close. I have fairly and fully met the acs made by the hono from Maseachusetts, ageinst the church of which I am a member. Step after step har retreated, until he had planted himself on the Bishop of Rome; and there he challen ged, the citation of a single disavowel on the part of the Pontiff, that he claimed temporal power over the subjects of othe Governments. Step by step I have followed him, and concluded the array of disarrowals by a presentation to this committee of an explicit devial on the part of the Pope that any such authority or right was claimed by

he Church or by him.

Mr. Chairman, to the watnings expressed here, and the nervous apprehensions expres-eed abroad, that the prevalence of the Cath die religion will be dangerous to the coun try, I have only to say, that we of this coun try are in no danger from Catholicity, Epis-copacy, Calvinism, Lutheranism, or other of Christianity. Sir, Christianity in ism. And Atheism is now at work, as it even has been busy, against the Christian faith and Christian prohibitions. It assails the Roman Catholic first, because that creed is more extensive, and without con idering the evil which each is doing to religion .-Christian men are yielding themselves, unconciously, co-workers with infidelity by their active hostility to each other.

Mr. Chairman, if this country is to fall by any other means than ordinary desay or lo cal convulsions, it is not Christianity, not the Christianity of Geneva, Rome, Scotland, or Bogland, that will produce the ruin. The mischief will be wrought by infidelity.— Sapping first the confidence of the people in each other, undermining the foundation of Christian charity, breaking the bonds of mocial life, relaxing the ties of moral obligatians, setting creeds in hostile attitudes, till there is nothing left for hostility. And bring-ing down the whole scheme of domestic, social, and political life to the plane and ends of socialiets and atheists, who laugh at the existence of a God, and seek their triumphs in the obliteration of the doctrins and teachings of Christ.

Mr. Chairman, I have forborne to-day all retaliatory imputations, all irritating com-parisons, and confined myself to a refutation of charges made against men of the Roman Catholic creed. I have not sough: this contest, but, for the sake of honor, of truth of myself and my co-religionists, for the sake of the institution and the Constitution of my country, I could not decline it. I have evapoint, nor attempted to darken counsel. I have met a charge fairly, candidly, and truthfully. I have dealt in no street rumors. I have confided in no idle gossip. I have adduced no testimony not of my own knowledge, or from those who are authoriik to the question at issue, and with reference thereto, with my hand upon my heart, and my eye on Heaven, I call this House, and (I speak with reverence) 1 call my God to witness the truth of all the assertions made from my own convictions and knowledge, and my entire confidence in the credibility of all the testimony which I have

Note—The Foreign Quartetly for January, 1836, says:—"In the eleventh century the Papacy fought the Battle of Freedom."
Ancellor, unfriendly to the Pope, says:—"In the middle ages there was no social order: it was the influence and power of the Popes that, perhaps, alone saved Europe from a state of barbarism. It was their power that prevented and stayed the despoism of the Emperors, that replaced the Want of equilibrium and diminished the inconveniences of the feudal system."
Southey says:—"The Papacy was morally and intellectually the conservative power of Christendom. Politically, too, it was the saving of Europe."
And a Protestant writer, in the American Encyclopedia, in an article on Gregory VII.

Encyclopedia, in an article on Gregory VII, says:—"The Papal power was for ages the great bulwark of order amid the turbulence of the semi civilized people of Europe."

AN EXTRAORDINARY BALLOON ASCENSION BY A WOMAN.—At Easton, Northamton county, last week, Miss Louisa Bradley ascended in a balloon.

She knew very little about the busines she had undertaken, or of the effects likely to be produced upon tine balloon when it reached the rarified atmosphere. The balloon was an old one, and the silk had be come rotten. When she reached this height she states that the balloon, which was no entirely filled when it left the earth, expan ded, when the gas began to escape at the seams, and became very offensive to her .-This alarmed her, and she pulled the valve as she was afraid she would fall into the Delaware. In a few moments after this the balloon collapsed, and fell for the distance of six hundred or seven hundred feet. I seems that when the balloon burst it was torn into ribbands, except the lower part oneck of the balloon. So completely was the upper part torn to pieces, that large pieces of silk blew away, and the remainder hung down even below the car. When she had fallen this distance the neck of the balloon suddenty blew up, turning inside out, and catching against the net work, formed a parich bore her safely to the ground. She came down in an open field, and so lightly did the car strike the earth that she says there was not the slightest jar. Ker presence of a ind was extraordinary. After this fearful fall, and when the balloon was still decending with terrific velocity, she threw out her sand bags and anchor, and then with the utmost calmness commenced singing a hymn. She alighted about four miles from this place. The trip must be onsidered a quick one, as at a quarter past 12 she rode into town safe and in fine spi

President Hitchcock says there are in Great Britain, at the present day fifteen thou-sand steam engines driven by the nicans of coal, with a power equal to that of :wo mil-lions of men; and thus is put in operation machinery equaling the unaided power of 00 or 400,000 of men. The influ ence thus emanating reaches the remotes ions of the Globe, and tends mightily to the civilization and happiness of the race.

There is six feet of snow in the Northern towns of New Hampshire.



## Star of the North.

R. W. WEAVER, PDITOR.

Bloomsburg Thursday Feb. 8, 1855

Appointments by Gov. Pollock Governor Pollock has made the following

Thomas J. Power, of Beaver county, ( A merican Democrat) Adjutant-General of the

Christian Myers, of Carbon county (Amer ican Whig) Whiskey Inspector, for Phila

delphia.

C. L. Mugee, (American Whig) luspec or of Weights and Measures for Allegheny ounty.

Mr. Culp, (American) Flour Inspecto for Pittsburg.

It is now well understood that Gov. Polock has appointed Stephen Miller, of the

Daily Herald, Inspector of Flour at Philadel-There is great complaint among the Phil-

delphians at this decision of the Gover-Two or three other of the Philadelphia

appointments will de given to the interior.

Court opened last Monday with a preity arge attendance. John B. E. gar, of Orange was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury mong the busines done was the following Com. vs John Fruit. Assault and Batter Walter Johnson. True Bill,-Jury out.

Com. vs . Coleman Cramer .- Larceny .- A rue bill. Defendant pleads guilty, and the court sentence him to restore the property stolen, pay a fine of like value and the cost of prosecution, and suffer imprisonment in county jail for 60 days.

vs. Flemuel Karns. Fornication and Bastardy. True bill. Pleads guilty and the usual sentence.

Com. vs. John Worden. Assault &c. Not

true bill, and that the prosecutrix, Louisa Betz, pay the costs. vs. George Hall. Obtaining goods

under false pretences. True Bill. Several juries were called in civil cases but only one of the cases was tried and a eidict rendered.

HON. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER'S SPERCH. To the exclusion of our usual variety, we conclude to-day the late able speech of the Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, in defense of the Catholic citizens, for which we would ask an attentive and candid reading. The distinguished speaker, who has been twice ostracised by his party-once for being, and once for not being a member of a secret society, makes out a strong case against interested partizans and dogmatical sectarians who would erase from our constitution the sacred guaranty of "liberty of conscience." His defiance of papal temporal authority, and his elequent and patriotic allusion to "his own, his native land," attest his sin cecity.

PUBLISHING THE LAWS IN THE PAPER The Legislature has rejected a resolution, equiring the laws to be published in one of the papers of each county. The only way the people can obtain a knowledge of the laws, is by such publication. The expense will be but little more than the presen method of publishing a number of pamphlets, to which not one in a hundred can have access. The plan is not a novelty .-It has been in operation in Ohio, for some years, and has given general satisfaction.

A NUMBER of gentlemen have during e past week spoken to us upon the subject of the proposed new law for tion of tax'es. Every person, so far, agrees that the principle of Mr. Ball's act is correct, but the general opinion is that one per cent to the Treasurer and two per cent. to the constable would be a fair compensation, it one man had all the taxes to collect.

FAT FEES .- Francis W. Hughes, late Attorney General of this State, received during the past year \$3400 besides his salary collecting money for the Commonwealth received as fees in one case \$6750 from the State.

-----Not correct—the statement that all letters have to be pre-paid since the first of January. The bill of Mr. Olds, containing such a clause, passed the House but was

We are told that there is more joy in the wigwam, over one Democrat who joins the Know-Nothings than over nine'y and nine good Whigs who belong to the conspiracy already; for they care not to change the politics of Whigs but to lead Democrats into

A Row occurred in Congress 50th ult, between Mr. Farley and Mr. Lane, in the discussion of the Pacific Telegraph Bill. Mr. Lane called Mr. Farley a "damn ed har." The disputants made a rush at each other, but were prevented from fight-

The DEMOCRATA of Philadeinhia coun-Foulkrod, deceased. The election will take place on the 13th inst.

HOUSTON AND POLLOCK.—The Lock Haven, Pa., Watchman, an American paper just started, has placed at the head of it columns the name of Sam Houston, of Texas, as its choice for President, and that of James Pollock for Vice President

HORACE GREELEY'S salary as Editor o the Tribune, aside from his share of the prof-itsef the paper, is \$50 per week. BOOK NOTICES.

-Nothing Novel.—Su Cabin," has been lately published in New York, inculcating the creed of the new political party. All our Know-Nothing friends wish to be booked up in their faith must buy "STANHOPE BURLEIGH-the Jesuits in our homes." It is the strongest argumen of which their case admits; and the New York Herald says it was lately distributed among the members of the New York legislature as a work to interest them. Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York, are

PUTNAM's MONTHLY for February has been on our table for several days. It is more than usually amusing and interesting. After a hairy looking portrait of a "contributor" it opens with "Diplomacy and Cannon Balls,

-The Imperial Game in Europe," a very sensible article on the present position o Russia and the Western Powers. It has the double merit of brevity, and pleinness, leaving the reader in no doubt of the author? meaning. "Living in the country-a sec ond epistle from Mr. Sparrowgrase," is the second article, containing some encourage-ment for beginners on the bugle. "National Defence," "The old woman who dried up and blew away," "Mining Vanities," three chapters of "Israel Potter," "Glimpses of French life-the restoration," "The Progress of our political virtues," with other articles and numerous "Editorial Notices" furnish roading to suit all tastes. It is a good num-

Terms \$3 per year or 25 cts. a number. Two copies \$5; five copies to one address \$10.

G. P. Putnam & Co., 10 Park Place, N. Y

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE .-- WE have received the January number of this ably conducted periodical—it has the following rich table of contents :

The conduct of the war; Civilization; the census-Education; Zaidee, a romance-Part II.; Rural Economy of Great Britain and Ireland; Mr. Thackery and his novels; Peace and Patriotism, a letter to frengus: The Story of the Campaign, &c.,-Part II. Writter in a tent in the Crimea.

The present is a lavorable time for con mencing subscriptions to the valuable for eigh periodicals re-published in New York. embodying standard literature of the highest character. New volumes of the four Re views and Blackwood commencing with the North British for November, 1854, and the other Reviews and Black wood for Janu-

ary, 1855.
TERMS-Payment to be made in advance.

TERMS—Payment to be made in advance.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 per an.

For any two,

For any three,

For all four of the Reviews,

For Blackwood's Magazine,

For Blackwood and 3 Reviews,

For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,

79 Fulton st., entrance 54 Gold at., N. Y.

SOMETHING NEW !- Fulton perfected the steamboat; somebody gave the world the railroad and locomotive engine; Morse actualized the electric telegraph. We have now to announce an invention more impor-tant in its results, perhaps, than either of hem. Prof. Maclaurin, an old and wellknown teacher of penmanship in this city, has invented and brought to perfection system by which every person, young of old, may in a few hours' practice, learn to write a free, bold, beautiful and rapid handwriting-rapid beyond belief. We have seen a writing-book of the largest size commonly used in schools, writen through from begin ning to end, in a perfectly unitorm and beau tiful hand, like copper-plate engraving, in two hours, by a little girl ten years old, after a brief course of instruction. It is a mira

cle of science and art. The system is a method of training the muscles, by a series of easy, progressive and ery rapid gymnastic exercises to form the elements and combinations of writing. There is a set of his instruction books, with direc tions, by the aid of which, any person may teach himself, and be qualified to teach others; and the cost of the whole system, for SELF-Instruction, with pens and writing-books complete (sent by mail, post-paid), is only One Dollar. We have examined the system and its results; we have conversed with the Inventor, and seen the Testimonials of the best Teachers and most eminent Education or collecting money for the Commonwealth ists of this city, and have no question that ists of this city, and have no question that the interesting this system will supersede every other, and of the present reform and each of the present reform and the pre

> We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the above System, in our polumns, and to the fact that the Publisher is the respectable, well-established and reli-able house of Charles B. Norton.

> DESTRUCTION OF LIQUOR BY WOMEN .- At Mount Pleasant, Ohio, a party of about fifty women attacked a tavern and demolished the casks, containing a large amount of liquor. They also seized the tavern-keeper and dragged him through the liquor, which stood about six inches deep on the floor of the tavern.

> Warrants were taken out by the Police Court for the arrest of about twenty of the aggressors, but the police returned and reported their inability to execute the write.

According to Judge Pearson, of Dauphin, a man who goes from house to house, or from tavern to tavern, and takes five of ty have nominated J. Murry Rush as a can-didate for State Senator in place of Mr. under the "Buckalew Law." Judge Haynes, of Chester, says that a man who gets drunk once in three months is an intemperate man; and Judge Taylor, of Huntington, has adobted both these definitions.

> VERY PERTINENT .- A writer in the Wash ington Union thinks the Previsional Bishop of New York, Rev. Horatio Potter, would b acting more consistently with his calling, if, instead of praying for the success of British arms, he would pray for the salvation of im-mortal souls, and the prevalence of universal peace. That's just it.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

From a sensible article in the Wilkesba Record we extact the following paragraphs: 'The whole population of the state is grun ling at the enormous taxes levied to pay exenses and interest on the public del arge majority of our people insist on killing the goose that lays the golden egg, because it eats grain at high prices, and the public works must be sold or given away. Indeed, lmost any sacrifice will be submitted to, to reduce the interest we have to pay. The dollars, (\$10,000,000,) which will relieve east a tax of six hundred thousand us of at iollars, (\$600,000.)

But says the Legislature, six per cent is of enough for the use of money : eight per cent, shall be legal interest. Of course, i the people say so through their representatives, this not only fixes the value for others but for themselves. Two per cent. or eight hundred thousand dollars per annum added to the value of our public debt of forty mil-

lions. What say you tax-payers; are you willing in taxes for the benefit of money lenders. to sell your public works to reduce taxes ?-Suppose you do both, how are you off?

Ten millions for the main line will take from your taxes six hundred thousand dollars. Good! But at eight per cent interest. the remaining thirty millions of debt will r quire just six bundred thousand dollars more than at present. So without the main line, your taxes will be no lighter, but heavier: because you will not have the profit on it to help pay. Then how do you like the proposition from Philadelphia?

Since the above was writen, we are indebt-ed to Senator Price for file of the Senate, No. 66 "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the main line of the public works from Phyladelphia to ittsburg.' Sect. 1 'Makes it the duty of the Governor again to advertise for proposals for the sale of the public works until the first Monday of August next, and that he may accept any bid not less than eight millions of dollars payable in cash in twenty equal annu al payments with interest half yearly at the rate of five per cent per annum." This pro-Eight millions at five per cent. will give us only \$400,000; while the increase of two per cent. per annum, (the difference between six and eight per cent. legal interest,) on the \$32,000,000 of debt still remaining, will require a tax of \$640,000 .-So under the operation of these Philadelphia propositions the people will lose the main line of our public works and actually be two hundred and forty thousand dollars a car worse off than they now are, equal an actual increase of state debt of over ten millions six hundred thousand dollars at 6 per cent.

# From the Pittsburg Union.

A bill is now before the Legislature to ab olish the Canal Board. A number of reasons are urged in favor of it in public; but the real object of the movement, at the present time, is to throw a little more patronage into the hands of Gov. Pollock. The bill provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works and an Engineer-the former with a salary of \$3000, and the latter with a salary of \$2500; and also for the appointment of two Clerks, each with a salary f fifteen hundred dollars. Thus far the expense of the department of Public Works housand dollars over the amount at presen paid. And this, it must be remembered, is in face of the fact, that the same Legislature is also about to pass a bill for the sale of the great body of the Public Works. In short, the proposition is to make the expense of managing half the public improvements about twice as large as what is now necessary

for the whole of it.

We are beginning, at last, to understand the true reasons why a committee lately re-ported against the sale of the West and North Branch Canals, and in favor of the sale of the Main Line. In the first place, there will be no speculation in buying the two former improvements. In the next place, to sell the whole of the State Works would deprive the present Whig and K. N Governor of the opportunity of obtaining pa-tronage, by a bill such as that which is now before the legislature.

make rapid and beautiful writers as plentiful as they now are rate.—New York Leader.

The presentation of the people's property in order to gratify a horde of speculators. Another, and perfectly consistent one is, that a small part of the works should be retained, in order to give occasion for the creation of a new department of public improvement, and for the consequent increase of executive patronage. We commend the plan to the consideration of tax-payers.

THE Consumption of Schuylkill Coal by the city of Philadelphia, during the year 1854 as shown by the annual reports of the Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal Companies, was 468,231,20 tons. This was ex-clusive of 34,175,13 tons consumed at the Falls, 7,353,13 tons at Manayunk, 14,722,02 ons at Nicetown and German very large amount, 1,411,733,19 tons, sent to Port Richmond, of which a small portion was no doubt consumed there. It will thu e seen that the consumption of Schuylkil coal by the city and its environs considerably exceeds half a million of tons yearly being, as above, 524,484 tons, exclusive o the quantity consumed at Port Richmond .kill coal consumed by the city of Reading was 114,243 tons, while at Phoenixville the total was 63,733 tons, and at Norristown 46,476 tons.

The Guano Business Mr. FRAILEY has offered a resolut Legislature, requesting the Judiciary Committe to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to protect farmers and others from spurious guano. The resolution contemplates the expedience of the protect farmers and others from spurious guano. templates the appointment of an inspector of guano in the city of Philadelphia.

Educational Department.

SCHOOL MEETINGS For the purpose of such cooperation as all best promote the cause of education, to County Superintenders will meet the eachers, School Directors, and all others in-rested, from the northern part of the county, at the School house in Orangeville, on aturday the 10th of February next at 2 clock P. M.; and he will also in the same against meet those from the South side of

manner meet those from the South side of the river at the Academy in Cattawissa on Monday evening, February 12th next. EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION. For the purpose of furthering the cause education, a convention of Teachers, Scho Directors and others interested in the subjewill be held at the Court-house in Bloom

urg on Saturday the 17th of February next t 1 o'clock P. M., to take such measures a hall seem best for all persons concerned in shall seem best for all persons concerned the cause.

The call is made after conference with a number of Teachers and Directors, who think that beneficial results will follow from an interchange of sentiment, or the formation of a Teachers Institute.

R. W. WEAVER,

County Superintendent.

During the month of January we have visited schools in Sugarloaf, Benton, Orange, Scott, Mountpleasant, Madison, Franklin and Locust townships. Next week our labors will commence in some other direction -The townships in which we find the Directors seem to feel the most interest in the cause of education are Sugarloaf, Benton, Bloom and Franklin.

Persons wishing to see us on business will always find us at home on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL .- The Janbuy number of this valuable monthly, contains a full report of the proceedings, discus tions, &c., had at the late session of the State Teacher's Association, in Lewistown The "Journal" is ever welcome, and fur nishes a large amount of valuable education al matter. Terms only \$1 per year, T. H Burrowes, Editor.

EDUCATION is a companion which no misfortune can repress, crime destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave home, a friend; abroad, an introduction; is solitude, a solace; in society, an ornament it chastens vice : it gives at once a grace, an ornament to genius. Without it, what is man? A splendid slave, an unreasoning

#### The Teacher Should be a Student.

The teacher is occupied with children' work. He is attempting to convey ideas to their minds and must do it in a mode adapted to their comprehension. For the time he becomes a child himself. How, how shall he retain, undiminished, his manly character? Plainly, by doing man's work as well as that of the child. If sometimes he creeps, again he most stand erect and re sume the mien and gait of manhood. Comparing himself with the young minds whom he is instructing, he may fancy himself a giant. He needs, therefore, to hold intellects al converse with met.—his equals and superiore. This will restore him to his true place His gigantic dimensions disappear, and he again becomes a child. He who is alway the teacher, regarding himself as such, wil form an over estimate of himself; he must look at himself from another, point of view, if he would correct the false impression and obtain a true estimate. He must be a learn

er as well as a teacher. The remedy, then, for this narrowing ten dency of elementary instruction, or, if you please, of all teaching, is private study-

Ohio Journal of Education LET parents see to it that scholars a tend school regularly, are there at proper time in the morning and at noon, and that they study lessons thoroughly. The Sch master cannot do everything.

IT is cheaper to build School house than penitentiaries,-to pay Schoolmasters than Judges, lawyers, juries.

THE MISSOURI SENATOR .- The Cavislature of Missouri has a hard time in making a United States Senator. The two branches were to have met in Convention on Thursday last, for the purpose of making still another attempt to elect a United States Sens tor. The Union learns, through a private source, that several ballots had been taken ATCHISON of six over his previous highest

PROPOSED NEW COUNTIES .- There are prop itions before the Legislature for at least a dozan new counties. One of these proposes new county to be called "Jackson" making Euphrata the county seat, then there is "Pol lock" out of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill; "Madison" of Berks, Chester and Mon gomery; "Penn," out of Philadelphia and Bucks, and some half dozen others out of the

HON. JAMES MILES, of Erie, has offered t donate to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, two hundred acres of land, situated in Girard township, Erie county, provided the organization locate an Agricultural College

PRINCE DEMIDOFF, the richest prince in En rope, has offered his large fortune to the Emperor of Russia to carry on the war. His income is about \$200,000 a year. The Czar will no doubt appreciate this patriotic sacri THERE is a man in New York so op-

eat beef, for fear it might be a portion of the but there is matter in it for something more Pope's last bull. Advices from the Sandwich Islands. bring information of the death of King Kam

hameha, and that his son had been declar

ed the successor to the throne. A rew years back the Whig party claimed to have all the intelligence of the sixteenth century, had to be made in the mid ountry. Now, they are satisfied to be Know

Correspondence of the Public Ledger LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23, 1855 .- The followng supplement to the act of 1847, to define and punish the offence of bribery, has been pending and discussed before the Senste for several days, and passed this morning : "That no person who shall have knowledge of any facts material to the proof of the crime forbidden, and purished by the act to which this is a supplement, shall be excused by any allegation or pretence whatsoever from testifying his or her knowledge as afcresaid, in any suit or any court of justice, or in any inquiry or investigation before any committee of the Legislature of this State: Provided, The testimony of such witness nor any facts by him developed shall in no wise be given in evidence against him in any civil or criminal suit." The object of this bill is to put a stop to the

bribery and corruption that have disgraced the Legislatures of Pennsylvania for a number of years, and spread their odious fame throughout the whole country. By throwing wide open the door to testimony, and remo ving all danger of persecution to the witness disclosing his participation in these transactions, it is believed that the opportunity of bringing these corrupt practices punishing them, will be greatly increased. Mr. Price in the course of his remarks, made some disclosures startling to persons who were not brought into contact with the last Legislature. He stated that after the pas-Legislature. He stated that after the personal segment of the Consolidation Bill through the Senate, and while it was yet pending before the House, he was directly approached by a the House, he was directly approached by a every other appearance of the fire. It is that body. Mr. Price promptly refused to be engaged in such a transaction, and remonstrated with the member upon the impropriety of his course, representing the justice of the Consolidation Bill, and the unanimous sentiment of the people of Philadelphia in its favor. The reply was, that he was aware of that fact, but he thought there was "something in it," and that he might as well make a lutle, and that he knew fifteen others who were ready to aid in its passage for a reasonable compensation. Thoroughly disgusted at the man's vensity, Mr. Price rose in order that he might depart, when the miserable creature turned, and as a last ap peal exclaimed, "Can't you give us five dol lars a-piece ?"

As an illustration of the character of the Legislature abroad, Mr. Price related an incident that occurred to him during a recent voyage to Europe. He embarked in one of the first class steamers, on board of which he was introduced to an officer of the army; a man of approved valor, a thorough gentle man, and one of liberal acquirements. After the acquaintance had ripened into intimacy, this officer informed him that when he was first introduced as a Pennsylvania Senator, he felt great reluctance to take by the hand or cultivate such an acquaintance; that in the West the character of the Legislature of Pennsylvania was most odious, and that he had often felt mortified by the infamous reputation thus attached to

presented from Bucks county, signed by tax-ables of said county, to the number of some 1590, in favor of the proposed new county of Penn, out of Bucks and Philadelphia.
M.

From the Pittsburg Union MR. CLAPP'S CONFESSIONAL.

Through the kindness of a member of the Legislature, we have been favored with a copy of Mr. CLAPP's bill, which purposes to establish Courts of Conciliation. On perusing the document, a stranger would suppose, that it was the creation of some unfortunate individual, who had seen so much of the Courts of Compulsion, that he was disposed, if possible, to organize a tribunal, which would administer justice in kid gloves. But we attribute to the member from Venango, no such unworthy motive. We have given the bill a careful consideration; and it certainly presents some novel features; but the most remarkable one is its secrecy, and, we suppose, this is the reason the Know-Nother ing Legislature ordered a thousand copies to be printed. The bill provides, that there shall be a judge elected in every ward and township, who is expected to work for nothing and find himself. When any body has a cause of complaint against any body shar are caused composite to the received and form the road of the vertions works, (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, afternation and interest. What he will receive sample copies of the vertions works, (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, afternation and interest. What he will receive sample copies of the vertions works, (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, afternation and interest. establish Courts of Conciliation. On peruing and find himself. When any body has a ing and find himself. When any body else, he cause of complaint against any body else, he or she will if he or she chooses, go to the Statalogues, containing full particulars. on that day, which showed a gain for Mr. or she will if he or she chooses, go to the judge and thereupon that honorable individual will issue a polite invitation to the opposite party to come before him and talk the matter over. If he chooses to come, he can, and if he doesn't, he need not. If he does come, however, the judge takes him, and the opposite party, into a private room, where they can say what they please, because the bill makes the communications strictly and confidential. \* No lawyers are allowed to be

present, and no witness, the idea of Mr. CLAPP being, that the less the judge knows about the matter, the better The feature of dispensing with lawyers and witnesses, seems be copied from the Spanish Inquisition. While the idea of drawing admissions and confessions out of an offending party, comes with a bad grace from a member of that great society, that has risen to its present pos-ition, by abusing the Catholic confessional For the life of us, we cannot see what would be the difference, supposing Mr. CLAPP's courts to be organized, between the function of a judge of conciliation and those of a confessor, except that the judge would have the right to make out a decree on the admission of the defendant, and send it to another tri bunal to be carried into effect. Know Noth ingism has certainly found an able advocate posed to Catholicism that he wont travel on in the Divine turned politician. It is useless cross-roads. He is the same man that wont to follow the bill through all its absurdities.

than ridicule. The idea running throughout

the whole of it, is the supposed advantage

of a court of secret session, operating by an appeal to the conscience. We do not pro-

Just as we Expected.

Mrs. Sarah Young, one of the wives of Brigham Young, in Utah territory, and a Miss Eliza Williams, are about to travel the United States, on a lecturing expedition against Mormonism. We suppose opposition to Mormonism would be a speculating scheme in the hands of some lecture or strong-minded woman, before long, and th announcement by these two women of their intentions, proves our conclusions right.— Mormonism at first, was, and is still, a rile hoax by which simple-minded people are led to the adoption of a system at variance with every principle of christianity and so-cial order. It was designed to enrich some at the expense of the credulous, and thus far has worked admirably.

What a credulous people we are! One set get up a humbug and make a fortune out of it, and another do the same thing by opposing it. We presume, however, it is all ngh: - Harrisburg Union

SILVER CREEK COLLIERIES-UNQUENCHABLE Fire -Four years ago, what is now called the old breaker, at Thomas & Beatty's mine. caught fire from an explosion. The fire was communicated to the dirt heaps around, where it had been secrelly burning ever since. It made its oppearance again, about five weeks ago, in the immediate vicinity of the new breaker, and mer were, and are stiff employed in removing the dir there, that being the only method practica support of the bill, a its safe conduct through in its reality—showing itself to the beholder in an enormous mass of fire, partly hidden by a thin coating at the top, not yet consumed, and decorated with a number of prairy blue lights, proceeding from as many bright spots of burning anthracite coal. The mine has stopped, as well as every other mine in the neighborhood. It is quite hard times for the poor miners.—Pottsville Register.

> During the year 1854 no fewer than 6,687 persons died in London out of a population of two millions and a half; 4865 more than died during the disastrous cholera year 1849.

> SHOE MANUFACTURING -About 1,000 perone including men, women and children, are out of employment in Lynn. The shoe manufactures have been obliged to contract their business, which throws many out of

> RELIEF FOR DR. KANE.-The National nonse of Representatives passed the Senate resolution authorizing the Navy Department to send a steamer and a tender to the relief r rescue of Dr. Kane and his Arctic expedition. The Secretary of the Navy will diapatch the vessels ordered immediately

> RAILROADS TO BE FENCED IN .- The Legisature of Illinois has a bill before it requiring all railroads to be fenced in. It has passed one House, and his believed will pass the

THE OHIO LIQUOR LAW has been sustained by the unanimous decision of the Sa preme Court of that State on all us points.

It is said that the Russian war has already made 11,000 widows in England.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Persons out of EMPLOYMENT. - The attention of the reader is solicited to the adver-tisement of Agents wanted for the series of Pictorial books issued from the press of Mr. Sears. These books have met, and are meet-

forwarded to all parts of the cot ostage, on application

HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL .- The met its of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration genital debility, nervous affections, &c., &c., genital debitity, netwoon 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. LFObserve the marks

Se; 316 per dozen. CF Observe the marks of the gennine.

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T. W. Dyott & Sons, No. 132 North 2nd st., Philadelphia, Sale Agents for Pennsylvania.

#### MARRIED.

On the 18th of January, by the Rev. E. A. Sharretts, at the residence of Mr. Conrad Bittenbender, Mr. George Fenstermacher, and Mary Ann Knorr.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Henry Tel-lidge, Mr. Hiram Appleman, of Hemiock, Columbia County, to Miss Mary Appleman. Military Notice!

THE Members of the Washington Cayalry, belonging to the battation of Columbia
Guards, are hereby notified to return all
their arms and accountements which belong
to the Commonwealth, to Maj. Joseph P.
Connor or Gen. M. M'Dowell, without delay.

Brig. Inspector, 1st Brig., 9th D., P. V.
Orange township, Jan. 13, 1855.—3t. Justices of the Peace

A ND CONSTABLES can find all kind of blanks desirable for their use, in proper form, at the office of the STAR OF THE NORTH Fancy Paper,

pose to waste words in opposing such an opinion; but we are glad, that if a proposition to revive the judicial procedure of the Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Writing sand. & in be found at the cheap Book store of JOSEPH SWARTZ, dle of the nineteenth, it should come from a member of the Know-Nothing Legistature.