

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVER, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, OCTOBER 5, 1854.

TERMS:

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Volitical. ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR BIGLER TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WAVERLY, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1854. Fellow-Citizens :- It is now yearly three years since you entrosted me with the discharge of the duties of the office of Governor. I have endeavored, to the extent of may feeble abilities, to perform the trust in such a manner as to develope the resources of the State, promote a just public policy, and advance the wehlare of the people. How far I have succeeded in this work is for you to determine.

A Democratic State Convention, in March last, presented me for your suffrages for a second term. In accordance with what appeared to be a recognized custom, I left the seat of government, near the close of last month, for the purpose of meeting the people in the several counties of the State. and in person accounting to them for my steward ship, and de laring to them my views and intentions on all public questions of State policy. A painful and dangerous illness has deprived me of this pleasure. For near three weeks I have been confined to the room in which I write, during all which time, as I learn the canvass has been actively pursued by my opponent. It is now impossible for me to visit more than a few if any of the counties prior to the election, and I can see no mode of reaching you with my views except through the medium of the press.

In my present enfectled state of health, and in this locality without access to the books and doc-uments which I ordinarily refer to, I shall Unit what I shall herein discuss to those questions which legitimately hear upon our State policy, or which are in some degree involved in the present canvass, and in reference to which I may, in the event of my re-election, be called upon to act in my official capacity.

What I have done, and what I wish to do, if reelected, it is your right to know.

I must, in the first place, congratulate you on

induce me to sanction any considerable extension of such capital in the State, I am a firm believer in the policy of dispensing with the use of paper money so far as that can be done without giving too sudden a shock to the business relations of the people. Such policy, I am confident, is best calculated to promote the success of the manufacturer, that I have not sanctioned a new license law; amongst them these who in the want of a full aj the miner, the agriculturist, and above all, to secure to the laborer a just reward for his toil. A loose on l un gaarded sy tem of granting corporate privileges obtained favor under the admi- the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, lating the institutions of the country. It is nistration of my prodecessor. Corporations were to be returned to the next General Assembly with simply cowardly to acknowledge danger from created to engage in mere ordinary business enter- my objections.

prises, clothed with extraordinary powers, and upon the principle of a limited liability of the corporators ; thus giving the capitalist undue advantages. I deemed this system unwise and unjust. I could see no reason why those who sought to enjoy all the profits of an ordinary enterprise, c'othed with the c avenience of a corporate seal, in competition with individuals, should not bear the entire responsibilities and pay their debts to the last farthing as individuals are required to do. The use of the veto power soon succeeded in ar-reating this system and the orincip's of individual liability in corporations of this kind is now the ed so long as I have the power to do so. system.

A number of general laws have been adopted to super ele the necessity for special legislation, and much good has been accomplished, but there is still, on this point, a great work to perf rm.

The offensive system of omnibus legislation, by which good and had measures are piled together under the same common title, and which has cost the Commonwealth so many millions of produgal expenditure in times past, was during the tist session, for the first time, completely broken down; and the laws of 1854 have been presented to the people, each separate, resting on its own morits. If I be re-elected, the whole power of the Executive department shall be wielded to maintain this wholesome system.

The policy of municipal subscriptions to public works, each i and by my predice was, never did, as y u will remember, meet the entire approval of my judyment. I felt require l, at an early day, to adminish the reciple and their representatives against 11 is insidious mode of creating debt : liut is these measures were generally presented in the shape of a local question, affecting the interests of pertinutar localities, I did not feel required to terpose my judament against that of the people immediately interested and their representatives. Time and experience have convinced me that this was an unwise delicacy. If re-lected Governor, I shall unhesitatingly employ the veto power against all and every such schemes.

I had not supposed, prior to the commencement of this canvase, that it would be necessary for me to declare to any citizen my views in reference to our common school system. I had cherished the belief that my career as a citizen, a Senator. and as Governor had given ample evidence of my strong attachment to this most sacred of our institutions. As in boyhood I was the recipient of the blessings of that system, so in minhood shall I maintain it to the fulle t extent. I have resistof by the voto power, as the public records show.

sentiments for and against the measure are to be asciriatined at the ballot box in October next. loss of civil place that would most afflict our adopted in the ballot box in October next.

which passed the Legislature on the night of this | preciation of our institution's and customs ; so do final adjournment. I have not sanctioned it. nor do I intend to do so. It has been filed away in But these facts effort no sufficient ground for vio-

This measure is a fair specimen of hasty and in- pliment to the strength of our government. considerate legislation, and it is so confused and discurse in its purpose, that its administration, societies or associations to accomplish political I repeat, that I am opposed to all oath bound when taken in connection with the other license | ends, and to all obligations which embarrass the laws of the State, would baffle the most astute free exercise of the elective feanchise, or that may legal mind. After a deliberate examination of its " be calculated to preindice the sanctity of the jor provisions, I came to the conclusion that it might | box. I deprecate as most mischievous these podo much harm and could do no good. My reasons | tical tenets which, in their illiberal and intolerant against it and which are too long to be inserted spirit, would go behin ? the swaddling clothes of here, I am confident, will prove satisfactory to the infant, and pry into the conscience of men to you. Certain I am that to real friends of tempe- fix the test for civil officerance reform, with a full comprehension of the Has it ever occurred to those who have thought-

manifest tendencies of this measure, will be willing | teasly espoused this new doctrine, that the practisettled p lay of the State, and shall be maintain- to make himself the advocate of such a license cal application of it must be met at the very treshhold by insurmountable difficulties Is this

Certain strange political dogmas have recently attempt to excite one class of professing Christians been presented for public consideration and which would seem to demand more than a passing notice. I mean the doctrine of the recently elected intended as a great radical change in the in tita-Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, that a citizen tions of our country ? If the latter be the real born out of the country, should not be trusted idea, it will be perceived that the first step mus with civil office, and the still more extraordinary he a unity of Church and State. How else can tenets of political faith held by a certain secret organization, which, it is said, materially aided Their advocates must get possession of the civil Their advocates must get possession of the civil in elevating this functionary to power.

I am opposed to all secret societies to accomplish p litical ends. I believe, in the language of vernment to bear on matters of religious belief "are likely in the course of time and things to become potent engines by which canning, ambitious and unprincipied men will be enabled to subvert the this new power, then another, the most needing power of the people, and to userp fr themselves correction, would be taken up, and so on until al the veins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which lifted them to unjust dominnon.

I believe in the wisdom and justice of the language of the Constitution of the United States, that declares : "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States ;" and in the declaration of the bill of rights of our own Commonwealth, that "all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience." That "no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience. and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment or modes of worship;" and in the further declaration that, "no person who acknowledged the being of a God, and a future state of reward and punishment, shall, on account of his religious contiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under

law, as they are, should be maintained and justly

To the Voters of Blair County. Fellow-Citizens .- The undersigned hav been appointed by a meeting of citizens of Blair county, friendly to the passage of a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a committee to address you upon this m port themselves as to give reason for complaint. portant subject. The meeting by which v were appointed, was held in pursuance of p of

vious notice, in Hollidaysburg, on Satur av. September 23d, and as the time is that we such a source, and the avowal of it is a poor comconvictions of RIGHT. We pretend not to Htate to our follow-citizens, but to reason with them in the spirit of hindness and of candor.

ment the following considerations : this matter. Those who do not vote, are counted with the majority, for they silently acquisee. If you do not protest against fipgovernment-must change the fundamental laws liquor traffic, by depositing your vote, you will be reckoned its friend, unless you are of the land, and then bring the power of the go GEORGE WASHINGTON, that all such associations and church organization, and when one denemi- providentially hindred from coming to the polls. In a great moral question there is no nation of professing Christians shall have been neutrality. He that is not for prohibition a punished into purity, according to the n di ns of things stand, is against it.

In this spirit we submit to your calm julg-

PROHIBITION !!!

2d. Government is designed for the proreligions denominations would be made to accord tection of the people against -r ng, and the to a fixed standard by the force of law. In my liquor traffic is the cause of the great majoriopinion by the time this "Sanbedram" should ty of the wrongs which it is the of law to have passed all denominations in review, the Christian spirit of the nation would be prostrated prevent. Prohibit the traffic in liquor, and you staunch the most prelific fountain of crime, and sorrow, and pover y, and death. Who will have the beliness to undertake a work of this maghitude ? No one, I venture to say, of Will you not vote to protect the poor drunker d from a fell temptation that he has no power all the men, who, in an evil hour, have embraced this heresy, can be found who will assume so great to resist: our youths from the direct danger responsibility. Such an attempt, could it be that besets them: wives and children from the made, would be well calculated to awaken a dread of the scenes of the seventeenth century, as enacted in Europe. We should not be deaf to the voice of history upon this subject, nor should we berdetic which this business occasions? burdens which this business occasions? A c forget that our ancestors, from whatever country they may have come, and wherever landing on pou in favor of protecting the helpless by low? this continent, whether at Plymouth Rock of Then vote for prohibition.

Jamestown, were refugees from religious perses 3d. The liquor traffic does no goal! It is Jamestown, were refugees from religious perses ention, essaping from the bloodyscenes which mark the darkest pages in modern history. Nor mark the darkest pages in modern history. Power P I believe these instruments of fundamental withins and Mr. Baltimere, a Quaker, a Baptiat prosperous if there was no such traffic. If and a Catholic-a real upon terms of perfect re- prosperous if there was no such wraffic. If

roods, and this law docs not extend the right f sourch a whit farther | Under it a man may have his private liquor if he does not keep it for sale. The TRAFFIC is all it forbids ut of part of the market for grain and diattaich the pres " Answer: 1st, The law do r not stop the manufacture nor forbid the s le for art stical uses, and on shalf of all the input made is this used 2d, Even now only one bushed out of every fifty-four is discan only ask your intelligent and candid at | tilled ; and if the whole manufacture were tention to a brief summary of the reasons strapped it could only make a difference at that we think ought to induce every good most of Theorems per bushel. Stop half of citizen to go to the poils and vote ron phoni- the trade and three-fourths of a cent is the BITION. We wish this question to be decided utnost that it could affect the prices. Int. upon its own meets. It is not a party on - 1d. Let the thirty thousand families in our tion. Of the undersigned some are of one State, that by reason of this traffic, are stintparty, some of another, and some are not partizans at all; and we appeal to you, not a partizans, but as citizens, as Philiadhropids. Particles and Christians We respectfulle

ask you to vote, and to vote in the fair of Gijaction "th. "The liquor-makers and God and the love of man, according to your venters must have a living." Agreedt let them have a good living, but not at the ex-pense of the tears, and groans, and poverty of other families. Will you vote that twenty Conflice shall be start d'er starred, in order hat one f, in ly may live or get wealth? Has Ist. No citizen can avoid responsibility in not the poor tempted drunkard's family as good a right to have a living as the liquer-

> Fellow-citizens: - Ponder this subject, and on act live mon, like patriots, like chrisians. Think of the nuful wrongs inflicted ly the liquor traffic-of the 3,000 drunkards cust in our State annually die. Think of the widows, and orphanis, and begrars, and suiities, and neurolectors, and wees, temporal and ternal, that it has made, and then go to the oils in the realecty of freeman, and vote

To the Women of Blair County.

We would respectfully say : Ladies, you and your sox, have a deep interest in this quistion, and while we could never ask you chargers in ordinary questions to be deided at the polls, we soleanly believe that SULT WOMAN OUT I to exert all her influence with her within thends to induce them to vote abuse, and shame, and poverty, and suffering. tight upon this issue. Our fair country women, we can up any u to be active and exert all your requiring a friends, to get them right and keep there wight, until this parameter. TEMPTER is yoted out of our Commonwealth.

Your fil ov-citizens, D. X. Junkin, Ale: M. Llovd, D. J. -Yarkow, Lloyd Knight, J L. Hor phill; J. H March, Thomas McCarlanc, Wm. Rood, James D Ren, Sand, S. Blair, James D' Res.

ng coudition of all the great interests of : the State, excepting only the agricultural, which has suffered materially by the drought of the Those engrated on it by our political opponents. SCSSOTI.

The finances of the State were never in a more wholesome condition. Our resources are equal to all ordinary demands, with an annual surplus of about three-quarters of a million of dollars, which is applicable to the payment of the public debt. For the three past years this surplus has been absorbed in the consummation of schemes of un provement commenced prior to my induction in office. These undertakings will cost the State, in all, over four millions and a buff of dollars. But for these, a very large reduction in the State debt would have taken place during the term of my. service, No new of amos of extenditors have been commissioned under inv administration, save only a small appropriation to enclose the public grounds, and a mergre sum to sustain an idiotic school. If I should be re-dected Governor, I shall employ the power of the Executive department to arrest all new schemes of improvement at the expense of the treasury.

I have always regarded the proposition to so'l the public works as a business question. The po-licy of the measure depending largely upon the price to be obtained and the conditions on which possession of the works may be granted. If a sale be made for an aggregate sum, less than the Amount on which the net pr his would pay the interest, then it would not be economy to sell; such a measu e would increase and not lesson the burdens of the people. Shadd the policy of solling meet the approbation of the representatives of the people hereafter, the atmost care should bo taken to secure a full compensation, and to make the conditions such as most certainly to guard the rights and interest of the public in the use of these. great highways. I am sure al will agree that no corporation should have the improvements on such terms as would enable it to impose unjust burdens on the internal trade of the State, or encroach upon the rights of the people. No such measure can ever receive my sanction,

I have spoken of this branch of public affairs with delicacy, because its management and control have been confided to agents selected by the people themselves, and accountable only to them, the Executive having no power to direct in what manner the public works shall be managed.

As indicated in my last annual message, you are aware that I regard the State's system of managing the public works, as susceptible of great improvement. I then expressed the opinion. which I still sustain, that the stanagement should be based on plain business principles.

The currency of the State scenes to be in wholesome condition. When I assumed the Executive office, a strong sentiment in favor of what is called the free banking system, instigated mainly by the influence of the preceding administration, evidently pervaded the minds of many good citizens. I felt required to interpose the influence of my position against this scheme. Subsequent events must certainly satisfy all that such a step would have been disastrous to the true interests of the State, and especially to our own cherished commercial metropolis. I also felt required, during the session of 1832, to interpose the Executive prerogative against a dangerous expan ion of our who will now doubt the correctness of this step. Had those schemes for the expansion of paper money prevailed, the consequences would have been more disastrous than the most sagacious could have forescen. Our commercial metropolis, instead of standing as she has stood, impregnable against the finan ial storm which has been felt so seriously in other citi s and states, might of boasting a proud fidelity and punctuality as she now can, she might have been humbled and dishonored. Sensible of the defects of the system, those of most of the surrounding States. Whilst position of law or policy as they may arise.

all attempts at innovation upon the system. when in power-the chlowment feature and the sectarion feature-have been stricken from the votem. Nor could I ever can film a division of he fund for any purpose. Whatever means be also for educational purposes by the government should be expended in for the school organization. It would seen quite unnexessity and imposition of the turney from the pupils, in a public way, to be expended under private direction. There is hiple room for the use of private means for the aromotion of eduction, without interferring with the general system.

It shall be my pride and pleasure at all times to endeavor to perfect, exient and strengthen our common school system. Indeed, I anticipate with pleasure the day when the coffers of the Stafe will be able to lear the expense of a far more enlarged and liberal system of education; one which shall teach the higher brancies of science and literature, as well as the rudiments of a common education.

No higher or mobler duty could occupy the nergies of a government. Education, in all its abases, is the great helpmeet of civilization and Christianity. It is the nost potent means of preventing crime, the greatest beverage in elevating society. It is the news of the largest degree of individual happiness, and the highest grade of nati and dign ty. Transcen lantly important in all countries, and among every people; but nowhere m re peculiarly so than in America. Here public will directs the policy of the government; here indeed, the very foundation of the government rests on the sovereign thoughts of the merses. How important then it belomes that will should emanate from a highly Contivated judgment. This is the very pullanum of our lil erties. It is the shifet an her of our republican institutions. I believe that so long as the people are made intel igent by education and elevated in the scale of n oracity by its influences, so long will our civil and (elig) is I bertles be safe against internal strife or external ageression. It is the preparation for the exerc. e of the elective franchise, through which we are a self-governing, peopleby means of which the voice of the humblest citizes is equal to that of the most prominent and wealthy-through which all enjoy equal dignity and power as citizens .- What statesman can be indifferent to such a system as this? Wheever could be, de erves not the name of an American ? I could not greet such a man as a true Pennsylvanian.

On the great moral question of prohibition, the making and selling of intexicating liquors, except for particular purp ses. I have but little to say in addition to the contents of my setter to the Temperance Convention of June last. In that communication, I expressed the opinion that the Legistature was p seesed of constituti n.1 power to control and regulate the subject, but at the same time remarked that, in the exercise of that power. a law night be passed, which, in its details, would be obviously unconstitutional and unjust. I said then, as I repeat now, that I sincerely deprecate the vice of intemperance, and I am preparel to sanction any proper measure to mitigate as far as possible, to extirpate the vice ; but I canpresent banking system. I think there are few. not be regarded as playged to sanction a proposed law, the details of which I have not seen. The obligations of my oath under the C nstitution forbids this. The Executive department of the Go vernment is a co-ordinate and concurrent branch of the law-making power. Vested, as I have been, with its functions, for the time being, I should do you injustice and dishonor myself, as Mount Vernon-from the grave of La Fayette-as an officer, were I to surreader those functions from the heights where Montgomery foll-from should do you injustice and dishonor myself, as herself have failen a victim to the folly. Instead to any other branch of the Government, or asso- the once bloody fields where Pulaski and De Kath ciated power, for any reason whatever. They must be retained in the Executive where the Constitution has placed them, and freely, intelliwe have, I still regard it as safer and better than gently and independently exercised on each pro-

larged business would seem to demand the conve- has been, by an act of the last Legislature, sub-

deed, it is difficult to imagine how any one sworn will to man on earth. to administer these paramount laws could feel warranted in stepping over the bounds of their distinct terms, and establishing rules of action in meet upon our civil institutions by any class or direct violition of the guarantees and immunities | sect of citizens, where would all good citizens which they secure to every citizen. Citizens ac rally for protection against such an evil ? They cording to the terms of the Constitution, are a'l world be found to cluster around the constitution: alike-they are entitled to equal protection-to they would gather about it like the faithful at qual rights-to equal immunities, and no man Merca, and hold it up as an impassable barrier to ho preteals to a just administration of the laws such encroachment. There I should be, in such hould attempt the high-handed usurpation of consticuting citizens to suit his own caprice, and to lay down, as a rule of action, that the accident of birth should deprive an American citizen of the enjoyment of the fall immunities and privileges guaranteed him by the Custitution. nore unjustifiable idea never entered the mind of any Ameri an statesman. I would not say this becau e I believe any class of people, wherever born, or whatever their religion, have any right, as a class, or religious denomination, to demand office, or honor, or distinction in the civil government. The Democracy of this, count y never

have, nor nover will recognize any such demand. But taking the Constitution as a guide and a rule action, they will maintain the just right of all citizens, learning each to depend upon his own merits and qualifications for office and honor. This I held to be the true doctrine on this question.

If the conditions upon which the people of] other countries can become citizens of the United States, and enjoy the benefits of our free instituions be wrong, that is our fullt. It was not the forman, the Welchman, the Englishman, the ishman, or the Polander, who made these conitions. They are the work of American statesmen. They stand sanctioned by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other illustrias fathers of our Republic. We held out the al uring invitation to the people of other countries to come here, accept our conditions and become American citizens. Nor were we slow to impress would be insidious and seductive; and how a citiup n the world the peculiar benefits of our institufions. Indeed, we boasted of our land of civil and religious liberty, of our asylum for the oppressed, where every man could enjoy the high lignity of self- covernment, and the unestimable vivilege of worshipping God agreeably to the states of conscience. Thus invited, many came of all countries, and of all sects of prof-ssing christians. Some have been with us since the days of the revolution, some for half a century ; some for half that time, and others for a shorter period. They have contributed by their industry and skill to the development of the resources of our common country, and have assisted in its defence : others have felled the forest and cultivated the soil, and have added to the general prosperity of the country; others have advanced the ommercial, manufacturing, mining, and mechaaical interests of the nation, and others have a lorned the pulpit and the bar. They have assisted to pay the taxes, and to fight our battles; and shall the sacred covenant which was thus made with these people he violated by the power of a secret and insidious combination that override the Constitution?

Shall the faith of our fathers, as plighted in this great instrument, be thus disregarded ? Right-minded men of all parties must respond no? such immorality and political wrong socold be permitted to tarnish the fame of our glorious country

From the long past days of the revolution there is a reminiscence that speaks in eloquent tones gave up their lives, there comes up a solemn remonstrance against this proposed wrong. I would not say this, nor the weakest sentiment of it, for the mere matter of office to this class of citizens. The value of office to them is of small importance,

there may be localities where a growing and en- The expediency and policy of a prohibitory law but it is the deep dishonor that such a violent

ed by all men in civil authority. In- | lefons tol rance, that it was a second era of "good But to suppose-which is simply an abserd

and the infidel spirit be predominating.

an event, to maintain this instrument for the benefit of all classes and all denominations of Christians. But how idle is it in those who pretend that there be danger to the civil institutions of the country, to announce, as a remedy, the destruction of the greatest safeguard which our institutions afford.

So long as the people have confidence in the paramount law of the land and reverence its principles, so long will it afford ample protection to all : but if that instrument be overridden by the power of combination-if it be thus demoralized and weakened and the confidence of the people alienated from it, and encroachments should then be attempted, there might be cause for alarm, for those resisting such invasions would be in the attitn le of an army with the fortress torn down and the ordinance dismantled. But enough of this and trust that I have succeeded in making my views known to you on this grave subject.

I have said none of these things from prejudice, for I am myself a Pennsylvenian by Lirth, and a Protestant by religious belief, as were my parents before me, but I have simply declared principles which I believe are consistent with the best intorests, the dearest rights, and highest hopes of the people of my native State. Nor do I intend to speak unkindly of in lividual citizens, who for my reason may have connected themselves with the associations to which I have been referring. I can readily perceive how, clothed with a novelty and secreey, the approaches of such an institution zen of the best intentions might be drawn within its reaches. But all such have a plain duty to perform, and that is, to withdraw from the order -to renew their allegiance to the Constitution, and to assert the dignity of free and independent voters, and vote for whomsoever they please for

political office. I have now, fellow citizens, said all that the limits of a communication of this kind will permit, and trust I have made myself understood on all subjects relating to my official duties. The sue must be with you. I am confidential that, in passing upon my acts, you will not' test them by a standard of perfection, for that is what humanity cannot attain. In conclusion, let me assure you, that whatever your decision may be, it shall not weaken my attachment to the principles I have declared, nor lessen my zeal for the welfare of my native State, nor my admiration for you as a people.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen, WM. BIGLER.

Supposed Discovery of the Steamer City of Glasgow.

NEW YORK, September 30 .- Captain Me-Leary, of the bark Mary Morris, from Glasgow, reports that on the 18th of August, in lat 53, long. 16, he saw the hull of a large iron vessel, painted black, with red bottom, apparently Clyde-built, with three or four

compartments; the wood work was entirely against this proposed error. From the shades of burnt. He sent men aboard, who reported seeing her mechinery. Next day he saw a full female figure-head, seven feet high ; had a wreath on the head, gilt stripes on dress, with hands extended. Their impression is that it is the City of Glasgow-but the City of Glasgow had no figure-head such as described.

03-WM. BIGLER will be Governor of Pennsyl-

than wasted in this business, w ra turned into virtuous channels of trade, the State would be immensely more prosperous.

4th. This traffic does immense have ! We cannot, in this short address, revice the heartrending details of druskemass, profability Sabbath - breaking, idloress, licentioneness, profigncy, rap-s, suicides, murders, burglaries, burnings, thefts, robberies, riots, butteries, loss of health, railroad and steamboar disasters, wife-beating, child-al using, po erty. nauperism, and other namelies enormatics that spring directly from the liquor traffic. Within three years seven persons have been tried for murder in our County Court, and in every case the liquor traffic was to blame, as was proven in open court! Of 146 criminal trials that have occurred in our court in the same period, three-fourths were traccable to the same origsn, and in most of the other cases there was a presumption of the same state of our Poor House, are there from causes connected with this traffic. This proves

5th. The liquor traffic enormously increase our Taxes. Crime and pauperism are a great expense to our county and our State. An examination of the accounts of Loncaster county, proves that more than h if of the county tax paid by the people of that county. goes to support the paupers and criminal made by the liquor traffic; and we are of opinion that it is so in our own county. Now is it fair and equitable, that all other trades and occupations should be taxed to pay for the mischief occasioned by this dreadful traffie ? Will you, fellow-citizens, vote to increase our taxes by voting against prohibition ? Will you, for the sake of liquor dealers, vote money out of your own and your honest neighbor's pockets ?

6th, Had we time to specad the figures before you, we can show by figures that cannot lie, that this traffic costs this Commonwealth. by direct waste, and other losses, forty-three million six hundred thousand dollars annually; more than enough to cancel our State debt.

7th, But our plainest argument for the prohibitory law is, it has been tried, and with the most triumphant success. In Maine, where it was first tried, the people would not give it up. Even those who opposed it once, now plead for its continuance. They find so much less trime, and suffering, and pauperism, and so much more peace, good order and business prosp rity, that they will not part with it. Let us try it to?

Such are some of our resons for asking our fellow-citizens to help as and THEMSELVES in this good cause. And after answering two or three objections, we will leave the subject with God and the people.

Objection 1st. A prohibitory law is unconstitutional. Let Chief Justice Taney of to arrest some burglars. Three men were the United Strtes Court, answer, "If any prosted on suspicion. State docms the retail and internal traffic in calculated to produce idlen es, crime, or debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States, to prevent it from regulating or restraining the traffic, or from probi-

Objection 2d. "The proposals to search and Mrs. Tayler, at Natick, eighteen months so say the other Judges. for liquor, is an infringement of private ago. He made no speech, and died hard.

Questions to Enow-Sethings.

First. Have not Whigs the control of very lodge of the second accept?

Second Do they not require every memer of the order to vote for the Whig candiate for Governor?

Third. Do they not require every one of ou to vote against George Darsie because he s a mative of Scoland?

Fracth. Do they not require you to pro-cribe every citizen who is of foreign birth ? Fifth. Is not every Dissocratic Know vothing ob ying Whig orders ?

Sixt'. Do not the Whig Know Nothings lesira the defeat of Chief Justice Black?

Seconth. Have they not given it up that they cannot do it?

Eighth. Does not every Know Nothing know that the oath he may have taken is not in any sense binding?

Ninty. What will any Democrat gain by facts. And five-sevenths of the inmates of giving the State a Industration to the Whigs for the next three years?

Touth Is not that the main design of Whig Know Nothings at the present time? Elecenth. Will any Democrat help them?

Extensive Conflagration -- Accident.

PHILAD LPHIA, October 2 -The large four st ry and extension of st r Mill belonging to Mess . C French & Co., on the Ridge Road, below Callownan street, was completely des royel by fire, between 1 and 3 o'clock yestorday morning. About 1 o'clock smoke was observed issuing from the second stary, and in a short time the entire building was in flames. The firemen and policemen were on the ground in large numbers at an early hour, and laborel hard to save it, but their efforts were unsuccessful, and at 3 o'clock the entire place was a neap of smoking ruins. A dwelling house adjoining the will, on Crown street, and t zo frame buildings on Callawhill street were sightly damag d. The latter were used as store rooms for ground plaster, ganno, &e., and the contents were saved, but everything in the mill was totally destroyed. The total loss is about \$45,000.

About 2 o'clock the north-gable end of the building fell over upon the frame bailding on Callowhill street, crushing in the roof. Several persons were in the second story room at the time, who made a narrow escape from injury. One young man named George Sha p. a freman of the Friendship Engine Company was pa taily burried in the ruins Licutenant McKey and officer W die immediately set to work an iested the and rtime man fom his position, and onve od him to his residence. His injuries are rathe: serious .---Inquirer.

NEW YORK, September 30 -A police of ; fiver named James Cathili was shot dead at three o'clock this m rning, while attempting

A private despatch from Hong Kong, dated ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and July 22d, says that Commolore Perry had arrived there. Canton was quiet. Chinese families were leavings

Boston, September 30 .- Thomas Casey biting it altogether, if it think proper." And was executed in the juil yard at East Cambridge, this morning, for the murder of Mr. rights. Answer: not at all The law now showing signs of life forty minutes after the authorizes a search for stoken or contralmar dron fell.

