A Disastrous Balloon Voyage.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, Oct. 3.

Several of the æronauts, who on Monday started on the balloon excursion with Mons. Godard, returned yesterday to the city, and give deeply thrilling accounts of their adventures. Our description of their starting left them floating away in mid-air toward the north-nor-east. The expressible sensations experienced at such an altitude were just rushing upon them and their organs of sublimity expanding. The immense concourse of people below seemed moving gently away like morning mists, and the pleasures of the moment dispelled the apprehensions which had paled more than one manly cheek.

The *voyagers* passed over Mt. Vernon, but could not distinguish the hill sides. Travelling rapidly, or as Col. Latham remarked, beating railroad time, they still conversed through a trumpet, with persons on *terra firma*. At one time they saw Cummingsville, College Hill Mt. Pleasant, Carthage, Lockland, Reading, Sharon, and a number of other villages at the same time. The farms looked very little, and Mr. Hole profoundly remarked that "a big farm don't amount to much when observed from a balloon." The others smiled, but nothing prepared to express an opinion on the subject, made no reply. The people who saw them called out to them to stop for supper, cider and other good things, but the table in the Hotel Godard had been well provided, and all invitations to come down were disregarded.

At last Mons. Godard saw a heavy dark cloud, and directing the attention of the *voyagers* to it, remarked that it was "no good," at the same time shrugging his shoulders, which the *voyagers* translated to mean: There was danger of getting a ducking. They threw out balast, and went rapidly up. Soon deep darkness covered the earth. The balloon mounted through gauzy clouds, while a rattling rain was heard pouring down from below them. Some of the party were so badly scared they fancied from the noise of the rain, that there was a convention of railroad trains somewhere below. Mons. Godard, wishing to get above the rain clouds, and to lighten the car, cast loose the Hotel Godard and the stump of his segar, and both fell tumbling to the earth.

More balast was thrown out, and an altitude of 17,000 feet, or more, (accounts vary,) attained. At this great height some of the passengers were greatly troubled with a roaring—but what or who roared, is not stated.

It may have been that this roraring was caused by the bursting of the balloon and the rushing out of the gas, and that the roaring would not have seemed so loud if the *voyagers* had been safe on solid earth. What makes this more probable is that the next thing they precieved they were rapidly coming down.

Col. Latham had his ancle sprained, and his shoulder much bruised. Mr. Hole had two of his ribs broken and was badly bruised.

The only persons left in the car were Mr. Crippen and Mr. Bellman, the latter of whom seized the valve rope, while Mr. Godard catching a cord which swung below, pulled with all his might at the balloon. A flow of wind caught the balloon, and dashed it against an old dead tree, which was upset. Mr. Bellman was thrown out of the car, and the old tree pinned him to the earth. Fortunately, except some slight bruises, neither Mr. Crippen nor Mr. Bellman were hurt. The party wandered about in the rain and mud for half an hour, when they came to a farm house, where they were properly cared for. The place where the balloon came down, was within three miles of Waynesville, and about fifty miles from this city. Mr. Hole being seriously hurt, and under medical treatment, it has not been considered advisable to move him, but the other members of the party have returned to Cincinnati, perfectly satisfied with their experience of travelling by balloon.

Official Vote for Canal Commissioner in 1855.

COUNTIES.	Wm. Bigler,	J. Pollock,	A. Plumer,	T. Nicholson,
Adams,	2086	2124	1784	1679
Allegheny,	5115	10377	6740	5877
Armstrong,	1940	2699	1633	2149
Beaver,	1458	2233	1334	1090
Bedford,	2019	2157	1677	1791
Berks,	8493	5143	6948	3264
Blair,	1513	2706	1465	2392
Bradford,	2369	4811	2476	4173
Bucks,	5089	5498	5328	4123
Butler,	2381	2955	2182	2582
Cambria,	1739	1627	2063	1437
Carbon,	1227	1056	1187	519
Centre,	2113	2774	1851	2033
Chester,	4412	6544	4466	4668
Clarion,	2173	2015	2154	1508
Clearfield,	1448	1188	1409	1013
Clinton,	935	1497	934	996
Columbia,	2108	1399	1736	984
Crawford,	2687	3696	2915	2691
Cumberland,	3581	3157	2399	2660
Dauphin	2224	4061	2031	3021
Delaware,	1556	2292	1487	1682
Elk,	364	401	350	237
Erie,	2526	3637	1698	2113
Fayette,	2440	3488	2620	2342
Franklin,	2799	3579	2411	2869
Fulton,	876	705	822	609
Greene,	2007	1746	1997	1393
Huntingdon,	1500	2614	1196	1920
Indiana,	1264	3161	667	2315
Jefferson,	988	1559	1039	1043
Juniata,	1175	1170	837	1023
Lancaster,	4699	10962	5099	5301
Lawrance,	9994	2576	854	1197
Lebanon,	1751	2636	1865	2256
Leghigh,	3026	3094	3394	2633
Luzerne,	4368	4884	3957	3571
Lycoming,	2269	2799	2266	2034
M'Kean,	502	405	265	455
Mercer,	2550	3034	1635	1808
Mifflin,	1287	1630	1310	1382
Monroe,	1917	625	1327	591
Montgomery,	5559	5144	5297	3573
Monsour,	976	757	920	438
Northampton,	3685	3417	3738	2443
Northumberland,	2182	2121	1983	1011
Perry,	1412	2121	1332	1589
Phila. city & co.	24936	28817	28284	25770
Pike,	624	207	614	64
Potter,	656	748	436	634
Schuylkill,	5888	4252	5012	1175
Somerset,	1268	2766	1481	2950
Snyder,			819	1090
Susquehanna,	2126	2819	1579	2164
Sullivan,	417	329	337	292
Tioga,	1489	2448	1381	1723
Union,	1913	2884	793	1500
Venango,	1466	1679	1501	1468
Warren,	1118	1400	717	958
Washington,	3457	4276	3182	3214
Wayne,	1877	1408	1594	1420
Westmoreland,	3803	3773	3547	3200
Wyoming,	893	1174	529	794
York,	4707	4776	5383	4501
Total,	167001	204008	161281	149745

POLITE INVITATION.—"Will you take some thing?" said a teetotaler to his friend, while standing near a tavern. "I do not care if I do," was the reply. "Well," said Frank, "let's take a walk."

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PEN'A.

E. B. CHASE & J. B. McCOLLUM, Editors

ALVIN DAY, Publisher.

Montrose, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

Wood! Wood!!

Those who wish to pay us in wood we desire should bring us some *now*. We are out As you are coming into town bring us along some. Do.

☞ A new milch's cow wanted. The highest price paid for a good one. Enquire at this office.

☞ Mr. D. G. Handrick has shown us his assortment of large steel engravings, among which are the Lord's prayer, Christ weeping over Jerusalem, Christ blessing little children &c. &c. They are very elegant engravings, and very cheap.

Book Notices

"*Scenes in the practice of a New York Surgeon, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. Editor of the Scalpel.*"

The above is the title of a volume of over 400 pages from the pen of this elegant and finished writer. It is one of the most valuable books of the day, giving one a life-portrait of "the lights and shadows" of City life as it comes to the eye of a surgeon. It is needless to say of Dixon, that the book is written in the most attractive style, for his fame as a writer; through the pages of the spicy and ever-readable *Scalpel*, is already established. Buy the Book, at Bullards,—the Post Office, Price $1,25. Dewit & Davenport, publishers, N. Y.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The November number has just appeared and as usual its bright pages are but a reflex of the brilliancy of the minds of its most enterprising and industrious editors. It was with the utmost impatience that our "help meet" awaited its arrival. And when the desired *gem* at last appeared, such a variety and choice collection of reading matter, fashion plates, &c. were laid before her, that it caused her eyes to sparkle like diamonds, and her countenance shone resplendent with admiration, which only Peterson's can produce. The lovers of literature, and Ladies of fashion, will always find a rare treat in Petterson's.

Address, Charles J. Peterson, 102 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Terms, $2,00 per year.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK:—The November number is on our table, with some addition to those most beautiful gemograph engravings, that are given in no other Magazine but the Lady's Book. It is well filled with its usual store of useful information, both historical, and romantic, suitable for all classes of society. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. One copy $3 per year, two copies $5, six copies $10.

Kansas.

We have the election returns from about half the precincts which show a vote nearly twice as large for Reeder as that given Whitfield. The "free state" or Reeder party, refused to acknowledge the legality of the Legislature, and therefore voted on another day from the pro-slavery party. Delegates to a "free state convention," to form a constitution, have been chosen. Mr. Reeder will be the bearer of the constitution to Congress in December, demanding his seat as the Delegate of the people of Kansas, and asking the admission of the territory as a free state of the confederacy. Whitfield will also claim the seat, and thus will be opened a most exciting question. The Kansas question in a most exciting form. The elections show that the people of Kansas are largely in favor of a free state, and we cannot see how that sentiment is to be changed. None but *bona fide* residents of the territory were allowed to vote in the election of the free state party, and yet they cast a much larger vote than the pro-slavery party, Missourians and all. In our judgement the people of Kansas *will* be free.

Official Vote.

We finally lay before our readers the official vote of the State. The Democratic majority for Plumer over Nicholson is between eleven and twelve thousand. The scattering vote given Williamson, Cleever and Henderson amounts to about 13000, leaving Plumer all tile over 1000 less than a majority over all.

The opposition rely upon this fact and say they can carry the state next fall, and yet they rejoice exceedingly over the result in Ohio where Chase for Governor gets less than a majority over all of about ten thousand votes. If the Democratic vote in Pennsylvania this fall is an indication that the state will go against us next, by the same reasoning the vote in Ohio this fall shows that it will go Democratic next!

The election in this state shows a change in favor of the democrats of more than 40,000 votes the past year.

The same reasons that have wrought this change are still in force and daily gaining strength. To talk of carrying the state against the Democrats next year is ridiculous. This Republican party, resting entirely on the Know Nothingism for its strength sinks when that sinks, and every man of common sense can see that has won its last victory in this state. There is no staying the reaction and the Democratic party, one year from now, will be stronger in the state than ever before. Its opponants have made it so.

Speaker of the House.

We see that some of our exchanges are bringing forward candidates for speaker of the next House of Representatives. It is a matter in which we have no interest beyond any citizen, but about which we can speak with some knowledge of what we are talking about, and, from looking over the names of the members, we are convinced that the best man to discharge the duties of presiding officer of the House, is, HARMISON WRIGHT of Luzerne county. To a proper discharge of the duties of that position legal knowledge is essential, for not a day passes that legal questions do not arise, for the decision of the chair, more or less intricate. It is also very essential that the presiding officer of so large a body should possess confidence in himself, great firmness and a faculty of thinking and acting with utmost rapidity. If the Speaker hesitates the House will be in confusion, and confidence in his decision, goes overboard.—Mr WRIGHT is a ripe lawyer, a self-reliant off-hand man, the indispensable qualities for the ready and correct discharge of the duties, if the interests of the Commonwealth are at all to be regarded in the rapid transaction of the vast business always awaiting action in the House. We have not seen his name brought forward, and do not know as he would take it if offered him, but we are satisfied that he is the best man elected for the place. It is highly important to the democratic party that the coming session should contrast strongly with the imbecile and profligate one of last year. Start *right* then. In our judgement the democratic press of the state cannot render the party and the state a more important service, than impress upon the members of their several districts the importance of electing HARRISON WRIGHT of Luzerne, speaker of the House of Representatives,—provided of course that he will accept the place,—and WM. JACK, Chief Clerk. Do this and the business of the session will be transacted in an expeditious and creditable manner.

The Isms.

The present, above any period in the history of this country, is distinguished for the multiplicity of isms and factions. To the indifferent looker on of other nations, we cannot wonder that we present a most anomalous appearance; nor can we wonder that the intemperate extremes to which these isms have carried us as a people, controling by the influence of the worst passions, under the lead of the worst men, the political destinies of our people and government,—we say we cannot wonder that the impassive observer of other countries finds in these things material from which to construct plausable arguments against the capacity of a people to rule themselves successfully for a great length of time.

Any person of ordinary intelligence, comparing the present of this country with the past, cannot fail to convince himself that the early maxims, and fundamental principles inculcated by the founders of American republicanism, in these latter days, are rapidly being lost sight of. The real objects for which those sages declared governments were instituted among men, are now put aside, and led on by blind bigots, and intemperate fanatics, government becomes an instrument of another power, to be used for other purposes altogether. Washington, Jefferson, Madison and others, inculcated by precept and practice that government was only legitimate, and could only be rightfully exercised, in the protection of great public rights and the redress of great public wrongs. Accordingly they constructed a form of government, the most simple. They framed a constitution declaring definitely what power the government should possess, reserving everything else to the arrangement of the people and the states. The most prominent in the enumeration of the powers the government should possess are these. To lay and collect duties, taxes and imposts, to pay the public debt, declare war regulate commerce and provide for the common defence. These were powers given to the government by the written constitution, by which none can fail to see that it was founded only for mere practical business purposes. It was never intended to be anything more than a mere business machine, by the aid of which the immediate, practical, and general business wants and welfare of the country should be regulated. It was designed that the Congress should be a body of business men, meeting to carry into full force, according to the exigencies of the times, the specific powers delegated to the general government. It was to deal with the business relations and interests of the country and nothing more, and it was never dreamed that they could, by any stretch of legitimate construction, constitute themselves into a great political Sanhedrim, to be kept in session at the public expense, the year round save a short vacation in the Cholera season; and that when in session business of an actual character was to be made secondary to the claims of political gamesters and demagogues, who consume the session in making buncomb speeches, on every conceivable subject of local or party character, and having no relation to the duties assigned them. In this way,—by dragging in subjects for windy speeches, has the dangerous tendency to centralization in the general government, been cultivated and extended, till it now threatens to swallow up everything like state sovereignty, subverting the essential policy of the government, and rearing on its ruins a consolidated monarchy in everything save the name, and the length of time which the Executive shall hold his office. By continually discussing subjects over which Congress has no control, it has gradually assumed to *act*, till now its meddlesome inteference with the local affairs of the states, keeps the country in constant strife and discord. Centralization is marching onward with amazing strides.

But it is not alone in the general government that sound maxims are being subverted, and the true objects and purposes of governments prostrated. The State governments, more easy of access, have been turned completely out of their legitimate channels. The common welfare is lost sight of,—a common system of laws is not thought of. Local legislation rules the hour, and makes every other consideration tributary. Every particular interest, from pig iron to corn brooms and ready made clothing, must have its particular immunities, privileges, and disabilities.—Thus the powers of the government are used for purposes for which they were never created. One stretch of power forms a precedent for another still greater and more dangerous, and the future only can determine at what point short of a total subversion of the liberties of the people, these things shall stop.

Not alone in a business or local view has this mistaken notion of the purposes of the government affected the country. It has led to assumptions of power for legislative authority which are more alarming, for they strike a more fatal blow at the personal liberties and rights of the citizens. Among the most prominent of isms which thus seek legislative protection, we select two by way of illustration,—Maine Lawism and Know Nothingism. The zeal which good men imbibed in their philanthropic efforts to assuage the sufferings, misery and degradation consequent upon the abuse of intoxicating drinks, has undoubtedly laid the foundation for unwarranted assumptions of legislative power. Moral suasion was the only means first thought of to bring about a great reform,—a reform that all good men most earnestly desire, and which the great heart of humanity has long bled to accomplish. With this as every other question of humanity, the more we dwell upon its wrongs and miseries, the more zealous do we become in our efforts to correct them. The reform went on producing the most satisfactory results, but it moved too slowly to satisfy the earnest zeal of enthusiastic advocates. In spite of all their entreaties and arguments, the appetite still held thousands in violent subjection to its will.—Suffering still existed around the domestic hearth stone,—in the palace and in the hotel. How easy then was the transition from persuasion to force. It will be better for the world, and for individual mankind, reasoned zealous reformers, that this curse should be stopped. The end will justify the means, and forthwith comes the idea of penal statutes. These have been tested and still the curse remains unchecked,—is rather increasing than lessening. In most states where tried it has proved a failure, as in New York. A reaction in popular sentiment has followed of course, till to-day the most earnest philanthropist stands appaled and knows not what to do to amend the consequences of what now appears as a false step though taken with good intentions. The error lies in assuming for government the exercise of powers it does not possess, and for which it was never created. Government may punish the murderer, but it cannot punish a suicide.—We punish him who interferes with the life of his fellow, but with the disposal of our own life it is no business of human law to interfere. To God alone are we answerable. To attempt to legislate men moral is to drive them into infidelity, as the history of the whole world shows. And to attempt to legislate them into temperance will on the same principle, drive them to the bowl, for it cannot be done without an interference with what men, falsely perhaps, regard as personal rights, and therefore above the reach of human enactments. Such laws will not be executed, for any great length of time, and then comes the revulsion, sweeping back with ten fold force, making drunkards of thousands who never would have drank, but to show their contempt for the law, and their personal independence from legal restraint. This however much we may deplore it, has been the effect of these kinds of enactments.

Now, we shall find in this the germ of a false principle, deadly at varience with the principles at the foundation of the government. If we may regulate by law what men shall eat and drink, on the plea of their own good, thus assuming ourselves the right of private judgement for our fellows, by the same principle may regulte their conduct on other moral questions. To save them from the consequences in another world, of sin committed in this, is still a higher duty for us to perform than the mere saving them from misery and degradation for the limited period of their existence here. Acting on this idea, we conceive that in order to save them from the misery of Hell, it is necessary for them to believe and act upon certain doctrines of Christian faith, which we believe and act upon—We preach, we pray, we entreat our fellows, and still a large portion refuse to listen and believe. Now comes in the same principle by which we attempted to legislate them temperate. The end—to save them from the penalties enacted by God's law, will justify the means, and forthwith we fly to the power of penal enactments to make men believe and act in religious matters as we believe and act. In the spirit of Know Nothingism, we place legal disabilities upon those who believe the Catholic form of religion will ensure them repose after death, for *we* believe it will ensure them the opposite. We thus assume to legislate men into Heaven by withholding from them the allurements of civil power and honors on earth! We thus assume to make government an instrument of cheating the Devil of those he otherwise would get! This is no business of government, and thus perverted, its sails are all set, and it is at sea on the fathomless ocean of political anarchy, driving with unerring certainty and violence upon rocks and shoals, from which there is no escape of shipwreck and disaster. To just this point are things tending in this country, and there must be a step taken backwards to first principles, or the government will soon become an engine of oppression in the hands of the majority, crushing out the rights of a minority that were secured as inviolable in the Constitution. We undertake to accomplish the purpose of the Almighty, of such as we believe to be his purposes, by human enactments, forgetting that He controls as seemeth best to Him, not us. We discharge our whole duty to God and humanity, when we use the means and talents in our power to make men better—to reform them from error and vice. If they still refuse to listen, we have no business to inflict pain and penalties, for the disobedience of eating or drinking what we would not eat or drink, or for refusing to worship God as we worship Him. For all such transgressions He has provided a penalty which He alone can execute, and all attempts on our part to aid Him are wicked and unauthorized. That people are the happiest, and that government the best, when the least possible restraint is imposed upon individual rights, that can be consistently with good order in community. We legislate too much, endeavoring to make legislation a cure for all the ills of society,—ills that no government can provide against, because they are incident to humanity in its imperfect state.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—Session 1856.

In the following list, which is as perfect as our returns enable us to make it, the names of Democrats are in Roman and Know Nothings, or oppositions of all sorts, in italics,—New members, and those re-elected are designated by a star.

SENATE.

1st. Philadelphia city—*Eli K. Price. Wm. A. Crabb.*
2. Philadelphia County—N. B. Browne, Harlan Ingham, * *H. G. Pratt.*
3. Montgomery—Thos. P. Knox,*
4. Chester and Deleware—*James J. Lewis.*
5. Berks—Jno. C. Evans. *
6. Jonathan Ely, *
7. Lancaster and Lebanon—*John W. Killinger, Jacob G. Shuman.*
8. Dauphin and Northumberland—*David Taggart.*
9. Northampton and Lehigh—Jos. Lanbach, *
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike Wayne—James H. Walton.
11. Adams and Franklin—*David Mellinger.*
12. York—W. H. Welsh. *
13. Cumberland and Perry—Samuel Wherry.
14. Centre, Lycoming, Clinton, and Sullivan—*Andrew Gregg.* *
15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—John Cresswell, jr.
16. Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—Charles R. Buckalew.
17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—W. M. Piatt.
18. Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Elk, Clearfeald Jefferson and Forest—*Henry Souther.*
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—Thomas Hoge.
20. Erie and Crawford—*D. A. Finney.* *
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—*John Ferguson.*
22. Allegheny, Jonas R. McIlvaiock, Wm. Wilkins. *
23. Washington and Greene—*John Flenniken.*
24. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—*Francis Jordon.*
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—S. S Jamison.
26. Junieta, Mifflin and Union—*James M. Sellers.*
27. Westmorland and Fayette—*Wm. E. Frazer.*
28. Schuylkill—C. M. Straub. *

Democrats 17—Opposition 16.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—Isaac Robinson.
Alegheny—Jas. B. Fulton, Saml, Smith, L. B. Patterson, Christian Magee, James Sailsbury.
Armstrong, Claron and Jefferson—John M. Fleming, Michael K. Boyer, George Rodgers.
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—*D. L. Imbrie, A. W. Cramford, R. B. McCombs.*
Bedford, Fulton and Cambria—G. Nelson Smith, Jos. Bernhard.
Berks—J. L. Getz, Benj. Nunemacher, Wm. Heins, Geo. Shenk.
Blair and Huntingdon—*J. M. Gibbony, J. P. Wintrode.*
Bradford—*B. Laporte, Jarison Holcomb,*
Bucks—Jno. Mengle, Alx. B. Johnson, John H. Lovett.
Carbon and Lehigh—Thos., Craig, jr., Joshua Frey.
Centre—*Jacob Stubble.*
Chester—Andrew Buchanan, Robt. Irwin, Jos. Dawdell.
Clearfield, M'Kean and Elk—Seth A. Backus.
Clinton, Lycoming and Potter—H. L. Dieffenbaugh, J. B. Beck.
Columbia and Montour—J. Montgomery.
Crawford—*Leonard Reed, Joseph Brown.*
Cumberland—James Anderson, William Harper.
Dauphin—*David Mumma, John Wright.*
Delaware—C. D. Manley.
Erie—Murray Whallon, *Gideon J. Bull.*
Fayette and Westmoreland—P. A. Johns, J. Fausold, Samuel Hill, Henry D. Foster.
Franklin—Jas. B. Orr, Jas. Boyd.
Greene—Rufus K. Campbell.
Indiana—*R. B. Morhead.*
Lebanon—*W. A. Barry.*
Lancaster—George Brush, Jesse Reinhold, *Wm. Hamilton, P. W. Housekeeper, C. L. Hunsucker.*
Luzerne—H. Wright *Henderson Gaylord.*
Mercer, Venango and Warren *S. P. McCulmot, Daniel Lott,* ——*Kerr.*
Mifflin—*John Purcell.*
Monroe and Pike—Abraham Edinger.
Montgomery, Josiah Hillglass, Geo. Hamill, A. B. Longive.
Northampton, Jno. A. Innes, Jesse Pearson.
Perry, *Kirk Hains,*
Phila. City, Aaron Coburn, Geo. Smith, *E. Jay Morris, Jacob Dock.*
Phila. County, Charles N. Leisenring, John M'Carty, John Thompson, John Hancock, Townsend Yearsely, Chas. Carty, Fredk. K. Walter, Samuel A. Hibbs, Jno. Roberts Richardson L. Wright, Jos Hunecker.
Schuylkill, Samuel Hipple, W. B. Lebo.
Somerset, *Jonas Aguslin.*
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming J. V. Smith, *T. J. Ingham.*
Tioga, *T. L. Baldwein.*
Union and Juniata, *Geo. W. Stronse.*
Washington, G. W. Miller, D. Riddle.
Wayne, Nathaniel W. Vail.
York, Isaac Beck, Samuel Mancer, Jas. Ramsey.

Democrats 69, Opposition 31

A New View of Spirits.

The Brandon (Missisppi) *Register* reports the following curious sermon preached at the town of Waterproofs, not far from Brandon:

"I may say to you, my breething, that I am not an educated man, an' I am not one o' them as bleeves that education is necessary fur a gospel minister fur I bleeve the Lord educates his preechers just as he wants 'em to be educated, an' although I say it that oughn't to say it, yet in the state of Injainny, whar I live, thar's no men as gits a bigger congregation nor what I gits.

That may be some here to-day, my breethren, as dont know what persuasion I am av. Well I may say to you my breethren, that I'm a Hardshell Baptists, but I'd rather hev a hard shell as no shell at all. You see me here to-day, my breething, drest up in fine close; you mout think I was proud, but I'm not proud, my breething, an' although I've been a preecher av the Gospel fur twenty years, an' although I'm capting av that flat boat that lies at yure landing, I'm not proud my breething.

I'm not gwine to tell you *edzackly* whar my text may be found; suffice tu say it's in the leds of the Bible, an' you'll find it somwhar 'tween the first chapter av the book of Generations, an' the last chapter av the book of Revolutions, an' ef you'll go an' sarch the Scriptures, as I've sarched the Scriptures, you'll not only find my tex thar, but a great many other texes as wil do you good to read, an' my tex, when you'll find it, you shill find it to read thus:

"And he played on a harp of a thousand string—sperits of just men made perfeck.

My tex, breething, leads me to speak av spirit. Now thar's a great many kinds av sperits in the world—in the furst place, thar's the sperits as sum folks call ghosts, an' then thar's the sperits av turpen *time*, an' thars the sperit as sum folks call liquor, an' I've got as good an artikle av them kind av sperits in *my* flat boat as ever was foched down the Mississippi river, but thar's a great many other kind av sperits, fur the tex sez: "He played on a harp av a thousand string—sperits of just men made perfeck."

But I'll tell you the kind av sperits as is meant in the tex, it's *fire*. That is the kind of sperits as is ment in the tex, my breething. Now thar's a great many kinds av fire in the world. In the fust place thar's the common sort av fire you life a segar or pipe with, an' then thar's the camp-fire, fire before yure reddy, an' fall back, an' many uther kinds av fire, fur the tex sez: "He played on a harp av a thousand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck."

But I'll tell you the kind of fire as is meant in the in the tex, my breethering—its *hell fire*! an' that's the kind av fire as a great many of you'll come to, ef you don't do better nor what you have been doin—for "He played on a harp av a *thou* sand strings—an' sperits av just men made perfeck."

Now the different sorts av fire in the world may be likened unto the different sorts of persuasions in the world. In the fust place thar's the Piscapalions, an' they are a high sailin, an' a high-falutin set, an' they may be likened unto a turkey buzzard, that flies up into the air, an' he goes up an' up till he looks no bigger than your little finger nail, an' then the fust thing you know, he cums down an' down, an' down, an' down, an' is a fillin' himself on the karkiss av a dead hoss, by the side av the road—an' "He played on a harp av a thousand strings—sperits av just men made perfeck."

An' then thar's the Methedis, an they may be likened unto a squirrel, runnin' up into a tree, for the Methedist bleeves in gwine on from one degree av grace to another, an' finally on to perfeckshun, an' the squirrel goes up an' up, an' up an' he jumps from lim' to lim' an' branch to branch, an' the fust thing you know he falls, an, down he cums kerflummx, an' that's like the Methedis, for they is allers fallin' from grace, ah! And—"He played on a harp of a thousand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck."

An' then my breething, thar's the Baptist, ah! an' they her ben likened unto a possum on a simion tree, an' the tunders may roll an' the earth may quake, but the possum clings there still, ah! An' you may shake one foot loose, an' the other's thar, an' you may shake all feets loose, an' he laps his tail around the lim' an' he clings furever, fur "He played on a harp av a thousand strings—sperits av just men made perfeck."

Newton as a Lover.

It appears, from Sir David Brewster's life of Sir Isaac Newton, just published, that the great philosopher, at the ripe age of sixty, made proposals of marriage to a widow. The lady was the widow of Sir William Norris, who died in 1702. The following is Newton's philosophical way of "popping the question:"

"Madam—Your ladyship's grief at the loss of sir William, shows that if he had returned safe home, your ladyship could have been glad to have lived still with a husband: and, therefore, your aversion at present from marrying again can proceed from nothing else than the memory of him whom you have lost. To be always thinking on the dead is to live a melancholy life among the sepulchres, and how much grief is an enemy to your health is very manifest by the sickness that it brought when you received the first news of your widowhood. And can your ladyship resolve to spend the rest of your days in grief and sickness? Can you resolve to wear a widow's habit perpetually—a habit which is less acceptable to company; a habit which will always be putting you in mind of your lost husband, and thereby promote your grief and indisposition till you leave it off? The proper remedy for all these mischiefs is a new husband; and whether your ladyship should admit of a proper remedy for such maladies, is a question which I hope will not need much time to consider of. Whether your ladyship should go constantly in the melancholy dress of a widow, or flourish once more among the ladies; whether you should spend the rest of your days cheerfully or in sadness, or in health, or in sickness, are questions which need not much consideration to decide them. Besides that, your ladyship will be better able to live according to your quality by the assistance of a husband than upon your own estate alone; and, therefore, since your ladyship likes the person proposed, I doubt not but in a little time to have notice of your ladyship's inclination to marry; at least, that you will give him leave to discourse with you about it. I, am, Madam, your ladyship's most humble and most obedient servant."

☞ "You are very stupid, Thomas," said a country teacher to a little boy eight years old. "You are like a donkey, and what do they do to cure them of stupidity?"

"They feed them more and kick them less," said the little arch urchin.

☞ The other day a man was discovered mounted on a ladder, with his lips pressed to the telegraph wires. He was kissing his wife in Philadelphia "by telegraph." Vel, vot of it? Free counthrey—can't a man kiss his wife as he pleases?

"ONLY IN FUN."—The Portland Argus says that at a baptism in the western part of the State, a few weeks since, a girl of timid disposition, about to be immersed, very naturally resisted the attempts of the minister to lead her into the water, and after a short struggle began to sob and cry with great violence. At this moment, while a crowd of spectators were anxiously watching the result, a younger brother of the girl stepped up to her and exclaimed in an under tone—"Don't be scared, Sal, they're only in fun."

"DOES the razor take hold well?" inquired a darkey, who was shaving a gentleman from the country a few evenings since.—"Yes," replied the customer, with tears in his eyes, "it takes hold first-rate but it don't let go worth a cent."

Educational Meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment, their will be a meeting of Teachers and friends of Education held at the Presbyterian Church, at Susquehanna Depot, on the evening of Tuseday, Nov. 13th, 1855.

The Rev. J. B. King of Tompkins Co, N. Y. will deliver an Address on the occasion.—All who attend may expect a rare treat—an intellectual feast. The public generallly are invited to be present.

B. F. TEWKSBURY, Sect. *Pro. Tem.*

MARRIED.

In Clifford, Susq. Co. Sept. 26th, by Rev. E. L. Bailey, Mr. JOSEPH AVERY, of Luzerne Co, and Miss ALMIRA, daughter of Mr. Simeon B. Burdick, of the former place.

In Montrose Oct. 26th, by Rev S. S. Barter, Mr. ANSEL W. RUSSEL, to Miss PHEBE J. DRAKE, both of Jessup.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of *sundry writs* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Susq. Co., and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue at the Court House in Montrose, on Saturday, the 17th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:—All that certain piece of land situate and being in the township of Jackson, in the county of Susquehanna, and bounded as follows, to wit:—On the north-east by lands of Thomas Norris; on the south-east by lands of Moses B. Wheaton: on the south-west by lands of Nathaniel Aldrich: and north-west by lands of Alvah Rounds; containing 52 acres more or less, with the appurtenances, one Board Shanty, one Barn Frame and about two acres improved.

Taken in execution at the suit of Henry Burrett vs. Riley Curtis & Ira Curtis.

ALSO. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lenox, in the county of Susquhanna, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—On the North by lands of Henry Constant and C. C. Ralph; on the East by lands of Luke Read; on the South by lands of Riel Tower and H. W. Smith; and on the West by lands of William Pratt and the said C. C. Ralph: containing 112 acres more or less: with the appurtenances, two Framed Dwelling Houses, one Framed Barn, some Fruit Trees and about 40 acres improved.

Taken in execution at the suit of Saxa Seymour & Sarah A' Dickerman, Executors of the last will and testament of Clark Dickerman dec'd. vs. Amy Rynearson & Isaac Rynearson Administrators of the estate of Aaron R. pearson dec'd with notice to heirs of said decedent.

ALSO. All those three certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Lenox in the County of Susquehanna, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stake and stones south east corner of lands of D. H. Wade thence by lands contracted to William Foot, south 46 deg. west, one hundred and forty-four perches to a stone corner; thence north 44 deg. west one hundred and fifty-three perches to a stake and stones on the bank of the Tunkhannock creek: thence north 50 deg. east twenty-one and five-tenths perches to a stake and stones; thence north 75 deg. east ninety eight perches to a birch: thence north 72 deg. east thirty four perches to a stake and stones, thence north forty two deg. east seventeen perches to a stake and stones, corner of lands of D. H. Wade; thence along the same south thirty-seven and a fourth deg. east ninety-one perches to the beginning: containing 110 acres and 14 perches part of Roger Harris warrant. Also one other tract of land situate in Lenox aforesaid bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stake and stones on the east side of the old Philadelphia & Great Bend turnpike road, south-west corner of lands of said Milton Tiffany; thence north 10 deg. west seventy perches to a stake and stones on the east side of road aforesaid; thence south 70 deg. east 79 perches to a stake and stones, on the east side of road aforesaid; thence south sixty deg. west fifty six perches, to a corner of rock in west bank of said turnpike; thence south 65 1-2 deg. west twenty five and three tenths perches to the beginning; containing 31 acres and 15 perches of land, part of Roger Harris warrant—about ten acres thereof improved, with one Frame Dwelling House and Barn and Corn House thereon, being the same land formerly contracted by Defendant of Plaintiff, by contract dated November first, A. D. 1851

Also, one other piece or parcel of land situate as aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner in the Tunkhannock creek being the southeast corner of a piece of land sold by Isaac Rynearson in his life-time, to Freeman P. Clinton, thence down said creek to the lower point of the flat formerly owned by Cornelius Rynearson, extending six rods from the said creek on the bank, to a Hemlock tree for a corner; thence south 72 deg. west to a Beech; thence south 60 deg. west 28 perches to a corner; thence south 36 deg. west 10 perches to birch sappling; thence north 54 deg. west 8 perches to a thorn; thence north 33 deg. east 25 perches to a corner; thence north 68 deg. east 14 and a half perches to a buttonwood; thence north 17 deg. east to a corner in the Philadelphia and Great Bend turnpike road; thence along said road to the southwest corner of the lot sold to the said Clinton as above described; thence along said lot to the place of beginning, containing about 32 acres be the same more or less, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution at the suits of Grow & Bros. and Wm. Hartley vs. Milton Tiffany.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Susqu'a Depot, in the county of Susquehanna and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—North by lands of James H. Smith, on the east by a street leading from river street to Church st.; and west by lands of the said Jas. H. Smith, being 4 rods wide on Church st., and 6 rods deep from front to rear; with the appurtenances, one framed dwelling house and all improved.

Taken in execution at the suit of A. J. Whitney vs. E. L. Marsh.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Auburn, in the county of Susquehanna and bounded as follows, to wit. On the north by lands of John Miller, on the east by lands of John and Thomas Morley, on the south by land of Wesley Benscotter, and on the west by land of Jesse B. Stevens, containing about 300 acres of land together with the appurtenances, one framed house, 1 framed barn, 1 saw-mill and about forty acres improved.

Taken in execution at the suit of S