

The Latest Foreign News.

The Atlantic arrived at New York on the 30th, with Liverpool dates to the 17th.

The War.

The latest despatch from the seat of war reports officially from Lord Stratford Redcliffe, a victory gained on the 5th of November, by Omar Pasha, over a force of ten thousand Russians, mostly Georgian militia, at the river Inzour, which Omar Pasha, with the Turks 20,000 strong crossed four different points, taking 600 prisoners, three guns, and causing a loss of 400 in killed and wounded. The Turkish loss is 300.

A private despatch which evidently refers to the same encounter, say the Turks crossed the river Anakava and stormed the Russian redoubts, after which they pushed forward towards Kuleis.

Kars was still besieged, but appearances indicated that the Russians will retire to Tiflis. There is nothing new from the Crimea.—Both armies are wholly occupied in hutting purposes for the winter.

Only a few ships remain in the Dnieper.—The bulk of the fleet is returning to Constantinople.

A desultory fire is kept up between the North and South side of Sebastopol, and the fortifications of both sides are being augmented.

The latest dates by letter are to the 3d of November. The weather continues very fine.

The latest despatch from Gortschakoff, dated November 5th, says there is nothing new in the Crimea. The enemy continue to occupy the valley of Baldar, where they have two divisions.

A Russian cadet who had deserted, reported that Gortschakoff had determined to hazard an attack upon the Allies, who were in consequence, every night reinforcing their advanced posts, and supporting them with field artillery.

Count Zarnski has been appointed to raise and command a division of Cossacks and Poles for the British service.

Rumors of peace are extremely prevalent, but vague. Diplomacy is active, especially at Stockholm, Vienna and Brussels.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The War in the Crimea.

A St. Petersburg despatch says, the Emperor left Nicolaev on the 7th of November, for the Crimea, to thank in person, Gortschakoff's army. He returned via Moscow to St. Petersburg.

Up to the 12th November, the Allies had not undertaken anything in the Crimea.

The exportation of breadstuffs had been prohibited in all the Turkish ports, and importations allowed duty free.

A portion of the French fleet had arrived in Biscaya Bay.

A private despatch says Russia has absolutely prohibited the export of breadstuffs.—Sweden is expected to follow her example.

The Allied fleets at the mouth of the Bug and Dnieper had been reduced twenty-eight vessels.

The official documents of Generals Williams and Mouraiff, of the attack upon Kars have been published.

Resumption of Negotiations.

Gen. Wedell had been summoned to Berlin. It is reported that he is again to be despatched to Paris on a peace project.

Numerous communications are being exchanged between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, but it is thought that the preliminaries for peace negotiations will not take a definite shape till the arrival of Sir Hamilton Seymour, the New British minister at Vienna.

A Berlin despatch dated the 3d, says it appears more and more positive that preliminaries are being arranged at Brussels, with the assent of Russia, for the resumption of negotiations. Notwithstanding all the denials are persisted in, it is believed that peace is not far off.

France.

The formal closing of the Paris exhibition, and the distribution by the Emperor of the decorations and medals adjudged, took place on the 15th. The list of American premiums has not been received. The Emperor made a brief address, extolling the benefits of the exhibition. In allusion to the war he said:—

"You desire, as I do, a speedy and desirable peace; but this peace, to be durable, must distinctly realize the objects for which the war was undertaken. Europe must decide who is right and who is wrong, and a final victory be achieved by public opinion.

He called on foreign countries desiring peace, to pronounce for or against the Allies, and argued that without peace or rest the forging of these arms was necessary to carry out the objects of the Alliance.

A Short Political Sermon.

MY BRETHREN: I will take for my text the same which was preached on you by my brother, at Brandon, Mississippi, of which you have all doubtless heard.—"And he played on the harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfic."

My brethren, there is as many strings to politics as there is to a lyre—an good many airs to every melody—then there are air but one on 'em all that rings out the music of the union to which ever true patriot had ought to keep step—for "he played on a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfic."

Fust that's the know nothing! His name expresses the amount of his information but it don't convey an idea of his resources. He's the most extraordinary animal in the show—he is for and against a variety of topics; he's temperance and he drinks—he's for the Maine law so provided he can violate it—he's for and against fusion—he's an abolitionist—he's here and he's there—and he will be no where in November—for "he played on a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfic."

Then 'thais the politick cobbler, goin' round like a roaring green bay Jackass seeking where he may humbug somebody. He's all the colors of the rainbow, and more changeable than the Camelia Japonikny. He is a whig and anti-whig—and know nothin' and anti-know nothin'—fur furriers and agin furriers and fur every bobby and agin every bobby, but principally a long heeled, wolly headed, rantin, rayin' niggerist and abolitionist and disunionist—for he "played on a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfic."

Then that's the straight-out whig—a respectable sort of a character in contrast with the preceding, who represents the fusionist. He don't want to see the Union destroyed, but he knows he can't help it if he runs on his own hook, and that he'd better run wider machine that's bound to be ahead and

wash the other tubs. He plays on a harp of a single string, but his execution is imperfect.

Then that's the liberal and the genuine old fashioned democrat. They don't go whirling round in circumbendibus—they aint afraid to speak right out in meetin'—they aint afraid of nobody nor nothin'—they carry the Union flag aloft—the bunting all kivered o're with stars and stripes—glorious and victorious because its the banner of the Union.

They go for personal freedom—for popular rights—for justice to all men and all parts of the country—for light instead of darkness—for open discussion instead of midnight cabal—for self-government and not for oligarchy; and they go to win, for their instrument is tuned with popular feelin'—and they play on a harp of a thousand strings, and every string an honest principle.—Boston Post.

Meeting of the Soldiers of the War 1812.

On Tuesday last, 27th inst., the Defenders of the Country in "the War of 1812," held a meeting at the County Court House, Philadelphia, to make the necessary arrangements for sending Delegates to Washington, D. C., on the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

Col. John Thompson was elected to preside; Col. Jacob H. Fisher, Maj. W. M. Evans, James Benner, Col. M. Bozarah, and John Keefe, as Vice Presidents, and Maj. J. H. Frick and Col. James Pidgeon, as Secretaries.

Joel B. Sutherland, Esq., submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the members of the two Houses of Congress, who voted for the Bounty Land Bill of last session, and to President Pierce for his approval of that act of justice to the men of the second war of Independence and to the widows and minor children of such defenders of the country as are dead.

Resolved, That we urgently invite our associates in arms, in every section of the Union, to send Delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Washington, on the coming anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

Resolved, That as the widows of the Defenders of our country in the war of 1812, cannot personally meet our Convention, that we invite a son of every deceased soldier to represent his widowed mother in our Convention.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements with the Railroad Companies for transporting the Delegates to Washington, and that Judge Sutherland be Chairman of that Committee.

Resolved, That Congress be requested to so modify the Bounty Land Act, as to allow parol testimony of associates in arms to be secured to prove the service of those who were in the war of 1812.

Resolved, That we thank the Hon. John Wentworth for the bill he presented at the sion, and that the subject be respectfully referred to our National Convention when it assembles at Washington on the 8th of January next.

Resolved, That the President of the National Convention be requested to sign the tickets for Delegates to be used in passing over the railroads from this place to Washington.

Resolved, That our friends in Washington be requested to procure a suitable place for the assembling of the Convention, and to make the necessary arrangements for their associates during their stay.

Resolved, That our thanks be tendered to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for permitting the soldiers to pass over that road free of charge.

Resolved, That we tender our special thanks to the Committee, that last year made our reception and sojourn in Washington so very agreeable.

Resolved, That it be recommended to Congress to grant 160 acres of land to any of the defenders of the country in the war of 1812, who were confined in any foreign prison, and in case of the death of such prisoner the land shall go to his widow if alive, and if not to his heirs.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend that the salaries of the Commissioners of Pensions, and the Commissioners of Public Lands, be increased, as we believe the enlarged and extra duties of those offices entitle them to an enhanced compensation.

Resolved, That we present our warmest thanks to the Editors of the Public Press throughout the Union, for their able and untiring support of the claims of the men of the War of 1812, upon the justice of the Republic.

After some remarks by Joel B. Sutherland, Esq., and others, and the appointment of a Committee of Arrangements, the meeting adjourned.

Thanksgiving.

The Pittsburg Post gives the following reasons why Thursday is invariably selected for Thanksgiving:

"A correspondent asks us, 'Why is it that Thanksgiving Day is always made to come on Thursday? It has been so in former years and this year although the Governors of some of the States fix on different days of the month they all agree on the same day of the week.' A question is started that has never been discussed, at least to our knowledge; hence any suggestions we make must be taken for what they are worth. The custom of annual Thanksgiving arose, we believe, among the Puritans of New England. As they were a Christian people, about to establish a Christian festival, we may reasonably suppose they took the history of Christianity for a precedent. If any one will read over the XXVI chapter of Mathew he will see why they considered Thursday the appropriate day for this purpose. The time of the Jewish Passover depended on the state of the moon, and as astronomy was then but little cultivated it could not always be fixed with accuracy. Hence it was a disputed point whether our Saviour ate the Passover the year of the Crucifixion or not. It is certain, however, that on the Thursday evening before that memorable supper at which the Sacrament of the Eucharist was instituted.—Although the Passover in that year was involved in philological, chronological and astronomical difficulties, the time of this supper can be easily fixed in several ways: 1st. The reason given why the bones of those who were crucified should be broken and their bodies taken down, was that the next day was the Sabbath—that is, our Saturday. The Crucifixion, therefore, occurred on Friday, and the supper being the evening before was on Thursday, or the Jewish Friday, since their day began at sundown instead of midnight. It is, we suppose, because the Lord's Supper was eaten on Thursday that our stern and God fearing old Puritan fathers fixed upon that day for Thanksgiving, and the custom has since become a permanent one.

Educational Meeting.

In pursuance of notice, the school directors, teachers, and quite a large number of the citizens of Franklin township, assembled at the Public School House, in Mechanicsville on Saturday evening the 24th of November. The meeting was called to order, by Mr. Barr, the County Superintendent.—On motion, Maj. John Zentmyre, President of the Board of School Directors of Franklin District, was elected chairman, and H. T. White, Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. E. W. Kirby.

By request of the chairman, Mr. Barr stated the object of the meeting, and addressed the audience in a speech somewhat lengthy, but nevertheless interesting and instructive, upon the subject of "Common School Education." He spoke with much force of the origin, progress, and ultimate perfection, of our common schools, and urged the necessity of having them graded wherever practicable. He spoke of the advantages of good common schools, and urged upon all the necessity, of taking greater interest in their welfare.

Rev. E. W. Kirby made a brief, but very appropriate address. He portrayed the great good resulting from a proper use of the means placed at our disposal, and urged that all should give cheerfully and bountifully of their abundance, for the support of Common Schools. He pointed out the advantages derived by the community, from the education and proper training of youth.

Mr. Barr stated to the meeting the duties of his office, and gave the reason, why he was unable to discharge those duties. He also stated, that he was under the necessity of leaving, but hoped that the meeting would be continued till a later hour.

The propriety of raising the salary of the County Superintendent, was then introduced by Mr. J. A. Pollock, who urged strongly the necessity of something being done immediately, in order to enable the superintendent, to devote his time exclusively to the interest of the schools. H. T. White spoke of the suicidal policy the School Directors were pursuing, by permitting the salary of the Superintendent to remain so low, as to preclude the possibility of realizing one half its benefits. He showed that in other counties where a reasonable compensation was allowed, the people were reaping a sufficient reward, and are appreciating the late school law.

J. Wareham Mattern, Esq., said that education was power, and that so long as we continued to improve our means of education, and grow in knowledge, just so long would we, as a nation, continue to grow in power and national prosperity, and whenever the people ceased to appreciate, and countenance popular education, just so soon will the American flag, with her stars and stripes, cease to wave in triumph upon Republican soil.—Remarks were also made, by Messrs. Conrad, McIlvain, G. W. Mattern and Bice.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We, as School Directors, teachers and citizens, believe that the County Superintendent is a great auxiliary to the common school system; and being convinced that the salary of our County Superintendent, is inadequate to enable him to discharge its duties, according to the injunctions of the law, Therefore:

Resolved, That we will lend our aid to have his salary sufficiently augmented, so that he can fully comply with the requirements of the law, and devote his time exclusively to the common schools.

Resolved, That we hold a District Educational Meeting, at this place sometime in January next, and that Messrs. J. Zentmyre, J. A. Pollock and H. T. White, be appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, be prepared by the Secretary for publication, and that it be published in all the papers in the county.

On motion adjourned.

H. T. WHITE, Secretary.

From the Oregon Extra of Monday, Oct. 15.

Indian War in Oregon.

FULL PARTICULARS OF MAJOR HALLER'S EXPEDITION.—We have just received from an officer connected with Major Haller's command, the following particulars of the campaign.

It will be seen that Major Haller and the officers and soldiers under his command have fought bravely, and endured hardships and privations, such as gallant men and true men and true soldiers only endure when fighting in their country's service.

Major Haller's command entered the Simcoo valley and were fifty-six miles from the Dalles before they saw an Indian. The whar-whoop, in reply to their chief, was the first intimation of a large number, for most of them were concealed in the brush. The action commenced about three o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, and before sundown the enemy was driven out of the brush, and the field was in our possession. Our loss was one killed, two mortally wounded, two severely wounded, and three slightly—total loss eight. While the action was going on the Indians poured in from the plain in view in great numbers, and fairly surrounded our position. There were, at sundown, six or seven hundred Indians in the field.

Notwithstanding this number, the troops advanced toward the north, bound for the last session of congress, relative to the Pen-Yakima mission, but on crossing some heights, they heard the Indians talking and their horses neighing, and being too dark to see before them, they halted for fear of an ambush, and posted the soldiers for a night attack, and every man lay on his arms all night. Two Indians rode into our camp, mistaking it for their own, and discovering the mistake, attempted to get away; as their heads rose above the brow of the hill, their long hair betrayed them, and a fire brought down one of their horses.

Early in the morning, the enemy closed in around us and commenced firing. As they closed on us, they were driven off with the bayonet, and the whole force was kept at bay; although, during the day, a squadron after squadron of the Indians came over the hills on the north, and poured into the plain before us.

On Sunday evening the Indians had apparently doubled their numbers—say 1400 or 1500. The men had fought them all the day without water or wood to cook with, and had scarcely touched food. Their sufferings and fatigue could not be endured much longer, and something had to be done. The enemy saw our need of water and grass, and about sundown seemed to concentrate on the bluffs overlooking the water. A night march was resolved upon as the safest means of getting beyond the mountains, on the road to the Dalles, so as to be in communication with the

with the troops to be called for. It was expected to be a night attack from the Indians, as they held the brush; so every man available was marched on foot to engage the enemy.

The horses and pack mules, excepting those with the sick, the ammunition, &c., were let run loose, and not having eaten for so long a time, were determined to feed themselves.—Many of these went into the brush to feed, and in the darkness could not be found. The troops, by a worthless guide, were led off the trail, and in consequence, the rear guard who kept the trail became detached. At 2 o'clock, A. M., Major Haller's party had gained a grove of fine timber on the mountains, and here built two fires, as signals to those in the valley to find them. The men, almost ready to die of fatigue, lay down to rest until daylight.

"The Indians understood the fires, and many hastened through the darkness, guided by the light of these signals, to our rear. At daylight we saw the plain full of Indians charging for us. We mustered our men, and found only about forty of them available to guard the wounded and oppose the Indians in our retreat. We had not gone far when they commenced their assault and a running fight took place for six or eight miles, which reflected great credit on the officers and men, as only two men were wounded, although fairly surrounded by the Indians. The troops then selected a spot for defence, and during the rest of Monday kept off the Indians.—They fired the prairies to burn us out, and lastly fire the woods all around us. At night we again advanced, and were not afterwards molested.

"In the retreat, the howitzer carriages broke down, and it had to be abandoned, but the piece was carried on until the mule was ready to break down, when coming to some brush, we caught it.

"The men had marched all day on Saturday, fought, and then were on the alert all night, fought all of next day, marched next night until two o'clock, and at daylight again marched and fought, then defended camp until sunset. Veteran soldiers could not have done more. Next day the command met the rear guard, who had not seen an Indian, the fires of Sunday night having drawn all the warriors after that party on the summit of the mountain. Every man, except four of the dead, were brought back to the Dalles. The total loss was five killed and seventeen wounded—over one-fifth of the command.

MOVEMENTS OF THE INDIANS.—A correspondent, writing to the Times, from the Dalles, October 15th, says:—We have had nothing authentic from the Yakimas, since Major Haller's return, more than the Indians' report of the battle. They report the whites only to have killed three Indians and wounded one. The second chief of the war killed—a Paulouee Indian. There is no doubt but they are determined to fight. They are gaining strength every day—I think their numbers have increased to about 2000. Indians are leaving this place almost every day to join the Yakimas. Major Rains moves his forces from this place to-day, to the north side of the Columbia, ten miles below this place.—He is going to erect a military fort and establish a general depot there.

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

PERSONS accustomed to procure subscribers for Books, Magazines &c., or get up clubs for newspapers, are requested to send us their names and address, and we will forward them, free of charge, a specimen number of a publication for which they will find ready sale; and we will allow them a commission of 50 per cent. for their services.

J. BRADFORD & BROTHER,
No. 3 Courtlandst., New York.

Nov. 27th, 1855.

Estate of Margaret Entekin, dec'd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, to make distribution of the balance on the account of Thomas Eneyer Esq. (now deceased as filed by his Administrators) one of the Executors of the estate of Margaret Entekin, late of Penn township, deceased, and of the balance on the account of John B. Given surviving Executor of said Margaret Entekin, dec'd. to and among those entitled to the same, hereby gives notice that he will attend at the Register's office in Huntingdon on Saturday the 22nd day of December next at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of his appointment when and where all persons having claims against said balances are required to present the same or be debarred from coming upon said funds.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Auditor.

Nov. 27th, 1855.

10,000 lbs. Pure Tallow Candles,
Mould and Dip, for sale at wholesale price,
by FRED. LIST.

Huntingdon, Nov. 21—3t

GREAT SALE OF LOTS

AT THE

Town of Saxton,

Bedford county, Pa.

THE Saxton Improvement Company will sell at Public Auction, on CHRISTMAS-DAY DECEMBER 25, 1855, at the new town of Saxton.

A Large number of Excellent Building Lots.

The town is located at the junction of the main stem of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad leading to Hopewell, and the branch running up Shoup's run.

Arrangements are now being made toward the construction of a turnpike road from this place to Martinsburg, in the rich, agricultural valley of Morris's Cove, and to supply the town with fountain water from a spring having an elevation of from 40 to 60 feet above the village. A Hotel will be completed and furnished before the day of sale, at which time the terms will be made known.

Plans of the town may be obtained on application to, or by addressing

JAMES SAXTON, President
of the Company at Huntingdon, Pa.

Nov. 21, 1855.

Cider Vinegar! Cider Vinegar!

50 Barrels Pure Cider Vinegar, war-

anted, and for sale at wholesale price, by FRED. LIST.

Huntingdon, Nov. 21.

THE PEOPLE

In Town from the Country

Should Call at

ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

A full assortment of winter clothing now on hand.

A HOUSE AND THREE LOTS,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his dwelling house and three lots in the small village lately hid out by A. B. Sangree, near McConeysdown, Walker township, Huntingdon county Pa. The house is a new log, weatherboarded and painted white, three stories high, 26 by 19 feet. The lot the house stands upon fronts the main road leading from Huntingdon to Bedford, 66 feet front and 165 back to a 16 feet street. There is a good frame stable and a number of choice fruit trees on the lot, and a well of good water at the door. The other lots front on the back street and are in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have a bargain as I am determined to sell.

JOSEPH GAHEGAN.
Nov. 21, 1855.—3t.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

Created by the Arrival at

L. WESTBROOK'S

Of a Large and Splendid Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

For Men, Women, Misses Boys

and Children.

CALL AND SEE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of George F. Wakefield, administrator of John W. Withington, dec'd., late of Shirley township, and amongst the creditors of said dec'd., will meet for said purpose at his residence in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday December 20th, next, of which all persons interested will take notice.

A. B. CREWIT,
Auditor.

Nov. 21, 1855.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A TAN YARD in the borough of Alexandria,

Huntingdon county, well supplied with water; twenty-four lay-away vats, two limes, and four handers under roof—a good two story frame tan house and currying shop—a good bark house, &c. Terms easy. Address,

JOHN PIPER, Sen.
Oct. 10, 1855.—10*

SOMETHING NEW

At the foot of Mill Creek Level.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just opened at the old stand formerly kept by John Montgomery at the foot of Mill Creek Level,

A Splendid Assortment of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

CEDARWARE,

TINWARE,

STONE CROCKERY WARE,

BOOTS & SHOES,

NAILS, SALT AND FISH,

All of which I will sell at the lowest cash prices.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

The public are invited to call and examine my Goods and prices.

HENRY JIMISON.
Nov. 13, 1855—2m*

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have not lifted their license for the present year, are hereby notified to do so on or before the 21st November. As all licenses uncollected at that time will be left with the proper officer for collection.

JOS. M. STEVENS,
Co. Treasurer.

Oct. 31, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Reed, dec'd., late of West township, Huntingdon county, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER STRYKER,
Administrator.

Oct. 31, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the name of Cunningham & Hewitt, at Mooreville, Barre township, Huntingdon county, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John Hewitt, from the 10th inst.

CUNNINGHAM & HEWETT.
Oct. 31, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of William Cummins, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated to

JOHN CUMMINS, { Jackson
GEORGE JACKSON, { township.
Nov. 6, 1855.—6t. Administrators.

A DESIDERATUM.

M. JACOB'S Amalgam Pens will be found on trial superior to gold or steel, collecting none of that sediment about them which steel pens invariably do. They will be preferred to the acting of these pens resemble the quill more than the gold pen. One trial will prove the fact that they are the best pen yet introduced. Their durability is about 8 or 10 times as great as steel. Sold in Huntingdon and vicinity, exclusively by

J. BRICKER,
opposite American office.

Oct. 31, 1855.

Books! Books!

30,000 VOLUMES far below their retail prices. The subscriber is happy to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has added very largely to his already extensive and varied stock of new and popular books, and can now boast as great a variety