

STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomburg, Thursday Sept. 21, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

SUPREME JUDGE.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY S. MOTT.

CONGRESS.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT.

ASSEMBLY.

JAMES G. MAXWELL.

PROTHONOTARY.

JACOB EYERLY.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

DANIEL LEE.

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM J. IKELER.

AUDITOR.

DAVID YEAGER.

A Candid Word to an Honest Know-Nothing.

We believe that a majority of your organization enter it with honest motives, and as such are entitled to the arguments of reason. Some enter it from curiosity, some from a prejudice against foreigners or Catholics, and some because they are told it is to be free from all the intrigues and errors of the old parties. These may be honest. But there is a class of men who become members from different motives, and who watch only for such chances to serve themselves by becoming the leaders of a new party. Do you not see that Native Americanism fell into this trap of the demagogues, and came to be ruled by the outcasts of all other parties? See how even the Temperance party has not been able to keep out these political typhoons, and though its purposes are high and holy, they have been prostituted to nominate such men as Hamilton and Fletcher. Its honest members are sad and sick at the result, for they, like you, meant to keep clear of the faults of the old parties. Do you not see that this cry to be honest above all other men is used by the very tricksters who have been compelled to form a new party because they have been kicked out of both the old ones? Do you not see how your votes are only asked for such men as Jesse G. Clark who have neither standing nor character in any other party, and yet pretend to be Democrat, Whig, Know-Nothing or anti-Know-Nothing—in short, anything for votes? Do you not see that while such men would joyfully deceive Democrats by denying their membership of your order, they will to-morrow be quite as ready to betray you? What confidence can you have in a man who runs against the ticket one year, on the 10th inst, and only comes to you for votes after he has canvassed the county for a nomination and been repudiated by another party to which, for the sake of office, he first pretended to belong?

What reforms do you expect such men to introduce into any party to which they may for a day belong? What strength or character will they give to any political organization? And when such men join your society to get your votes, and then deny their membership to deceive outsiders and get their votes also, does not your sense of honor and manliness revolt at a trick so dishonest? Is it fit for any place but the bar-room or the card-table; and do you not see that such things, when exposed, will only make Know-Nothingism a shame and a reproach in the esteem of honest, orderly citizens?

Supposing you a young man who has entered the order from honest curiosity, we respect your honesty, as we would that of an honest Whig or Democrat. But let us show you that while you are sincere, the leaders of this new party are hypocritical, and deceive you. Do you not see that their cry against the "foreigner and Catholic" is a trap and a trick? Are they not the same men who two years ago tried to blame the foreigner with honied words for the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent"? Are they not the very men who then brought here George Constantine Collins to flatter and coax for votes those very Catholics whom they now affect to proscribe as the most dangerous of men who should never have a vote? Do you not see that all this cry against Catholics is hollow-hearted and ridiculous? When was one of them a candidate for office in your county? Do you suppose the dozen Catholics of Columbia county will eat up all the Protestants? Are you afraid the 2,000,000 Catholics of the country will hang and quarter the 22,000,000 of other citizens? No! It is the pandering of the lowest demagogues to prejudice and sectarian jealousy for votes. It is a trick of men who raise the cry of "reform" only after they have been repudiated by other parties, which they would now try to ruin as opponents, because they could not enter them as partisan members.

You do know that the lodges in this town and Danville were instituted by an unprincipled and reckless political adventurer of Philadelphia, who had become an outcast from Democracy, Whiggery, Native Americanism and every other ism; having in turn served as a candidate for every faction. You know that by deceit he attempted to entrap you into an oath to serve the Native American party, and when your delegates on the 8th of August came to Philadelphia he thought he had them in his power, arrogantly attempted to brow-beat them, and they almost found themselves Native Americans instead of Know-Nothings. You know that only by changing the form of the oath you escaped this trap—this trick so despicable that neither of the old parties would have dared play it in open daylight.

You know that the first man for whom a proposition was made the other night that the lodge should vote was a man of this character. And though you and a few others of honest intentions forced back the resolution, you know that some of the craftiest members are now canvassing to secure its adoption hereafter.

MORE ROHRBACKS.

When men are hard run for truth they will indulge in desperate falsehood. When a lawyer has a bad case he must still do the best he can; and when a politician has been defeated for three offices and in four county conventions, he naturally grows bitter and malicious; and may easily forget what would be due to professional or personal decency. The falsehood that we opposed the county ticket three years ago has been revamped, because it was secretly used to some successful purpose last fall. But the men who heard us address "ticket" meetings that year in company with Buckle and the regular nominees, Jackson, Eyerly, Freas and Baldy at Rohrburg, Buckhorn and Cattawissa can see how unfounded is the accusation, and how base and malicious the motive that prompts the charge. On that occasion, as on many others, when work had to be done without pay, we were called on to print the handbills calling the meetings, and did so, because we never desert our post in the hour of action. We attended as many meetings as our business allowed us to do. The meeting opposed to the ticket we did not attend, and our paper did not approve the proceedings, as its columns will prove. They were published in the Democrat as well as in this paper, notwithstanding a guerrilla last fall falsely reported in Centre township that Tate did not publish them, but only the "Star."

But this Rohrbach is like the other stories used by these guerrillas last fall. According to them we must be a wonderful man, and have managed every political event that ever happened in Columbia county. It is like the story told to Mr. Cressy last fall that we had removed the Millfin post office, when we never knew of an application for its removal until Mr. McHenry was appointed. It is a piece of the same falsehood that was told to Mr. Deiterich that we had defeated John G. Freese in his application for a Clerkship at Washington when we never put our hand to paper on the subject.

Our course has always been independent and fearless, and we have been compelled to tread pretty hard upon the toes of the unscrupulous and reckless politicians who care for no convention and no majority—the men who are Whigs, Democrats Know-Nothings or anything else for office. But we will never like Tate, do the contemptible thing of putting a ticket in one column and fighting it in the other—of calling ourselves a Democrat and battling for the Whig candidate—of pretending before the election to support a democratic nomination, (lest our opposition should elect it) and after the election confessing that we did all we could secretly to belie that open profession, and to defeat the ticket.

We have always given a candid, open and consistent support to the principles which from conviction we profess; and when the interest of our neighbors and our country was at stake we have spent our time, labor and money freely for their cause, and stood at our post of duty single-handed and alone when the timid feared to speak and the cowardly ran away. We have acted from honest convictions of right, without heeding the result to us. We have done a thousand fold more to secure the success and interest of our friends, our party and our country than for ourselves; and though some have required this friendship with selfish hostility and our favor with base ingratitude, we shall go on in the even tenor of our way—fearless and independent. We would rather have the consciousness of doing our whole duty than all the petty patronage of the men who feed Tate only to use him as a tool, and pay him his price while they despise him as being "no loco-foco to hurt."

A friend, whom we should be sorry to see the shoe pinch, kindly says we are pretty hard upon the Know-Nothings. Not at all, we answer. It is they who have begun the attack by attempting to charge us with falsehood when we said Jesse G. Clark was one of them. By becoming a public candidate he exposed himself to have this said of him, and we said it because it was true. We generally know what we are about when we discuss the political claims of public candidates. They allowed him and their organ to impute falsehood to us, and we replied by the proof that fastens it upon them in their denial. They attempted to practice deceit upon the public by that denial, and we exposed its subtlety and ambiguity. We said no evil of them for meeting, and if their candidate and organ had no entered into the arena to accuse us of falsehood they might have met as long as they choose. But we know how to defend ourselves when men who love the darkness rather than the light attack us, and such must not complain if we prove the truth upon them. Jesse may as well confess in silence to the subject, and if it becomes necessary we can show that he was one of the four who went to Danville to bring the papers and instructions to institute the Know-Nothing lodge in this place. We are better booked up on the subject than if the spiritual rappers or clairvoyant medium reported their proceedings for us. When we next tell you his candidate they had much better keep their organ in its natural know-nothing condition.

The only thing which the guerrillas have been able to find against M. Lee is that he ran against Clark three years ago. But they must remember that neither Clark nor his friends had a right to claim the support of Democrats when he had himself first introduced the practice of disorganization three years before. The man who first began to cut the ticket, had no right to claim, the others should support him when he got on it.

Col. Hatter of the *Eastern Argus* is after the Know-Nothings with a sharp stick. He tells when, where and how they have assisted their lodges, and who belongs to each. Like a faithful Democrat and an honest editor he says the name of no Know-Nothing shall float at the head of his paper, and should any such man "by hook or by crook" despise the people and get on, he will see that he comes off the ticket "in less than no time." The operation of the new Whig machinery is getting to be pretty well understood.

Luzerne County Convention.
The Democratic County Convention nominated the following ticket:
Congress—Hon. H. B. WRIGHT.
Representatives—SAMUEL G. TURNER, BENJAMIN H. THROOP.
Recorder—CHARLES HAY.
Register—THOMAS COLLINS.
Commissioner—MATTHIAS BELLAS.
Auditor—STEPHEN VAUGHN.
William Drankeller and Caleb Bloom, were chosen Representative delegates.
The nomination of Col. Wright was unanimous. Samuel P. Collings and Thomas Irwin are the Congressional Conferees. The conferees from the whole district met at Wilkesbarre on last Tuesday, and the vote was 6 for Wright and 2 for R. R. Lisle of Wyoming.

We are under obligations to Hon. H. B. Wright, our Representative in Congress, for a copy of the second volume of the "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon," and should feel ourselves under renewed obligations for a copy of the first volume.

News Items.

The Whig Conferees of this district met at Berwick on last Thursday and nominated the Hon. Henry M. Fuller for Congress.

Hiram A. Childs is announced as a volunteer candidate for Prothonotary in Montour County.

Joshua W. Comly, Esq., of Danville has been nominated as an Associate Law Judge by the Whigs of Lancaster county, and has accepted the nomination.

A. Deyo, Esq., has commenced the publication of a campaign paper at Pottsville to favor the election of W. Dewart to Congress. Hot times in this district.

In the *Luzerne Chronicle* appears a notice as follows:—"D. K. N. Special—O K 12, 9th—convan." It means of course a special meeting of the Know Nothings on the 15th at 9 o'clock, the letters "convan," designating the place, and the whole is signed "D. K. N." meaning a blow at the cross.

The Democratic county convention at Northumberland have investigated the fraud of adding 100 votes to the returns from Mount Carmel, and on finding the charge true, have taken the name of Mr. Reader from the ticket, and placed on it that of Mr. Armstrong.

Literary Notices.

PROGRESS AND PREJUDICE.—New York: *The Will and Davenport*.—Price 50 cts.—In these days of folly and fashion, when every Miss Gypsey her reasons by the authors she has devoured and the millions she has distracted, it is cheering to take up a book which is not all fiction, and where pages are not all folly. To convey lessons of sound morality, and inculcate ideas of domestic virtue, through the medium of a novel, truly needs considerable tact and much knowledge of human nature; but these are requirements that are fully possessed by the author of "Progress and Prejudice," and right cleverly has she achieved what is very evidently the object she had in view—as for this purpose only would she have introduced such characters as the uncomplaining Lady Meadows, the affectionate Amy, her daughter, the stern and enigmatical bookworm Edward Hargood, and his retiring but ever watchful cousin. The dramatic persona are of very varied and somewhat discordant natures, but all are necessary to the role, and perform the part assigned them with such fidelity to nature that the whole, when blended together, forms a unity of purpose not conceived of by the reader until the denouement results in a volume of the most perfect and flowery character, well calculated to elevate the moral status of society.

THE GOBLIN SNOB.—Mirth for the Million.—We regret to say, it is feared the "Funny Man," who "imagined and designed" this book will be arrested for producing permanent distortion of the features and compound fracture of the jaws—for no one who reads it can hope to escape. The "progress of mirth is onward," from the gentle smile at the beginning, the immoderate laugh at the middle, till we reach the climax of strong convulsions at the last. The man who "can't get anything done," the man who has "been done," and the man "who has nothing to do," must certainly invest in the "Goblin Snob"—the funniest book of the season. It will be the great book of fun for the young people. Henry L. Stephens is the author and illustrator, and Dewitt & Davenport of New York the publishers. Price 50 cents.

THE NATIONAL MONITOR is a new weekly publication of decided merit which we have received the first number. It is edited by Addison Farnsworth, who was for five years an editor of the New York *Dutchman*, and published by R. Harper & Co. It commences its existence with a circulation of 10,000 copies, and has every sign of becoming the great family newspaper of America. The form in which it comes is very acceptable—a large quarto of sixteen pages, well adapted for filing or binding. Terms \$3 a year, or two copies for \$5.

Gorey's Lady's Book for October is received, and will be read by the ladies with interest and instruction. Such pretty little articles as *The Servant Question*, Mrs. Duffell at the Theatre, *The Lady Doctor*, *Octagonal Country Seat* of O. S. Fowler on the Hudson, are certainly very readable, and the many receipts will be valuable for the ladies. The work is improving.

Correspondence of the Star.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18th 1854.
The Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention which met last week in Franklin Hall presented a sad spectacle, and came to a sorry conclusion. Every good citizen and honest temperance man will regret the result, for it will injure the cause of prohibition more than all the liquor-sellers could have done. The cause of prohibition is 6,000 votes weaker in Philadelphia than it was before this mortifying picture was presented, and the moral effect will injure the cause of many thousand votes in the State if it is not promptly repudiated and disavowed. The candidates for Senator before the convention were N. B. Brown, Democrat; W. Moran, Whig; and Samuel G. Hamilton, Native. All of them pledged themselves to vote for a prohibitory liquor law, and the characters of Brown and Moran were fair as to morals and temperance. But Hamilton was a man openly charged with corruption and immorality too gross and sordid to be fit for publication. The Mayor's docket records proof of his character. And yet this is the man whom the Know Nothings or Native Americans have taken as a candidate, and whom the Prohibitory Convention has nominated, though against the protest of all its best and honest members.

Its session was very stormy and violent. Mr. Graham in his most gentlemanly manner tried to quiet and cool the raging elements. Mr. Ziegenfuss said openly he was "utterly astonished at what he had seen. He had attended conventions where they drank rum, but never had seen such behaviour as in this one." Order was then a little restored. Mr. Whitehead said he was opposed to the temperance men making cat's paws of themselves for the benefit of political parties.

Mr. T. W. Price said one of the noisiest delegates had offered to vote for a certain candidate providing another delegate would vote for him for a delegate to a State Convention having no sympathy with the Prohibitory Convention. Mr. Moran was never (he said) seriously contemplated as a candidate for the approaching election. It was intended that Hamilton should supplant him at the election. He (Mr. P.) had always been identified with the Whig party, and always hoped to continue a Whig, but in this contest he would cast his vote for N. B. Brown, although a democrat, in preference to Samuel G. Hamilton, the Native American candidate, and who is to be on the Whig Union ticket. He would do so because Mr. Brown is a sound prohibitory temperance man, and Hamilton a bogus concern. He appealed to the so-called religious and conscientious members to candidly consider between the two candidates. He admonished the friends of Hamilton not to touch upon the question of antecedents, or they would have an exposure of their candidate made that they little dreamed of. The rest of the doings I will clip from the *Leigler*.

Mr. Speakman said he had always been a Whig, but could not so far forget his attachment to the principles of prohibition as to go against the nomination of Mr. Browne for Senator. He considered the Convention would do wrong if they done otherwise.—Mr. Browne, he said, had ever been a warm friend of the cause, was an unexceptionable candidate, and such as is rarely offered for the suffrages of any party. He spoke of a long acquaintance with Mr. Browne, and knew him to be a high-minded, moral, a conscientious and educated man, eminently qualified for the position, and such if elected, would be a credit to Philadelphia and an honor to any Convention that might nominate him.

Mr. McGlus said that he believed the Democratic nominee to be a man of ability, integrity, and strict morality. He believed him to be the strongest man for the party, but did not think he is the strongest man for this Convention to carry the measure of prohibition. He doubted whether, if Mr. Browne was nominated he could carry his party with him, but if Mr. Hamilton is nominated, he can carry the Whigs and Natives.

The vote was then taken on the nomination for Senator, when Samuel G. Hamilton received 46 votes, N. B. Brown 32, and William Moran 4.

Mr. Hamilton, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly nominated. A motion was made to make the nomination unanimous.

This created the greatest excitement throughout the Convention, and a dozen or more members endeavored to get the floor. Mr. J. Linnard—We cannot stand that operation.

Mr. T. W. Price—I call the yeas and nays on the motion. Let us know who will swallow Hamilton and his character. We don't want boys to control this Convention whom I have seen drunk within three weeks.

Rev. F. Coombs, in a very excited manner, advanced towards the President, and said—Mr. President, I want you to put this man (Price) out. He comes here to impugn our motives, and has made a charge of delegates being drunk. I hope he will be put out.

Mr. Price—I defy the member to a trial. I am responsible for that and for every other thing I may do here or elsewhere.

Mr. D. Steinmetz asked the mover to withdraw the motion.

The President—The original mover withdraws it.

A member—Then I renew it.
Mr. Steinmetz—I call on the second mover to withdraw it. How will it appear outside if the motion is made and rejected.—You cannot compel us to vote for Hamilton, nor will we do it.
Mr. J. M. Linnard was heartily opposed the nominee for Senator, and could not, nor would not support him. If they want to hear the antecedents of Mr. Hamilton, he said he did not. He thought they had acted wrong, and for one he would not suffer his name to go forth endorsing such a nominee as Samuel G. Hamilton.

Rev. Mr. Rood said, emphatically, he could not endorse the nomination for Senator, nor could he see how any other dele-

gate, Democrat, Whig or Native, could presume to do so. The character of Mr. Hamilton, he said, is very bad—so bad no temperance man, in his estimation, could support him. In his possession, he said, he had documents to prove Hamilton's insincerity in the cause of prohibition, and among other charges that could be made and substantiated by the records, was one that ought to make every responsible man; whether in favor of or opposed to prohibition, blush. [Here the delegate indulged in some very personal remarks which we think objectionable to appear the *Leigler's* report.] He said that he would not vote for him, but would vote against him, and he hoped every respectable man would do the same.

Mr. McGlus and others called for the reading of the record, which was done after Mr. Rood remarked he was ashamed to read it.

Mr. Ward—I am sorry our friend is so badly wounded.
A member—I believe the statement to be a lie.

Another Member—It is a lie.
A motion was made to adjourn until 3 o'clock which was agreed to, and the members retired.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, when the letters from the several candidates for Assembly were read.

Mr. Speakman moved the nomination of Mr. Hamilton be revoked. Not agreed to.
Mr. Rood presented the following protest against the action of the majority of this Convention in putting in nomination for the State Senate, Samuel G. Hamilton, Esq., for the following reasons:

1st. We have satisfactory and convincing proof that Mr. Hamilton is not a trustworthy reliable temperance man.

2d. We believe the defeat with a candidate of known acknowledged temperance principles, is better than success with one who has been tried and been found to lack the firmness to resist the temptations of the intoxicating cup.

3d. We protest against the action of the Convention, because candidates of known and acknowledged temperance habits and principles, were thrust aside to make room for one whom his best friends will not affirm to be of this character.

4th. We protest against the nomination of Mr. Hamilton, because charges seriously affecting his moral character have long since been publicly made, and are a matter of public record, and have not been attempted to be disproved.

5th. We protest especially against the nomination of Mr. Hamilton, because a great principle vital to the success and triumph of our cause is assailed, to wit, that example is not indispensable to the successful advocacy of temperance principles.

A. Rood, Charles Robb, John Ziegenfuss, H. Hawkins, Thomas H. Speakman, Thomas W. Price, Amos Ellis, Joel Regrey, J. M. Linnard, Thomas Watson, William S. Erwin, James Bryan; M. D. Daniel, Fuller, J. J. Griffith; Thomas Mair, James Mair, John Brill, Arthur M. Barton, James Irwin, and J. T. Biles.

Mr. Coombs moved that the protest be referred to a committee. This prevailed, and Messrs. Coombs, Geo. R. Graham, and Dr. Steinmetz were appointed.

The Convention adjourned to meet on Monday next.

FROM A CATHOLIC.

MY DEAR SIR:—Through a stranger to you, and you to me, except as I have learned your character from your friends here, I must thank you most sincerely for your noble and fearless stand in your paper for civil and religious liberty. The slogan of "Freedom" has brought the oppressed toilers of Europe here; and they ask only a cot for a home, and a chance to earn an honest living by the sweat of their brow. They seek not to subsist in luxury by their wit or by speculation upon the hard earnings of others. Many are unlearned, except in the promptings of an honest mind, and the experience of the oppressed, and all are so unused to the manners, customs and arts of the land as to be incapable of plots, stratagems and conspiracies, if even they were not the most faithful of citizens. But they ask only to be prejudged before they have committed crime. Even the despotism from which we act fled dates not condemn before the we have called criminal has been done, and no tyrant of the old world has yet so far outraged humanity, religion and God as to burn the churches of our faith. True, in the days when the religion of the state was a political one, it partook of the bigotry and proscription of politics, and those who were in office persecuted those who were out, but Protestants under Elizabeth were as intolerant as Catholics under Mary. Persecution with bitterness was a characteristic of the age, and not of any creed—it was the fault of unregulated human nature and not of any church, or else all religion professed at that day must be erroneous. There has perhaps never been more intolerant bigotry than that which burned witches in New England, and yet the followers of the churches of those days are not to be held responsible to this generation.

I am false that the Catholic church as such enters the political arena. As Christians its members are instructed in God's religion of humanity and brotherhood, and to treat all men with fraternal kindness. We know of no oath more solemn or binding than that of fidelity when we adopt republican America as our country. Our countrymen, our parents, brethren and children are here, and we have nothing to look for but their happiness and ours, in the prosperity of the republic, and the perpetuity of its institutions.

This must be the natural feeling of every man citizen among its people. If we are treated as such, our children will grow up with grateful recollections; and only a spirit of intolerance and bigotry can ever make them remember that they have any feature of character distinct from the mass of the million.

I have been told by Know-Nothings that they have no "hard feeling" toward Irish-

men, and are only opposed to the "Dash"

my German neighbor is told that only the Irish are to be proscribed—Catholics are told that only foreigners are to be put down, and foreign Protestants that the opposition is only to Catholics. And then at the end of all of us are informed that no harm is meant to us, but that the position is a necessary one "to put down the *Exco Foco*." But though I was once a Whig, I do not thank these men for making me and my religion a tool-stool to step into off ice. It is but very poor comfort to be told by these conspirators that they are not in earnest while they wage a fierce crusade against my birth and religion, and do all they can to enrage the sentiment of the people against me. If I am to be held up for public condemnation, those who excite the cry against me may as well be in earnest. The result to me is too serious to be a jest; and the dishonesty of the trick too revolting to please a conscientious man. The practice is as bad as the profession; for if these Know-Nothings could, by their untold cry against their brethren's birth or creed, elect their candidates, these officers would be bound, like Conrad, to practice the profession consistently, and to degrade and disfranchise me, my countrymen, my father, my brethren and my children.

Pottsville, September 16th, 1854.

Pollock's Opinion of Jackson.
Shortly after Gen. Jackson vetoed the U. S. Bank, Mr. Pollock gave the public the benefit of his opinion upon the bank, as well as upon Gen. Jackson and the democratic party generally, by a treatise, at Milton, on the 4th of July, as follows:—

"By JAMES POLLOCK.—The minority in the house of representatives of the United States, distinguished alike for their talents and patriotism, they resisted, with heroic firmness, the dangerous and alarming attack upon the constitution and laws; and although a minority, dared to defend the rights of the people against a CALESCED MAJORITY, whose only rule of action is the will of their MASTER."

This man, who called the old hero, who never met an enemy but to conquer him, an "infatuated executive," now asks the people of Pennsylvania to make him governor! This is "American pride and feeling!"

The Know-Nothings have descended from mighty bad stock. Some of the papers name the notorious racial Ned Buntline, as the originator, but according to the 4th chapter, 8th and 9th verses of Genesis, they can claim Cain as the founder of this glorious institution.

"And Cain talked with Able his brother, and it came to pass, when they were in the field, that Cain rose up against Able his brother and slew him."
And the Lord said unto Cain, where is Able thy brother? And he said I KNOW NOT."

Luzerne Whig Ticket.
Congress—H. M. Fuller, of Wilkes-Barre.
Representatives—G. W. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre, and Ira Trip, of Providence.
Register—E. E. Harvey, of Wilkes-Barre.
Recorder—A. C. Church, of Kingston.
Commissioner—Silas Dodson, of Huntingdon.
Auditor—Ana Cook, of Lehman.

QUESTION FOR THE WHIGS.—Let every Whig, whose father, uncle, brother, or friend, was born in a foreign country, ask himself this question before committing himself to vote the Whig ticket this fall:—

"How can I vote for men who are sworn to disfranchise my father, my uncle, my brother, and some of the best and dearest friends I have?"

A KNOW-NOTHING IN TROUBLE.—The notorious "Ned Buntline," the founder of the Know-Nothing party, has recently been arrested for bigamy. Conlind's some of his disciples hereabouts help him a little!

STRANGER, permit me to ask you where you procured that suit of clothes you have on? Why, at the best, cheapest, and altogether the most respectable establishment of its kind that I have ever had the facility of visiting, namely, ROCKWELL & WILSON's cheap and fashionable clothing store, No. 111 Chestnut street, corner of Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The merit of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, general debility, nervous affections, &c., &c., are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. \$2 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$5; six bottles for \$8; \$16 per dozen. Observe the marks of the genuine.

Prepared only by S. E. Cohen, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine St., below Eighth Philadelphia Pa., to whom all orders must be addressed. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Merchants throughout the country.

T. W. DRYOT & SONS, No. 182 North 2d St., Philadelphia, Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Effectual Remedies for Ulcerated Sore Legs.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Mackenzie, of Industry, Monro Bay, Jamaica, dated Sept. 25, 1854, to Mr. Melton, agent for that district:—Dear Sir, you may, no doubt, be surprised at the numerous calls I make upon you for Holloway's Pills and Ointment. It is not to cure any ill of my own that I use them, but to alleviate the sufferings of the poor about me. I have by their means just caused a dreadfully ulcerated leg to be cured, and I have another case in hand, which has been bad for twenty-four years, and from former experience I expect that it will be healed also.

Chemists tell us that a man is 45 pounds of carbon and nitrogen, dissolved through 54 parts of water. But these queer statistics, when fashioned in the human shape divine make a very handsome figure, especially when dressed in a full suit from Rockhill & Wilson's cheap and fashionable store, No. 111 Chestnut street, corner of Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at HOLLOWAY'S PILL and OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244, STRAW, LONDON, where advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this periodical.

SCARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. JOHN BERRAZAN, of Valley township, to Miss CATHERINE CASSELL, of West Berwick.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. STEPHEN GEORGE, of Beaver Valley, to Miss LYDIA MILLER, of Main township.

At the house of Mr. Jacob Hill, in Centre township, Columbia county, on the 2d inst., by Rev. T. H. Newton, Mr. JOSHUA EDWARDS, of Berwick to Miss FRANCES CRAWFORD, of former place.

In Bloomburg, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. —, Mr. EMANUEL PETER, and Miss EDWARDINE MULLER, both of Danville, Montour county, Pa.

In Bloomburg, on last Thursday morning, Miss SUSAN BOON, aged 19 years.

And this is life! To mark from day to day, Youth, in the freshness of its morning prime,
Pass, like the anthem of a breeze away,
Sinking in waves of death ere chill'd by time!
Ere yet dark years on the warm cheek hath shed
Autumnal mellow o'er the rose-like red!

And yet what mourner, though the passive eye
Be dimly thoughtful in its burning tears,
But should with rapture gaze upon the sky,
Through which far depths the spirit's wings career?
These gleams eternal o'er their ways are hung,
Who fade from earth while yet their years are young.

In Upper Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., on the night of the 6th inst., Mr. ANN MAGAUNT, wife of Mr. Jacob Eyer, aged 67 years, 4 months and 23 days.

Past her trouble—past her pain—
Cease to weep, for tears are vain;
Why should friends be thus oppressed—
For she who suffered is at rest.

In Hamlock, on last Monday morning, ROBERT EVANS, aged about 73 years.

In Hamlock, on last Monday morning, HENRY STRALING, daughter of Charles Sterling, aged about 12 years.

In Hamlock, on last Tuesday, Mr. MARY ANN WILSON, wife of Elias Wilson, aged about 22 years.

On the 2d inst., MARY, daughter of Wm. & Elizabeth Thash, aged four years, 3 mo., and 23 days.

On the 6th inst., SAMUEL, youngest son of Samuel and Sarah Depp.

In Millin township, on Monday last, Mr. JOHN HETLER, aged about 65 years.

At his residence near Millersburg, Union county, on Friday the 10th inst., H. H. GEORGE KEMMER, in the 79 year of his age.

Mr. K. was born in Lancaster county, 23d November, 1775, and came to Lewisburg about 1805, where he resided till 1825 or 6, when he moved to the farm on which he died. He was a nephew of Ex-Gov. Simon Snyder, in whose family he was brought up