.

General Luders, with the grenadiers and cavalry, is posted between Kinburn and Cherson.

It is confirmed that the Czar and the Grand Duke Constantine witnessed the capture of Kinburn, from Otchakoff.

St. Petersburg despatches say the Russian army in the Crimea has provisions for eight months.

A Vienna paper—the Fremden Blatt—learns from Gorteschakoff's head-quarters that the Russians in the Crimea now number in strength 200,000 men. A grenadier corps has arrived at Simpheropol, accompanied by 8000 wagons, drawn by oxen—so the army is provisioned for six months.

THE LATEST—RUMORED BOMBARDMENT OF NICOLAIEFF.

A despatch from Vienna says that a message had been received at the Turkish Embassy, stating that the bombardment of Nicolaieff commenced on the 29th of October, and continued during the whole of the following day. The result was not known. It was added, that the Emperor Alexander had been induced to leave the place before the bombardment began, but the Duke Constantine could not be prevailed upon to quit the town.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29—It is said that the Sultan will visit Paris and London in the spring, and has made known his intention to the Grand Vizier and the principal Ministers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The excitement respecting a war with the United States had quite subsided, and the leading journals, ashamed of the panic they created, attempt to excuse it and let themselves down gently by attributing what they call the hostile attitude of the American Government to an election ruse on the part of the President and his Cabinet, although it is notorious that the excitement was begun, fostered and kept alive by the London Times.

### Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The export demand has fallen off, but flour of good standard brands is still held at $9 50. There is a fair inquiry from retailers and bakers at $9 50 up to $11 for common and fancy brands. Rye Flour is full at $6 50, and Corn Meal at $4 per barrel.

GRAIN.—There is an active demand for Wheat, Southern and Penna. red at $2 15 per bushel, and sales of prime white at $2 25 a 2 30. Rye is in steady demand at 118c per bushel. Corn is in request. Sales of old yellow at $1 00, and new yellow at from 70 to 75c. Oats are dull at 41 a 43½ per bushel, afloat.

WHISKEY is steady—sales of bbls. at 40 a 41c. and 39 a 40c. for hhds.

CLOVERSEED comes in very slowly and sells from wagons at $6 50 a 6 75 per 64 lbs. Timothy at $3 a $3 25. Flaxseed at $2.

*Votes of New York and Philadelphia.*—The Philadelphia papers have published a comparative table of votes given by New York and Philadelphia at the recent elections, in order to prove that the latter city is coming close on the heels of New York in point of population. The following is the table produced:

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia—total vote, 1855, | 54,324 |
| New York—total vote, 1855, | 55,850 |
| New York over Philadelphia, | 1,556 |

## The Thunderer Rebuked.

The Earl of Ellesmore, in a lecture which he delivered the other evening on the subject of the Russian war, to the persons in his own immediate neighborhood, made a remarkable statement—remarkable, certainly, when taken in connection with the inflated and belicose spirit of the article in the Times, announcing that the British Government had largely reinforced the West India squadron, in order to check the fillibustering expeditions of the worst portions of American society.—"If you were to ask me," says his Lordship, "which was the *most warlike nation in the world*, I should say the United States of America. They have many thousand miles of frontier, and they have next to no army at all; but they have a large population, accustomed to the use of arms, and ready to volunteer in any military expedition. When the invasion of Mexico was projected, which was rather a buccaneering sort of an expedition, the government advertised for men, and an army of 20,000 men were forthcoming in a fortnight. This is what I call a warlike nation.'. Lord Ellesmere has rather under than overstated by the case, for we have heard or read that in the city of New York alone, 5000 volunteers were enrolled in a single day, and at least twice that number were rejected—the strongest proof of the correctness of the deduction at which he has arrived. To address, then, to this inflammable people such language as the Times uses in reference to to the misunderstanding between the two countries, can have no other object than to precipitate hostilities, and produce the very calamities which the writers profess to deplore. See, for instance, how a desire for peace can be insultingly conveyed: "We desire above all things" says the first leader in the Times of Thursday, "a continuance of peace, but if it be the determination of any large portion of the United States to force war upon us, we shall know how to meet it and repel it, without relaxing for an instant our gripe on the throat of the reeling and tottering giant of the North."

This may appear striking, but in our judgment it is very foolish writing, just that kind of bragadocio in which the fillibusters themselves indulge. There is no determination on the part of any "large portion" of the people of the Union to pick a quarrel with us—quite the contrary. All the men of property and position in the country, all the classes which have the greatest influence on public opinion, would deeply regret a rupture with England, and nothing short of national dishonor, or national insult, would induce them to discountenance it; but it must be clear to every cool and reflective man that this defiant style is the most effectual method of neutralizing the moral influence of the classes to which we refer, and of strengthening, in the same proportion, all the loafers and fillibusters who are anxious for mischief.—*Liverpool Times.*

*Minnesota Legislature.*—The St. Paul, (Minnesota,) Democrat says the following is the complexion of the Territorial Legislature: In the Council, nine Democrats to five Republicans; in the House, twenty-two Democrats, eleven Republicans, and two Know-Nothings.

*A Duel Frustrated.*—A duel was about happening one day last week between two young bucks in Pottsville, when the police interfered, and put a stop to it. It is said that one of the parties paid the police for this friendly interference.

*Fatal Quarrel.*—On Friday evening a quarrel arose at a beer house in Peektown, N. J., in the course of which Thomas Clements was fatally injured by a stone thrown by Robert R. Quail, the keeper of the house.—Clements died next morning, and Quail was committed to jail.

*The Paradise of Insurance Offices.*—The total loss of property by fire in the city of New Haven, Conn., during the year ending Sept. 15th 1855, amounts to only $17,366, on which there was an insurance of $11,000.—Insurance risks ought to be low there.

*Things in Washington.*—WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The President's message was completed on Saturday, and will be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow. The present determination of the President is not to send out copies for the press in advance. This determination, however, may be changed.

☞ Major Hammond, late Collector of the Customs at San Francisco, has been reported a defaulter in office.

☞ Apples are so plenty on the Western Reserve, Ohio, that they are sold on the trees at ten cents per bushel.

☞ NEXT MONDAY Court will begin, and we hope those who are indebted to us will find it convenient to pay up arrears.

## MARRIED.

On the 22d inst., by Rev. W. J. Eyer, Mr. WILLIAM SHUMAN, to Miss ESTHER YETTER, both of Mainville.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. HENRY WERTMAN, of Montour township, and Miss NANCY CROMLEY, of Cooper township.

In Mifflin twp., Col. Co., on the 15th inst., by Rev. I. Bahl, Mr. CHARLES GROVER, and Miss SARAH HETTLER, both of the former place.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. J. A. DeMoyer, WM. WALLACE TRESCOTT, of Janesville, Luz. Co., and Miss SAMANTHA MCMURTRIE, of Rohrsburg, Col. Co.

In Cattawissa, on the 15th inst., by Rev. J. Y. Rothrock, Mr. DANIEL H. UNGER, and Miss SARAH J. KLINGMAN, both of the former place.

On the 22d inst., by Rev. W. Goodrich, Mr. A. J. GOOD, and Miss ELIZABETH DEIHL, both of Montour county.

## DIED.

In Espytown, on the 20th inst., Mr. JOHN MCCARTY, of Consumption, aged about 35 years.

In Briarcreek township, on the 16th inst., Mr. JONAS WRIGHT, aged 24 years, 1 month and 26 days.

At his residence, in Conyngham, Luz. co., on the 17th inst., Rev. CHARLES C. F. SALTMAN, Evangelical Lutheran Preacher of that place, aged 47 years, 2 months and 26 days.

In Cattawissa, on the 28th inst., STACY MARGERUM, aged 82 years, 7 months and 24 days.