

STAR OF THE NORTH.
H. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.
Bloomington, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1855.
Democratic Nominations.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HON. ARNOLD PLUMER,
OF VENANGO COUNTY,
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
J. G. MONTGOMERY, of Montour Co.
FOR SHERIFF,
STEPHEN H. MILLER,
FOR TREASURER,
JACOB HARRIS,
FOR COMMISSIONER,
JONAS FAHRINGER,
FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB DEMOTT,
FOR AUDITOR, one year,
HENRY G. PHILLIPS.

DEMOCRATS! ARE YOU ASSESSED?—We would remind our democratic friends of the necessity of having their names on the Assessment lists at *ten days before the election.* The lists are now placed at the several election polls, where they may be examined. See that your name is there recorded in good time, or your vote will be lost. Young men who last year voted "on age," should see that they have been assessed this year.

The Know-Nothing Ticket.
The only men who now take any active part for Staley and Cole are notorious Know-Nothings. The leaders are neither Democrats nor Whigs, but men who have shown no honor or consistency in their political course. Mr. Cole is a clever man—good natured, and of an easy, even temperament—in short just such a man as the Know-Nothings would duped and delude. He doubtless honestly believes that the men who congregated at midnight in wood-houses and dark shops are his friends; but in truth they do him more harm in the respect and esteem of his honest neighbors than the most malignant enemies could do. His best friends are those who have advised him not to allow himself to be used by men who only seek their own selfish ends in urging him to be a candidate—one because he bears a grudge against the Democratic party—another because he would like to be Mr. Cole's Deputy.

Mr. Fortner is a clever, impulsive fellow, who fears that the Pope will "ruin" America; and when we last heard of his political position he believed that Know-Nothingism was destined to carry every thing before it. He was a Whig until Know-Nothings swallowed up that party, and then defected to the new creed.

We would not say an unkind word of Mr. Staley, the head of the Know-Nothing ticket; but certainly for intelligence and usefulness as a legislator he can rot for a moment bear comparison with Mr. Montgomery. A man who runs astray after all the new political fads of the day is too volatile and fickle minded to stand against the thousand temptations and assaults at Harrisburg. The last legislature was made up of many such men as Mr. Staley, and the people have seen and felt the result. The party came in power that feared the poor Pope much more than it did the Prince of Evil, and the people have had quite enough of its legislation which was in open defiance of the popular will, and characterized only by narrow-minded bigotry, prescription and fear.

Let the Past Warn.
Last fall the Know-Nothing party bid high for the temperance vote, and placed itself in such a position as to bid defiance to the will of the people expressed at the ballot box on the issue of prohibition.

By the mischievous and foolish act of the last Know Nothing legislature the cause of temperance was set back twenty years in Pennsylvania. Men can only be reasoned and educated into temperance, and not driven by the force of law, when they see that law to be in open defiance of the public will.

The Buckalew law was a step in the right direction, and the Sunday Liquor Law was another. These should have been continued just so far and so fast as necessity required, and the tone of the popular mind was prepared for them.

Few and far between.

The Know-Nothing lodges have dwindled down so much that it was found necessary to announce Mr. Fortner openly as a candidate, for fear the members of the secret order would not all learn that he was in the field. The first design of the order was, as we are informed, to run him secretly, and not openly to declare him a candidate, but the shrewdest ones of the order saw that would not answer. Last fall it was claimed by the Jacobin Club of this town that it had 200 members—now from 12 to 20 speak in its meetings. We are informed by Democrats of Orange and Fishersburg that in that region there are this fall not one tenth as many meetings of the secret order in sheds, wood-houses &c., as there were last fall.

A Bugaboo!

There are perhaps a dozen Catholics in Columbia county, in the midst of nearly 4000 people. The Know-Nothings tell us there is danger that this dozen will conspire, plot, capture, ruin, rob, hang up, boil and roast the four thousand! The old parties sometimes deal in rather questionable stories, but this new Reform party beats Beelzebub in its freaks of little imagination.

How could a Know-Nothing officer send adopted citizens with impartiality in the discharge of his duty? His secret oath of prescription would fetter and bind him; or else he would be compelled to dishonor himself and cast it off.

Abuse getting cheap.
The editor of the Democrat seems not content with opposing the Democratic ticket in this county, but for the paltry sum of twenty-five cents paid him at Berwick by Jno. Stewart of Luzerne, he two weeks ago commenced abusing Mr. Wm. Merrifield one of the Democratic nominees of Luzerne. Mr. Stewart seems to have a political grudge at Merrifield, and no doubt thinks abuse cheap which he can buy for 25 cents a dose. He perhaps knew the Colonel's willingness to do dirty work against Democratic nominees. When a man has a great quantity of an article on hand he sells cheap, so that accounts for the low price at which the slang of the Democrat can be purchased by the desperate and reckless.

Two years ago the Democrat hypocritically pretended to support the ticket, just as it does now, until after the election; and then openly and shamefully confessed its deception and hostility. The same game is now being played, and every thing is done secretly that treachery can devise in the minds of the Know-Nothing leaders. If it were possible that the Democratic ticket could be defeated this fall the tool of the Know-Nothings would then openly glory in the result.

The Democrat confesses to printing tickets for Fuller and Mendenhall, but says nothing as to its guilt in covering these up at the top and bottom with Democratic names, so as to deceive honest voters. Besides, the names of Clark and Grotz were sprinkled in to make the Know-Nothing dose stronger.—This ticket we published last week proves, and it is not denied. Large rolls of these tickets were bundled up at the Democrat office for distribution, but honest men refused to scatter them. To print tickets for Whig candidates is not charged by us as objectionable, but to print the names of Know-Nothing candidates along with those of Democrats in such a shape as to deceive by giving it the appearance of a Democratic ticket is an act which only the tool of the Know-Nothing conspirators would stoop to.

As to our support of the ticket four years ago, the hundreds of Democrats who heard our addresses at Rohnsburg, Buckhorn and Cattawissa, and who read our paper during that campaign, are our witnesses for vindication against the falsehood of malice and meanness. That lie has grown very stale, and there were too many men at those meetings for it to do mischief any longer. But the case of the Know-Nothings is growing desperate, and they dare not be over scrupulous in their electioneering stories.

Something New.
A new fountain oil is advertised in the N. Y. Herald and Tribune, which seems likely to come into general use, if it proves at all as it is commended. Eight cents worth will burn double wicks, giving a brilliant and steady light 28 hours, or 34 hours light may be obtained for one cent. It will need no trimming, is free from smoke, pleasant both to the taste and smell, and free from all danger of explosion. Dr. Taggart expects a lot of the article in a short time from Mathew Vanderhoff of the manufacturer.

Arnold Plumer.
This gentleman—the Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner—is one of the purest and best men in the Commonwealth, and will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The respectable papers of every party in the State, speak of him in terms of praise—all, even his bitterest political enemies, admit that he stands before the people with a character, both moral and political, unstained by a single blemish. Such a man the people will always delight to honor.

Peter Martin—Canal Commissioner.
This gentleman, it appears, is the Know-Nothing candidate for Canal Commissioner. He is a respectable citizen of Lancaster county, and our regret is that he has permitted himself to be the candidate of such a party. There are now, we believe, no less than five candidates in the field for the post of Canal Commissioner, viz:—

Arnold Plumer, (Dem.) Venango.
Joseph Henderson, (Whig) Washington.
Peter Martin, (K. N.) Lancaster.
Kimber Cleaver, (N. Amer.) Schuylkill.
Pamerson Williamson, (Abo.) Phil. Pison.

KANSAS.—The Kansas Herald of Freedom, September 8th, contains a full account of the Kansas Free State Convention which assembled at Big Springs on the 5th inst. The resolutions declare that the interests of the inhabitants require that Kansas should be a Free State; that free labor will best promote its happiness, the rapid population, the prosperity and the wealth of Kansas. They approve the admission of free negroes and mulattoes into the territory, declare that they owe no obedience to the acts of the present spurious Legislature, and call the citizens to meet and hold an election on the second Tuesday of October, to choose a Delegate to Congress. The Convention nominated Gov. Reader for the Territorial Delegate, and that gentleman has accepted the nomination.

Cross Actions.—The Trenton Gazette understands that Dr. Heiniken has commenced an action in Philadelphia to recover damages from the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for the destruction of his horses and carriage at Burlington. Dr. Heiniken, on Friday, went before the grand jury at Mount Holly, and made formal complaint, for the purpose of having the directors of the Company indicted for manslaughter. The same day, Mr. Shreve, of Bordentown, made a similar complaint before the jury against Dr. Heiniken, for the purpose of having him indicted.

The Risk in Sugar since January, according to the New York Post, has been 50 per cent, and this owing not so much to the diminished supply, which only applies to New Orleans descriptions, Cubas being plentiful, but to the great increase of demand throughout the country for consumption and stock. The unfavorable harvest of 1854 led to a great contraction in the grocery business, as well as in the dry goods, and dealers worked down their stock to the lowest point possible.

Mr. C. B. Buckalew's Speech;
CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.
[THE LIQUOR QUESTION.]

Another subject considered at the late Session, was that of Prohibition; and a law was passed to abolish licensed Hotels after the first day of October, of the present year.—This Act is commonly known as the "Jug Law," and I believe it to be unjustifiable and unwise. It commences wrong for any sensible purpose of restraint, by striking down Hotels while leaving other and more pernicious establishments in existence, whereas the very contrary of this should have been done, and might have been done with equal ease and with more effective results. It appears unequal and inequitable, in its discrimination among those engaged in selling Liquors; inflicting pecuniary loss and injury upon one class of dealers, and none whatever upon others, but rather extending their profits and privileges. It awakens the whole force of opposition in the State, to changes in the laws relating to Liquors, while it is at best only a partial, imperfect, and doubtful triumph to the principle of restraint. It is badly, clumsily constructed, and will naturally provoke litigation and dispute. And it is weak in any foundation of public opinion upon which to rest, being passed in apparent contempt of the popular vote of 1854.

This act, and the act of 8th May, 1854, are quite unlike in spirit and principle. Both are in restraint of the privilege of sale; both are intended to strike at abuses and lessen existing evils; both invoke the aid of the judicial power and require the assistance of public opinion in the attainment of their objects. But in other respects they are widely dissimilar. The act of 1854 is well described in its title as "An Act to protect certain domestic and private rights and prevent abuses in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks," and is both conservative and remedial. It protects rights founded in the domestic relations while it strikes at abuses that require eradication, and it makes a proper distinction between different classes of persons who do not stand in the same position before the law. Nothing is clearer than the right of society to provide specially for its weak, incapable, vicious and unfortunate members. Hence the education of the young, the support of paupers, the incarceration of criminals and the care of the insane. P. proceeding therefore upon settled principles, the act of 1854 declares it a crime, punished by fine and imprisonment, to willfully furnish intoxicating liquors to minors, to the insane, to persons of known intemperate habits, and to those who are intoxicated; in short, to all who are necessarily incapable of exercising an intelligent judgment, and who require protection against the arts, avarice, or folly of others. And because the reason of the enactment goes to that extent, furnishing in any way—"by gift, sale, or otherwise," is forbidden.

But the case is greatly different as to those who have attained to years of discretion, and who labor under no mental incapacities arising from their own act or the visitation of Providence. Such are to be "a law unto themselves" where the rights of others are not involved, and their praise is to consist in the just exercise of their freedom.

If this distinction be not admitted, I know not where the interference of government with individuals is to stop; what department of conduct is to be exempt from invasion, or what barrier of reserved right remains to the citizen. Government becomes a thing of discretion, without boundaries to its action or limitation of its powers. Constitutional restraints even, stand no longer upon principle, but are degraded into arbitrary arrangements which may be swept away at any moment without wounding any principle of right. For, if the just powers of government relate to grown men and to those who are free from mental disabilities, in the same manner and to the same extent as to infants and the insane; if distinction in the laws between various kinds of population rest in discretion and expediency alone, all classes and conditions of men may be subjected, without violation of right, to the restraints of infants and imbeciles—in short, to abject despotism.

Similar in spirit to the act of 1854, in the particular mentioned, are those provisions in the laws of the United States, which, treating the Indians as the wards of the government—as persons in a state of pupillage, minority and dependence—inhibit the supplying them with liquors by traders and government agents. And to the same purpose is the judgment of Plato, that young men should not taste wine until eighteen, and afterwards should use it with moderation until thirty.—(The Laws, B. II. c. 10.)

Another feature of the act of '54 is that any one violating that or any other act in *pari materia* shall be civilly responsible in damages for injuries to person or property, resulting from such violation, and that whether the injury be intended and foreseen by him or not.—This provision, borrowed in substance, though not in form, from a law of Wisconsin, is so plainly just that it requires neither explanation or defence. It is like the law which attaches guilt to homicide committed by accident and without intention, in the prosecution of a distinct crime; and it simply affords a remedy to one suffering an injury, against him who has really caused it.

Other provisions of the act, against adulteration of liquors, the marriage of parties when either is intoxicated, the compensation of prosecutors, and extending the control of the Courts over disorderly houses, are eminently just and proper, and need not be enlarged upon. It is represented that this act of 1854 (the whole responsibility of which I am content to assume as its author,) has been enforced in many parts of the State with the most salutary results. And it is, everywhere, standing upon sound and admitted principles of Legislation. Where the attempt is made to use the act for improper purposes, I do not doubt that it will generally fail; for Courts and Juries are not inclined to support frivolous prosecutions, or make themselves the instruments of private passion and revenge. To the Sunday act (as it is called,) of the late Session, I can see no solid objection.—It is not well drawn or unexceptionable in all its features, but it stands on good ground

as to its leaning object, if any laws whatever for the observation of the Sabbath are justifiable, which is not a subject of dispute.—Those engaged in selling liquors cannot object to being placed under the same rules that apply to other business pursuits.

I voted against submitting the question of prohibition to a popular vote, believing that the Legislature should meet the subject instead of avoiding it. This mode of action is exceedingly selective, and is not to be encouraged. If a member is unwilling to face a difficult or delicate question, he ought to retire and permit his place to be filled by one who will not weigh his personal interests or popularity, against the performance of a public duty.

These remarks embrace the several acts of a general nature relating to the Liquor question, which have passed within a few years, and indicate my own course upon them. I think something remains to be done; that there is not yet, and that public attention is therefore properly awake and continued to the subject. Many regret that such subjects should arise, producing as they do strong passions and violent contests, and used as they are by bad men for selfish and sinister purposes. I confess to a contrary feeling. I think it refreshing in public life to get occasionally beyond the jangle of money, into the consideration of questions that are not judged exclusively by tables of profit and loss, and that are instructive as involving inquiry into the best jurisdiction, principles and powers of government. And their discussion will do good.—Truth will gain by it.—Opinion will be corrected, or when already just, confirmed.—Abuses will be struck down, or mitigated, and real advances made in good government.

Controversy upon Prohibition has made us familiar with existing abuses, and produced the act of 1854 and the Sunday law; and should induce the extirpation of that brood of vicious establishments, not in the nature of Hotels, that have sprung up, particularly in cities, towns and mining districts, and along lines of public improvement; in their very nature productive of idleness, dissipation and excess. To this purpose, stringent, positive provisions of law, and a repeal of the Johnson act of 1849, are requisite.—The Philadelphia system of 1849, also, should be avoided, and throughout the State the principle of judicial control over all establishments of sale, solidly established.

Absolute Prohibition is impracticable.—There stands in its way, Public Opinion, Constitutional Provisions, the Experience of other Countries and Times, and the Principles of Free Action, which are the foundation of Moral Responsibility. The first of these is shown by the vote of 1854; the second, by judicial decisions; the third by history, and for illustration of the last, I send the inquiry to John Milton, justly numbered among the profoundest of authors and the greatest of men.—[See Note.]

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.
During the last year there grew up, or attained a mature strength, a new political organization, which I found on my return after an absence of some months, installed in the Legislature and executive department of our State government. Its objects, character and action, are now known; for the charm of its novelty and secrecy has passed, and it has been tried by the severest test to which a party can be subjected—I mean, conducting the administration of public affairs.

I understand the two main doctrines of this party to be, antagonism to foreigners and to Roman Catholics. It is obvious at a glance, that the organization rests upon popular passions, inflammable and extensive; that it appeals powerfully to its selfish and exclusive propensities of our nature, and to deep rooted religious antipathies in other countries found adequate to deluge whole communities in fire and blood. Immense numbers of sincere and honest men joined in a movement, seductive because it enlisted their passions, and plausible because presented upon grounds of patriotism and the public welfare.

It was suddenly discovered that a great peril, a deadly danger—too great for description and therefore to be explored by the imagination,—impended over us; and that our safety consisted in speedy organization against the emigrant of northern Europe and the religion of Italy. And there was presently gathered for this new crusade (not to recover a holy sepulchre from pagan desecration, but to ostracise and degrade a part of our own population) elements so incongruous; such a union of craft and simplicity; fanaticism and terror; ambition, malice, and misled honesty; that its description would require the pencil of Hogarth, or the genius of Burke. The Legislatures of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and the Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia, have given us practical results, and "the hat runs may read" the humiliating and instructive lesson.

It is useless, at the outset, to argue the questions that underlie such a movement, for logic is thrown away upon the passions, and can only be heard after they have subsided. But time brings all things to their just level in intellectual inquiries, and enables reason to re-assert her empire over the human mind. It was, for a time, as idle to attempt the defence of the innocent victims of a London populace during the popish plot of 1678, as it was the protection of property in the Gordon riots of 1780. But, in both those instances, the maddened passions of the time eventually yielded their supremacy to justice and truth; and the plot bottomed on perjury, and the riot founded on intolerance, are alike regarded as dark stain spots in English history.

In history events repeat themselves, but even intelligent nations appear to be as illy prepared for a movement, when repeated, as they were at its first occurrence. The Anti-Catholic movement of the last year is strictly an imitation of English examples, except in the cowardice of its secrecy and the criminality of its oath. And it specially resembles the popish plot movement in the fact that it has been used and patronized by an established political party for its ambitious purposes in the attainment of power. The Whig party of 1678 subsidized the perjuries of Oates and Bedloe to partisan objects, and sought thereby to crush an administration and intimidate a King. The Whig party with us, in

1854, in a similar spirit, stuck hands with intolerance, and to achieve a temporary triumph "let loose the imprisoned winds," which they are utterly unable to control.—Their victory has been at the expense of their party existence, and it is being shown that those who beget monsters may be devoured by their own offspring.

The theological dogma of the American or Know Nothing party, may be found in Rousseau, in these words:—
"All religion should be tolerated whose tenets discover nothing contradictory to the duties of a citizen; but those who dare to say, 'out of the Church out of Salvation,' should be driven from the State, unless the Church is the State and the Prince the Pontiff. Such a dogma is only suited to a religious government; in all others it must be exceedingly pernicious."—(Social Contract, 385 Ed. 1791.)

A more respectable authority is Milton, whose name gives weight to an opinion, although it cannot sanctify an error. In his discourse upon True Religion, Heresy and Toleration, written with characteristic ability, he excludes Catholicism from a comprehensive charity embracing all shades of protestant opinion. Suggesting that popery claims a two-fold power, ecclesiastical and political, he submits the question to the civil authorities, whether its adherents ought to be tolerated in view of the public safety. But what we would not expect from the most liberal author of his age, is, a denial of toleration in the exercise of their religion, either public or private, on the ground of its idolatrous character. Here spoke the fierce, uncompromising puritanism of the time; but we have only to proceed, to discover that he does not, as usual, follow out his position to its logical results. He rejects corporal punishments and fines as instruments for eradicating opinion, and contents himself with recommending the removal of the Mass and Images, and the reading of the Scriptures among Protestants, with mutual forbearance and charity, and amendment of life.

Other authors are to the same purpose, and as late as 1780, (near the close of our revolutionary war,) when Edmund Burke stood before the electors of Bristol to defend his course in Parliament, he found it necessary to bestow his attention mainly to his vote for removing the disabilities of the Catholics, subjects of the British Crown, upon whom Parliament had previously rained down Statutes intended for their utter extirpation. The spirit of England for two hundred years had been one of bitter hostility to the Roman Church, and occasionally, inflamed by political excitements, it had placed upon the Statute books of the Kingdom laws which had their apology only in the circumstances under which they were enacted. Nor was the antipathy to Catholicism confined to the English Church by law established. It was yet more intense among dissenters, and extended to those who were members of no Church whatever, and with whom political considerations were paramount to ecclesiastical. Although Protestantism stood upon the principle of toleration, inasmuch as it asserted the right of private judgment in matters of theology, the time had not yet come for effectually striking the fetters from opinion and permitting truth and error to grapple without interference from the civil power. That was a sublime act of wisdom and justice, reserved in the counsels of Providence for a new world, then emerging into notice beyond the Atlantic, whether the children of toil and oppression should be gathered from the four quarters of the earth. And here, is due time, upon American soil, did take root and grow up into general acknowledgment, principles of human brotherhood and common right, that have form and place in all our Constitutions, and have crowned our systems of government with blessings and honor. TOLERATION OF OPINION, AND EQUALITY OF RIGHTS; these are the pillars of our Temple of Liberty that support the edifice, and the Samsons of the Lodges will tug at and labor for their prostration in vain.

Even England has amended her former policy of intolerance; and we will certainly not go backward to the evil and exploded opinions and prejudices of former times. Know Nothingism is, of necessity, ephemeral, for it is of darkness and falsehood, and its achievements will add but a brief page to the history of human folly.

NOTE.
From Milton.
"How great a virtue is temperance; how much of moment through the whole life of man? Yet God commits the managing so great a trust, without particular law or prescription, wholly to the demeanor of every grown man. And therefore when he himself tabled the Jews from Heaven, that omer which was every man's daily portion of manna, is computed to have been more than might have well sufficed the heartiest feeder thrice as many meals. For those actions which enter into a man, rather than issue out of him, and therefore defile not, God uses not to captivate under a perpetual childhood of prescription, but trusts him with the gift of reason to be his own chooser; there were but little work left for preaching, if law and compulsion should grow so fast upon those things which heretofore were governed only by exhortation.

"Impunity and remission for certain are the base of a commonwealth; but here the great art lies, to discern in what the law is to bid restraint and punishment, and in what things persuasion only is to work. If every action which is good or evil in man at ripe years were to be under pitance, prescription and compulsion, what were virtue but a name, what praise could be then due to well doing, what grammar to be sober, just or continent? Many there are that complain of divine Providence for suffering Adam to transgress. Foolish tongues! When God gave him reason, he gave him freedom to choose, for reason is but choosing; he had been else a mere artificial Adam, such an Adam as he is in the motions. We ourselves esteem not that obedience, or love, or gift, which is of force; God therefore left him free, set before him a provoking object, ever almost in his eyes; herein consisted his merit, herein the right of his reward, the praise of his abstinence. Wherefore did he create passions within us, pleasures round

about us, but that these rightly tempered are the very ingredients of virtue? They are not skillful considerers of human things who imagine to remove sin by removing the matter of sin; for, besides that it is a huge heap increasing under the very act of diminishing, though some parts of it may for a time be withdrawn from some persons, it cannot from all, * * * and when this is done, yet the sin remains entire. Though ye take from a covetous man all his treasure, he has yet one jewel left, ye cannot deprive him of his covetousness. * * * Suppose we could expel sin by this means; look how much we thus expel of sin, so much we work of virtue; for the matter of them both is the same; remove that and ye remove them both alike. This justifies the high Providence of God, who, though he commands his temperance, justice, continence, yet pours out before us even to a profusion all desirable things, and gives us means that can wander beyond all limit and satiety. Why then should we affect a rigor contrary to the manner of God and nature. It would be better done to learn that the law must needs be frivolous, which goes to restrain things, uncertainly, and yet equally working to good and to evil. And were I the chooser, a dram of well doing should be preferred before many times as much the forcible hindering of evil doing: For God sure esteems the growth and completing of one virtuous person, more than the restraint of ten vicious?"

"Good and evil we know in the field of this world grow up together almost inseparably; and the knowledge of good is so involved and interwoven with the knowledge of evil, and in so many cunning resemblances hardly to be discerned, that those confused seeds which were imposed upon Psyche as an incessant labor to cull out, and sort asunder, were not more intermixed. It was from out the rind of one apple tasted, that the knowledge of good and evil, as two twins cleaving together, leaped forth into the world. And perhaps this is that doom that Adam fell into of knowing good and evil; that is to say, of knowing good by evil."

"As therefore the state of man now is, what wisdom can there be to choose, what continence to forbear, without the knowledge of evil. He that can apprehend and consider vice with all her baits and seeming pleasures, and yet abstain, and yet distinguish, and yet prefer that which is truly better, he is the true warfaring Christian. I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbroathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary, but slinks out of the race where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat. Assuredly we bring not innocence into the world, we bring impurity much rather, that which purifies us is trial, and trial by what is contrary. That virtue therefore which is but a youngling in the contemplation of evil, and knows not the utmost that vice promises to her followers and rejects it, is but a blank virtue not a pure; her whiteness is but an excremental whiteness; which was the reason why our sage and serious poet, Spenser, describing true Temperance under the person of Guion, brings him in with his palm through the cave of Mammon, and the bower of earthly bliss, that he might see and know, and yet abstain."—(Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.)

And elsewhere our author exclaims:—
"Mark then Judges and Lawyers, and ye whose office it is to be our teachers, for I will utter now a doctrine * * * though neglected or not understood, yet of great and powerful importance to the governing of mankind. He who wisely would restrain the reasonable soul of man within due bounds, must first himself know perfectly, how far the territory and dominion extend of just and honest Liberty. As little must he offer to bind that which God hath loosened, as to loosen that which he hath bound.—The ignorance and mistake of this high point hath heaped up one huge hall of all the avil that hath been since Adam."

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
New York, Sept. 19.—11 A. M.
The U. S. Mail Steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst., arrived here about half past 11 o'clock this evening.
The Baltic brings one hundred and ninety-three passengers, including the newly appointed Spanish Minister to Washington.
The war news is unimportant. Russia is again threatening the Tchernaya.
General Simpson telegraphs his government, that they are ready for offensive movements again.
The Russians had made a small sortie from Sebastopol, and destroyed a number of gabions. They are also actively engaged in bridging the harbor to remove their defences to the north side in the event of the south side being taken.
There are more rumors of new negotiations at Vienna.
Sir Charles Napier publishes a correspondence with Sir James Graham, showing that he (Napier) only carried out government orders in not attacking Constatid.
Serious difficulties are reported to exist between the Neapolitan and British governments, for which Naples is immediately to be called to account.
Fergus O'Connor, one of the leaders of the Chartists, and who, some years since, was elected for participating too conspicuously in their movements, is dead.
The Queen, after leaving Paris, repaired to her Highland residence, at Balmoral, Scotland.
Cholera is said to rage in Italy to a frightful extent.
The Bank of England has increased its rate of discount from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent.

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION.—The Portland Argus mentions as a significant fact, that so far as the returns have been received, but one person who voted in favor of the present liquor law has been returned to the Legislature.

A GOOD SUPPLY.—A farmer in Fayette county, Kentucky, has raised, this year, upwards of nine thousand barrels of potatoes.

SAFETY GATE FOR RAILROAD CROSSINGS.—Mr. Lawrence Myers has invented a gate for shutting off travel from a railroad crossing while the locomotive is in dangerous proximity, which seems to obviate most of the objections raised to such contrivances. The gate is attached to an endless chain which crosses a pulley at any required distance from the crossing necessary to safety. The pulley is attached to a shaft lying across and under the track. The buffer in front of the locomotive presses upon the pulley, the chain moves and the gate slides, by the side of the track, across the road from which the crossings approach the railroad. After passing the crossing the locomotive presses another pulley attached in the same way to the gate, and the latter is moved back to its place. It is intended to place the working apparatus deep enough in the ground to avoid any impediment from frost. The motion of the gate may be regulated by means of a cog, which is placed on the pulley shaft to suit the speed of the locomotive, and not involve a crossing carriage in the danger of being caught by the gate. A bell may be also attached to the work to give warning before the gate begins to move at all.—*Ledger.*

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
Dr. GEISSNER'S Celebrated Menstrual Pills have been long and widely known as invariably certain in removing any stoppage, irregularity, or suppression of the menses.
In the female hospitals in Vienna, Paris, and Berlin, they have entirely superseded the use of all other remedies; because, when a cure is attainable by medicinal agencies, they are certain of success. Their astonishing efficacy would be almost incredible, if not vouched for by indubitable testimony, in numerous instances producing returns of the monthly period after all hope had been abandoned.

In every case, from whatever cause the obstruction may arise, as to prevent pregnancy where the health will not admit of increase of family, they are always efficient; for which reason they must not be used during pregnancy, though always mild, healthy, safe and certain in their effects.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the cause of the suppression may be determined.
Price, One Dollar per Box, containing explicit directions.
Each box will be signed by Dr R. G. Geissner.

Principal Office, 127 1/2 Liberty Street, New York City.
Responsible agents will be appointed for their sale as soon as practicable. In the mean time, all orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. Geissner, 127 1/2 Liberty Street, New York City, or to box 2456 N. Y. Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail, as they are put up in sealed envelopes, and can be sent with the strictest privacy to any part of the United States.

CAUTION TO LADIES.
As various and often ineffective but injurious compounds purporting to be "Female Pills" under all kinds of names as "Iron Pills," "Silver Pills," "Golden Pills," "Periodical Pills," &c. are attempted to be palmed off upon the credulous or unwary, it is only necessary for ladies to be on their guard against the attempted imposition, and in all cases where there is no authorized agent for the sale of Dr. Geissner's Menstrual Pills, to order direct from him by mail, by return of which a box will be sent. (29—1y)
Agents—Geo. Ross, Lebanon; E. T. Miller, York; S. Allen, Harrisburg; D. R. Jones & Co., Harrisburg; C. Weigley, Millbach.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. GEISSNER'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills, is the result of a long and extensive practice; they are mild in their operation, and certain in restoring nature to its proper channel. In every instance where the Pills proved successful. The Pills invariably open those obstructions to which females are liable, and bring nature to its proper channel, whereby health is restored, and the pale and deadly countenance changed to a healthy one. No female can enjoy good health unless she is equal; and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold, or any other cause, the general health immediately begins to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many consumptions among young female. To ladies whose health will not permit an increase of their family, these Pills will prove a valuable acquisition, as they will prevent pregnancy. Headaches, indigestion, palpitating of the heart, loathing of food, and disturbed sleep do not always arise from the interruption of nature; and whenever that is the case, the Pills will invariably remedy all these evils. Nor are they less efficacious in the cure of Leucorrhoea, commonly called the "Whites." These Pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Waranted to be purely Vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Full and explicit directions accompany each box.
These Pills are put up in square flat boxes. Persons residing where there are no agents established, by enclosing One Dollar in a letter postpaid to Dr. C. L. Cheeseman, No. 267 Blecker street, New York City, can have them sent to their respective addresses by return of mail.

WANTED.
On the 16th inst., by Rev. W. Goodrich, Mr. PHENIX STEEL, of Light Street, and Miss SUSANNAH BISHOP, of Benton twp., Columbia county.
On the evening of the 22nd inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN DOTY, of Benton township, and Miss SUSAN FRAVELY, of Orangeville, Columbia county.
On the same evening, by the same, Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, and Mrs. CATHARINE AUL, both of Bloomburg, Col. county.
On the 13th inst., by J. F. Fowler, Esq., Mr. THOMAS MCGARY, of Muncy Creek, Lycoming county, to Miss MATILDA DROCK, of Fishersburg, Columbia county.

DRID.
In Berwick, on Sunday last, Mrs. EMILY OWEN, wife of Hudson Owen, aged about 35 years.
S. M. PETRENGILL & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are authorized to receive and receipt for advertisements and subscription to this paper.

Wood's Ornamental Iron Works.
Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia.
THE attention of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania is invited to the extensive Manufactory and Warerooms of the subscriber, who is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, from the Rolling of every description, for Genesee public and private buildings, also Versand Fountains, Chimes, Sires, Lions, Dogs, and other ornamental iron works of decorative architecture. Purchasers may rely on having their articles carefully boxed and shipped to the destination. A book of designs will be sent to those wishing to make selections.
ROBERT WOOD,
Ridge Avenue, below Spring Garden, PHILA.
September 27, 1855.