

STAR OF THE NORTH.
R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.
BLOOMSBURG, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 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 least 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.

Hunting a Candidate.
It seems that the Know-Nothings have at last found a candidate for Assembly. Several gentlemen were urged but declined, and Capt. John Staley of Greenwood has been pressed into service. He designs removing to the West in the Spring, and we have no doubt but the proposition to be a candidate for Assembly took him by surprise as much as the news of his election could do.

In all fairness, the Representative this year belongs to Montour, and it is much more desirable that a man from that county should be chosen this fall, while Columbia has yet a representative in the Senate, than at some future time when we can not have the same security and balance of power. No man can be so blind as to imagine himself interested in disturbing the harmony between the two counties, for it is too plain that any such course would only destroy the man attempting it. The people of both counties are opposed to any new agitation or local difficulty, and Mr. Montgomery concurs in that feeling.

Treasurer.
The Know-Nothings have induced Mr. Elwood Hughes to decline being a candidate for Treasurer this fall, and are throwing all their force to help Mr. Cole. Mr. Hughes is a Whig, and a gentleman of fair business capacity; but that was no recommendation with the Know-Nothings. We are justified in saying that Mr. Cole is the candidate of the Know-Nothings from the fact that before the convention was held the most zealous Know-Nothing of Greenwood canvassed Bracreek township in favor of Mr. Cole—the two Know-Nothing delegates from Greenwood who were excluded from the convention were for Cole—the card afterward announcing him as a volunteer candidate against the ticket came to us in the handwriting of a leading Know-Nothing in this place, and the direction to withdraw Mr. Hughes' name came to also from a Know-Nothing of this place who says he is authorized to say for Mr. Hughes that he declines being a candidate. If any person wishes further proof he can have it in the fact that the only persons in this locality who favor the election of Mr. Cole are those who supported the Know-Nothing candidates last fall.

An Interesting Case for Lawyers.
Quite a number of suits will grow out of the recent disaster at Burlington upon the Camden & Amboy Railroad. Some of these will be of public interest. Instances the following:—Mr. Charles Ingersoll of Philadelphia, one of the killed, would have inherited a fortune of \$500,000 had he lived until he arrived at the age of 21 years, which would have been the last of the present month. A clause in the will provided that in the event of his decease before arriving at that age, the fortune would fall to another branch of family. It is said that an effort will be made to recover this amount from the Company, as in all probability, had not this accident occurred, he would have lived to come in possession of the fortune.

The last Game.
Of the desperate leaders among the Know-Nothings, is to organize juvenile lodges among the boys. A couple of Know-Nothing emissaries attempted that dodge in this town a few weeks ago, and the proceedings have fallen into our hands. They only give the names of the members, record that "the camp was opened in du form," and that the password is "non incomprehensible." The best advice that can be given in such a case is to learn honest labor and to spell correctly before attempting the expulsion of the "ignorant farmers" from the land.

Dwindling Down.
The Know-Nothings, we are informed, attempted to get a meeting of their lodge in this place on Tuesday evening of last week, but only about a dozen members attended. So no candidates were nominated, and another meeting was called on Tuesday evening of last week. On that occasion about 20 met or tried to meet, and the result was that Capt. Staley's name has become a candidate from that date, and Mr. Elwood Hughes' name has been withdrawn by a gentleman who attended that meeting of the lodge.

Early Arrival.—David Lowenberg has already received a supply of seasonable fall and winter clothing, which he is selling off fast and cheap.

Look out for Bogus Tickets.
Democrats should be on the look-out for spurious tickets, as the Know Nothings will no doubt try to repeat the trick they attempted last fall by mixing up their candidates on the ticket with the Democratic nominees, just as a bitter pill is coated over with sugar to make it "go down." The following is the ticket of which bundles were last fall printed at the Democrat office and sent out for the Know Nothings to deceive Democrats by the top and bottom being Democratic:
GOVERNOR, William Bigler.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Jeremiah S. Black.
CANAL COMMISSIONER, Henry S. Mott.
CONGRESS, Henry M. Fuller.
ASSEMBLY, James G. Maxwell.
PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE SEVERAL COURTS, (some) Samuel Mendenhall, (some) Jacob Eyerly.
REGISTER OF WILLS AND RECORDER OF DEEDS, Jesse G. Clark.
COMMISSIONER, John K. Groiz.
AUDITOR, David Yeager.

The Dark Side of Politics.
The colored gentlemen are on hand for the Fall canvass in New York. In the general melee which is likely to follow the disorganization of political parties, they are disposed to take a hand. Under the leadership of GEORGE SMITH, the "Liberty Party" have held a Convention at Utica and nominated an amalgamation State ticket—taking two negroes, and giving the rest to white folks.—FRED. DOUGLASS is the candidate for Secretary of State.

THE PIETY OF THE KNOW NOTHING.—The Philadelphia platform of the Know Nothings opens with an irrelevant declaration of obedience to the One Supreme Being—a somewhat daring assumption, when we recollect that the order proscribes a believer in God like the Catholic, and does not proscribe the unbelieving Atheist.

The problem of this declaration of the Know Nothings in their Philadelphia platform may probably be solved by the XIX verse of the II chapter of James.
"Thou dost well. The devils also believe and tremble."

Why is it that the Know Nothings, when they desire to make a man appear infamous and mean, always attempt to make it appear that he is not hostile to their order? Is this not an acknowledgement of themselves that they consider their order unworthy the confidence of an honorable man?—When a Know Nothing wants to say something very hard against his neighbor, he is sure to accuse him of being a Know Nothing also! This is evidence that Sam's followers consider themselves very contemptible men—and, generally speaking, this is the fact.

HEAR YOUNG CARROLL.—John Carroll, Esq., the great-grandson of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who is now running on the Democratic Anti-Know Nothing ticket in Howard county Maryland, made his first speech on Saturday last at a meeting of both parties in the State and the county, he declared to the Know Nothings:
"I am a Catholic; but if you must proscribe do not commence upon so humble an individual as myself. Go back to the past, and erase from the record of the Declaration of Independence the name of my ancestor, and the companion of your forefathers, Charles Carroll of Carrollton."

DENMARK AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Paris correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette says that Denmark is endeavoring to get France to aid her in her dispute with the United States concerning the Sound dues.—France wishes the dues abolished, but is not willing to allow the United States to interfere with the affairs of Europe. It refuses any aid, however, till Denmark joins the Western powers against Russia. Denmark will not be caught in any such a trap.

Bradford County.
The following ticket was nominated last week by the Democracy of Bradford, SHERES PIERCE Esq., in the chair.
Assembly—Y. E. Piolette, H. S. Salisbury.
Commissioner—Harry Elliot.
Auditor—J. B. Reeves.

Lancaster County.—The Democratic Convention of Lancaster County met on Wednesday, and nominated George Sanderson, A. I. Henderson, George G. Brush, Jesse Reinhold and John Gross, for Assembly; C. M. Howell, for County Treasurer; William Spencer, for County Commissioner; John H. Duchman and Henry Eckert, for Prison Inspectors; and Cyrus Ream, for Auditor.

Luzerne County.—On Tuesday of last week the Democracy of Luzerne County met in Convention and placed in nomination the following ticket: Harrison Wright and William Merrifield for Assembly; Edward Dolph for Prothonotary; Clerk of the Courts, D. L. Patrick, and Treasurer, Lou Search. We observe that the Democracy throughout the State are placing in nomination their very best men, and evincing a spirit that indicates undoubted success.

Persons wishing books or book binding will find the establishment of Messrs. Perry & Erey in Philadelphia a good one, and its location is where it will be convenient for our business people from this region to drop in. The binding we have had done by these gentlemen was in every way satisfactory to us.

J. Lawrence Getz, one of the most accomplished editors of Pennsylvania, has been nominated to the Legislature, by the Democrats of Berks county. He will adorn the position.

EDUCATIONAL.
The Teachers' Association
OF Columbia County, will meet at Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 29th day of September, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Several essays and addresses are expected, and teachers are earnestly solicited for their experience on School topics.
All friends of education are respectfully invited to attend. R. W. WEAVER, President.
Wm. Burgess, Sec'y.

It is expected that at the meeting of the Teachers' Association in this place on the 29th inst., Colney Plotts, of Muncy, Rev. J. E. Bradley and Mr. E. W. Conklin, the County Superintendent of Montour, will be present; and addresses from some or all of these gentlemen may be expected.

SCHOOL MEETINGS.
School teachers, directors and friends of education are hereby notified that meetings for the examination of school teachers will be held at the following times and places:—
At Millville, on Monday, the 24th of September, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.
At Berwick, on the same day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
At the public house of Mr. KLINE, in Rohrburg, on Friday the 28th of September, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.
At the Academy in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 29th of September, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is important that all the directors attend at these examinations, which should in all cases be public. All teachers in the vicinity of the above places, who desire certificates, will present themselves for examination. A good meeting of the friends of education is desired on every occasion, and an address to the people, teachers and directors upon the common school system will be delivered at each place.
In several instances Directors have announced that they will at these meetings adopt a uniform series of text-books. It is to be hoped that this will be done in every meeting.
R. W. WEAVER, County Superintendent.

British Finances—Cost of the War.
Few persons are aware what an enormous tax the War is upon the British Exchequer. For the information of our readers, we select and condense the following items from an article in the London Economist: Including the cost of collecting the revenue, the entire expenditure of the British Government the current year, according to the estimates laid before Parliament, during the session which has just expired, amounts to no less a sum than £94,524,951. The entire provision for the services in connection with the war, including a vote of credit of £3,000,000 applicable to unforeseen exigencies, amounts to £49,812,687, or about £33,500,000 in addition to the ordinary peace expenditure for those services. Of this large sum, the expenditure of the army and commissariat is £18,789,523; that of the navy, including transports and packet service is £19,379,013; and that of the ordnance is £8,644,142. But besides these sums, there is the vote of credit of £3,000,000, which may be applied to any of the three services. The expenditure under these heads in the present year will therefore exceed a considerable sum all the expenditures of the year, including the charges upon the national debt and the cost of collecting all branches of revenue.

This vast sum has to be provided for either by taxation or by an addition to the public debt, or both. In this instance, both plans are resorted to. The entire sum raised by all kinds of taxation amounts to £71,524,951 the current year, leaving a balance of £23,000,000, which is to be met by an addition to the funded and unfunded debt of the country.

At the close of the present year, being the second of the war, England will have increased her public debt in the sum of £29,000,000, and France will have added to hers the sum of £66,000,000, making the enormous sum of 95,000,000 added to the tax-burdened masses of England and France during the first two years of the war; and the end it not yet!
War in Africa.
The British Government has a war in Africa as well as in the Crimea. A Mandingo sold a negro near the mouth of the Gambia. The negro, it is said, was a British subject, and the British authorities undertook to arrest the Mandingo. The attempts to arrest the man in the village of Sabageo having been repulsed, Governor O'Connor procured the assistance of 100 French soldiers from Goree, and again marched toward Sabageo, with a force of about 620 men, three field pieces and one 14 pound howitzer. The "rebels" were driven into the town, when the attack was carried by assault at the point of the bayonet, and "Sabageo no longer exists." Loss to the "allies" 26 killed and 70 wounded. Only one Frenchman fell. Loss to the "rebels" one of their best towns and fifteen hundred souls.

Vicissitudes.—Rev. Doctor Cons, the distinguished Baptist clergyman who recently died in New York, was formerly a theatre actor, and his last appearance on the stage was on the terrible night of the destruction of the Richmond theatre in 1811, when the Governor of Virginia and a great many other prominent citizens perished in the flames. He was afterwards editor of a daily paper at Baltimore, Md., then a Departmental Clerk, at Washington, and in 1823 became a Baptist pastor in New York.

An indignation meeting of the passengers of the Gloucester branch of the Eastern Railroad has been held at Beverly, Mass., to remonstrate against the railroad trips consuming so much time. They want to go faster if they don't go so sure. When an accident happens, they will denounce the Company for running too fast.

Mr. ANDERSON, the Artist, is now at Catawissa, giving instruction in drawing.—We hope the good people of that ancient village will get him to brush up their taste for the fine arts.

An exchange states that when the news of the action of the Know-Nothing National Convention at Philadelphia reached Minnesota, every lodge in the Territory except the one at Stillwater, threw up its charter and dissolved.

Origin of the Term 'Know-Nothings.'
Foreign writers are very naturally puzzled by the oddity of our political party names, and, in attempting to trace them to their origin, make some very queer blunders; thus, the name of the Lococo party is styled by one English writer to be the name of a tribe of Indians. The London Athenaeum, in an article upon Know-Nothingism, states that "The party derive their name from an expression in vogue among the leaders of the old political sections, that the people did not know what was of most advantage to them. Thus, an American says, 'I don't know, but it strikes me,' and so forth until the phrase became characteristic, &c."

We must confess that the Athenaeum's theory of the origin of the name of Know-Nothings is not very ingenious, and for the enlightenment of that learned pundit, we will state the origin of the name of the now rapidly dissolving party, on the authenticity of a gentleman who has had abundant opportunities for knowing the exact facts of the case. The Know-Nothing party, it is pretty generally known, was first formed by a person of some notoriety who called himself "Ned Bantline." "Ned" was once a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, but left the service for some cause of which we are not informed, and commenced the business of Americanism on a large scale, by founding a secret political order, of so exclusive a character that none were to be admitted as members whose grandfathers were not natives of the country. It is a difficult matter, in a country like the United States, where free inquiry is so common, to keep anything secret; and Ned instructed his proselytes and acolytes to reply to all questions in respect to the movements of the new party, "I don't know." So they were at first called "Don't Knows," and then "Know Nothings," by outsiders, who knew nothing more of them than that they invariably replied "I don't know" to all questions.

But the Know-Nothings have had their day, and very soon there will be nothing left of them but their name. The earth hath bubbles and Know-Nothingism is one of them.—N. Y. (Hag) Times
The Party of Contradictions.
The citizens who are to vote at the coming elections should demand of the Know-Nothing oracles to solve the following singular mass of contradictions:—
"Know-Nothingism is national in the South and sectional in the North; secret in New-York and open in Georgia; Catholic in Louisiana and Protestant in New England; black in Maine and white in Virginia; it swears the son to proscribe the foreigner, even if that foreigner should be that son's father; it opposes the caucus, and settles its candidates in packed caucals; it elevates the negro and degrades the adopted citizen; it curses all monarchs, and adopts the creed of George the Third against emigration; it abuses the Pope, and declares itself infallible; it assails the Spanish Inquisition, and imitates its clandestine persecutions; it professes Christianity and proscribes its neighbor; it adores the Bible and shouts down the unoffending citizen; it adores the Constitution, and sets up a test by that constitution prohibited; it pays a premium for treason to friendship, and affixes the brand of perjury upon all who refuse to obey its obligations; it asks for free schools, and proscribes poor, helpless female teachers; it repudiates the Catholic and admits the Infidel;—to crown all, it persecutes the most eminent native citizen who does not approve its numeraries, and protects the lowest of ruffians;—it discards an Edward Everett for a William Poole."—Washington Union.

Gloomy Prospect of the Eastern War.
The London Times, August 23, has a very gloomy record of the war. "We are in," it says, "for another winter campaign," and it adds of the attack:
"So, the great day, that dreadful day of which it may almost be said, in comparison with all the other conflicts of human passion and outpourings of human vengeance, Dies irae, dies illa, lux splendens et favilla; is still indefinitely protracted, and nobody can say in what month it will come. We only know that the longer it is postponed the more dreadful it will be, and still wholly uncertain in its results. But there is, in our opinion, one certainty about it, and that is, whether we take Sebastopol or not, we shall still have to winter in our present position. When Sebastopol falls into our hands it will be a mere heap of ruins with all the horrors of the charnel house. With the enemy still in possession of the north side, the south side will only be the front of our own attack, as bloody and wretched as our present advanced trenches. So that whether we take Sebastopol or not we shall still have to occupy the heights throughout the winter."

Tents, we are also told, will not do for winter, and the 60,000 huts promised are not under way, and the army cannot be well housed before Christmas.

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF FLOUR.—The Buffalo Republican foots up the total of 1,468,976 barrels of flour, from the opening of navigation to the 15th of August, at seven ports in the State, and makes some plain comments upon the course pursued by the produce dealer in keeping up prices to famine mark during the past season. It says that now they are obliged to "dicker" off their surplus in the face of the large receipts anticipated from the new crop.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.—The election in public sentiment in Maine since last year, appears to be very decided. The "Maine law" and "Republican ticket" is beaten by a large majority. The Portland Advertiser, which strongly supported the liquor law and Mayor Dow, says the defeat is owing to popular prejudice against the prohibitory law, and the "defects of the law as a working enactment."

An exchange states that when the news of the action of the Know-Nothing National Convention at Philadelphia reached Minnesota, every lodge in the Territory except the one at Stillwater, threw up its charter and dissolved.

The Blessing of a Bountiful Harvest.
OUR COUNTRY.
The abundant harvest of the present year must be regarded as the greatest of national blessings. Its importance and its effects cannot be estimated too highly. Every where throughout the land the voice of congratulation is heard. In all sections the crops are abundant. The granaries are full, and the labors of the husbandman have been crowned with plenty. Wheat is pouring in from all quarters. California is sending its thousands of bushels, and the West is also contributing liberal supplies. The apprehension of famine has vanished, all the marts of trade and commerce feel the vivifying influence. The agricultural class, it should be remembered, is by far the largest in the country. It comprises what may indeed be called, the bone and sinew of the land, and hence, the effect of an abundant crop is felt, to some extent at least, in every walk of life. The farmers will be able to make good their obligations to the store-keepers, the store-keepers will be able to liquidate the claims of the city merchants, and all connected with these classes, will participate in the advantages. The effect upon the railroad interest will also be decisive.

Our contemporary of the Cincinnati Railroad Record, alluding to this view of the subject, offers some curious speculations. He estimates the wheat crop of the present year, at 135,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop at 650,000,000; or 250,000,000 more than '54. He adds:—
"Now, this is all surplus, and will be transported to market in the shape of beef, pork, lard, corn in bulk, whiskey, &c. Now one half of this will be carried on railroads. So there will be 40,000,000 of wheat additional, and of this three-fourths will be carried on railroads. In this way, we can approximate the additional amount of freight carried on railroads this season. The tonnage will be something like this:
Corn surplus, 250,000,000 bus.
One-half on railroads, 125,000,000 " "
Tonnage at 60 lbs. per bus. 7,000,000 tons.
Wheat additional, 40,000,000 bus.
Tonnage, 1,200,000 tons.
Other additional surpluses, 1,000,000 bus.
Whole additional tonnage, for railroads, arising from production in 1855, 9,700,000 tons.
"It is impossible to say how far, on an average, this tonnage may be carried; but, if we suppose that each ton averages 100 miles, and is carried at the rate of \$3 per 100 miles; then the aggregate sum will be \$29,100,000, and if the cost of carriage be 50 per cent, then the net profits to railroads on the addition to the crops in 1855, will be \$14,550,000, or two per cent. on the entire cost of railroads in the United States."

This calculation may seem visionary to some extent, but it possesses interest as connected with the general subject, and shows the importance of a plentiful crop. A National Thanksgiving, or at least a general demonstration recommended by the Governors of the several States, would be every way becoming under these circumstances. Herebefore, this festival has taken place in November, and we may soon expect the appearance of the accustomed Proclamation. Providence has been kind to us. The water-courses have been replenished, and the harvest has been rich and golden. The blessing cannot be appreciated and acknowledged in a spirit too grateful. Without such a harvest, our condition would have been deplorable indeed. Famine, and Misery and Death would have stalked through the land. The poor would have suffered every possible privation, and even the rich would have been agonized at the condition of the indigent and unfortunate. Business of every description would have been paralyzed, and a panic would have afflicted the land. But thank Heaven! it is otherwise. The multitude of farmers scattered every where throughout the republic, and on whom the manufacturing and mercantile portions of the country so materially depend, have an abundant supply of products to dispose of. The market, too, is bare, and thus the two causes operating together, from a source of cheerfulness, activity, thankfulness and prosperity. The farmer will pay the merchant, and the merchant will employ the manufacturer and mechanic. Thus the various classes will assist each other, and the general effect will be wholesome. The abundant crop is worth millions upon millions, and although the prices will be low, comparatively speaking, they are likely to prove sufficiently remunerative. Again, therefore, let us thank Heaven, and appreciate the priceless blessing of a bountiful harvest. With it, the millions in our midst may enjoy the necessities and many of the comforts of existence, whereas, without it, anxiety and suffering would have been inevitable.—Birkell.

Characteristic Anecdote.—The following is told of General Pelissier:—Some years ago, Pelissier, on a parade, one morning, got angry with a sous-officer of a cavalry regiment, whose tenue seemed to him quite defective. He abused the man most violently, and cut him across the face with his whip. The man seized one of his pistols and endeavored to fire at his commanding officer, but the pistol missed fire. Pelissier, swearing a fearful oath, but otherwise calm, said: "Fellow, I order you a three days' arrest, for not having your arms in better order."

Empty Honors Refused.—Ex-President Fillmore, it is said, has declined the honor of a Doctorate of Laws from the University of Oxford, which Lord Palmerston and other great men of England, were desirous to have conferred on him, and this on the ground that he had not received a University or even a College education.

Contrary to general expectations, the latest foreign news is of the same indefinite and expectant character as the advices received by the previous steamer. Sebastopol still holds out, the bombardment still continues, the Allies are still sanguine of success, and the Russians equally as sanguine as to their ability to make good their defenses.

The fall battalion is advertised to be held at Light Street on the 29th inst.

Epidemics by Night.
The Westminster Review, alluding to the fact, that epidemics are always more fatal after sun-down, says that it is at night that the stream of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with the particles of animalized matter given out from the skin, and the deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration, and sulphuretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In day, gases and vaporous substances of all kinds rise in the air by the rarefaction of heat; at night, when the rarefaction leaves them, they fall by increase of gravity. If imperfectly mixed with the atmosphere, while the gasses evolved during the night, instead of ascending, remain at nearly the same level. It is known that carbonic acid gas, at a low temperature, partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid, that it may be poured out of one vessel into another; it rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency is towards the floor, or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and unventilated rooms.

In the epidemics of the middle ages fires were lighted in the streets for the purification of the air; and more recently trains of gunpowder have been fired and cannon discharged for the same object; but these agents, operating against an illimitable extent of atmospheric air, have been on too small a scale to produce any sensible effect. It is, however, pronounced by the best authority possible to heat a room to produce a rarefaction and consequent dilution of any malignant gases it may contain; and also to cool the air of the room, and that alone, at night, which comes into immediate contact with the lungs of a person sleeping.

DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING.
The mass meeting of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and the eastern and northern counties of Pennsylvania, held in Independence Square last Monday evening, to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, was one of the largest gatherings ever witnessed in that place. Stands were erected at the north and south ends of the avenue, and the space between, and almost every other part of the square, was crowded. From each of the wards large delegations marched to the meeting with bands of music, banners and transparencies, and as each entered the square, shouts of welcome went up from those already at the meeting.

At the southern end of the Square, a commodious stand was erected, and early in the evening a large crowd was attracted by the music of Henry's United Silver Cornet Band. At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by calling the Hon. Mr. Wm. Witte to the Chair. On assuming the chair, he made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Constitution, and the necessity of the Democratic party to protect it from the encroachments made upon it by Know Nothings, Abolitionists, &c. In conclusion, he introduced Col. H. B. Wright. Mr. Wright, after referring to the object of the meeting, said that there were but two parties in this country, one the Democratic party, composed of true and loyal citizens, the other of men of various principles, ideas and aims, and at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, this mongrel party had opposed it, though at that time they were known by a different name. The Democratic party, he contended, could not be defeated, as they were right in the sight of God and man.—They never appealed to the passions of men, but stood upon principles which were immutable, and certain to defeat the unholy alliance combined against them. The principles of the Democratic party were for all. No matter under what sun a man drew his breath, if he professed the principles of republicanism, he would find a resting place beneath its protecting arm.

He said the Democratic party had been temporarily defeated in Pennsylvania in 1854, by the Know Nothings, Abolitionists, Free Soilers, &c., and he would ask in God's name, what had they done for the State? They passed what is called the "Jug Law," and this was the only act of character passed by this Know Nothing Legislature during their term of office. The speaker then went into a history of the Maine Law, and while disclaiming all attention of advocating intemperance, he showed, in an eloquent manner, how said law encroached upon the liberties of the people. He then referred to Massachusetts, and said that nothing good ever came from it, and since it had been under Know Nothing rule, laws had been passed nullifying the Constitution, and against common sense. She had therefore ruled herself out of the Union. The Constitution says that these shall be no religious test for office, but the Know Nothings say there shall be. He said now to the man who attempts to destroy that instrument which is the hope of the American people, and every man who loves Republican liberty.

The speaker referred eloquently to Daniel Webster, the great Constitutional lawyer, and said that, if he were alive, he would be a Democrat; to prove which he referred to Webster's great speech in Boston, given as an apology for his vote on the Compromise measure. In that speech Mr. Webster said to the vast throng before him, "you have conquered three thousand miles of the Ocean, and you have redeemed your barren soil, and all that you have to do now is to conquer your own prejudices." (Great applause.) He would say to any Abolitionist, Know-Nothing or Free Soiler present, "conquer your prejudices," for it is better to legislate for twenty millions of white men than three millions of black ones.

THE FEVER AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The mortality in Norfolk is still heavy, but the new cases appear to be on the decrease. At Portsmouth, also, the disease is abating. Among the deaths last week was that of Singleton Mercer, formerly a resident of Philadelphia. He had been very serviceable to the sick till he took the disease himself. Seven physicians have fallen victims in Portsmouth during the epidemic—four residents and three volunteers. The Southern physicians escape the fever. The whole number of deaths in Norfolk since the disease broke out is 1,067, exclusive of colored persons. Including the latter, and many children and persons buried in haste, the mortality is fully 1,300.

Philadelphia Markets.
FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour is firmly sustained. Sales of standard brands for export at \$7 1/2 per bbl. The sales for home consumption are at \$7 1/2 up to \$8 1/2 for common and extra brands, and fancy lots at higher figures. Nothing doing in Rye Flour; last sale is quoted at \$6 25. Pennsylvania Corn Meal is held at \$4 25 per bbl.
GRAIN.—There is a fair amount of Wheat offering, and prices are again higher. Sales of 2500 bus of Pennsylvania and Southern red, at \$1 75 a \$1 80 per bushel, and 1 7/2 a 1 90 for fair and prime white. Small sales of Pennsylvania Rye at \$1 00 and Delaware at \$1. Corn is dull at 90 a 91c. Oats are coming forward more freely, with sales of ordinary and good Delaware at 36 a 38c.
CLOVERSEED is selling in a small way at \$7 a 7 25 per 54 lbs. Sales of Timothy at \$4 a 4 25 per bushel, and Flaxseed at \$1 85.
WHISKEY is held at 41 a 42 cents in bbls and 4 1/2 in hds.

Emigrant Wealth.
At Castle Garden, New York, an account is kept of the money each emigrant brings—all specie course. Since August 1st, '55 emigrants have arrived and confessed to a total specie means of \$72,095, being 44 56 for every man, woman and child. The Germans bring most—their average on confession, is 60 for every soul landed. The probability is that the emigrants bring more than they confess, and that 100 for Germans, 30 for Irish, and 60 for others. At the wreck of the New Era, 300 persons, mostly Germans, were lost; 30,000 dollars were found in the trunks and on the bodies of the perished.—Altogether, the European emigration brings us annually several million in specie.

LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG.—Nothing could exceed the attention Louis Napoleon to his royal guest. On leaving Boulogne, the Queen suddenly perceived that she had left behind a favorite little lapdog, and expressed her very great regret thereat. No notice was taken apparently beyond sympathy, but electricity and steam were made to perform their most impossible acts; and when the Queen entered her boudoir, at St. Claude, the first thing she saw was her lapdog, that jumped forward to meet her!

A witness in a liquor case in Manchester, Mass., the other day, gave the following testimony: "Sal soda and ice and water and some stuff squirted into it from a concern. Don't know whether it is intoxicating or not; it makes one feel good—feels 'lift easier.'"

TAKEN OUT.—Pierre Soule, our ex-Minister to Spain declines being a candidate for Congress in the first district of Louisiana.—He says in his letter declining the nomination: "I have borne the full share of the sacrifices that public life often entails on its votaries, and it is but justice that I be permitted to rest for a while at least."

A JEWELL OF AN ACTRESS.—The New York Tribune states that the jewels worn by Rachel, in the character of Adrienne, are valued at \$245,000. The greater part of them were the gifts of sovereigns and of cities in which she has performed.

Holloway's Pills possess astonishing powers in the cure of General Debility. Copy of a letter from Henry A. Brown, of Houston, Chickasaw, Mississippi, to Professor Holloway:—"Sir, I suffered for a number of years from weakness and general debility, and was brought close to death's door by the same—I was told by those I consulted, that there was no hope of my recovery, when I resolved to give your Pills a trial, after using them for about five weeks, my health was considerably improved, and at the expiration of two months every symptom of my disorder disappeared." (Signed) H. ANTERNE.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHICKENWELL'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 have the Pills proved successful. The Pills invariably open those obstructions to which females are liable, and bring nature into 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, either 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 in young women. To ladies whose health will not permit an increase of their families, these Pills will prove a valuable acquisition, as they will prevent pregnancy. Headache, pain in the side, palpitation 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. Wanted 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. Chickensan No. 247 Bleeker street, New York City, can have sent to their respective address by return of mail.

S. M. PETTERGILL & 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.
TOLLS AT BEACH HAVEN.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Beach Haven, Sept. 1st, 1855.
R. W. WEAVER, Esq.
Dear Sir,—The amount of Toll collected at this Office during the month of August, 1855, is \$36,118 71
Amount per last report, 98,822 68
Whole amount since 1st Dec. last 134,941 39
" " same period last year 120,276 43
Increase " " this year \$14,664 96
Respectfully yours,
PETER ENT, Collector.

BRIGADE NOTICE.
THE Uniformed Companies belonging to the 1st Brigade 9th Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, are hereby notified to meet in **BEAUFORT** at Light Street, on **SATURDAY**, the 29th of September, inst. at 1 o'clock, A. M., equipped with arms and accoutrements for drill and parade.
Two Companies from Danville are expected to participate on the occasion.
HIRAM B. KLINE, Brig. Insp.
1st Brig., 9th Div. P. F.
Sep. 18, '55—R.