

STAR OF THE NORTH.
W. WEAVER & D. S. GILMORE, EDITORS.
Bloomington, Thursday, July 4, 1850.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
Election held Oct. 8, 1850.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
W. T. MORISON.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPH. BANKS.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. P. BRAWLEY.
The Birth-day of American Freedom.

Most of our subscribers will receive this number of our paper upon the seventy-fourth birth-day of American Independence. It is the great holiday of the American citizens, and the day for patriotic reflection. With a nation powerful, so that even the lowest of our foreign servants bow no suppliant knee to the proud of earth's potentates, the American will well feel a pride and security under the broad folds of the star-spangled banner. At a time when the temple of Janus is closed, and universal peace prevails through the earth, we may well say our lot as been cast in pleasant places. The past is rich in glory, and the future bright in promise. Farth's last hope is centered here in Freedom's home, and may our people ever prove true to their high trust, and each one of our political brethren so help to guide the good ship of state that he can every successive day be more proud and worthy to say "I TOO AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN."

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.
The compromise bill is forgotten by the American people, and it is becoming doubtful whether there are any more Democrats or Whigs in the country, since the Forrest case occupies the attention of every body. There is no danger of disunion since the great tragedian cowhided the great dandy. The Galphin claim is a stale, flat and unprofitable subject since the Forrest divorce case has become fashionable. Affairs of state are now considered beneath the notice of the refined class as Mr. Willis calls it, while cholera cases, fires and steamboat disasters are no longer reported. Ladies lay aside the last novel about, to weep over the romance of the Forrest case, and loafers discuss the same subject over brandy-smash in the bar-room or on the public place. It is Forrest here and "Willis" there until boarding-school misses read about the ruin and sorrows of the unfortunate Mrs. Forrest, instead of attending to their botany; and Old Mr. Ledger reads "the evidence" until the spectacles almost fall from his grey head. There is no reason in Clay, Cass Buchanan, Benton or Webster talking about the "next Presidency," for nobody now-a-days cares about being President, they only care about Forrest and Willis.

The California fever is "broken," as the doctors say, and people now only get the divorce complaint. There will be no fever and ague this season, for people can't afford to take time to shake—they must read the "AWFUL DISCLOSURES." A cockney who meets a pert Miss, don't lip about the "weathaw,"—he talks about Mrs. Forrest and "Mistaw" Willis. Even the Fourth of July don't come this year until after Christmas, if we are to judge from the public journals. We open paper after paper and it is nothing but Forrest and Willis. There are no longer current prices to meet our eyes—no more love sickening tales to tickle the fancy of the juveniles—no long speeches of Buncombe's Congressman—all—every thing is the Forrest case. We hear of it till our ears are stunned to deafness we read of it till our eyes are worn weak—we dream of it till it seems an accursed ghost come from the other side of Styx to torment us.

But *what* do? What good is this discussion to do the morals of the community? Will it not rather corrupt the minds of pure men and pollute the taste of thoughtless young women? If we had a daughter she should sooner read yellow covered French novels, than all about this Forrest case; for we could explain to her that the novels are fiction and unnatural; while the wickedness of flesh and blood, as portrayed in this case, in real life, must naturally degrade the opinion which any pure minded woman has entertained of human nature and herself. There is no antidote to this moral poison, which tends to deaden all sensibility to honor and shame; and thus destroys the very basis which makes good men and pure women. Let a man or woman be taught to believe that there is no virtue—among his or her companions, and that person is ruined.

We protest against having the whole country convulsed by a quarrel between a play-actor and a fog—or if you please, a great tragedian and a poet. The actor may have cultivated his imagination until he is very sensitive—in fact, a being all nerve. He may keenly feel the wrong that is done him by the destruction of his domestic happiness. This peace of mind may be destroyed for life, so that living is an agony to him. But is his the first case of the kind under the sun? Have base and black conspiracies not often ruined badly educated women, and made the lives of husbands of such a long war with their sorrows—coming as if never to cease! Aye! we have often seen gay and giddy young woman educated to be miserable. We have seen a guileless and pure young being fall into the net of a damnable conspiracy to become the wife of a villain whom she knew she could not but loathe and hate. We have seen perversion, temptation and an almost irresistible force of circumstances drive her to sin; and as proscription and slander hounded her down to the grave, we have seen her die the thou-

sand deaths of misery and sorrow. She too was sensitive, high-born and proud. She too was the victim of a conspiracy. She too was ruined by those who had rejoiced in her smile, and joyed in the glance of her lovely eye—by the demons of whom her warm and pure young heart had almost made good men—by the fiends whom her kind hospitality warmed too near her into a life to learn her nature; and who then turned, like the fabled viper, to destroy her. She too asked a divorce before she fell. But there was no excitement for her. The country was not convulsed. The legislature troubled not itself about her sorrows. There was no mania for her released from the body of death, to which a relentless fate had bound her. When she went down to her grave, few were they who remembered her; and fewer were the tears shed over one whom the world should have prized as one of its richest jewels. She, who warred with fate; and resisted more than a thousand others are called upon to resist, fell only because her power was not superhuman. But she was not divorced; for she was poor.

One of this actor's quarrels involved the largest of the American cities in a riot. Lives were lost, and the military were called out to fire on the mob. An ordinary earthquake would be satisfied with convulsing a large city, but this man must agitate the whole country.

Men will now read the proceedings of the Forrest trial with a greedy avidity, until many of them begin to wonder whether they too are not the victims of some base paramour; and this horrid suspicion will rankle and fester in their minds, until they seem to live in a very hell of madness. Women will read the evidence in this and such other cases of the kind as are to follow; and until these become familiar to them as household words.

We can bear "hard cider" orgies, "ruin" panics and such like fooleries. We almost begin to wish that the songs about "Tippecanoe and Taylor too," and about "Little Van, Van, Van" might drive away the horrid din about this "Forrest case," for if something is not speedily done, our people will cry about this actor of the nineteenth century, as did the old Romans for "circuses et panem." Or does the government open such exciting topics to divert the attention of the people from Galphin robberies, as the despotism of Austria only keeps its people in blind submission by opening to them an abundance of free theatrical performances? The country press over it to themselves to speak out on this subject; for in the country we have a healthy moral atmosphere. The city editors breathe a tainted vitiated air, and only cry *vice la humberg*.

From the Philadelphia North American.
"Of Henry W. Snyder, of Union county, the candidate for Auditor General, it ought to be enough to say that he is the son of the late Simon Snyder, the brave and honest old Democratic Governor, who, for nine years, from 1808 to 1817, administered the affairs of the State with incorruptible fidelity, and left behind him a name which every eye has a power of enchantment, and the force as of a warlock, to so many thousand Pennsylvania bosoms."

Well, that is very cool! So it generally happens with the Federalists. After pursuing a man through life with the most malignant hate—after making his life a long warfare, and hounding him down to the grave with spite, the persecutors at last find out that he was the noblest work of God—"am honest man."

It was so with Jefferson—The malice of Federalism embittered his life, so as to shorten the time of his usefulness on earth. He was called an "infidel," "Jacobin" and an "atheist" by a thousand tongues of slander; and this in a tone with which only a demon should be spoken of. But no sooner was he dead than his slanderers pretended to believe in his political doctrines or at least confessed the justice of his views.

Madison too was denounced as a traitor and a coward when the British army burnt Washington city, and it was only after his death that Federalism granted his character the just meed of patriotism and virtue.

Jackson was attempted to be howled down by the minions of the money-changers; and the sanctuary of his private life was opened to the detraction and malice of the persecutors. The wife of his bosom was assailed by those too cowardly to attack the old hero; and to his own hearthstone the slanders followed him. Death only made them give themselves the lie, and own that he was truly one of the good and great; who had served well his country and the brotherhood of man.

A Lie mailed.
Best in his last paper barks at Mr. Frazer of Lancaster, and insinuates that that gentleman interfered at Harrisburg last winter to defeat the Montour bill. Mr. Frazer no doubt despises Best's conduct as Senator as heartily as it is possible for one man to contemn the acts of another, and saw that the pet project of the treacherous Senator for a new county was mischievous and unreasonable; but that he ever made it his business at Harrisburg to be a professional borer against Montour is a malignant and black hearted lie, of which only a man like Best could be capable of giving utterance, but which coming from such a source, can do a fearless, honest man like Mr. Frazer no harm, but will pass by him as the idle wind which he regards not. We are pleased to give the following extract from a letter received from a friend, and dated:

HARRISBURG, July 1st 1850.
"I observe that Best is writing under the infliction which Mr. Frazer gave him at Williamsport, and attempts to revenge himself by giving vent to an unmanly falsehood. Mr. Frazer was only twice at Harrisburg last winter after the Montour bill came into the house. Once he came on Saturday and left the next Monday. The second time he came on one day and left again the following one; and both times, I know, had other business than boring against Montour county. A man know like him, as high minded and honorable, can not be injured by such a traitor as Best."

PUBLIC OPINION.
From the Reading Gazette.
Felty Best's New County appears to be in danger. An immense "repeal meeting" was held at Bloomsburg on the 15th inst, at which spirited resolutions were adopted in favor of the repeal of the Montour county act. A repeal ticket for the Assembly will be nominated in the old county, a doubtless supported; and there is no doubt that the repeal party will carry the Senate, in the district. From the opposition manifested towards the new county, both at home and throughout the State, there is every probability that it will be repealed by the next Legislature. Best will yet live to reap the reward of his treachery.

From the Lycoming Gazette.
A great repeal meeting was held in Bloomsburg on the 15th inst. The people of Columbia seem determined to procure the repeal of the act establishing the county of Montour, at the meeting of the next Legislature. We wish them success.

From the Luzerne Democrat "REPEAL."
This is becoming an ominous word with the good people of Columbia. We should judge from what we see and hear, that there will be a real war there on the 2d Tuesday of October. It used to be "Removal"—Now it is Repeal. What shape or name the question will have when repeal is disposed of, time will only determine.

From the Lewisburg Chronicle.
Quite a large meeting was held at Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., on Saturday last, in the proceedings of which, notice is given that application will be made to the next Legislature, to repeal the law of the last Legislature, creating the new county of Montour.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Since last Monday morning the Philadelphia stage leaves this place at 4 o'clock in the morning, and passengers thus reach the city on the evening of the same day that they leave Bloomsburg.

DEPUTY MARSHALS.—We understand that Mr. Irvin, the Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, has appointed most of the Deputies. Thomas S. Mackey, of Milton, has been appointed for Northumberland county; Charles Cook, editor of the Ironville Democrat, for Montour county; Israel Gutelius, of New Berlin, for Union county; John Knox, of Jersey Shore, for the upper end of Lycoming county—Miltonian.

PROGRESSION.—In Harrisburg, Reading, Westchester, and some other towns places of business are closed at eight o'clock in the evening. The merchants of Danville have agreed to adopt a similar rule.

MR. MORISON AT HOME.
The Montgomery county *Watchman* published in Mr. Merison's immediate neighborhood speaks of his nomination as follows:

"We have within a few days had opportunities of conversing with many of our Democratic friends from different sections of the County, and so pleased to find that the nomination of WILLIAM T. MORISON, meets with the most qualified approbation—those who are best acquainted with him, being loudest in his praise. We feel certain that no man could have been selected by the Convention who could bring a better reputation for high moral character, for industrious business habits, and those qualifications generally, which cannot fail to make him a faithful, persevering, and efficient public officer. Bred to habits of industry and economy, we think the interests of the State will be well cared for, as far as he is concerned. The office of Canal Commissioner being one of much moment to the tax-payers of the State, and necessarily involving large expenditures of the money of the people, it is but right they should have some assurance that those expenditures will be judiciously made. From what we know and hear from Mr. Morison, we feel sure we hazard nothing in saying that to him the people may with great safety commit this important trust. We can only promise, as ourselves, that when the election comes round, we shall show by the vote which this county will poll for him, that we esteem him eminently suited for the station for which he received the almost unanimous vote of the Convention."

ANOTHER HIT.
The Democratic members of the Legislature, who voted for the present appropriation bill have issued an address to the Democracy of Pennsylvania in which they treat Senator Best in the following style:

"The recent session of the legislature presented the singular political anomaly of the popular voice as manifested in the house of representatives, being neutralized and held in check by a double power; first, by the casting vote of a selfish and erratic presiding officer in the senate, who sacrificed his honor and fidelity to the party that had entrusted and protected him to attain an object purely local in its character and result; elevated to a high and responsible position by an act of base and premeditated political treachery, he prostituted his official influence and powers at the shrine of his own selfish ambition, and his senatorial career, from the commencement until the close of the session, looked at the accomplishment of one object, and that was the division of his own county; to the attainment of that single object, personal integrity and political gratitude were willingly but basely sacrificed. The majority in the house were also restrained in the accomplishment of their just desire, in reference to the passage of an appropriation bill, by the veto-power in the hands of an executive, who, prior to his election, had repeatedly disavowed the policy of his exercise in his addresses to the people, from one end of the commonwealth to the other."

SUICIDE.
FLEAZER PORTER committed suicide in Wilkes Barre, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been absent from town a few days and returned on Thursday last. In the evening he went to Dr. Miner's and complained of being unwell, and wanted the Dr. to let him stay all night. The Dr. told him that he could not keep him very well, but that he would see him the next morning. Porter then went to Col. Hillman's Hotel and remained all night; he slept but little, a stupor nearly all night. In the morning he went where his wife kept boarding house, she being absent at the time in the city, and there shaved and dressed himself. While he was shaving the Dr. called and talked with him, and about twenty minutes after was called back and informed that he had killed himself. It appears that soon after the Dr. went out, Porter took the razor and went out to the privy and cut a severe gash in his arm, from which he apparently had nearly bled to death; not content, however, with the wound in the arm, he took the razor and cut his throat, severing the jugular vein, and expired in a few minutes.—*Wagoning Democrat.*

GRAHAM.—Since this gentleman has again taken charge of the Magazine which bears his name every thing which emanates from his establishment is a gem. The portrait of "Jenny Lind" is a most beautiful specimen of art, but his premium plate of the "First Prayer" is exquisite. It is a mezzotint in the best style of engraving, and is in size 18 by 24 inches. This is to be followed by another premium plate of similar character, "Christ blessing little children," and both of these plates will be sent to new \$3 subscribers to the Magazine or to two new subscribers who remit \$3 for 2 copies of the Magazine. Now is the time to subscribe to Graham; a new volume commences with the July number, which contains the finest portrait of Jenny Lind yet published in this country.

THE PAXINOS FURNACE, situated in Shamokin township, in this county, has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in full blast. It works admirably, and yields about thirty tons of excellent charcoal iron per week. The furnace is now owned by Messrs. Taggart, Barton & Furman, and is superintended by the first named gentleman in person, who well understands the manufacture of pig metal. We hope they will receive good prices for their metal.—*Miltonian.*

THE SUNDAY AMERICAN says, that the borough authorities of Northumberland, have enclosed their public square with a neat fence and planted a double row of trees within.

THE SUNDAY AMERICAN says: The Captain of the Packet boat Lycoming was fired last week for running his boat Sunday.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.
LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1850.

Every thing bears again a bright aspect. Mr. Webster, in a very able speech, brushed off the cobwebs which Mr. Soule had very artfully introduced in the California Bill; showing by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the objections raised by Mr. Soule now in regard to the public domain in California have all been answered, and that the same argument which Mr. Soule made on Monday last, had been made twenty years ago, when Mr. Webster first took his seat in the United States Senate, had failed, and exploded then, and was since forgotten. Mr. Webster spoke in an exceedingly plangent tone, as if the subject was not worth talking about, and remarked that there was nothing in it, that there never had been anything in it, and that there could not be anything in it hereafter, and in conclusion called on the Honorable Senator from Louisiana to reconsider. What he had said, and to aid in, instead of preventing, the settlement of this vexed question. In the same manner he replied to the other arguments of the Honorable Mr. Soule in regard to the extravagant boundary of California. Mr. Webster was for admitting her as she is, and avowed his conviction that nine tenths of the country are for admitting her as she is.

The speech of "Black Dan" settles the question of the Missouri Compromise, which will not receive a single Northern vote in the whole Senate; so that the great demonstration made by the entire South, backed by the Southern Press, and Col. Davis' gallant Mississippi Regiment, under a threat of dissolution, have, bloodshed, and cutting off the supplies, will, after all said and done, and all the saints invoked in aid of it, come to nothing at all. It does not command one Northern vote in either House—no, not one! The moderate men of the North are willing to settle the question on the principle of non-intervention; but they will not accept the ultimatum of the Nashville Convention, and show their manhood by resisting it. The South have talked so much about disunion, that the casting vote of a selfish and erratic presiding officer in the senate, who sacrificed his honor and fidelity to the party that had entrusted and protected him to attain an object purely local in its character and result; elevated to a high and responsible position by an act of base and premeditated political treachery, he prostituted his official influence and powers at the shrine of his own selfish ambition, and his senatorial career, from the commencement until the close of the session, looked at the accomplishment of one object, and that was the division of his own county; to the attainment of that single object, personal integrity and political gratitude were willingly but basely sacrificed. The majority in the house were also restrained in the accomplishment of their just desire, in reference to the passage of an appropriation bill, by the veto-power in the hands of an executive, who, prior to his election, had repeatedly disavowed the policy of his exercise in his addresses to the people, from one end of the commonwealth to the other.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.—The New York Tribune has advices from Mexico down to a very late period, 13th inst. There is not the slightest ground for the rumor which prevailed at Washington of a revolution in Mexico and the return of Santa Anna. Everything appears as quiet politically as it has for the last year past. An extra session of Congress was to be held on the 20th inst., to provide resources for the general Government to cover the expenses of the Administration, and to decree whatever economical measures they may consider expedient. The cholera, it is feared, would keep h members from the Assembly. Twenty thousand deaths had occurred this season by it in the country. When the rainy season set in in Guanajuato the cholera ceased almost at once. Signor Otero had died of cholera. He was the principal one of the committee, who, together with the Minister of Finance, had been in constant activity for a number of days previous to his decease, and still were occupied in regulating the public debt than that just issued, and in regard to which the whole North stands against. All these things frighten nobody. There is but one issue which involves a fight; because it is not a mere worthless, ridiculous abstraction, like the Missouri Compromise, but something tangible. The issue is in regard to lands—the strong point of attraction of the whole Anglo Saxon race. I allude here again to the Texas boundary. Texas will fight for her boundary as a matter of honor, and the disaffected Southern States will assist to bring on a general war. They want to dissolve the Union, and are only at a loss how to do it. In New Mexico they fight for property, and the fact that the major part of the population consists of Mexicans and Pueblo Indians, would give additional zest to the engagement. The Texas boundary then, is the only pregnant issue; the admission of California, after the South shall have defeated Clay's Compromise, will settle itself.

As to the Territories, this Congress will not adjourn (were it to sit till the 4th March, 1851) without having established governments for them; let the Nullifiers vote against that if they dare; or let them go home, for we can spare them exceedingly well, and be all the better off without them. If it is time to stop Northern Free Soil and Abolition agitation it is quite time to stop glorifying in the Nullifiers, and making heroes and statesmen out of a mere faction set of unruly politicians. Let us draw a *cordem sanitaire* around the nullifying States, that the plague spots may not spread and disaffect other States of the Union. Nullification must be rebuked as much as Abolitionism; public opinion must brand it as a crime against the country, or it will spread and vitiate the whole body politic. If we had Gen. Jackson at the head of public affairs, the career of the Nullifiers would not be as bright as it now is. He would have shown rampant ambition a different prospect.

Gen. Foote took the floor after Daniel Webster, and made the best, effective Union speech that was delivered on the floor of that Senate. He gave us the history of the Missouri compromise, challenging contradiction in the Senate or the House. It appears from what Gen. Foote stated that immediately after Mr. Buchanan had written his Berkeleyton harvest home letter, he, Gen. Foote, conferred with Mr. Calhoun, expressing his readiness to offer the Missouri Compromise

as an amendment to the Oregon Bill. Mr. Calhoun spurned the offer, looked upon the Missouri line as unconstitutional, and as a most dangerous means of dividing the country into geographical halves, which would, sooner or later, lead to disunion. General Foote here quoted numerous extracts from Mr. Calhoun's speeches at the time. Still it was remarked by Southern Senators that the Missouri line would be a settlement, and to give peace and harmony to the country, he, F. etc, was willing to offer it. Again objection was made that such a proposition would be "degrading" if coming from the South, and Foote was willing to obviate that too. He was conferring with Northern Senators, and found that Mr. Bright, of Indiana, was willing to assume the responsibility in a spirit of conciliation and patriotism. Bright and Foote saw President Polk, and the Missouri compromise was drawn up at the White House. Bright offered it, but the South gave it no means a generous support, and though Calhoun voted for the amendment, he eventually voted against the bill, because it had that amendment to it. Among the men who voted it down were those who are now most clamorous for the Missouri line.

It was afterwards stated, and stated correctly, that Mr. Buchanan was, at the earnest solicitation of his southern friends, willing to write another letter; but seeing the course things had taken meanwhile, Mr. Buchanan declined. After the election of Gen. Taylor, Mr. Buchanan was again pressed, but he then answered that he was converted to the non-intervention principle, that he had fought under that principle during the Presidential campaign, and that he would not obtrude his opinion on the public. Mr. Foote then made Mr. Buchanan a visit at Wheatland, near Lancaster, and urged him again; but at the opening of Congress, Mr. Foote and another southern gentleman, canvassed both Houses, and found that the Missouri compromise could not pass, too many southern men being opposed to it.

Mr. Buchanan withheld his letter; and now the very men who would denounce Gen. Foote in the South, for falling back upon the doctrine of the Nicholson letter, (after Gen. Cass, as Mr. Foote stated, had been willing to vote with self-sacrificing generosity in support of the Missouri line) were those who opposed the Missouri line when proposed, while he, Foote, stuck to it till he found it could not carry. Mr. Foote said he was now willing to vote for it; but not as a *conditio sine qua non*; for he was ready to settle the question in any manner that should preserve our glorious Union. Gen. Foote is a true patriot, as I always have described him, ready to immolate himself by the inch to save his country. OBSERVER.

United States Senator.
The Cumberland Valley Spirit expresses its preference for James K. MacLanahan the talented Democratic Congressman from that district as the next United States Senator, and, then adds: "But should the claims of Mr. MacLanahan be disregarded by the Legislature—Should Franklin County be refused the United States Senator—should the Democratic members of the Legislature look upon other Counties of the State as having stronger claims than ours, then we give a decided preference to the Hon. George W. Woodward for the post. Apart from Judge Woodward's purity as a man and as a Democrat, and of his abilities as a speaker, he has claims upon the party, in consequence of the shameful treatment he experienced at the hands of the guerrillas, in 1845, at the time Simon Cameron, by a combination with the Whigs and Native Americans, was permitted to enter into the Senators office, not through the door, but over the regular caucus nominee.

We hope then for the future, that no man in the least favorable to the breaking down of long established Democratic usages, will ever again be elevated by the Democratic party to a seat in any Legislative body. Better for us a thousand fold to be defeated at the polls, than afterwards to be betrayed by false friends into the hands of our enemies.

Hon. John Strohm.
This gentleman who was so strenuously urged for the post of Canal Commissioner by his friends in this county, received his quietus in the Convention, on the ground of opposition to the Mexican war (!) whilst a member of Congress. One delegate, a Mr. King of Bedford, said, in the course of his remarks, that he would have voted as Mr. Strohm did, had he been a member of Congress; but he would not think it safe to go before the people after such a vote. You could not make the people believe it right. Another delegate, Mr. Richards, of Berks, said that the objection to Strohm was a valid one. A man who would vote against supplying the American troops during war, would meet with a defeat unprecedented in Pennsylvania. The Lancaster delegates wanted to file a protest against the action of the Convention in regard to Mr. Strohm—but this was denied them, some of the members alleging that it was an insult offered to the Convention. After being alternately brow-beaten, bullied, ragged and coaxed, the delegates finally withdrew the paper, tacitly consenting to have the political guillotine applied to the neck of Mr. Strohm.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

TAVEN LICENSES.—The following is the fourth section of a law, passed by the last Legislature. It is important, and places the Courts of Quarter Sessions in a new position. SEC. 4. That from and after the passage of this act, the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of this Commonwealth, (except that of the city and county of Philadelphia), shall have power to grant or refuse a license to any person to keep a public house for the accommodations of strangers or travellers, notwithstanding the application of such person may be in due form and accompanied by the recommendation required by the existing laws.

Throwing Stones.
The following, from the *Eastern Whig*, is a plicable to other boroughs than Eastern: "We have frequently observed the throwing of stones by boys in the streets, endangering and sometimes injuring the passers by. Not long since a little girl was hit by some little scamp and severely injured. If there is no way to punish such conduct, it is time that the Town Council turn their attention to the matter, and devise a remedy. Let them impose a fine for every offence of the kind, and they will not often occur."

The Compromise Bill.
The friends of the Compromise Bill before the Senate are now confident that it will pass that body by a majority of six or eight. The Senators favorable to it have determined henceforth to refrain from all debate so as to get a vote as soon as possible. We may look for the question being taken towards the last of next week.

The Doylestown Independent Democrat announces that Joshua Dungan, of Bucks county, the anti-war Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, was a noisy opponent of the war, the very sin for which Mr. Strohm was denied the nomination. This is something like going out for wool and coming home shorn.

DISTRESSING.—We learn that upwards of forty of the residents of Loganville, a small village in Sugar Valley, Clinton county, have died since the 1st of January last, of a violent fever. It has visited nearly every family in the village, but has somewhat abated.

LEAD ORE.—Rich specimens of lead ore have been discovered on the farm of Thos. Howard, in Kelley township, Union county. Explorations will be made to ascertain the extent and character of the deposit.

Gen. Cass and the Presidency.—At the late county Meeting of the Democrats of Schuylkill county, a resolution in favor of Lewis Cass, as their first choice for the Presidency, was passed.

Union and Harmony.—The two wings of the Democratic party in New York, are at length united and the Albany Atlas contains a joint call for a State Convention at Syracuse on the 11th of September next.

Mr. Calhoun's last speech in the United States Senate, printed on fine Satin in gold, is sold in South Carolina at five dollars per copy.

CONVICTED.—At the U. S. District Court in Williamsport last week, Chs. Garhart was convicted of robbing the mail at Danville, and Baldwin of robbing the mail at Great Bend. Both were sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

B. J. Brewster, of Wilkesborough, Pa., son of Hon. Jonah Brewster, died at Panama, on the 25th of May.