



The Susquehanna Register.
MONROE, PA.
Thursday, November 16, 1854.

WOOD
 Those of our subscribers who intend to pay their subscription in wood, are informed that we want some saw. Printers can't work with cold fingers.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MONROE!
TWENTY-EIGHT BUILDINGS BURNED!

The most destructive fire that ever visited Monroe, occurred on the morning of Friday last, November 10th. At about 6 o'clock a. m., the alarm was given, and two contiguous buildings, the Store of Bentley & Read and A. Baldwin's Saddle and Harness Shop, were found to be on fire. The Fire Engine was speedily on the ground, but the flames had made so much progress that all the efforts of firemen and citizens seemed of little avail. With a compact row of wood buildings, filled with inflammable materials, before it, the fire spread with remarkable rapidity. Sweeping westerly before the wind, it destroyed all the buildings on the South side of Turnpike street, from Bentley & Read's Store to the residence of Alfred Baldwin, which was saved by great exertions. Towards the East it extended to M. S. Wilson's Store, which was destroyed, but his dwelling house was saved. From the corners of Turnpike and Main streets, it spread towards the South, and all the buildings on both sides of the latter street were burned, as far down as Hawley's Blacksmith Shop and the building next above Keeler's Store, on the East side, and on the other side as far as the residence of the widow and heirs of the late William Turrell, deceased, which, though several times on fire, was finally saved. Seale's Hotel and the Store of Isaac L. Post & Co., on the corners of Turnpike street and Public Avenue were in imminent danger, and they, as well as a number of other buildings on the North side of Turnpike street, were at times on fire. The Livery Stable of D. D. Hinds escaped with a severe scorching. I. L. Post's residence was the only brick building destroyed, and, indeed, the only one in town except the new Court House. The origin of the fire is unknown. The names of the sufferers, their losses and insurance, as nearly as we can ascertain, are given below:

- M. S. Wilson—Loss, Store and Goods, \$5,000; Insurance, \$3,500.
- M. Meyler—Loss, the building formerly owned by J. N. Eldridge and the building in the rear recently used as a bakery, \$1,800; Insurance, \$1,200.
- F. H. Fordham & Co.—Grocery in above building; loss, \$1,000; Insurance, \$500.
- E. Bacon—Grocery in above building; loss, \$200; no insurance.
- Mrs. Welch—residence in above building; loss, \$300; no insurance.
- Mrs. Merritt—residence in above building; loss, \$100; no insurance.
- R. Sweet—residence in above building; loss, \$50; no insurance.
- Alfred Baldwin—Loss, Harness Shop and Stock, Dwelling occupied by P. A. Locke, Barn and Office, \$3,000; Insurance, \$1,100.
- Bentley & Read—Loss, Store and Goods, \$3,500; Insurance, 3,500.
- Abel Turrell—Loss, in Store and Goods, \$6,500; Insurance, \$1,200.
- M. Meyler—Loss, Store occupied by D. R. Lathrop & Co., \$3,000; Insurance, \$900.
- D. R. Lathrop & Co.—Loss, Goods in above Store, \$5,500; Insurance, \$3,800.
- I. L. Post—Loss, Dwelling House and contents, \$3,700; Insurance, \$1,800.
- Isaac Post—Loss, Dwelling House, Out House, building occupied by Keeler & Stoddard as a Boot and Shoe Store, Shop occupied by E. B. Mooney, Gunsmith &c., Dwelling occupied by D. D. Hinds, \$6,000; no insurance.
- E. B. Mooney—Loss, Tools, &c., in Gun Shop, \$200; no insurance.
- Keeler & Stoddard—Loss, goods and tools, \$700; no insurance.
- I. N. Bullard—Loss, Store and Goods, \$2,000; Insurance, \$500.
- C. Cushman—Loss, Cabinet Shop and stock, \$1,000; no insurance.
- H. F. Turrell—Loss, Saddler Shop and stock, \$1,200; no insurance.
- H. F. & D. B. Turrell—Loss, Building and Salt, \$900; no insurance.
- William Turrell's Estate—Loss, Barn and contents, \$400; no insurance.
- E. W. Hawley—Loss, Dwelling House and contents, \$1,000; Insurance, \$800.
- David Post—Loss, Barn, Granary, Store occupied by M. Harrington and by Thayer & Warren, Store occupied by C. D. Lathrop & Co. and Store occupied by W. Singleton, \$6,000; no insurance.
- Thayer & Warren—Loss, Goods, \$500; Insurance, \$1,500.
- C. D. Lathrop & Co.—Loss, Stores &c., \$3,000; Insurance, \$1,200.
- W. Singleton, Jeweler—Loss, stock, &c., \$500; no insurance.
- Dimock & Patrick—Loss, Library, Instruments, Medicines, &c., \$500; no insurance.
- D. D. Hinds—Loss, household goods, carriage, &c., \$600; no insurance.
- P. A. Locke—Loss, household furniture, &c., 200; Insurance, \$500.
- C. M. Simmons—Loss, Boots and Shoes, stock, &c., \$300; no insurance.
- Van Horn—Loss, household goods, &c., \$350; no insurance.
- Alfred Sayre—Loss, Jewelry, Watches, &c., \$400; no insurance.
- A. I. Webster—Loss, tools, &c., \$400—Insurance \$800.
- A Mr. Williger, recently from New Jersey, and occupying rooms over Harrington's store, lost all his household goods, valued at about \$500. No insurance.

Another Fire.
 Between 3 and 4 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, a fire was discovered in an old house standing on the east side of Main St., being the next building South of Keeler's Hotel. The fire engine was soon on the spot, and promptly and efficiently worked, so that the fire was prevented from spreading further, the long low building immediately contiguous, though considerably damaged, being saved. The building destroyed was the property of J. B. Salisbury. There was no insurance, but the loss is small. There is little doubt that this fire was the result of incendiarism—probably the preceding one also.

Among the losses by the late fire, was that of the YVing Pole, one of the tallest and hand-somest in the country. It took fire and burned off in two places, one about a third of its height from the ground, and the other about two thirds. When the upper part fell, it struck on the roof of Seale's Hotel, and a young man, named William Mawhinney, who was on the roof defending it against the fire, in avoiding the pole, lost his balance, and fell from roof to roof, down the back side of the Hotel, and struck on his feet, upon the ground. One of his ankles was injured by the fall, but we believe not seriously.

Massachusetts Election.
 Gardner, Know-Nothing, is elected Governor by a large majority, and the Know-Nothing has made a clean sweep of the State. They have elected six Senators in Suffolk, six in Middlesex, five in Essex, three in Norfolk, two in Plymouth, and probably five in Worcester. Not a Whig elected. For the House, the election of one hundred and sixty Know-Nothing Representatives is reported, without the election of a single Whig or Democrat.

New York Election.—The latest returns show a very close vote between Clark and Seymour—between whom the election for Governor lies, Seymour being reported some 400 ahead, but it is now thought that it will require the official canvass to decide who is Governor. All the other Whig candidates for State offices are elected. The State has gone strongly anti-Nebraska in the election of members of the National and State Legislatures.

The Honesdale Democrat and the Times.
 Agitator are out strongly in favor of Wilnot for U. S. Senator, and other Whig and Free Soil papers in different parts of the State name him as the man for the post, and think that his prospect of obtaining it is good.

Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois have all repudiated the Nebraska bill and Pierce's Administration by overwhelming majorities.

For the Register.
Intermittent Springs.
 Messrs. Emmons—Your last issue contains a communication from Mr. S. F. Brown, of Dimock, in which he informs us how an intermittent spring can be accounted for on simple, natural principles. Very good, and all correct. But the kind of intermittent spring contemplated by Mr. Brown, is not, I think, the kind described in connection with Dr. Comstock's diagram explanation. It seems to me, also, that Mr. Brown's theory differs materially from Dr. Comstock's. I have always supposed that the species of intermittent more especially alluded to in the Philadelphia is one which occurs momentarily, or at very short intervals. This is the idea which all, except Mr. Brown, whom I have ever heard express an opinion, have entertained on that point. It was to such a spring, of course, that I referred in my former remarks upon this subject. If the cessation is to take place but once, and only at the subsiding after an increase from rains or other causes, and then in a little time the spring is to begin to flow as ordinary springs, until another increase and abatement, or until the spring may be dried up entirely, then certainly there is no difficulty.

That Dr. Comstock intended his explanatory hypothesis to apply to springs that intermit at brief periods; and that, therefore, ordinary increase and diminution in the quantity of water received in the reservoir, could have had nothing to do with his calculations, I infer from the following reasons:
 1st. Though the doctor describes, quite minutely, the instrumentalities requisite, he says nothing about one so necessary as a variation in the influx of water in the fills.—True, he remarks, after finishing his illustration, that "such a spring, during the dry season, would cease to flow entirely, and would begin again only when the water from the mountain filled the cavity through the fills," but from this, one would be apt as otherwise to draw the inference that while it did flow, it would "flow and cease to flow alternately," as he expresses it in the questions at the bottom of the page.

2d. In his explanation, after going through with the filling and discharge of the reservoir once, he goes on:—"Then the water from the fills continuing to run until the hollow is again filled up to the same line, the siphon again begins to act," (nothing said about waiting for it to rain) "and again discharge the contents of the reservoir as before, and thus the spring, at one moment flows with great violence, and the next moment ceases entirely."
 3d. Dr. Comstock closes his treatise upon this topic thus:—"Such springs, although not very common, exist in various parts of the world. Dr. Atwell has described one which he examined in Devonshire, Eng. The people in the neighborhood, as usual, ascribed its action to some sort of witchery, and advised the doctor, in case it did not stop and flow readily when he and his friend were both present, that one of them should retire, and see what the spring would do when only the other was present."

E. A. WESTON,
 Brooklyn, Nov. 13, 1854.
 The undersigned desires to return his sincere thanks to the Fire Company, and citizens generally, for their active exertions in saving his residence during the recent fire.
 ALFRED BALDWIN,
 Monroe, Nov. 14, 1854.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.
POST OFFICE ESPIONAGE.
 PARANOS, October 28, 1854.
 The publication of the copies of two private letters in the so-called "True Democratic Banner," of Morristown, induced an investigation, which has resulted in the establishment of the following facts:
 On October 5th, Wm. Lewis, of Branchville, Sussex county, put in the post office there, a letter directed to Willis L. Childs, of Paterson.
 On October 8th, Robert T. Shiner, of Newton, placed in the post office there a letter directed to Dr. E. S. McClellan, of Paterson.
 On October 13th, Peter P. Brown, of Paterson, placed in the post office there, a letter directed to Peter C. Osborne, of Branchville.
 On the same day, Virgil Brodriek, of Lafayette, put in the post office there, a letter directed to Willis L. Childs, of Paterson. All these letters were broken open while in charge of the Post Office Department, copies thereof taken, and the letters re-sealed and sent to their destination. Two of the copies were furnished to the Banner at Morristown, and copies of the others were publicly circulated in Newton. The letters published in the Banner were also published in the New Jersey Herald at Newton, which in the same number had the following astonishing remarks respecting them:
 "The discovery and possession of these letters will show the plotters that their movements are all watched and known; their secret disguises will be stripped from them, and in future they will have to act openly with the Whigs."

The editor seems to take pleasure in announcing that it is the practice of those, or some of those, having charge of the mails in this district, to break open letters, and thus watch the "movements" of that part of the Democracy who wish to throw their support for George Vail. It should be stated, in justice to the Postmasters in this district, that for the last few weeks there have been two clerks in the Post Office Department at Washington, in this county, one of whom claims to be a secret agent of the Postmaster General. The acts so shamefully published to the world, by the furnishing of the copies for publication and circulation, are made felonies by the laws of the United States.

The 22d Section of the Act of 1825, found in the United States Statutes at Large, vol. 4, p. 100, declares that "If any person shall take any letter, or packet, not containing any article of value, or evidence thereof, out of a post office, or shall open any letter or packet which shall have been in a post office, or in custody of a mail carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it is directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence to or from any business or secret; or shall secrete, conceal, or destroy any such mail, letter, or packet, such offender, upon conviction, shall pay for every such offence, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months."

Some of the friends of George Vail in this district suppose that a secret agent of the department has the legal right to open letters in the mail, but this is a very erroneous supposition. He has the right to open the letters he put in himself, to detect robberies of the mail, but he has no more right to open the letter of another person, without his consent, than a person who is not an agent.

The fourth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, declares that—"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."
 Every person employed in "the care, custody, or conveyance of the mail," is by law compelled to take the following oath:
 "I, A. B., do swear that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from everything forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the Post-Office and post-roads, within the United States."

Yet, notwithstanding the sacred inviolability thrown around the United States Mail by the Constitution and laws, and violation of the solemn oath above stated, the Postmasters in this district, who were appointed by the influence of George Vail, and who will be kept in it if re-elected, or some of them, or else a secret agent of the Post Office Department at Washington, have deliberately and repeatedly committed these gross offences on the rights of the people, the laws and the Constitution. The punishment inflicted by the law seems hardly adequate to the enormity of the offence. Austrian despotism has rifled the mails and made use of the information obtained to secure a tottering despotism, but it was reserved for the supple tools of George Vail, to not only commit the felony, but to publish their shame to an insulted and outraged community.

It is difficult to see how any one could be so totally lost to shame, and even self-interest, as to publish the letters obtained in this way were. The law declares that any person who "shall procure or advise, or assist" in prying into a letter, shall be punished to the same penalties as the principal felon. And the person who makes use of the fruits of the felony, bears the same relation to the principal felon, that the receiver does to the thief.
 A letter written by Dr. E. S. McClellan to Robert T. Shiner, was mailed here about the middle of September, but has not yet been received. Although, in my own opinion, the postmaster here is not implicated in these transactions, yet their disclosure has created such consternation and dread in the community that scores of letters are now sent by private hands.

The United States District Attorney for this district, and the Post-Master General, have had the above facts in view, and it remains to be seen whether they will take any measures to detect and punish the guilty parties. Both the writers of the four letters copied, and those to whom they were furnished, have made oath that they never furnished copies of the same to any one, or permitted any one to have an opportunity to take copies, either before they were mailed, or after they were received. The crime is fastened on the Post-Office Department, without the shadow of a doubt.

From the fact that scores of secret circulars issued in other States, have been within the last few weeks, after being mailed, copied and published without the knowledge, or consent of the writers, or those to whom they were addressed, grave suspicions are suggested that the practice of breaking open and reading, or copying letters, is a common practice under the administration of the present Postmaster-General, who was appointed for peculiar reasons, and maintains peculiar relations to the Know-Nothing, whose correspondence, it is said, is chiefly rifled by the Post Office spies. It is a serious question for the American people to consider. What are we to do under this administration? If we send letters out in the mail, they are broken open and published. Could such an administration be put to a better use than hanging?
 The man who was "transported with evil-bless" to the West, and his native land, having served out his time. His two last years longer to serve.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, Nov. 10th.
GREAT RIOT IN WILLIAMSBURG.
 The circumstance of the death of a citizen of Williamsburg, during a riot with the Irish of the 14th ward, on Tuesday, created a deep sensation among the members of the various "American" societies, not only in that city, but Brooklyn and New York. The unfortunate deceased was buried yesterday. His funeral was very largely attended, and much feeling was manifested. Mayor Wall received, during the afternoon, assurance that an organization had been commenced, with a view to make an attack in revenge for the injuries done them at that time, on the Irish in the quarter in which the riot occurred. Colonel Smith was immediately notified to hold a military force in readiness for any emergency. The Sheriff of the county was immediately notified.

In the evening a crowd commenced gathering at the Odion, preparatory to the concert of the 15th of 10 o'clock there were about 500 present, all evincing the utmost determination that the perpetrators of the murder of Tuesday should be delivered up, or that they would attack the habitations of the Irish indiscriminately. The same time a large crowd had met for the same object at the corner of South Ninth and Seventh streets, who afterwards joined their friends at the Odion. It appears that a committee was appointed to go on ahead of the main crowd, and demand the surrender of those whom they suspected when, if they were not given up, the whole force was to be called into action by a given signal.

At about 11 o'clock, the united force, numbering nearly 800, formed four abreast, along Fifth street, in front of the Odion, and marched up towards Grand street. At the corner of Grand and Fifth streets they were met by the Mayor and a number of other gentlemen. Taking advantage of a brief halt, the Mayor, Mr. Dean, and Mr. J. W. Lewis, called upon them to disperse and await the action of the law in redressing their grievances. This had the effect of thinning the ranks of the malcontents, but a large number were still bent on mischief. They proceeded on up Fifth street. As they were passing a house a little above Grand street, an Irishman stepped out upon the sidewalk, and a musket in his hand. A rush was made, and he had barely time to get into his house and the door slammed to, as two pistols were fired from the street into the door.

Continuing up Fifth street to North Fifth, and down North Fifth to the scene of the riot of Tuesday, a number of shots were fired among the attacking party with the evident design of intimidating the Irish and keeping up their own courage.
 They encountered no opposition until they arrived at the corner of North 5th and 1st streets, where a number of shots were fired, and the attacking party being shot through the coat. They were then captured from the small party of Irish, who fled. One of the attacking party fired twice at an Irishman, who could not learn what effect. They were here again met by Mr. Andrews, and reminded them of their duties as citizens, and urged them that by the law vindicate their rights. He was greeted with loud cheers. By this time there were not more than two hundred present, and many expressed themselves in favor of dispersing. A large portion, however, proceeded down Second street, and the other portion marched towards the Odion. By this time a small military force had arrived at the Mayor's office. After a little delay, a crowd gathered around the Catholic church in Second Street, and stove in one door, but upon being assured that the church was under the protection of the Mayor, they dispersed. A party had in the meantime started for the church from the Odion, and on their arrival were assisted by the tongue of an Irishman, led by a man who was also authorized and requested to say that such arrangements will be made to day as will prevent any repetition of the scenes of last night.

Important and Valuable Discovery.
 The Indian Commissioner at Washington, has received advice that Dr. G. G. Shumard, who accompanied Capt. Mirrey's expedition to the source of the Big Wichita and Brazos rivers, discovered a valuable substitute for gum-arabic, which is called "gum zequitilla." Dr. S. writes:
 "The zequitilla tree from which this gum is obtained, is by far the most abundant tree of the plains, covering an area of miles of country, and its fruit flourishes most luxuriantly in elevated and dry regions. The gum exudes spontaneously in a semi-fluid state from the bark of the trunk and branches, and soon hardens by exposure to the atmosphere, forming hard or less rounded and variously colored masses, weighing each, from a few grains to several ounces. These soon bleach and whiten upon exposure to the light of the sun, and finally become nearly colorless, semi-transparent, and often filled with minute fibers."
 The Washington Star says this is considered the most valuable discovery since gold was first found in California, and the specimen forwarded to the Indian Bureau, differs from the gum-arabic imported from the East differs so slightly as to be beyond the discrimination of night but chemical analysis. It will be a great source of revenue for Texas, New Mexico and the adjacent Indian Territory.

A SAGE ARRANGEMENT.—A pretty good story is told of a way in Bangor, to whom one of the Second Adventists owed a small bill. The latter, wishing to go off square with the world, "owing no man anything," came to our friend and offered him fifty per cent. of the debt, if being all he was able to pay, and desired to be forgiven the remainder. The creditor took the money, said he would give him credit for the amount, and if the world should actually come to an end, he would be ready to consider himself himself in the balance, otherwise the debt to be forgiven. This was satisfactory, and the disciple of Miller retired with an easy conscience, to await the consummation of all things.—Boston Post.

—Within twenty years about one hundred churches, numbering about twelve thousand converts, having been planted along the coast of Africa. Many schools also have been established, and the people are becoming civilized, and a hundred of natives have received and are now receiving a Christian education.

Wreck of the Ship New Era.
 Loss of Seventy Lives—Perilous situation of the Survivors—Two Hundred Clinging to the Rigging.
 NEW YORK, Nov. 13.
 The ship New Era, from Bremen, with 800 passengers, went ashore last night in a thick fog, off Deal, on the shore of New Jersey, and will probably prove a total wreck. Her passengers are believed to have been safely landed.
 The New Era, belonged to Bath, Me., and was from Bremen, bound for New York. The New Era is only 300 yards from the shore, yet those engaged in trying to rescue the passengers have shot away all their balls without succeeding in getting a line from the ship to the shore, and have sent to another station for more balls. Only 200 passengers have yet succeeded in getting ashore in the ship's boats.

SECOND DISPATCH.
 NEW YORK, Nov. 13—4 P. M.
 The ship New Era, ashore off Deal, had 380 passengers. About 200 passengers with the captain and a portion of the crew, succeeded in reaching the shore, but the remainder are still on board, but the last accounts say that all on board have been drowned between the decks or washed overboard. The vessel is fast breaking up, and every effort is being made to rescue the survivors.
THIRD DISPATCH.
 NEW YORK, Nov. 13—7 P. M.
 The latest accounts from the wreck of the New Era represent the steam tug Achilles assisting the wreck, and the ship Leviathan nearing the spot, with the hope of rendering assistance. The sea is very heavy, and the weather foggy. The vessel will have a total loss. It was her first voyage. She had but a small amount on board.

FOURTH DISPATCH.
 NEW YORK, Nov. 13—10 P. M.
 We learn from the wreck of the New Era that the life boat eventually succeeded in reaching the shore, and ten passengers attempted to come ashore in her. In approaching the shore, however, the boat turned over twice, but righted again, and five of the passengers reached the shore. The others were washed overboard from the ship. The boat is breaking up her with great force, and it is likely that many more will be washed overboard before morning.
 Capt. Henry was saved in the life boat. The ship is a total wreck, with 200 passengers clinging to the rigging. It is regarded as doubtful if the ship will hold together until morning. She went on at 8 o'clock this morning in a dense fog.

LOSS OF THE YANKEE BLADE.
 This fine steamer left our port on the 30th of Sept. for Panama, and when 25 hours out struck on Point Aquillo, about 12 miles to the northward and westward of Point Conception. The Yankee Blade struck at 3:12 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, and a portion of the wreck remained together until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when she sunk. She had on board, on leaving San Francisco, about 900 passengers, and as reported by her agents at the time of her sailing, \$212,000 in treasure on shipments, which added to the amount in the hands of the passengers, would raise the total to at least \$225,000. The number of passengers lost was between forty and fifty, and many of the survivors suffered to the utmost extent of human endurance. On the receipt of the intelligence of her loss, an intense sympathy was created among our citizens, and the Agent of the Nicaragua Line immediately sent one of their steamers to the assistance of the survivors, who have all arrived here with the exception of eight or ten, now at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara.—San Francisco Herald.

Later from Europe.
 By the arrival at New York of the steamship Atlantic, we have news from Europe four days later than that received by the way of Halifax. The siege of Sebastopol progresses slowly. A small breach has been made by the fire of the allies, and two of the Russian outworks silenced. But the Russians have made a sortie, in which they have succeeded in spiking sixteen guns in a French battery. The two forts alluded to were out of the fire of the harbor, and were destroyed by the fire of the fleets. This occurred on the 17th, when the allies lost 100 killed and the Russians about 500 killed, including Admiral Kanliff. The breach which has been effected by the allies in the Russian works was at the latest dates not sufficiently practicable to storm. In the successful Russian report mentioned above, the Russian official report says that Lord Dunskenen, an English nobleman, was taken prisoner. The Russian descent on the Dobruzha seems to have been a mere manoeuvre to draw the Turks from the Pruth. The reported defeat of the Russians at Guinri, in Asia, is confirmed. The Queen Mother of Bavaria is dead. The London Times justifies the refusal of the French Government to allow Mr. Soule to pass through France, and adds that Messrs. Buchanan and Mason regard this insult to Mr. Soule as a national matter. It is rumored that Mr. Mason has demanded an apology, which the Times says will not be conceded.

The Constitutional Party.
 The old organizations of parties being pretty well broken up by the late elections, re-organizations under new titles are now being formed. The American party is made up of Whigs, Democrats and Natives. As antagonistic to this party, the "Constitutional" party is being formed in the city and county of Philadelphia, with clubs in each ward as auxiliary to it. This party is of Democratic origin, and is designed to embrace men of every creed in politics and religion—Americans and foreigners, Protestants and Catholics, Whigs and Democrats, and any and every body that has a voice and will unite in an unshakable warfare upon the true principles of Americanism as advocated by the Know-Nothing. The better to deceive and mislead, the name of the "constitutional party" has been given to this "secret political organization," the ruling element of which will be Roman Catholicism, and its principal object the overthrow of the American party.—Telegraph.

ANOTHER SECRET SOCIETY.—The N. York Tribune has received an anonymous letter from Missouri, stating that a secret organization exists in the upper counties of that State, the object of which is to carry Slavery into Kansas at all hazards. Men are pledged to that Territory on the night preceding the election, present themselves at the polls the next day, and cast their suffrages for Slavery and its candidates. The Society is said to number several thousand members already. Senator Atchison has the credit of organizing it, and the Rev. Thomas Johnson, late delegate in Congress from Nebraska, is employing it to force himself into the same position from Kansas.

MASS MEETING.
 The citizens of Susquehanna County, who are opposed to the late action of Congress in repealing the Slavery restriction of the act of 1820, called the Missouri Compromise, and who are willing to use their influence in restricting Slavery within the limits of those States where it now by law exists, are requested to meet at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday evening Nov. 27th, (being the second week of Court,) to devise measures most proper to be used in order to bring about the above object.
 Byron Griffin,
 Wm. H. Hamlin,
 Geo. H. Hamlin,
 C. Sherman,
 James P. Berthoff,
 W. V. Bedell,
 Cyrus Sheets,
 Olin H. Verry,
 L. C. Day Jr.,
 John Gray,
 L. E. Cooper,
 Peter Davey,
 J. H. Bartlett,
 Wm. E. Lathrop,
 Daniel Hoff,
 Benjamin P. Otis,
 C. C. Wright,
 John Barnum,
 Isaac Giffin,
 D. D. Brown,
 E. M. Day,
 James Mend,
 D. C. Dayton,
 M. W. Bliss,
 P. G. Haight,
 D. C. Handrick,
 H. F. Harburt,
 David O. Minkler,
 Nelson Griffin,
 Wm. A. Crossman,
 S. A. Woodriff,
 A. Merriman,
 H. H. Frazier,
 Theo. Smith,
 N. C. Warner.

Rombardment of Petropaulowski.
 From the Times and Transcript, Oct. 16.
 By the arrival last night, at San Francisco of the French ship "Forte" and "Euridice," and the French brig "Obligado," we have striking news from the first scene of conflict between the Allied Powers and the Russians on the Pacific.
 On the 13th and 14th of September an attack was made by the combined fleet on the fortress of Petropaulowski. The English vessels of war comprised the President, the Pique, and the Virago, and the French the Forte, Euridice, and the Obligado. The action was a very severe one, the English vessels firing 3000 balls. Two of the Russian batteries were destroyed and two crippled. The loss on the side of the latter was very heavy, but it is not ascertained. Of the English and French forces six hundred men fell during the assault. The Russian frigate Aurora, of forty-four guns, and the Diana, of twenty guns, were moored inside and protected as batteries, behind which they operated as batteries beyond the reach of the French and English vessels.

One of the English vessels suffered severely in the fight, having lost her forecastle, but the fleet is expected to arrive, in the course of a few days, and we suppose will be recruited by the addition of the Amphitrite, and Tritone, with the French corvette Artemise, now cruising on our coast. The combined fleet of five British and four French will therefore probably proceed to Petropaulowski and complete their operations on the coast.
 When leaving the port, and a short distance outside, the Russian merchantman, the Ka, was captured by the allied forces and sent to Vancouver. A Russian supply vessel was also taken and burnt. Throughout the siege we learn that the Russians fought with great courage, as the result proves. It does not appear that the British and French have come off with any very distinguished honor, but they may be better off on a second trial, the capture of Petropaulowski undoubtedly rendering its capture quite a formidable undertaking.

The Forte is a ship of 60 guns, the Diana of 20 guns, and Obligado of 20 guns. The fleet is anchored off North Beach. The Russian ship Sitka was captured on the 8th of September. She carried 10 guns, a crew of 35 men, and had 25 passengers. The crew and passengers were taken on board the Forte and Euridice, and the ship was taken charge of by the President, Pique, and steamer Virago, to be conveyed to San Francisco. The Sitka was loaded with provisions for the Russian settlements, and had touched at Ayan where she discharged part of her cargo, and was bound thence to Petropaulowski, when she fell in with the fleet and surrendered at discretion, declining to engage in a conflict with the odds of seven to one! It is reported by the Euridice that one American vessel was lying at Petropaulowski (probably the "Blue Hen"). Off the Sandwich Islands a Dutch ship, 130 days from Hong Kong for San Francisco, was captured by the fleet, intending to put in at Honolulu. Her name was not learned.

The death of the English Admiral Prie occurred on the 31st of August, and was not caused by a wound received in the siege, but as we gather the facts, from the discharge of a pistol which was picking up. There is no reason to suppose that the act was premeditated, and the conclusion is, that this unfortunate affair was purely accidental. Captain Frederick, of the Amphitrite, succeeds in command of the fleet.
 Petropaulowski is situated on the eastern shore of Kamtschatka, and in a place of considerable importance. It is the residence of the Military Commandant, and is always well garrisoned.

National Know Nothing Council.
 OPENING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN—THE EXCITEMENT FOR NOVEMBER, 1854.
 Cincinnati, Nov. 13, 1854.
 It is reported that a National Know Nothing Council will meet in this city at noon on Wednesday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the Presidential election. It is expected that a candidate will be selected from three prominent individuals, whose names will be presented to the council. Sam Houston, of Texas; Jacob Broom, of Pennsylvania, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, are the three.
 John M. Chyten, it is said, is out of the question. Twenty-eight States are expected to be represented. I send you these names as they were communicated to me. I know nothing further.

Until within the last fifteen or twenty years, Slavery has generally been regarded as a temporary evil, which was hoped to progress of time and the course of events would eventually remove. The South would have been sought to be relieved from the rash and violent interference of those who demanded the abolition of Slavery without regard to consequences, and thus to be left free to adopt such measures as they should deem expedient. But since that time, Slavery, as a separate and distinct interest of the country, is grown immensely strong. The annexation of Texas, the conquests of Mexico, the enhanced price of Cotton, and the general development of the Southern industry, have stimulated the Southern mind to a new and higher aim. It seeks now recognition, adoption, and the permanent support of the National Government. This policy was first revealed by Mr. CALHOUN in his dispatch to Mr. KISS in Paris—was followed up by Mr. URQUHART, his successor as Secretary of State, and has been pushed with extraordinary vigor and success from that day to this. Its latest triumph was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. What its ultimate result will be time only can reveal. It is a policy, persevering and relentless in pursuit of its objects and certain of complete success, unless met by the Free States, whose interests and political power it threatens with destruction, with more firmness and energy than they have hitherto displayed.—N. Y. Times.

The village of Griffin, Ga., is said to be 1200 feet above tide water, and to contain a population of 3100. They have two large female colleges in successful operation—Presbyterian, the other a private enterprise, though approved by a Methodist conference. For males, also, they have a Baptist college, and another called the "Liberal Institute." Besides these, there are numerous private schools "to teach the young ladies of the school." There are also Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic schools, and several stores, well filled, and a weekly newspaper, and the railroad passes directly through the place.

THIRTY WOMEN NEARLY WIDOWED at Ocala. The famous Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah, and Grand High Priest of the M. M. of Utah, came near having an inglorious end to his career, in August last. He was shot into his well to recover a lost bullet, when the curbing tumbled in, the earth followed, and Brigham Young became, for the moment, a subterranean saint.

Let us not ascribe too much to the Know Nothing influence. That it is against the South, is too clear for dispute. But there is another, and more important influence at work. It is not only owing to Know Nothingism, that the rights of the South have thus been denied—the democracy defeated; and the constitution disregarded. The cause is to be found in the Anti-Nebraska, the Anti-Southern spirit which pervades the North.

The Know Nothings have only aided the hostility of the Union people towards the South. The Know Nothings have assisted, and they have triumphed. In a few years they will have a Northern party—they will nominate a Northern man—they will, by virtue of their majority, defy the South—they will break down the true Northern Democrats who have sustained us, and carry the whole Northern country before them.

Then will the old Southern Rights party be vindicated. Then will all Southern men rejoice for the future, and then to subvert the fact of the North joining themselves to the Whigs and Know Nothings of the North. Then in short will the South realize the great truth that she has no reliable friend but herself, that her Northern allies are inadequate to breast the hostile tide of faction which sets in against them; and that in courage and fidelity of her own children, rests her only hope of safety.

Three years ago, for these sentiments we were stigmatized as ultra and traitors. A few months have waxed and waned, and lo! they who reproached us, have come to share our belief. The Compromise was passed, and the Nebraska Bill after it. And still there is no peace. Still the Slavery agitation continues. Still the spirit of Northern hostility gathers strength, until at last it has organized a party, which threatens to usurp the Government and subvert our cherished rights. We repeat that late events vindicate the Southern position. The whole South are rapidly adopting their views—the whole South are becoming convinced that the "traitors and ultras" were right.

These are the lessons which the late elections teach; that the democratic party of the North have been defeated because of their fidelity to the South; and that henceforth and forever the South must rely upon herself. Should the lesson be rightly learned, we shall not complain, even though good and gallant men be defeated, and Abolitionists and Know Nothings elevated above the Constitution and the right.

Origin of the Phrase "Blue Hens Chickens."
 Captain Caldwell—famously pronounced Killwell—of Sussex, raised the first Company of D. B.'s for the Delaware line of the Revolutionary army. He was famed for his game cocks of the true Java breed. He was a sporting character of great celebrity; his company was the right company of the regiment by seniority. It so happened that his men were long, slim, hardy fellows, from the pine swamps of Sussex, who took great interest in their Captain's fowls, a cock of which accompanied their march. They were first called Killwell's game cocks, and when they recruiting parties were sent to Delaware, they were said to be looking for chickens, and any long legged six footer who, in these days, would be called a Shanghai, he was pronounced as fit for Killwell's coop. In time, from the color of their uniforms, they were called the "Blue Cocks," and the recruits the chickens of the Blue Hen. You all know their fate at Camden.

See, in his memoirs of the Southern war, the Regiment of Delaware was nearly annihilated, and Lieut. Col. Vaughn and Major Patton being taken prisoners, its remnant (less than two companies) was afterwards placed under the orders of Kirkwood's senior captain. There fell Killwell—there he fought his last round.