## The Speakership in Congress

The fragments of Know-Nothingism in Con The fragments of Know-Nothingism in Congress have no common sympality or inherent principle of affinity that can hold them together one moment to elect a Speaker. Even their general antagonism to democracy seems not enough for this end. The Spartan band of Democracy stand firm and united from first to last. The explanation of this difference in character consists in the fact that hardly any two Know-Nothings have been elected upon the same issue. One rode a tariff hobby—another was a free trade man. Consider the same same same. One to dead the striff hobby—another was a free trade man One upon the stomp opened his whole heast for the "niggers"—another tried to ride over the course as a national man. One bid for the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet Gernan accent"—another was death upon the furriners." One was elected as a Christian Priest—another as the exterminator of all Christians who called themselves Catholics How is it to be expected that such men car

unite?
On the other hand, the Democrats all stood upon one and the same issue, and neither colored nor concealed their principles. Why should such men differ or divide \$

For two weeks and a half grave and rev erend dignitaries have been playing like lot of boys to see who shall be "head." The roceeding has certainly detracted much om the dignity and character of Congress; for no political principle is involved in the contest, since every great question will be fully debated in the House, and its decision nully decated in the House, and its decision will in no wise depend upon the report of a Committee. Besides, upon these great questions involving national interest there are always minority reports; for no Speaker would dare to refuse the minority party a representation.

date to retuse the minority party a representation poon the Committees.

The delay to organize is with that party which has preached about its own particular fittees to govern America. The Democrats are in the minority and have only to stand by their guns; while they can complacently turn and say to those prodigale who deserted the good and true cause of the people to run after strange idols:—"You have tried you new masters, how do you like them ?"

"Sawe me from my Friends !"

So the member of Congress from this distriet might with good cause exclaim. His friends brought him out as a candidate for Speaker, and we thought of the unsophisti-cated man who wrote to his friend from the cated man who wrote to his friend from the seat of government.—"My dear sir, you ought to come here and see of what material our great men are made." When once a candi-date, Mr. Fuller could not turn his vote and influence in favor of a red-hot abolitionist like Mr. Campbell, because there are many national men even of Mr. Fuller's party in this district who cannot stomach "niggerism" quite so strong. Nor would be now dare to turn that vote or influence in favor of a "free trade" man like Mr. Banks, for fear some of and ugly questions as to what had become of his tariff creed. A number of them were deluded to believe that the tariff cry was in earnest, and it might be dangerous to awaken them to the truth. On the other hand Mr. Fuller's Know-Nothing masters denounce him for preventing the election of a Speaker. So, between these fires, he is in the predicament of the man who won the elephant at a rafle—he has a candidateship for Speaker kindness of his friends has proved to be cut ting cruelty. The fellow who wanted to tickle the member for some favor ought not well say, "save me from my friends."

# - Dew Aqueduct.

It will interest boatmen and laborers learn that the Bioom aqueduct of the canal over Fishingcreek, about two miles below this place, will this winter be rebuilt from the bettom. Workmen are now busy at the work, cutting stone and preparing timber.— The piers and abutments are all to be of cut limestone, which has been brought from Lime Ridge, and now covers acres of the ground near the old aqueduct. The super-

caused less trouble we think, than any other equeduct along the whole line of Canal,— But during the past summer it began to give way, and evidently could not have stood ser-vice another season.

FOUL PROCEEDINGS .- As it is generally known that Ex-Sheriff Snyder, the host of the "Exchange," is always provided with plenty of good things, a fellow on last Thursday night crawled into the hen-house and began to help himself. The noise brought out some to neip times. The new trought of the persons from the bar room, and the offender coiled himself and began to play possum by pretending to be very drunk. But it would not save him, and he was marched

The Alteration of Bank Bills is now prevented in England by imprinting on the bank paper while being manufactured the characters or letters which denote their denominations. This is done by water-lining in the ordinary manner, and it is proposed to color these characters at the time they are imprinted, so that the color will penetrate and become incorporated with the paper.

THE NEW REGIMENT.-The sixth regim of infanty, now at Fort Morcoe, Va., and un-der orders for the seat of the Indian war in Octogon and California, is one of the new regiments created by the last Congress. In-cluding officers, it numbers 300 men.

and appreciated in every family of intelli gence throughout the land. Good as all her other stories are, this far exceeds them all in beauty of conception, and the thrilling interest which is excited for the unfortunate vic-

um of an uncle's treachery.

The heroins of the story, the sweet Margaret, is a beautiful creation of ell that is lovely and feminine in woman, such a one as we may imagine the author to have been her self in her youth, ere hardships and trials had dimmed her eye and furrowed her brow, but it is evident that all this has neither chilled her heart nor rendered her insensible to anything that is beautiful in nature or art. There is a charm about her writings that carries us along like magic, till reaching the end we unconsciously exclaim is that all? and with regret we lay aside a volume which has held us entranced from title page to finis. By a liberal arrangement on the part of the Pub-lishers, the work will be printed first in this country, the author receiving a copyright, and the proof sheets sent to Bentley, London, to be issued simultaneously with its ap-

REWARD OF MECHANICAL GENIUS. - Notwithstanding the stale complaint that mechanical genius has to struggle against prejudices, and often dies poor and neglected, the invention which is really practical and valuable appears to be very handsomely paid for. The profits of some patents for mechanical inventions in use in this country are enormous. The Scientific American enumerates a few. The right to a portion of Ward's patent shingle \$35,000. A portion of Robertson's sewing machine has also been sold for \$30,000.— This is an invention which can be carried in the pocket, and will enable a seamstress do in one day the ordinary labor of a week Machines of this kind are about to be structed in New Haven, Conn., by the Messrs. Jerome, at \$10 apiece; the manufac turers are now constructing the machinery, and expect to sell orders in January. Howe's patent sewing machine yields, it is said, \$50,-000 for licenses to use it, and Singer's machine puts \$75,000 into the pockets of the have been sold to the amount of \$30,000.—Clark's patent pump sold for \$30,000. A portion to the right of an apple paring ma \$200,000. Such rewards as these are cer the only wonder is that there are not ten me chanical inventions where one now exists, when there is so wide a field for its exercise

A TUNNEL beneath the English Channel, it is said, will in five years' time con-nect Dover and Boulogna; and Mr. Favre, a distinguished French Engineer, has lately been employed in surveying the neighbor-ing coasts and taking soundings, with a view of immediately carrying out this magnificent project. Those soundings show that the soil is very favorable to such and undertaking, freestone have been found at a certain depth. As impracticable as this scheme may appear, calculations of its expense have been actually made, and plans for its execution devised. The length of the tunnel will be about eighteen and a half miles, and its cost per yard \$539—amounting in round numbers to \$20,000,000. An atmospheric railroad is intended to be established, in order to avoid the smoke consequent on the use of ordinary locomotives. The estimates of the produce of this submarine railway are based on the supposition that 250,000 passengers now travel backwards and forwards annually between France and England. The company calcuat least to 10,000,000 tone yearly; and that the 2,000 ships that now annually enter the harbor of Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk with a tonnage of 40,000 tons, will yield a greater portion of their traffic to the railroad.

The following letter from this venerable Statesman and Patriot, will be read with in-terest by his friends and admirers in this that old veteran in his country's service de-clines being a candidate for the Presidency : DETROIT, Nov. 23., 1855.

While thanking you for this manifestation of your kindness and confidence, of which I shall preserve a grateful recollection, I re dency, nor do I desire that my name should be presented in connection with it to the consideration of the Democratic  $\Gamma$ arty of the

Nith great regard, truly yours, LEWIS CASS. Andrew J. Wester, Esq., and others.

SUICIDE.-George Cooper, of Derry town ship Montour county, we are informed, com-mitted suicide by hanging himself on Mon-day of last week. He had told his wife at breakfast that he would eat no more in this world, but as he had before made similar remarks it elicited no particular attention remarks it elected no particular attention, until he failed to appear at dinner, when on search being made he was discoverered hanging in his own barn, with his knees resting on the floor. Life was entirely ex-

Educational.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MEETING In pursuance of a call from the School D In pursuance of a call from the School Directors, of Bloom township, the citizens of the district met at the Court-house in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12th.—The meeting was organized by electing THOMAS J. MORRIS, Esq., President, and DANIEL LEE and ROBERT C. FRUIT Secretaries.

John G. Freeze, Esq., on behalf of the Board of School Directors, stated that they had called the public together for the purpose of resigning their office. The Board had en-deavored by all means in its power to establish good schools for the correct education of every man's child, and to maintain prope order, discipline and decorum in these schools. The Directors freely contributed their tim and attention to the care and management of the schools, and had used their best judgmen in the decision of the many matters connected with the interests of parents, teachers an echolars. If they were to be maligned for their services, they desired that the per would now select six other men, and

would now select six other men, and into their hands the present Board would surrender us trust and office.

Mr. E. Armstrong moved that the present Board of Directors be continued.

Mr. Wm. M Kelvy desired to amend, that a committee of investigation be appointed to report all the facts of the difficulty which had given occasion for calling the present meeting, 'He orged the amendment with some

marnest remarks.

Mr. Freeze desired to explain that by the law and the practice of the Common Schoo system, the Board of Directors was the body before and by whom such an investigation as was proposed could alone be made. That investigation the Board had made fully and thoroughly, and had then passed resolutions which he read, strongly sustaining the teach er against whom complaint had for alleged severe punishment. He desired it to be understood by all, that if the resigna-tion now tendered was not accepted, the schools would all be continued by the "same teachers and in the same manner as hereto fore; and that the Directors would use all thei authority to maintain proper discipline and order in the schools."

Some further remarks were made by Messi

Rev. D. J. Waller proposed to amend the form of the resolution offered by Mr. Arm strong, by moving that the resignation of the Directors be not accepted. He remarked that every act of public officers could not be immediately passed upon by an inquisition of the people. These Directors, like all officers, were presumed to be chosen because of their fitness for the office, and were elected for specified and fixed terms. If in that time licious and wilful wrong, there was a remedy in the courts of the land. This meeting could not properly here discuss and decide any difficulty or action from which the call for it sprung; but whatever difference of opinion there might be as to severity or propriety of correction, no such desperate case was pre-sented as could justify an entire revolution and the immediate deposition of the Direct ors. Such action here would create anarch and riotousness in the schools, and confusio and embarrassment in any new Board of Di rectors who could be induced to undertake

their management.

The resolution as amended by Mr. Waller

Mr. Freeze then announced that the Di rectors would feel constrained to continue ffice, and justified to use their authority make the schools what they ought to be.

John M. Chemberlin, one of the Directore remarked that it would encourage both teach ers and scholars if parents would sometime visit the schools and thus manifest an inter est in the success and progress of their chil

R. W. Weaver called the attention of the neeting to a necessary provision for school meeting to a necessary provision for school discipline in reference to which he had, found some misunderstanding which needed correction. The Directors alone have authority to expel a scholar, and that only after evidence that he is incorrigible—deprayed, and bad beyond correction or reform. This a scholar might be either by evincing a brutal physical power, an augovernable passion, o an unconquerable temper. As the malice and mischief incident to these would corrup and annoy a whole school, such scholar mu first be made, and this is the teacher's duty The authority of the parent is delegated GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter, asking me if I am a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and expressing the gratification it would give you to support me for that high station. rould say "why did you no do your duty and first correct him," if the teacher or directors would dismiss every scholar who did wrong. Besides, the latter course would nearly empty every school.-The law in this respect was in consonance with sound reason. But if Directors discharge with sound reason. But it briescons discharge a scholar from sebool before an attempt is made to correct such pupil—before he is pro-ved incorrigible—they would be guilty of a misdemeaner in office and subject to remo-

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THE LIGHT STREET SCHOOLS. Comparisons are said to be invidious, so we will only express our pleasure in visiting the Upper Grade School, in Light Street, dur ine topper Grade School, in Light. Street, chring the pact week. This is the first year in which the schools there have been graded, and the effort is entirely successful and highly sausfactory. The first school is under the charge of Mr. Lewis Appleman, a teacher who has not only a taste but a passion for learning. The classes are nechars not as far. of infantry, now at Fort Mor.coe, Va., and under orders for the seat of the Indian war in Ooregon and California, is one of the new regiments created by the last Congress. Including officers, it numbers 900 men.

A WITTY LECTURER—Rev. E. H. Chapin is a wit, as well as a divine and a lecturer.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican reports that on being asked what his object was in lecturing so extensively, he replied, that he lectured for F-A-M-E, which is the short for fifty and my expenses.

The Commissioners of Union and such the ownership of the county property. The Division law, erecting Snyder county, being astern to the large upper one in the new brick solool house which has been built during the past summer. It is large, with proper arrangements for light and varnillation; and a thermometer hangs behind the teacher's table to regulate the temperature.

Street was blown in some ten days ago, and its now in full operation.

can receive twice as much instruction as in some schools which are only hulf as large but have all kinds of classes and books. The room is kept in such cleanliness, and the school in such correct conduct, that scholars can and do come there dressed with the same neatness and care as if they were going to church, or into a parior of ladies and gentlemen. They enter from the street first into a parior statistics and form that into a large sleet. tlemen. They enter from the street has taked a vestibule, and from that into a large closest or clothes room to deposi; their outer covering or baskets, and from this into the school room. Each desk has a choir before it, and not a bench, as we generally see the case.—
After we addressed the scholars and listened to several classes, the school adjourned for dinner in quite as good order as assemblies

of adults generally disperse.

In the afternoon we called again to witness
the manner in which the class in Astronomy tellurian and a separate representation of the earth upon its axis. These, and some mathematical instruments, the Directors have pro-cured for the school. A class of 21 scholars read in concert so that every pause was plainly distinguished; and tone, accent, em-phesis and inflection accurately observed.

In the lower room of the same building we found the primary scholars, about 35 in number, under the charge of Miss MARTHA E. SLOAN. Hers is a heavier task, to rule over so many way ward spirits, than the lesson of any scholar under her care, but she discharges the duty with commendable patience and temper.

Of the third school we visited in the town

we cannot say anything which would interest

the public.

The Directors of the place and district deserve credit for the proper public spirit and interest which they have thrown into their schools; and as far as we can learn, it would be unjust not for us to say that Mr. Theodore McDowell is entitled to special thanks from the parents of the town. Their house is the best arranged one in the county; and their school admits of only that improvement which time and state.

From the Minersville Bulletin

A few days ago, a very unpleasant rather disgraceful affair ecourred in one of our public schools, the particulars which we have been credib'y informed are as follows: A refractory boy had been guilty of gross out-A retractory boy had been gamy of gross out-rageous conduct, for which the teacher con-ceived it—as it certainly was—his duty to call him to an account for the outrage he had committed, and with a view of so doing, requested the boy to remain after the dismissal of the school; the boy, however, thought be could do with the teacher as he could with his comrades out of door, and refused to obey his teacher, daring him to keep him. and using such profanity that decency forbids our inserting. During the altercation between the teacher and his refractory pupil, some of the neighboring women, governed by mo-tives more visidicative than pruden', rushed to the rescue of the boy, and fell foul of the teacher who, on account of their sex, could not, or rather did not, resist them, as we think gentlemanly course was perhaps the best, as the said women are bound over to answer at the Court of Quarter Sessions for their con-duct. We are happy to learn that the Board of School Directors are unanimously sustaining the course of the teacher on the occasi If teachers are not to be sustained in the proper discharge of their duties, our public schools had better be closed, for without subordination our schools would be a perfect farce, an expenditure of money for which no benefit

could be derived.

It affords us pleasure while speaking of our hools, to say that we have a very efficien Board of Directors, that are justly entitled to the tnanks of the community for what they have done and are doing for the benefit of

### THIRTY-POURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

House The House resumed voting for Speaker, and on the 51st ballot the vote stood 105 | Richardson, Banks, Fuller.

The House again resumed balloting 53d - 54th 104 104 74 74 34 35 10 9

esary to a choice, 112 . There being no choice, the House adjourn-

John Van Buren writes to an Albany Cincinnati Democratic Convention, and that, the Democratic party of New York, he will oppose its nominees. He offers, if the Hards and Softs of New York unite and send but years, and also to give their state committee two hundred and fifty dollars a year during that period. Prince John bears a remarka-ble resemblance to "the Frenchman's flea."

A New Comer has been discovered at Ber communicated to the Smithsonian Institute ly motion is in R. A., about 20 min. of are, in declination almost 0 min. It was observed November 12; mean Berlin time 17h. 21m. 53s. 3-149 deg. 1m. 25s. 7-2deg. 7m. 15s.

MATRIMONY FOR EVER !- Nothing is like it MATRIMONY FOR EYER !—Nothing is like it—particularly if you are sure to get the object of your choice. But How? On, the easiest thing in the world just now. They cannot resist. They must fove you, if you so will it. Only read Professor Rondout's book, "The Bliss of Marriage," which we advertise to-day. It helps you to the curious secret. It is worderful.

A Western editor, speaking of a con-cert singer, says her voice is delicious—pure as the moonlight and tender as a three shil-

ing themselves in every possible way, deter-mined to be prepared for the worst. The forces in the field amounted in all, to some-thing like a million of men, and already up-wards of half a million of lives had been sacrificed. The withdrawal of such an imdustry and the avocations of peace, must in greatly impair the national resources of the Turks and Sardinians, may be estimated 350,000 men. The Russian forces may

In the Crimea
At Kers, about the Caspian and T'y At Odessa

At St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, Sweaborg and Helsingfors eserves in Poland, and on the free

200,000 770,000 It is true that a large portion of the fore-

going Russian troops are not immediately engaged, and yet it is essential that the whole ody should be kept active and ready. France moreover, in addition to the force which she has, keeps a standing army at home, of at least 300,000 men. Austria and Prussia too, have large armies, amounting in the aggre-gate, to nearly a million, so that the nations we have enumerated, namely Russia, Tur-key, Fngland, France, Austria and Prussia, are compelled to sustain an aggregate military force of nearly 2,500,000 men. In relation to Great Britain, the London Globe states that on the 16th of October last, the strength of the whole British army in the Crimes amounted to 56,000 of all ranks, including about 4,500 ineffectives. It was composed about 4,000 ineffectives. It was composed of fourteen regiments of cavalry, fifty-two battallions of infantry, together with artillery and sappers. The Globe adds:—"Of the 4,500 ineffective somewhat more than onethird were wounded, and the rest very near ly 3000, were suffering from sickness. ning up the above we have now in the Crimea 56,000 men, of whom 51,500 are effectives. Calculating the mortality among them as 100 a week for the six months, and the sick list to be as numerous as at present, there would be of the soldiers at present in the Crimea 49,000 effective on the 18th of -2 800 cavalry and 20,000 infantry, we should have at the commencement of the campaigning season about 70,000 British

The French army was much larger, and must be immense. The following table exranks, commencing with the Marshal of The Marshal of France receives

Lieutenant-General General of brigade Colonel of Infantry Colonel of Cavalry
Staff-colonel, artillery or engineers
Lieutenant-colonel of Infantry
Lieutenant-colonel of the staff, ar-6,250 5,300 4,800 3,600 4,000 tillery or engineers atenant-colonel of cavalry Lieutenant-colonel of c Chef de battallion infantry Chef d'Escadron cavalry Staff chef d'Escadron, artillery

engineers
Captain of Infantry, first class
Captain of Infantry, second class
Below the rank of captain the lasses, and consequently two diffe

Captain of cavalry Staff-captain, artillery or engineers Lieutenant of Infantry Lieutenant of cavalry 1,600 and 1,800
Lieutenant of cavalry 1,600 and 1,800
Lieutenant of engineers 1,850 and 2,850
Sub-lieutenant of infantry 1,350
Sub-lieutenant of cavalry 1,500
Sub-lieutenant of the staff, artillery or engineers 1,450
It would be a curious estimate to calculate

the real expenditure in men, munitions steamers, transportation, provisions, &c. since the commencement of the struggle in the Crimea. It would amount to many millin reality, are the points involved? It is difficult to define them. On the one hand, Russia contends that she is merely protecting the rights of her Greek subjects in Turkey, and on the other, the Allies affirm, that they are only vindicating the faith of Treaties, and maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Em-pire. It should be remembered, however, that the late Czer coolly represented Turkey of his territory. Also, that since the war has commenced, the Alines have pledged them the difficulty of making proposals that it may and daughter of Malcom Hicks, aged 5 selves to secure material guarantees against any further interference in the affairs of her neighbors, by Russia. Thus then, the real issues are essentially changed, and the difficulty is, to arrive at an understanding, which

Philadelphia Markets.
FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market continues dull, and shipping brands are selling at \$8 50 and 8 75 per bbl.; sales of family at \$8 50 a 8 75 per barrel. There is a fair inquiry from retailers and bakers at \$9 to \$10 for extra and fancy brands. Rye flour is dull at \$6.37\frac{1}{2}, and Pennsylvania Aleal at \$4. Grain.—There is a good supply of Wheat, but the market is still dull. Sales of small

95, and 2 05 a 2 10 for prime white. Rye is rather lower; sales at 1280 per bu. Corn is also dull. Sales of old yellow at 92ca 94, and new yellow at from 80 to 85c. Oats are

Arrival of the Baltic.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

The Steamship Baltic arrived at New York hursday morning, with dates from Liverpool the 1st inst.

m 1d. a 2d. The principal feature of the news of the

week, is a variety of rumors, all stating that at last there is a prospect of peace. One rumor eays that Russia has directly One rumor says that Russia has directly requested Prussia to make reconciliatory offers to the Western Powers, and Prussia is said to have accepted the mission, and Austria assenting. But the most definite form of the rumor is, that the propositions have been submitted to Napoleon in behalf of Russia, which can be honorably accepted, namely, that Rossia will conclude a peace with the Western Powers without the either Austria or Prussa.

The terms are said to be: Russia acced-

ing to the guarantied independence of the Danubian Principalities, and the freedom of the Black Sea. Both parties are to continue the preparations for hostilities, but no active

agreed upon.

All this is possibly premature, but the hopes

for peace are strong.

The London Morning Advertiser Russian propositions are celusive and unsafe, and fall short of what the Western Powers have a right to demand, and what is re-quired to satisfy the expectations of the coun-

ry. The excitement respecting American affairs has almost passed away.

The Danish Conference met on the 20th

out took no action. The King of Prussia, in his speech to the Chambers, announces decidedly the contin-ued neutrality of Prussia.

Some important changes have he English Cabinet. There is nothing important from Asia or the

Black Sea.

The King of Sardinia arrived at London on Friday where he met with an enthusiasite

eception.

Gen. Canrobert left Copenhagen for Paris,

on the 30th ult.

The operations at Sebastopol, preparatory to attacking the northern forts, were proceed-

ing rapidly.

The latest Berlin rumor as to negotial is, that a Congress of the recondary German powers is to be held at Dresden, to decide on a joint expression of sentiment as to The assembling of Russian diolomatists at St. Petersburg is confirmed by a re-port that Count Stackelberg, the Russian Miltheir sale.

The Holloway's Pills, a certain Remedy for Dropsy.—Charles Huckinson, 33, of Burlington, Vermont, was for fifteen months as adventime to the statement in Berlin is, that the success of his mission is limited to have engaged Sweden to assent to the Four Points as the basis of any future negotiation, and Sweden's cooperation with the Western Powers is not to be more active than that of Austria. The subject will be speedily brought before the Germanic Diet, and the general result of these movements will be that almost all of Europe will unite in culing pa Russia to accept the Four Points as explained by the Western Powers. The expression used by Napoleon on dosing the Paris Exposition is believed to be interpreted by these movements, and out of them it is hoped peace may arise.

RETURN OF THE BALTIC FLEET. Prorougation of the British Parliament.

HALIFAX, DEC. 18. 755. The R. M. Steamship Asia, Captain Lott, from Liverpool, on the 8th inst., arrived here at half-past 6 o'clock, this morning.

The War.

The news by this arrival consists mainly of peace rumore, but the public had no means of estimating the truth.

means of estimating their truth, and they are probably of little value.

It is a very noticeable circumstance that the assertions of the British press on the subject of negotiations are quite at variance with those of influential continental papers. The London Times, and D'Israeli's organ,

the London Press, are prominent in asserting that peace is near at hand, and that Austria is about to address an ultimatum, summon-ing Russia, under the threat of breaking off negotiations with her, to accept those condi-tions of peace which the Western Powers tions of peace which the western can admit at present, but which they will not assent to sfier another successful campaign.

ersburg, that Russia should name the condi-

tions to which she is ready to sub Russia's reply to this demand of Prussia have the mortification to see rejected. The Cabinet of Munich and Dresden promoted to a more influential position by the policy of France have also essayed to influen sia. The measures they took to that end were highly approved of at Paris, but it re-mains to be seen whether they are successful. Our best politicians are evenly decided—some think peace near, and others dis-

The Crimen.

The Times' correspondent writes from the camp before Sebastopol, November 24, saying there is really nothing to write about, as nothing really has occurred. Very little fir-ing is exchanged between the North and arket is still dull. Sales of small south sides. The Russian works on the uthern and Penn'a. red, \$1 85 a 1 North side of Sebastopol was readily assuming gigantic dimensions. Preparations for destroying the docks are nearly completed. The bulk of the Russian army has returned to its former position. The French have been reinforced by the arrival of 12,000 troops. The English and Sardinians have also been reinforced. Considerable additions continue at the same time to be made to the Russian

Presidential Proclamation-The Nicara

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information has been received. by me that sundry persons, citizenes of the United States, and others, residents therein, are preparing, within the jurisdiction of the same, to enlist, or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate, in military

hire or retain others to participate, is military operations within the State of Nicaragua:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do warn all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens, and to the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States. I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the peofection of this government.

In their all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and crueinal undertaking as aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States. In testimony whereof I have hereanto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth

Done at the city of Washington, the eight [L. s.] day of December, one thousand eight dependence of the United States she eight eth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

# B. P. FORTNER, Auctioneer,

On the 21st, at the late residence of Edwin Holmes, in Fishingereek township, a large lot of hay, grain and stock. Will sell in Cattawissa township, at the res-

idence of John Rost, on the 22d, his farming

stock, hay and grain. On the 26th, the farm, and a lot of grain at the late residence of John Gearbart in Miff

lin township.
On the 1st day of January, at the residence

of Peter Blank, in Union, Schuylkill ceunty, a large lot of farming stock, &c. On the 2nd day of January in Roaring Creek

Columbia county, the farm of Peter Bodine On the 3d of January, at the late residence f Joseph Geiger, in Montour township, Col cunty, all the stock, hay, grain, &c.

on the 5th day of January, a lot of land in Franklin township, Columbia county, late the estate of Joseph C. Cleaver, dec'd. Persons who desire the services of R. P. FORTNER as Auctioneer will do weld to engage him before advertising the date of their sale.

wonders in liver and billious complaints.

EF EVERY READER will please notice the advertisement headed "To Persons out of Employment," and send for a full descriptive Catalogne of all our Illustrated Works.

To the unitiate! in the great art of selling books, we would say that we present a scheme for money making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher, \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholes sale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly. Address, (post paid.) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William Street, New York.

# MARRIED.

In Bloomsburg, on the evening of the 6th inst, by the Rev. E. A. Sharretts, Christopher Cole, to Miss Eupheme Agnes Hendershot, both of this place.

In Espytown, on last Tuesday, by the Rev E. A. Sharrets, Mr. BERNARD RUPERT, an Mrs. DOROTHA PURSELL, both of Bloomsburg

# BREB.

In Anthony township, Lycoming co., on the 3d of December, Mr. Michael Whear, formerly of Mifflinville, in this county, aged 78 years, 7 mo. and 19 days.

In Light Street, Columbia county, on Saturday of last week, Ms. Isabelli, wife of

se Fairman, aged 28 years.

In Liberty township, Montour county, on the 6th inst., MARTIN BILLMEYER, in the 74th

the 6th inst., MARTIN BILLMEYER, in the 74th year of his age.

In Bloomsburg, on Saturday last, Josephine R., daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Bomboy, in the 5th year of her age.

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SP S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are authorized to receive and receipt for advertisements and subscription to this paper.

# Sheriff Sale

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of a testatum writ of venditionic exponus from the Common Pleas of Dauphin county there will be sold at the Conthouse in Bloomsburg on Saturday the 12th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following real estate, viz: All that certain tract of land, situate in Singarloat township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and desortibed as follows, to wit: On the North by lands of John Fullmer, on the East by land of Belles' heirs, on the South by lands of John Itseler, and on the West by lands of John Itseler, and on the West by lands of John Reler, and on the West by lands of John Reler, and on the South by lands of John Reler, where on the secretic some more or less, whereon is erected a one and a half story log house and a frame barn, with the apputenances as the property of John Koons.

Sheriff:

Sheriff:

FANCY GOODS, of every description and and new yellow at from 80 to 85c. Oats are dull at 40 a 42c per bushel, for Delaware, and 42c for Pennsylvanis.

WHISEN IS SECULY—sales of bbls. at 39 a 40c., and 38c. for hhds.

CLOVERSEN comes io very slowly and is wanted at \$9 per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$1 75 a \$3 125 per bushel. Flaxseed is very scarce and in demand at \$2 50.

He that preaches graitude pleads the cause of God and man, for without it we can neither be sociable nor religions.

All the same time to be made to the Russian forces.

The Russians continue to threaten Kertch, which has been largely reinforced.

STEPHEN H. MILLER, Sheriff.

FANCY GOODS, of every description and variety, new styles, and fresh from New York and Philatelephia, for sale at the cheap store and provided the property of the Kriston on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South by lands of John Kleier, and on the South Store and Store