

VOLUME 7.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH

THE STAR OF THE NORTH Is PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY R. W. WEAVER. OFFICE-Up stairs, in the new brick build-ing, on the south side of Main Street, Ihid square below Market. THE MS:-Two Dollars per annum, if paid within air months from the time of sub-reidy within the year. No subceription re-oried for a less period than six months ; no discontinuance permitted until all arreats are paid, unless at the option of the editor. Morketty stress for each additional in-bertion. A liberal discount will be made to been the advertise by the year.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the "Star of the North." "PASSING AWAY."

zephyr sofdy fanned my cheek, I smiled, and kindly bade it stay: whispered, "other lands I seek," And in an instant passed away.

sunbeam danced across a stream, And cheered use with its sparkling ray; ut like the zephyr was the beam, And just as soon it passed away.

So friends of youth once fondly loved With hearts so warm, so light and gay, Cheer for awhile our lonely hours— Then like a sunbeam pass away.

Trust not to love : its smiles and tears May for a while seem warm and true And though it may our hearts beguile, 'Tis often false and fleeting too.

Talk not of bliss in world like this, For here there is no perfect joy; And pleasures here, like glittering coin Is always mixed with some alloy. There is a home beyond the skies, May we for that our hearts prepare: There tears of woe ne'er dim the eyes, And sorrow never enters there. Buck Horn, Pa.

REPORT.

The Committee of the State on Vice and Im-morality, upon bills Prohibitory or Restrain-ing the sales of spirituous Liquors.

The Committee on Vice and Immorality re port :-That they have had referred to them port :-- That they have had referred to them by the Senate three bills to prohibit or restrain the sale of spirituous l.quors. They have given to these a careful consideration, and that the Senate may have the whole subject placed before it, the committee report each bill in such manner that it may be printed. Without adming the committee recommender Without adopting, the committe recommend to be printed the bills entitled, the one "An act to repeal the license laws, and regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors," An act re-lating to the sale of spiritous, vinous or mult liquors by others than inn or taveru keep-

Taking into consideration the vote of the Taking into consideration the vote of the people of the Commonwealth on the ques-tion of a prohibitory liquor law, and the nu-merons petitions for such a law, as well as the bills referred to them, the committee have come to the conclusion that it is more than they should presume todo to determine which measure should be adopted by the Legisla-ture, that of prohibition or that of regulation and restraint. They have thought it to be their duty to recommend bills which they conceive to be adapted to the one or the oth-er measure accordingly, as a majority of the conceive to be adapted to the one or the oth-er measure, accordingly, as a majority of the Legislature shall determine. The adoption, of the one will, of course, preclude the other and the presentation of the two bills, may aid members in deciding which is the preferable

members in deciding which is the preferable mode of relief. The Scnate bill No. 11, entitled "An act to prohibit drinkning houses and promote temperance" is designed to prohibit all retail sales of intoxicating liquors under five gal-lons, by tavern keepers and all others except for medicinal, chemical or sucramental pur-poses. It is not made prohibitive of the man-ufacture and sale of liquors in larger quanti-ties, only because such restriction would be abortive, while the foreign importer may un-restrained by our State law import and sell in the original package foreign liquors, and because the committee apprehend that our character, but not for one extreme in its en-actions or penalties. The bill now presen-ted to the consideration of the Senste, the committee recommend as adjusted with a fair and reasonable regard to that public opinion without the support of which no law should be passed, or long continued on the statute hook. would suffer my hand to be paralyzed. Pro-scribe a main because hereafter to be born in the ahould be passed, or long continued on the statute book. The committee are not unmindful that a large revenue to the State Treasury will be lost by the adoption of a prohibition flaw, the Additor General's report showing an income last year. for is very licenses of \$187,602 15, of which \$142,093 95 came ferm Philadelphia. As large as the amanders which they are addiced, and to a, the committee consider it no compares. people are not prepared to prefer the con-sumption of imported liquors over those of domestic production. This would be to prefrom Philadelphis. As large as this amount is, the committee consider it no compensa-tion for the loss to the respective counties fer foreigners to American producers. By attacking the retail sales, and drinking and reating at the public bars, the evil is attacked where it commences its pernicious work, and thereby it is believed the use of intoxi-cating liquors as a beverage will be greatly diminished, and the production of domestic and foreign proportionably lessened. That the use of such liquors could be prohibited the use of such liquors could be prohibited in private bouses under the most stringent form of a prohibitory law has never been as-serted to be practicable so fong as the laws of the United States authorized the importa-tion, and protected the importer is making his sales of foreign liquors. The full and final remedy can only be consummated by a prohibition of importations. When that is done then something may be affectually gain-ed for the cause of temperance by prohibi-ing the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at home, except for the usual excepted pur-poses. who pay a phone to the other that constitute constituency many times the amount pecuni-arily in lost labor, in prison and poer-house expenses. It is a poor and profiles invest-ment for parents to toil to feed, clothe and educate their children to the period of man-hood, or for our clitzens to tax themselves to be done to million the period of man-

The sale heretofore authorized in quantity so small as a quart, was only in a degree less perioicous than sales it tavern bats, as the small cost and ready facility in obtaining the liquor from the neighbering grocery, afforded an easy temptation to the solitary toper or social party. This facility and temptation will be greatly diminished by extending the prohibition to five gallons; a quantity down to which the importer would in defiance of State authority, supply his customers in the original package. There is, it is believed, no infringement of any constitutional provision by this bill. nor

any constitutional provision by this bill, nor any needlessly harsh provision producing a re-action in the minds of the citizen well disre-action in the minds of the citizen well dis-posed to the cause of temperance, and inda-cing a willingness rather to submit to exis-ting evils, then see the power of the law but to a doubtful issue with a public opinion re-volting under a sense of harshness and injus-tice, or a conviction of the violation of constitutional provisions. justiy regarded as Against the adoption of a law prohibitory

in its character, the committee do not con-sider the vote of last October as decisive.-There were 373,040 voters who took the trouble to attend the polls to vote for Gover uor, of whom but 321,775 cast their vote either way upon the liquor question. There was but a majority of 5,039 votes against prohibition; while 51,265 voters at the polls prohibition; while 51,265 voters at the polls refused to cast their votes for or against pro-hibition. Why? Obviously they were not against prohibition, or they would have so voted. They were generally for prohibition, it may justly be inferred, as the committee thigh, but hesitated from an apprehension that an affirmative vote might sanction some extreme and harsh legislation, revoluing to the sense of justice or invasive of constitu-tional rights. Under this aspect of the sub-ject, therefore, your this aspect of the sub-ject, therefore, your committee is impressed with the belief that the basis of a public opinion has been afforded and male known to the Legislature for a law of a prohibitory character, but not for one extreme in its en-actions or penaltice. The bill, now presen-

and paupers, made such by drinking intoxi-cating liquors; and much less can it begin to compensate the irreparable damage done thereby to the people in their health, morals, and donestic happiness, to say nothing of the peril induced to their immortal welfare. That must unquestionably be unsound last. That must unquestionably be unsound legisperance. To estimate the aggravated ex-lation that raises revenue at so fearful a cost tent of the evil there, it may be stated that they cannot be faithful legislators who seek it was testified before the Parliamentary Comthey cannot be failmul segistators who seek is was testified before the Parliamentary Com-to fill the public treasury at the saurifice of mittee, that the cost of drink to the United the constitutions, the happiness and lives of Kingdoms, per annum, is from £70,000,000 their fillow beings. They cannot be true to £80,000,000 stering, and in its conse-representatives of their local constituency, quences in the cost of poverty and crime at as much more, together, 150,000,000 or constituency man't times the amount again. and the same of the same is th

<text><text><text><text>

law of our nature, that the sine of the parent in their consequences are visited upon the offspring. Our race is impared and damaged by intemperance; and we wickedly mar the beautiful handiwork of the Almighty. The most perfect of His creation. His last crown-ing work, with which well pleased, He pro-neumed good we have reacting the theory of the proing work, with which well pleased, He pro-nounced good; we, by perverting His bless-ings, make bad and destroy. Him that God made in his own image, erect and comely and glowing with health, man makes besot-ted and bloated deformity, and takes from him his glorious intellect. And this degen-eracy must be felt to impair our national incoments, but geneality for acli covariance. strength, our capacity for self-government and ability for defence. The individual and national character are impaired in virtue,

national character are impaired in virtue, resolution and physical powor, and the in-centive to great sacrifice or high achieve-ment is lost. The people of Europe effect to regret the degeneracy produced by our olimate. If this be the unavoidable cause of such an effect, it becomes of the greater necessity for us to avoid adding to it the perian degeneracy produced by intemper

resorted to in crowds, and with beneficial re-sults. Such a purpose is made a feature in the bills now reported; but its execution will of course depend upon the willingness of the people of each neightering to carry out the design. It is a permitterive not a com-pulsory authority. The effective way of making good citizens is to fay hold of their intelligence, cultivate it, inspire love for their courty and fellow men. They then become the sure friends and protectors of public order, and love their government and its inbe. There is also a political beating in which the subject is to be viewed. Taverns and voters in the political canvass. It is one that With all our justly boasted freedom and free

result cannot be therwise than detrimental to the public welfare by elevating to office those who are more conscientious, and the result cannot be otherwise than detrimental to the public welfare by elevating to office those men who are the least scruppious and least likely to serve their constituents with fidelity. While a degree of social liberality and good fellowship is thus manifested, the purity of elections and freedom from all un-due bres therein, is a purpose too sacred and dear to the American cluzen to be thus in-vaded without deep apprehension by every one who holds dear his country's welfare and hono. There is yet a forther consideration of the subject that should engage the attention of the philanthropist and statesman. It is law of our nature, that the sins of the parent in their consequences are visited upon the offspring. Our race is impared and damaged

where there tastes may be further improved and refined. The principle of a prohibitory law is that which lies at the basis of all government.... It is the principle of self-protection. Socie-ty must be capable of defonding itself; of casting out the orils that assail its well be-ing; or its fails in its end, and fhan has sur-rendered his natural liberty for a protection ing; or its fails in its end, and fnan hat sur-rendered his natural liberty for a protection he does not obtain. It may defend itself from the evils of intemperance, as it may from others that alike sup the foundations of good morals and good government. All sound jurists agree is this. It is in the pro-visions for carrying such a law its excen-tion alone that it has come into conflict with the fundamental constitution and infringed its salutary provisions for the protection of the citizens. the citizens. But it may be, although it is said the con-

that guests at hotels shall deliver their mon-eys, goods, jewelry and other valuables into the actual custody of the proprietor or his proper agent, and on leaving their rooms are to deposit their keys at the office, to hold the proprietor liable for moneys or clothing sto-len. It further declares, that persons becom-ing guests at hotels, without means to pay their bills, accuring for any time hot longer than a week, and not giving notice of such inability, are vagrants, and as such shall be subject to conviction before any alderman or subject to conviction before any alderman or justice of the peace for any period not longer pastice of the peace for any period not indiger than thirdy days, and authorises the propi-er officers can be obtained. The bill also gives to hotel keepers a lien upon the bag-gage of guess for accrued debt for a period of not longer than one week, &c.

French Spotiation Bill.

The historical facts upon which these claims are founded are these: In the year 1788-9, the U. S. were in a state of guasi war with the then Republic of France.-Privateers cruised and made captures; na-tional vessels met and fought on the high seas; and on land there was the array of armies, in the anticipation of formidable war. Then came the revolution which placed Bonaparte at the head of the French Gov-

ernment. The U. States urged upon France indemnity for the confiscation of preceeding years. It was answered that they were made under the authority of a government that had passed away, and like assignments and continental money, they no more had value. In short, the French government refused to satisfy these claims ; but as the urlused to satisfy these claims; but as the ur-gency of them by the U. S. was disagreen-ble, they had inserted in the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana a provision that the further prosecution of these claims should be discontinued. It is upon this provision that these claims rest.

IT In a recent speech in the U. S. Senthe formation of the terminate of the second second

Now, inese are not mere inteals, to be for-gotten, but will be carried out to the very letter. Now, l sincerely hope you will prove yourself a man in this emergency, and not be led by a party demagogue, who has al-ways been your most bitter enemy, and now makes his brags that he makes you do now think the mixed of all room ob anything he wishes, in spite of all your ob-ligations and promises. Now, you must be well aware that if you vote for Seward, it will be your political death-knell. Besides

will be your political death-knell. Besides the promises they have made you, will not be kept after Seward is elected. Yoil can do what you choose for all they care. "It is currently reported all over the coun-try now, that you have been bought with money and promised to vote for Seward.— Every man I meet, almost, from the country is asking about you, and it seems they can-not believe you will debase yourself so

is asking about you, and it seems they can-not believe you will debase yourself so much as to violate your oath, and they all say you will do that if you yote for Sew ard; and you are as well aware of this as I am. Now, remember that you alone are to suffer by this course, and I trust and hope you will are do who you. not do what you will regret when icollate. Yours, fraternally, J. H. VAN GORDEN."

AN OUTRAGE.

We are informed by good authority that at We are informed by good authority that at the election in Franklin, last Friday, the K. Ns. resorted to the following outrageous con-duct to carry their point. Mr. Jas. Watson, a worthy citizen, had been induced to join their Order, and, seeing its character, had several times asked for an honorable dis-charge from them, which they had refused to give him, though they had promised to do on when the injust them at any time he so when he joined them, at any time he should ask it. Friday he went to the election and inform-

ed them that he could not vote their licket but should vote seguinst them. Whereupon they took him one side and told him they would prosecute him for perjury, on the oath which he took when he joined them, if he dared vote against their ticket. Wishing to avoid difficulty, and not exactly under-standing his rights, he retarmed home with-

out voting at all. An outrage of this kind calls for the se-verest public condemnation: If it has come to this, that freemen can be prevented from to this, that freemen can be prevented from exercising a freeman's prorogative in this Republic,—and that men bound together by secret osths have become a bold at to at-tempt to control the ballot-box by such means, it is high time that measures should be taken to have our rights and privileges defined, and to punish with the penalties of the law those who conspire at their over-

HURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1855.
AURBER 5
A DURBER 5 ity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofote received, one houdred and sixty series to each such person having served as aforesaid : Provided. The person so having been in service shall not rebeive said land warrant if it shall spear by this thuser-rolls of his regiment or corpe that he descried or was dishohorably dischar-

this its descrice of was discoursely discussion of the service. Provided further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employ-

and teamsters who may have been employ-ed, under the direction of competent author-ity in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and applies. And further provided, That the provisions of this act be applied to those who served as volumeers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delawars, by the British fleet in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve and fifteen

signeen nudrea and twerve and interm SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be ëntitled to a certificate or warraut; as aforesaid, under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child of children shall be entitled to minor child or canarse shall be entited to receive a certificate or warfant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the pro-visions of this act, if now living: *Provided*; That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such a war-rant, if she be a widow at the time of making her application: And provided, further, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect. SEC. 8: And be it further enacted, That SEC. 8: And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or war-rant be issued for any service less that 14 days, except where the person shall ac-tually have been engaged in battle, and un-less the party claiming such certificate of warrant shall establish this or her right there-

to by recorded evidence of said service. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantees their assignees, or their heirs at law, accord-ing to the provisions of existing laws regu-lating the same provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, itsusfer, and location of bounty land warrants.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower gradua-

ted price. Sat. 6. And be it further en d, Tha the registers and receivers of the several iand offices shall be severally authorized of charge and receive for their services in lo-cating all warrants under the provisions of this act the same compe for sales of the public lands, for e ish, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

mony taken, and report made by a commit-tes of the British Parliament. Intemper-ance there, is eating into the vitals of the It adopts the machinery of the existing general laws, requiring all who would sell under five gallons to take license from the under five gallors to take license from the court in all parts of the State, after full adver-tisement of their application, and subject to objection and contest by their neighbors, and the decision of the court after hearing all parties as to the occasion of granting the li-conse. All are to be but under bond, with perance. To estimate the aggravated exwarrant of attorney, to enter judgment for a faithful observance of the law, the license fees are increased three-fold, and none can sell under a quart who is not licensed to keep as inn, and in any city has not at least six rooms and twelve beds for the exclusive

use of travelers. In the city of Philadelphia, were the free as much more, together, 150,000,000 or 750,000,000 of dollars! It becomes, there-tore, indeed, American statesmen to reflect upon and avert in time a waste of such tre-In the city of Philaderphia, were the new system now exists, there will be besides the general provisions of the laws of the State, a board of three appraisers to be appointed by the court, composed as three reputable and temperate appraisers, in the manner is-

Action of MIND on MIND .- Whatevet drawn

man out of himself, makes him wiser and better and happier; at least, if it does not the fault is his own, and he has to answer fo abasing one of the most effectual means of improvement which Providence has placed within his power. He cannot benefit others without being benefitted in return, either by the influence of his own action, his own feelings, or by the gratitude with which it is

more than repaid on the part of their fellow freatures. Ascetios may say what they please; but seclusion is neither favorable to visdom nor to virtue, and least of all to enjoyment. The diamond is polished by dia-mond dust; and the fine particles thrown off

in disclosing the sparke of a hundred infer-or ones may be required to bring out the lastre of a gem worth a thousand. The attri-tion of minds of all orders is equally necessary for perfecting the capacity of the less and developing the excellence of the grea test.-J. Montgomery.

AN EXCELLENT LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT. A bill has has been reported in the New York Senate, which provides that no estate, real or personal, shall hereafter be bequeathed, de-Senate, which provides that no estate, real or personal, shall hereafter be bequeathed, de-mised or conveyed to any corporation, body politic or person, for pious or charitable uses, except the same be done by deed or will, duly acknowledged and attested at least six months before the decease of the testator.

Counterfeits, Girls with hollow cheeks and all bosoms. - Ex. Paper.

ow. The follow is the stat intimidating voter at the polls : "If any person or persons shall use or prac-tice any intimidation, threats, force or vio "If any p

lence, with design to influence undaly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from oting, or to restrain the freedom of choice such person, or persons, on occurciton, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hun-dred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one, nor more than twelve months."-Montrose Dem.

Hon. Thomas H. Benton, in conversat with a friend on Saturday last, in a very ex-cited manner said, "If I were President of the United States, sir, I would keep beside me a pile of blank vetoes, and as fast as the plundering bills passed Congress I would send in a veto ! veto !! veto !!! sir, send in a

Every man deems that he has precise-ty the trials and temptations which are the pardest of all for him to besr; but they are so because they are the very ones he needs

IF If you wish to be happy, keep busy idleness is harder work than plowing, a great deal. There is more fun in sowing an hour han there is in a yawning century.

EF Bashfuluess is more freque nected with good sense, than we find assu-ance-and impodence, on the other hand a glien the effect of downright stopidity.

nime of God

Love is our highest word, and the syno-

SEC. 8. And be it further ensetted, That the officers and soldiers of the revolu war, or their widows or minor chilren, shall

be entitled to the benefits of this act SEC. 9. And be it further enacted the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Pittsburgh, in Sept. 1814; also, at the battle of King's mountain in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nicko-jack, egainst the confederated savages of the

Suc. 10. And be it further exacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chapleins who served with the army in the everal wars of the country. Szc. 11. And be it further enseted, That

Spc. 11. And be it furner enacted, 1 the provisions of this act be applied to flo men and to these who served as volume at the attack on Lawistown, in Delaware, the British flest, in the war of eighteen b lied to flotilla dred and twelve and fifteen.

LIBUT. HUNTER .--- The Hartford Times says that this gentleman, lately dismissed from the service for bringing the Bainbridge home without laure, is going to Russia, to offer his services to the Czar.