

# STAR OF THE NORTH.

Harrisburg, Thursday, March 6, 1856.

## Diaper between the Know-Nothings and George Law.

Last week a number of Know-Nothings at Harrisburg leagued together and wrote a letter to George Law of N. Y., asking him to be a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Law is known to be wealthy—man is known to possess a good stock of vanity—and the "candidate" game when played with Doctor Jayne paid well. Why should not a little flattery open Mr. Law's heart—and parcel it out pretty dearly to live at Harrisburg, and there are many greedy hangers on there looking for their food. This game is certainly a little more honest than that which was played on poor old Doctor Green of Easton, for if Mr. Law suffers his vanity to get the better of his judgment it will be his fault.

The telegraph reports that an answer was received from Mr. Law, strongly spiced with Native-Americanism and free trade. No matter to the "farid" men who addressed him! The sentiments of his letter will not trouble them. It was well known before they wrote to him that he was one of the merchant princes of the land, and a believer in untrammelled commerce. We have not heard that the Council had any trouble with his principles, and we do not anticipate any anxiety for them.

Mr. Law understands many things—and, among others, he knows the value of old government moneys; but it will take strong boring to bring him into a "dicker" with the Know-Nothings for the next Presidency. That our readers may see what manner of man he is, we give a good portrait of him drawn by a friend—

"George Law is the Titan of traders, the colossus of contractors—the mastodon of men. He is upwards of six feet in height, and of perfect proportions, with physical strength to match his Herculean frame. This American Asak has not only the power of a giant and the voice of a Stentor, but the eye of an eagle and the heart of a lion."  
"He has vital energy enough for a village of ordinary men; and had he lived in the days of the Ancient Romans or Britons he would have been crowned king. See how he sends out armies to level the hills and fill up the valleys, and pave our roads with iron. See how he scatters steamboats over our waters. There is nothing small about the man, his plans are great, his conceptions vast, his contracts immense, his fortune princely—even his habits are pomp and uncouth with energy. As Samson carried away the gates of Gaza and afterwards whipped the Philistines, so he would take up the gates of Cuba and slay the Spaniards with the jaw-bones of filibustering asses."

## WHERE IS THE TARIFF PARTY?

The New York Herald in these days lapa the Know-Nothings very familiarly on the shoulder, and keeps itself booked up in the movement of the times. It has evidently erred out the promise of the Know-Nothings to the South to favor the doctrine of free trade. In the North the new party has been using the capital it could make out of the anti-Nebraska clamor; though shrewd and consistent free-spirits like Seward have no faith in the hollow profession. And in Pennsylvania the nomination of Cameron was too strong a dose for the stomachs of conscientious anti-Nebraska men.

Now a bid is made for Southern influence; and as New England and New York are deep in the commercial interest—the West mainly agricultural, and the South also against tariffs, the cry of "free trade" is to be the watchword of the new party. With this knowledge the Herald says—"It is perfectly useless for Pennsylvania to resist. Her coal and iron must come down. These tariff bonanzas upon consumers have lasted long enough. It is decreed in the new revolution that they must and shall cease. If the old fogies are surprised at the developments to this end in the action of the House and the Senate, let them beware of the text Congress. The work must go on. Very likely, before five years, or even three, they shall be passed over our heads, there will not be a coffee Custom House in operation in the United States—not one. Such is the drift on the tariff question of this new, mysterious, tremendous, and irresistible American revolution. Never saw the like before. Perfectly astounding."

## Passage of the Postage Bill.

The Senate on Tuesday, amended and passed the bill from the House which provides that for letters going less than 3000 miles the postage shall be three cents, and over that distance it shall be five cents, except where postal treaties with other countries shall prevent. The amendment further provides that, after the 1st January, 1856, all letters shall be pre-paid, and that done with stamps; also that letters containing money can be registered, so as to show that they have been so, and in no instance to make the Department responsible for them.

Liquor Laws sharpen the invention of those who traffic in intoxicating drinks, and various plans are adopted for evading the penalties of a violation of the law. A keeper of a lager beer establishment in New York evades the Sunday law by holding pretended religious services therein officiating himself as the leader of ceremonies—He takes the Bible, reads a chapter or two, serves each of his hearers with a glass of beer, and takes up a collection.

A Goon Inga.—Gov. Medill, of Ohio, has made it a rule, in pardoning convicts, to publish his reasons therefor, together with the substance of the recommendations of the prosecuting attorney and judges, when those officers join in urging the pardon.

## BOOK NOTICES.

The people of this county have one more editor in their midst than many of them are aware of. Dr. P. Jones of Millville, in connection with Mr. J. S. Freyman of Millford, Delaware, has published a volume of a new periodical called the "Middle States Medical Reformer, and advocate of innocuous medication," and the work has entered upon its second volume under the auspices of those gentlemen, and with the assistance and encouragement of regular contributions from professors of the Elsie Medical College of Philadelphia. The design of the work is to reform and popularize medical science, and to bring it from the black art, necromancy and jargon of the dark ages to a science of principles and a knowledge of nature's operations in the human system. In a Draconian age medical practice was about as barbarous as the municipal laws; but the belief in mystery, in incantations and charms vanished with the time that gave every man, woman and child an abance to learn reading and writing. In this day medical science is becoming what it should be—a knowledge of the laws of life and health; and medical practice is becoming the application of these laws to the preservation of health and the cure of disease. Nature is to be assisted where the operation is weak yet in the right direction; and the course of physical action only to be changed when it is in the wrong direction toward disease and death.

A knowledge of nature's operations in the human system can be as plainly and as easily understood as any other physical law; and is certainly not second to importance or interest to any other branch of popular education. The study of physiology has been introduced into public schools of the land; and popular essays from professional men find their way into all the newspapers of the day. The best physicians are above the vulgar notion that popularizing medical knowledge will injure their profession or practice; and are always pleased to find the patient intelligent enough to be tractable under their direction, and a co-worker with nature and medicine in their operations.

Whether the book we notice is just right in all its doctrines is a professional question; but that a popularizing and reform of medical science is needed every intelligent mind will agree. Every thing which will enlarge man's knowledge of himself should be read; and whenever any subject is talked over and discussed the truth will come out. Dr. Jones is of the make and metal to discuss and reform. Earnest, enthusiastic and studious in his profession, he is the kind of thinker and worker that will investigate a subject to the advantage and instruction of his readers. A specimen of his style and spirit will be found on our first page to day.

The periodical is published simultaneously at Millville in this county and at Millford Del., at one dollar per annum. It is a monthly of 16 pages, and is printed at the "Star" office, in a style equal to city work of the kind.

Putnam's Magazine.—The number for March is on our table and contains a number of good articles. The first one discusses the question, "shall Utah be admitted into the Union?" and answers it in the negative with the strongest argument that the case admits of. Then follow instructive articles on the Cossacks, The Hawaiian Islands, Nature in motion, Great cities, Genius of Charles Dickens &c. It concludes on elaborate story designed to illustrate that mental sympathy and sensitive philosophy which has given rise to the quackery and echiocancy of mesmerism, biology, psychology &c. The author has in his "three conversations with Miss Chester imitated the ideas of Zerkoff's 'Hortensia,' but he evidently understands the fallacy of practical spiritual rapping. There are other labors of lighter literature in the book, and for amusement the adventures of Mr. Sparrowgrass, while living in the country are continued.—The number contains the portrait of the Rev. Dr. Vinion of Brooklyn. The book increases in interest, and is gaining popularity. G. P. Putnam and Co. Publishers, New York. Three Dollars per annum.

Waring's Elements of Agriculture.—Messrs. Appleton & Co. have kindly sent us a copy of this work, and it is all that it has been represented to be—a work of remarkable utility to every farmer—and of high interest to every student. It contains a clear and plain detail of the elements of Agricultural and animal chemistry; and while its style makes it a pleasant reading book, it is also adapted to the use of schools. Horace Greeley with as much truth as force says of it: "I believe, a copy of that book in every family in the Union would add at least ten per cent per acre to the aggregate product of our soil, beside doing much to stem and reverse the current which now sets so strongly away from the plow and the reeve toward the counter and the office."

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.—On the first week in March, the regular issue of a weekly newspaper, by Alexander Cummings, Esq., will be commenced, under the above title. It is a large double sheet containing a vast variety of reading matter, and got up in good style. The specimen before us is that of a first class paper. It comes at \$2 00 a year. 3 copies, \$5 00—7 copies, \$10 00, &c. Those who know the "Daily Bulletin" will be prepared for something nice in the weekly.

The Lackawanna Herald raises the name of Samuel Houston for President, and James Pollock for Vice President in 1856. This is to be a Know-Nothing banner, but we think it will not be long before Pollock's name will come down.

The coal operators of Luzerne held meetings to keep up the price of coal and reduce the freight, until last week the boatmen commenced holding meetings for their "protection."

A convention of Pennsylvania Iron masters is now in session at the Philadelphia Exchange. They transact business with closed doors.

## Correspondence of the Star.

Harrisburg, March 2d.—So far only one law of general character has been passed and signed. It is that relating to Sunday liquor sales. In the House there were only 6 votes against it, and in the Senate only 2 or 3 nay. A number of bills have passed the Senate, but legislation is a new trade to many members of the House.

To-day both houses adjourned over to next Tuesday. Saturdays and Mondays are not business days this session.

Last Wednesday an important bill was called up which had been on file since the 1st of January, and several members locally interested desired that it might be laid over as they had not yet examined it.

What will the conscientious and religious Protestants of the State say to the fact that the only Catholics who were here before for U. S. Senator were for Cameron the Know-Nothing nominee? They were Jno. S. Rhyer, John C. O'Neil and Thomas McQuire—men who have long handled political ropes, and well know that the bid of Know-Nothingism for sectarian passion and prejudice is all gas—all hypocrisy—a trick, and nothing more. Let those persons who have taught their disciples that this Know-Nothing party will next week hang and quarter the Pope make a noise off the hill, and account for the wicked Catholic company in which they find themselves, or own the truth that Know-Nothingism is only politics trucking to religious sentiment to deceive and betray it in the accomplishment of purposes too base for open avowal.

The Democrats who sold themselves to Simon are having a hard time of it. Stockdale was elected on the anti-Cameron issue, and so was Hoge. The latter was an open antagonist until last Tuesday. Of Quiggle his seat since last Tuesday. Gamble and the West Branch speculators are responsible for his fall.

It is a matter worthy of remark that during all this disgraceful contest, no man conducted himself with more honorable and manly dignity than Governor Pollock and Mr. Cuttin.

Cameron has been very badly treated by his new Know-Nothing allies. He sold his friends to them, and is now cheated out of his seat. He and his crew now vow vengeance against the Governor and his party for not helping him; and say the Canal Board shall not be abolished to feed Pollock and the Know-Nothings with patronage. Well, the fight goes bravely on; and the old saying may be verified again that "when rogues fall out honest men get their dues."

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN COURT.—On Saturday Arthur McMahon, an Irish Catholic, was put upon trial for murder, at Troy. When the jurors were examined, they were each distinctly asked if they were Know-Nothings. Several answered that they belonged to the Order, and some of them said they had not friendly feelings towards an Irishman; and one said he would not do such a person a kindness. All Know-Nothings were excluded from the panel by the defence, and the prosecuting counsel conceded that such persons were unfit to sit upon a jury on such a case. From the report of the Budget, it would appear that, without a formal decision, persons belonging to the oath bound secret organization are, from that connection merely, incompetent to sit as jurors in a case between the people and a Catholic foreigner; the course pursued by the Court, counsel, and triers in the making up of this panel, appeared to be in effect equivalent to a recognition of that principle.

Know-Nothing in Illinois.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In allusion to the dispute in the U. S. Senate, which took place between Mr. Douglas on the one side and Messrs. Fessenden and Wade on the other, last Friday, about the result of the recent election, the new Free soil Senator, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull has telegraphed as follows:—

ALTON, ILL., Feb. 24.—I was absent myself on election day. The Anti-Nebraska Democrats in this district supported Mr. Moore for Treasurer. The Know-Nothings had nothing to do with my election.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

On the 24th ult., George Bingham, Thomas Ray, and William Ray, were arrested on a charge of highway robbery, of Hartman St. Clair, in Valley township. They are also charged with knocking St. Clair down, when he admitted. These youths are aged about twenty years. They were committed to jail by H. B. D. Sechler, Esq., for trial. Other young men engaged in this attack upon St. Clair, are still at large. It is reported by St. Clair, that when he was knocked down, these candidates for the Penitentiary, rolled him down the hill, near where the old McCommon's House formerly stood, and laid his body across the railroad track, some of them supposing he was dead, and remarked that the cars would pass over him, and his death would be attributed to that cause.—Truly our jail now holds a gang of young men who give evidence of very bad training.—Danville Intelligencer.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—Sunday March 1.—The first annual distribution of prizes by the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association took place last evening. The Greek Slave, the first prize was drawn by Mrs. Kate Gillespie Brady, of South Bend, Pa. There were 261 prizes distributed, which were drawn by persons in all parts of the Union.

We regret to learn that on last Saturday, Mr. Jacob Goben, of Mountpleasant township, had his leg broken and mangled by becoming entangled in a threshing machine while it was in operation.

On last Tuesday Mr. Bucklew introduced into the Senate a joint resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 10th of April.

## A Last for Record.

As an interesting record of political history we publish the following letter of Simon Cameron to John Kirkpatrick, a Know-Nothing member of the Legislature from "Pittsburg." It will be remembered that at the last fall Democratic convention of Dauphin county, Cameron urged the passage of strong Nebraska resolutions:

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1855.

Dear Sir,—I have, at 12 o'clock, received your letter of this morning, and reply to it immediately.

To your first interrogatory.

"Have you ever, at any time been, or are you now, or will you ever be, in favor of the so called Kansas-Nebraska bill, passed by Congress at its last session?"

Answer.—From the day it was introduced into the Senate to this time, I have been opposed to the bill. I never favor it.

"Would you, if elected to the Senate of the United States, use all honorable and fair means to effect the restoration of the so-called Missouri Compromise, which was literally abrogated by the passage of the so-called Kansas-Nebraska bill?"

Answer.—I would.

"Would you, if elected to the Senate of the United States, use all honorable and fair means in your power, to effect a repeal of what is commonly known as the 'Fugitive Slave Law'?"

Answer.—The passage of the Compromise Measure was acquiesced in by the North, and I had hoped the questions growing out of it had been settled, but as the South has been the first to violate it, I hold the bill subject to revision, and will act with the North upon this and all questions connected with the subject of Slavery. I answer—I will.

"Do you recognize the right of Congress, and if so, would you act upon such right, and use your vote and influence to legislate for all territories now belonging, or which may hereafter be acquired, by the United States, to the utter and entire exclusion of slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territories?"

My answer is that I recognize the right and would so legislate.

"Would you oppose by all any every honorable and fair means in your power, the extension of slavery and involuntary servitude over territory now free, or anywhere or any time, now or hereafter, wherever or whenever it may be endeavored, by its friends, to introduce it?"

For an answer to this, I could readily refer to my Senatorial course—especially my vote on the Wilmot Proviso; but that there may be no misunderstanding, I emphatically answer in the affirmative.

"Would you at all times, and upon all occasions, protect and preserve inviolate in this respect, as in all others, the rights, immunities, and privileges of the North, as guaranteed to them by our constitution and laws, against any and all encroachments of our sister States, comprising and composing the Southern part of our National confederacy?"

Answer.—A Northern man who would not protect and preserve the rights of the North is unworthy of the respect of any honorable man, and for those rights I would battle until the last, either in a public or private station.

"Are you in favor of, and would you vote, act and use your influence in favor of such a system of public rates and duties as would most effectually, and beyond all doubt, guard our home industry and manufactures against foreign competition and pauper labor?"

Answer.—My principles have always been in favor of the "American system." I have never doubted as to what was the true policy of the country, and I answer your interrogatory in the affirmative.

"Do you still in this respect adhere to and abide by the sentiments and doctrines contained in the speech delivered by you in the Senate of the United States on the 16th day of July, 1848?"

Answer.—I must certainly do.

"Do you recognize the right of Congress to legislate and make appropriations for the improvements of our rivers and harbors?"

I do recognize the right—greatly deplore the Executive vetoes on this subject, and will use every means in my power for the passage of bills for the improvements of the Rivers and Harbors.

"Are you in favor of such a change in our National laws, pertaining to the naturalization of foreign citizens, as will compel all of them arriving in this country, after the passage of such an act, to remain in this country at least 21 years before being entitled to the rights of suffrage as they now possess them, and will you use your vote and influence to accomplish such change?"

This your last interrogatory, I answer in the affirmative.

It was noon when I received your letter. Visitors and friends have crowded my room since I commenced writing, and I should have written more in detail. Your inquiries were direct—the answers are as direct to the point. Still I must regret that I had not time to elaborate them more fully.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., SIMON CAMERON.

J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., House of Representatives.

THE ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.—According to the estimates of the army and navy, for the year 1755-56, submitted to the British Parliament, we find that the English Government contemplate having engaged in the war during the opening year, no less than 263,594 men of all ranks in both the services, land and sea, and that the sum necessary to support and render efficient this body of men and the ships to be manned by them, for a single year, will be more than one hundred and thirty eight millions of dollars! Such is the cost of war in dollars and cents for a single year. Or rather, such is the estimated cost—for the actual expenses will, in the aggregate, doubtless greatly exceed these estimates. This large sum is in addition to the usual expenses of the government.

## The K. No. Punishing a K. N. for doing what he thought right.

If the following letter in time, the mode of operations in the Know-Nothing order, shows a beautiful consistency with their professions. They profess that the grand object of their order is to give freedom of conscience, freedom of thought, and freedom of action, to all mankind. The manner in which they carried out these professions in the case of Mr. Eames, may create some doubt as to the truth of their declarations:

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1855.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 6th inst., containing a certificate of my election as a delegate to the State Grand Council of the so-called K. N. Order from my Council, No. 274, held in Rutland, Jefferson county, was received. In my reply you will see how your delegates were received by the Grand Council of the State, now in session in the city of Syracuse.

I presented my credentials at the place of meeting, and was introduced to a number of the Order by the District Deputy, Mr. —; I was then escorted to the desk of the Grand Secretary, paid the quarterly dues of my Council you entrusted me with, namely, two cents for each member of our Council. After this ceremony, I was conducted to the main hall, where all the delegates soon assembled—being about two hundred in number. The presiding officer, Mr. Barker, of New York, said: "Before proceeding to business, I would ask if there was any opposition of there being any listeners? Being assured on that point, the first business was to examine each person in the hall for the purpose of ascertaining whether they had taken the third degree. Those who had not received it were taken into an ante-room, questioned and instructed further into the mysteries of the order, as the business to be transacted could not with safety be done in the presence of any who had not taken the necessary oaths of a third degree member."

Before proceeding further, they inquired of each member for whom they voted at the last State election. All those who had not voted the Union ticket (and there were about eight who had not done so) according to the instructions of the Grand Council, last fall, were required to acknowledge they had committed an offence against the Order, and ask to be forgiven, and promise in all things in future to obey their superiors. Upon so doing, a vote was taken and the repenting members were reinstated.

I being a member of the Legislature, was invited upon the platform with the officers of the meeting, and introduced by Mr. Barker, who informed the Grand Council that I would make explanations in relation to my vote cast at the last election. While I was proceeding to do so, one of the members asked me for whom I voted for United States Senator, when I replied Wm. H. Seward, it created an excitement in all parts of the hall. Some twenty or thirty, more vehement than the rest, rushed forward to the platform, hissing, stamping their feet, gnashing their teeth, extending their arms with clenched fists, crying out, with contumacious flushed with excitement, "Traitor!" "Perjurer!" "Liar!" "Wretch!" and other epithets, accompanied with the exclamations, "hush him out," "Down stairs with him," "throw him out of the window," &c., &c.

By this time the meeting was in a complete uproar. The presiding officer could not control those present, and declared the meeting adjourned for one hour. There was from a general rush for the platform where I was standing. Some of the foremost seized my collar, but by the exertions of a few personal friends, I was saved from further violence by being, with great haste escorted down the private stairway, while others closed the doors and kept back the mob. When I reached the street Mr. Barker advised me to go to my hotel and do nothing myself about the place but leave the city in the first conveyance.—Having no further business to attend to, I took his advice and left Syracuse on the first train.

I know not what you and the Council may think of this, but if you ever desire to send a delegate to such a Pandemonium, you must select some other person besides your sincere friend and fellow townsman,

MOSES EAMES.

To the W. P. of Council 274.

Mechanics and Laborers.

The following act of Assembly which was passed at the last session of the Legislature is not generally known. We publish it for the benefit of those for whom it is intended, the mechanic and laborer.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all assignment of property, whether real or personal, which shall hereafter be made by any person or persons, or chartered companies to trustees or assigns, on account of inability at the time of the assignment, to pay his or their debts, the wages of miners, mechanics, and laborers employed by such person or persons, or chartered company, shall be the first preferred and paid by such trustee or assignee, before any other creditor or creditors of the assignor: Provided, That any one claim thus preferred shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, March 6.—A regular West India whaler equal occurred here last night, which occasioned much damage in blowing down chimneys, unroofing houses, &c. The car-house of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad was blown down and destroyed. Three engines that were in the car-house were much damaged. The signers, tree boxes, &c., throughout the town were scattered.

Mr. McCoy's hotel, near the depot took fire during the storm and received considerable damage.

ANOTHER ALLY.—King Bomba, the "Butcher of Naples," basinaged the Western powers against the Czar of Russia. A few more such alliances and the Allies will lose entirely what little sympathy they now have among nations possessing liberal institutions.

King Bomba, the "butcher," fighting for national independence and religious freedom, when he hangs or shoots any person in his kingdom suspected of entertaining any sentiments bordering on such liberality.

## Out Openly.

The following members of the Legislature have openly subscribed themselves Know-Nothings.

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|----------------------|--------------------|
| Thos. C. Steel,      | John Straderant,   |
| Henry K. Spring,     | Philip Clover,     |
| Joseph Cummings,     | C. S. Eyster,      |
| D. C. Boal,          | Thomas Wood,       |
| George W. Smith,     | Wm. Fenron, Jr.,   |
| E. W. Free,          | Chas. A. Allagood, |
| George S. King,      | S. H. Bowman,      |
| C. Hobbs,            | E. G. Waterhouse,  |
| Jesse Weddell,       | W. A. Barry,       |
| James Foster,        | G. W. Criswell,    |
| George Lear,         | G. M. Vortess,     |
| Elijah Morrison,     | H. M. North,       |
| John A. Stehley,     | James S. Rew,      |
| A. W. Lane,          | G. W. Talcher,     |
| John J. Muse,        | Jacob L. Gross,    |
| Daniel Rutter,       | A. Caldwell,       |
| Samuel Shewey,       | George Zeigler,    |
| John M. Kirkpatrick, | Kirk Haines,       |
| J. A. Gay,           | Samuel J. Kropps,  |
| Joshua S. Fletcher,  | James W. Crawford, |
| David L. Smith,      | W. E. Frazer,      |
| Alex. McCormick,     | James M. Sellers,  |
| James Hutcheson,     | J. S. Handman,     |
| M. Donaldson,        | John Handricks,    |
| Alex. Cummings,      | John W. Klinger,   |
| Jeremiah Mengle,     | W. M. M. Conkey,   |
| C. J. Lathrop,       |                    |

## Liquor Law Legislation.

A long report of a committee in the State Senate has been made upon the subject of restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors.—The Committee, after reviewing the various propositions suggested, propose a stringent intoxication law as the lowest measure of reform the Legislature can adopt, with any regard to the demands and the aggravations of an evil they dare not disregard. It adopts the machinery of the existing general laws, requiring all who would sell or give five gallons to take license from the court in all parts of the State, after full advertisement 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 license. All licenses to be put under bond, with warrant of attorney, to enter judgment for a faithful observance of the law; the license fees are increased threefold, and none can sell under a quart who is not licensed to keep an inn, and all inns must have at least six rooms and twelve beds for the exclusive use of travellers. In addition to this, in the city of Philadelphia, there is to be a Board of three Appraisers, whose certificate must be necessary before a license shall be granted. Violators of law are to be punished with fines, imprisonment and forfeiture of license. Intoxication in public places is fined and punished as an offence; the furnishing of liquor to those who drink on the premises to intoxication, is punished as a distinct offence; besides a responsibility exacted for all resulting damage. The Committee do not present this as a final measure of reform, but as the best which can be obtained under the present public sentiment upon the subject.—Ledger.

## Veto of the Collins' Steamer Bill.

President Pierce deserves the thanks of the whole country for his firmness in vetoing the Mail Steamer Bill, passed just previous to the close of the session. A more flagrant attempt to obtain money from the public treasury, for which no equivalent was to be rendered, never before occurred. The Collins' line was fostered in its infancy, and has been so pampered in its age, that it was only necessary to demand hundreds of thousands of dollars from the National Treasury, and its receipt would be sure to follow. We are not at all surprised at this, as they have been enabled to obtain more than double the amount of money for which they originally stipulated to perform certain services, and have raked themselves of a large portion of the obligations which they then assumed. We approved of the assistance first given this line by Government; but could see no necessity of late years in sustaining it to the detriment of the Steam Marine of the country. The President very properly rebukes the attempt to build up a monopoly, with which competition would be fruitless. Philadelphia has sustained a line of steamships to Liverpool without receiving a dollar from Government, and without even the advantage of carrying the mails. Why cannot New York do the same, after having had the benefit of many years' assistance from the public treasury? We approve of the veto of the President to the fullest extent, and recommend his manly and conclusive arguments to the careful perusal of our readers.—Pennsylvania.

## TOWNSHIP OF THE LAKES.—The Great West has now a commerce, within its own limits, nearly as valuable as that which floats between the United States and Europe. Leaving the Western rivers out of consideration, and confining ourselves merely to the Lakes, we find a tonnage enrolled and licensed at the several American ports, embracing 117 steamers, 97 propellers, 53 barks, 104 brigs, 639 schooners, and 216 sloops and scows, making an aggregate of 237,830 tons, valued at \$10,185,000. In 1845, the total tonnage was only 76,000; valued at \$4,600,000.

The history of the man does not exhibit a spectacle of such rapid advancement in population, wealth and industry—such energy, perseverance and public spirit as is manifested in the progress of the Western people.—

The application of steam power to the purposes of navigation forms the brightest era in the history of our country. It is that which has contributed more than any other cause to the rapid growth of our population and the almost miraculous development of our resources.

The summary of marine disasters and loss of property on the Lakes, from 1848 to 1854, inclusive, shows an aggregate of one thousand five hundred and fifty disasters, and the enormous loss of six millions fifty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars. Over two millions of the losses occurred in 1854—the long to be remembered year of casualties and catastrophes on land and water.—Ledger.

NAROLEV'S PANDER.—In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greater part of Turkey, and all Greece, England and Prussia united cannot prevent it.

## Educational Department.

The teaching directors and friends of education in general are invited to meet at the Court-house, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 10th of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to participate in the formation of a Teachers' Institute of Columbia county, and to take into consideration such matters as may be for the best interests of the cause of education. WM. BURGESS, J. G. FREEZE, ABIA JOHN, Committee of Invitation.

## Teachers' Association of Lycoming Co.

A permanent Teachers' Association has been formed in Lycoming county, which promises to result in much good to the cause of education. A session was lately held at Williamsport extending through two days. The different methods of teaching were discussed, and improvements suggested among the teachers. Among the results arrived at were the following:

Class recitations in everything, whether with or without (if as yet impracticable) without suitable text-books.

Varied exercises to excite continued interest. Lessons in the alphabet should be brief, frequent and thorough. The method of teaching letters in connexion with spelling familiar words is considered highly advantageous.

In spelling exercises, the teacher should avoid the common error of pronouncing too distinctly. Written exercises, dictation, &c., very efficient.

Reading exercises should interest the whole class, and be so conducted as to develop the full sense of the author.

Penmanship should be a specified exercise, and receive the special attention of the teacher.

In Geography, outline maps and black-board illustrations are useful, efficient and indispensable.

In Grammar, the practical, immediate and constant application of every principle, by exacting the correct speaking and writing of the English language.

In arithmetic, mental exercise, black-board illustrations with regular class recitations were deemed requisite.

On this subject, the remarks of the several teachers detailing the innumerable variety of text-books, the destitution of their schools, revealed many difficulties which will require unusual tact and perseverance to surmount.

On the subject of school discipline, the experience of the several teachers seemed to favor moral suasion as generally most successful, but recommended the use of the rod as a dernier resort.

Teachers who had first succeeded in securing the confidence and affection of their scholars had no difficulty in enforcing discipline.

The order of exercise in school was detailed by several teachers, and elicited some interesting discussion, recommending "a time for everything, and everything in its time."

## The Old Southern Boy's Land Bill.

The Bill passed by Congress, gives 160 acres of land to every individual who has served in any of the wars of the United States since 1790. The first section of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since seven hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate