

# STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomington, Wednesday, July 2, 1856.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES BUCHANAN,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**GEORGE SCOTT,** of Columbia County.  
AUDITOR GENERAL,  
**JACOB FRY, Jr.,** of Montgomery Co.

**WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.**  
An active intelligent boy as an apprentice to the printing business. One of 17 or 18 years desirable.

## THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

There has been so much misrepresentation upon this subject that a true and impartial history of the facts is necessary. The "compromise" was the work of the South, (says Benton) sustained by the united voice of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the united voice of the Southern Senators, and a majority of the Southern Representatives. In the Senate there were 15 votes against it, and all of these were from Northern non-slave holding States. Even up to 1848 the Democrats honestly sustained it, and the very men who now rave furiously for the "Missouri compromise" were its destroyers. In proof: when the bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon came up in the United States Senate Judge Douglas proposed to extend the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, and every vote against that proposition came from Northern members. Among the Senators who then voted against the line of 36° 30' was Wm. L. Dayton, the present Republican candidate for Vice President, John P. Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Thomas Corwin, John Davis and Daniel Webster. (See Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate vol. II. p. 711 for this vote.) That proposition of Douglas was voted down in the House by Northern Whigs, Free-soilers and Abolitionists—in fact by the very political braviars who now stand at the head and front of the new Republican party.

It was that class of men who for political agitation first, in 1846, proposed to violate the compromise of 1821. By that compromise slavery was permitted to exist south of the line of 36° 30', and the Wilmot proviso of 1846 first proposed to violate that enactment by prohibiting slavery in all territory to be acquired from Mexico. Judge Douglas then proposed to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific, and the present Republican leaders then as in 1848 opposed the extension of the line. In 1847 Mr. Buchanan wrote a letter to his friends in Burke county in favor of extending the Missouri line to the Pacific. Immediately upon the acquisition of a large territory from Mexico, President Polk in his last message to Congress recommended the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific. But the old weapons of warfare against the Democratic party had become dull and worn out, and a new cry of terror was needed. The bank was dead, and the tariff was settled. The desperate demagogues and furious agitators continued to fight against this "Missouri compromise line," and defeated the propositions of Douglas, Buchanan and Polk to extend it to the Pacific.

And then necessarily required that some other basis of adjustment be found to settle this agitation. The North would not agree to legalize slavery in the new territories, and the South would not agree to have it prohibited. The Free-soilers and Abolitionists had broken down the Missouri line as a basis of settlement, but they had no other to offer in its place; for their object was agitation and not peace. And then it was that the patriotic statesmen of the whole republic joined to calm the storm, and a Committee was appointed in the United States Senate to report a plan of settlement. That Committee was Clay, Cass, Dickinson, Bright, Webster, Phelps, Cooper, King, Mason, Downs, Mangum, Bell and Berrien; and from it Henry Clay made a report which embodied the principle since forming the basis of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. The following is the resolution:

Resolved that as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introduction into or exclusion from any part of the said territory; and that appropriate territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all of the said territory not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

This contains the principle of popular sovereignty or let-alone policy, which has since been copied into the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that principle therefore dates to 1850 and not 1854 for its first adoption; and finds its origin in the committee of thirteen with Henry Clay at the head, and not in Judge Douglas.

At the late State election in New York the Know-Nothings and Republicans united and so defeated the Democrats by a small majority. But already the fusion is dissolved, and the Republican Governor has suspended from office the Know-Nothing State Treasurer upon charges of corruption preferred by the Lieutenant Governor and State Engineer.

The day fixed for the election of electors to elect a President and Vice President of the United States, is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. It will fall this year upon the fourth day of the month.

These Know-Nothings who would like to vote for Fremont will be a little staggered by reflecting that he is only one remove from an odious "furriner."

## Senator Sumner's Illness.

We do not, of course, justify the assault upon Senator Sumner, happening where it did, but the low game now being played by that distinguished Abolitionist, must dispirit all further sympathy for him and his exaggerated sickness. If he did not deserve chastisement for his coarse assault upon an absent Senator, he certainly deserves the lash of ridicule for permitting himself to be used as a standing subject for falsehood. Like the "outrages in Kansas," his condition has been magnified by lying, Abolition reports in the newspapers, when at no period, since his coming, has he been in the slightest danger. After being whipped, to pretend that he was much worse than he really was. Had he not done so, he would have been expected to make himself even by challenging his assailant, or catching him in return; but there is no possible excuse for his lying in bed such weather as this is, when he could be in the Senate attending to his public duties. But the "outrages in Kansas" having grown stale, flat and unprofitable, his bruises were the only material available for Abolition thunder. And it had been made the most of; we have no recollection of so great a business having been done, in any similar case, on so small a capital. In order to prove this, we must direct attention to the following statement of Mr. Sumner's physician, given under oath, before the House committee of investigation:

"I have seen no medical man with him but myself. There has been none there. There are a great many friends present, and they make Mr. Sumner out a great deal worse than he is. They say he has a fever. I have never discovered any. I have been his constant attendant, and I have never known his pulse at any moment higher than eighty-two. I yesterday corrected an article in the Intelligencer stating that he had a fever, and the correction appears in to-day's paper. He has no fever to my knowledge. I have visited him twice a day. His brother said he ought not to come out, and cited a great many cases that had come under his observation in Paris, where death had taken place six weeks from blows on the head. His brother is not a medical man. Senator Sumner, of course, took the advice of his brother and his friends, and I, of course, allowed them to do as they thought proper. Perhaps I ought to state my reason for objecting to his coming out on Friday. There was a good deal of excitement at that time, and I thought that, if Mr. Sumner did not go into the Senate for a day or two, the excitement might wear off."

Again: "I think that Mr. Sumner might have been carried and driven as far as Baltimore on the next day without injury."

A party that resorts to such contemptible tricks as this to make partizan capital, must be in a pitiful condition indeed; but what can be thought of him who permits himself to be used for so base and contemptible a purpose—**Philippa**.

**Hard Pushed.**  
The Washington *Organ*, Know Nothing, or not much, relates an apocryphal circumstance, told by the venerable Mr. A., (very definite authority) which took place in the Legislature at Harrisburg, two years before Mr. Buchanan was a member of that body. The circumstance, or rather falsehood, out of which political capital is to be made, is that Mr. Buchanan refused to participate in some mark of respect about to be paid to a company of ship carpenters, on their way to Lake Erie, to build ships of war. The pitiful liar-beller says Mr. B. left the Capitol in disgust at this testimonial, when he was not there until nearly two years after the carpenters had commenced building a fleet on Lake Erie. The only weapons to be used, it seems, are brass knuckles and unblushing falsehood. Finding it impossible to find a single spot upon which to fix their barby claws, during the whole long life of Mr. Buchanan, they wickedly resort to deliberate lying. The plot will not succeed. It has often been tried, and usually covers its authors with irredeemable infamy and contempt.

**The Old Line Whigs of Connecticut.**  
The amalgamation of the Know Nothings with the Republicans in Connecticut has left the Old Line Whigs no alternative, says the *Journal of Commerce*, but either to abstain from taking any part in the Presidential election, or uniting with the Democrats in the choice of Buchanan and Breckinridge. A large number of them will adopt the latter course. Among those who have publicly taken this position are Col. Hazard, late Chairman of the Central Whig Committee; Hon. Charles Chapman, late Whig member of Congress from the Hartford district; N. Morgan, Esq.; Philip S. Gilpin, recently elected Mayor of New Haven by the Democrats, and many others.

**Look at it Squarely.**  
The New York *Tribune* indignantly denies that it was owing to ex-Governor Johnston's being a Know Nothing, that he was excluded from the Black Republican nomination at Philadelphia, but because his name would repeat thousands in this State from supporting the ticket. Quite complimentary.

The Union is now complete between the most odious wing of the Know Nothings and the Black Republicans. Proscribing white men in consequence of their religious creed, and elevating the negro above the foreigner, seems now to be the main plank in their political platform.

The Odd Fellows of Berwick will celebrate the Fourth in the grove directly opposite the town. F. Stewart, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, the Odd Fellows' address; and in the evening the Committee promise a grand display of fire works from the river bank.

## Democratic Convention Re-assembled.

The Hon. TIMOTHY LIVES, having withdrawn his name as a candidate for Surveyor General, in a communication addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee, at its last meeting in Harrisburg, a resolution was adopted by that Committee, calling upon the officers and delegates of the last Democratic State Convention, to assemble at Chambersburg, on Wednesday, the sixth day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Surveyor General, to fill the vacancy created by the declination of Judge Lives. In pursuance of this action of the Democratic State Central Committee, the officers and delegates of the last Democratic State Convention, are respectfully requested to meet at the time and place above mentioned, and for the purpose stated.

JOHN W. FURNEY, Chairman.  
G. G. WESTCOTT, Secretary.  
I. G. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

Democratic papers throughout the State will please copy.

**Meeting of the State Central Committee.**  
HARRISBURG, June 25.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee, held at Omit's Hotel, this day, Judge Lives sent in a letter of declination as a candidate for Surveyor General. The letter was accepted, and the Committee appointed the sixth day of August for the assembling of the State Convention, at Chambersburg, to nominate a candidate in his stead. After transacting other important business, the Committee adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The Committee also adopted a resolution for the holding of Mass Meetings at Pottsville, Erie, Chambersburg, Athens, Bradford county, Philadelphia, Bellefonte, and Harrisburg, during the Presidential Campaign. The days on which the meetings are to be held, and other arrangements will be announced in due time.

The Fillmore National Club of New York was transferred bodily, a night or two ago, to the Fremont Republicans, by some of the wire-pullers, without the knowledge or consent of the Club. The first meeting after the act was called for Tuesday night last, and it drew a great crowd of the Fillmore men, when rather a rich, though disorderly scene ensued. The members relating to be "sold," repudiated the act of the President of the Association. A motion to throw him out of the window was followed by his immediate retreat down the stairs. The Association resumed its old name and pledged itself to go for Fillmore and Donelson.—**Ledger.**

**NEBRASKA.**—While civil commotion has existed in Kansas for the last year, Nebraska has gone on quietly and peacefully increasing in its growth and population. Brownville, in Nemaha county, has 400 inhabitants. The town site is one of the best points in the upper Missouri for commercial purposes, having a fine stone landing. It is directly east of Fort Kearny, to which place it is connected by a railroad, and will, we judge, be the great emigrating point for that station, and from thence to California. There is more good timber near at hand than at any other point in the territory. Coal and stone abound in the vicinity.

**A Field for Missionaries.**—The New York Sun suggests that missionaries be sent out to Christianize Utah. This is a good suggestion. We have Utah now knocking at our doors to be admitted into the Union, and before long we shall have to take her with all her pagan practices, for notwithstanding the Anti-Mormon plank of the "Republican" platform, Congress cannot constitutionally make any "law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Why not send missionaries to Salt Lake to Christianize them before they are republicanized? We send them to the antipodes to convert heathens and here we have the heathens at our very doors.—**Ledger.**

A young man was well nigh being ruined by a legacy left him a few years since by his father. It was twenty-five thousand dollars, and the career he ran in Chicago made him a pauper and a miserable broken down loafer, who was, from a liberal sowing of wild oats, reaping a most abundant crop of repentance. In this mood and tense it was announced to him that a deceased uncle had left him thirty thousand dollars. "Oh! dear!" was his exclamation, "I have got to go through all this again! I'll kill me, just as sure as shooting! It is no use to me to fight against fate—they are bound to ruin me!"—**Chicago paper.**

**Exchange Papers Declining.**—We see by our exchange papers, that in Virginia, the candidates nominated for electors on the Fillmore ticket, are declining to run since Mr. Buchanan has been nominated. S. S. Weigarter, of Amelia, J. H. Gilmer, of Richmond, R. B. Davis, of Louisa, W. W. Cosby, of Goochland, and G. W. Billings, of Petersburg, decline to act as Presidential electors.

## Another Hope Blasted.

The Free Soil and Abolition Journals have been exulting with almost hysterical delirium, at the possibility that distinguished gentleman, the Hon. John A. Dix, formerly United States Senator from the State of New York, would give the weight of his commanding influence in favor of Black Republicanism. The following letter from him, addressed to the Democratic meeting at Rochester, settles this question effectually.—**Read it carefully.**

New York, June 17th, 1856.  
Gentlemen—I have just received your invitation to address a meeting of the United Democracy of the city of Rochester and county of Monroe, on the evening of the 19th inst., to ratify the nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, at Cincinnati, by the delegated Democracy of the Union, and to respond to the declarations of principle and policy made by the Convention.

Concurring, as I do, cordially in the nominations, and assenting to the leading declarations, by which they are accompanied, as practical rules for future guidance, I regret that engagements here will deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your invitation. I hope, however, to be able, at an early period of the canvass, to take an active part in it.

I consider the nomination of Mr. Buchanan a very fortunate one, both for the Democracy and the country; and I look with confidence to his ability, experience and sound judgment, for a satisfactory adjustment of the disturbing questions, by which the public peace is endangered. Firmness, moderation, good sense and fearlessness in the discharge of official duty are always indispensable to the administration of our government, representing, as it does, so great a variety of interests; and they are pre-eminently so at the present juncture. Few of our public men are as much distinguished for these qualities as Mr. Buchanan; and he combines with them a thorough knowledge of public affairs, foreign as well as domestic. Believing him to be able, honest, and equal to any emergency likely to arise in the administration of Government, I shall give to the Democratic ticket a cordial support.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours,  
JOHN A. DIX.

## Home Truth.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, writing from the "West," says the scramble for land in the new Territories is greater than the scramble for bread in the old settled States. Millions of acres are uncultivated, but all the choice spots are extravagantly dear. Speculators have got hold of nearly all the marketable lands, and those who want cheap land for cultivation have to go still further into the wilderness, and still more remote from all that makes life desirable—society and civilization. This confirms the recent statement made by a correspondent of the *Ledger*, who had been out to Minnesota looking at the chances there for enterprise, but was so much satisfied that if an individual in that part of the country would submit to one half the deprivations required of him in the new countries of the West, he will grow rich at home much faster than in that region. The active, intelligent, industrious and saving will do well anywhere, but in the West, without these qualities, an individual is miserable indeed.

## A Friendly Visit.

We learn that a number of distinguished Philadelphia gentlemen, personal friends of Col. Joseph R. Paxton, of Cattawissa, contemplate paying him a friendly visit on the 4th of July. They have, for that purpose, procured a most beautiful passenger car, built at their own expense, in the most gorgeous and costly manner. The old "Cattawissa," the first engine that ever ran in Pennsylvania, and which was imported from England some thirty years ago, has been overhauled, and remodeled, and will bring up the train. A number of gentlemen from Pottsville, Danville and other places have been invited to join them in their excursion. They expect to arrive at Cattawissa about noon, and in the afternoon intend to visit our enterprising borough, to take a peep at our stupendous iron works. The compliment thus intended to the Colonel, who stands identified with nearly every important improvement in this section of country—the great pioneer of every public enterprise within his reach—is as delicately conceived, as it is well merited.

## Donville Democrat.

**Lycoming Insurance Company.**—By the annual report of this Company it appears that during the past year its losses by fire have been \$78,961 26, which includes also the expense of adjusting its claims. The Company has not sustained any part of this loss in law.

**Law Beginning to Regain in Kansas.**—Col. Sumner, under the authority of the Federal Government, has asserted the supremacy of the law in Kansas, where lately violence and outrage reigned triumphant. He has the armed forces guarded, to prevent any armed bodies from passing, and is putting under arrest all who are implicated in the late outrages. So far so good. The next best thing he could do would be to seize all the partisan letter-writers or correspondents of the press, and to throw them briskly beyond the borders of the Territory, into Missouri. There will never be peace in the Territory while there exists in it such a manufactory of lies in full operation.—**Ledger.**

**Industry and Its Blessings.**—People may tell you of your being unfit for some peculiar occupation in life, but heed them not. Whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth and comfort in age. In learning the useful part of any profession, very moderate abilities will suffice; great abilities are generally injurious to the possessors. Life has been compared to a race, but the allusion still improves by observing that the most swift are ever the most apt to stray from the course.

At Money there have lately been some cases of small-pox in that irregular form known as "crystalline" by medical men.—So far only one case has proved fatal, and that was a child of very delicate constitution.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, the leading surgeon in England, has an income of £17,000 a year; never operates on anything under an Earl or a Bishop's leg, and receives a fee of the most prodigious kind.

## Arrival of the Grenada at N. Orleans.

Two Weeks Later from California.  
New Orleans, June 26.—The steamship Grenada arrived, to-day, from Aspinwall, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst. The steamship Illinois had left Aspinwall for New York with \$2,250,000 in gold and 900 passengers.

The excitement at San Francisco continues unabated. Casey and Cora were hung on the 22d ult. The funeral of Mr. King took place on the same day, and perfect decorum was observed throughout the whole proceedings. The Vigilance Committee had arrested several other desperate characters, including the notorious Yankee Sullivan. On the 1st inst. Sullivan committed suicide in his cell at the committee rooms, leaving a confession in regard to the election in San Francisco.

On the 2d inst. the opponents of the Vigilance Committee attempted to hold a meeting to denounce the committee, but it proved a total failure. Several murders and accidents are recorded in the interior. The health of San Francisco was good, and business moderately active. Rumors were circulated that Gov. Johnson would call into requisition means to suppress the revolution, but no such steps had yet been taken. These rumors had created much excitement throughout the State, and word had come that 1,000 men were ready to march to the assistance of the Committee.—**Sacramento** also offers to furnish one thousand men.

Marital law has been declared in San Francisco, and the excitement is on the increase. The Committee are determined to carry out their measures, and continue making arrests. The opposition are organizing with 700 stand of arms, and rumors prevail of an attack on the Committee rooms, which are doubly guarded, with two cannons before the door loaded with grape.

All the papers in San Francisco, except the *Herald*, side with the Committee.

The Indian hostilities in Oregon have been partially suppressed.

## WASHINGTON.

A difficulty had occurred in Washington, on account of an attempt by Judge Saunders to hold Court during the existence of martial law. The Judge had been made a prisoner, and would be kept so until peace was established.

## FROM THE ISTHMS.

Advices from Costa Rica state that the army has been disbanded. The cholera is raging throughout the State. Baron Barlow died of cholera during the retreat of the army.

## There is nothing startling from Nicaragua.

## Later from England.—No Probability of War.

By a telegraph dispatch received last night we have been placed in the possession of four days later from England,—the leading feature of which is that the British Ministry have been so completely taken aback by the mastery of the dispatches of the American Government, that they have very wisely concluded to let the whole question rest where Mr. Marcy has placed it, and so far from desiring to go to war upon the subject, will not dismiss Mr. Dallas from the British Court. This decision is sensible and judicious.—**Pennsylvania.**

## KANSAS! KANSAS!

If the public needed any other proof that the whole outcry about ruffianism in Kansas, has been got up purely for political effect, it may be found in the fact that the Black Republican majority in the House of Representatives, in Congress, have not made the slightest attempt to put a stop to the outrages which have been committed by "Border Ruffians" from Missouri, and "Puritan Ruffians" from New England—the Round Heads, or Rifle Christians. If the Black Republicans could elect a Speaker of the House, they could have passed a law long before this to have settled Ruffianism in Kansas, come from what quarter it might. At least they could have tried, if they had been so disposed. No. So long as political capital can be made for their faction, they will prevent a settlement of the question, if possible.—**Pennsylvania.**

## Kansas Bill Defeated.

The House Kansas bill was defeated yesterday, by one vote. The Black Republicans could elect their speaker, but could not pass their Kansas electioneering proposition. Is there a screw loose anywhere?

**Law Beginning to Regain in Kansas.**—Col. Sumner, under the authority of the Federal Government, has asserted the supremacy of the law in Kansas, where lately violence and outrage reigned triumphant. He has the armed forces guarded, to prevent any armed bodies from passing, and is putting under arrest all who are implicated in the late outrages. So far so good. The next best thing he could do would be to seize all the partisan letter-writers or correspondents of the press, and to throw them briskly beyond the borders of the Territory, into Missouri. There will never be peace in the Territory while there exists in it such a manufactory of lies in full operation.—**Ledger.**

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## ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

### LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Saturday, the 28th inst., with 560 passengers, and \$2,270,000 in gold. She condescended at the Isthmus with the steamer Golden Age, which brought down \$7,658,900. The steamer Sierra Nevada, over due from Giaragua, had not arrived when the Golden Age left. Immediately upon her arrival she was to be dispatched with troops for General Walker.

### EXECUTION OF CORA AND CASEY.

On Wednesday, the 22d day of May, a Coroner's inquest was held on the body of Mr. King, intelligence of the assassination of whom by James P. Casey, was transmitted to the East by the last steamer. Evidence was taken which went to implicate Edward McGowan and Peter Wightman in the assassination of Mr. King.

It had been given out that the prisoners would not be executed till Friday, yet for some reason an immense concourse of people assembled near the Committee rooms on Thursday morning, despite the excitement existing in the upper part of the city, where preparations were being made for Mr. King's funeral. Towards noon the crowd increased, and at fifteen minutes past one the men were brought out on the platform in front of the building. Cora's face was covered, and he maintained silence, but Casey stepped forward and spoke, denouncing the *Alta Chronicle* and *Globe*, for persecuting him, denying that he was guilty of murder, and stating that in attacking Mr. King, he had but aimed to resent an insult. He also alluded feelingly to his mother, and begged that his name might be ignored, and that she might be kept in ignorance of his fate.

The word was then given, and the rope which supported the platform cut, and the souls of James P. Casey and Charles Cora were no longer upon earth. The men fell about six feet. Cora made no motion after the falling of the trap, but Casey's legs were drawn up slightly.

The execution took place at twenty minutes before one o'clock. All this while, a strong guard, armed with muskets, revolvers and sabres, were stationed on every street leading to the Committee Rooms, and the outside spectators preserved the utmost order.

The friends of Casey took his body, laid it in a "state," and followed it, to the number of four or five hundred, to the grave. He had no relatives there, but leaves an aged mother, who resides in New York. Cora's body was given to Belle Cora, who was married to him just before his execution, and on whose account he killed General Richardson. She displayed the greatest devotion to him, and attended him with many signs of mourning to the cemetery.

In another part of the city an immense funeral procession—by far the largest ever witnessed in California—followed the remains of Casey's victim, James King, to the grave. Great liberality is being manifested by the citizens of California in behalf of the family of Mr. King. In Sacramento \$3000 has already been subscribed. In San Francisco, \$20,000 will be raised, while from many of the interior towns considerable sums are promised.

### ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

The Committee quietly proceeded in their work of inquiry into the conduct of certain leading characters who have had much to do with the management of elections. After close, yet quiet investigation, it was determined that the well known Yankee Sullivan and Charles P. Duane, Billy Mulligan, Woolley Kearney, Martin Gallagher, William Carr, John Cooney, and Edward Bulgar should be taken to the rooms of the Committee.

Their arrest was effected without disturbance, though in the case of Duane and Mulligan a disposition only was shown by outside parties to interfere to procure their release.

### ESCAPE OF NED MCGOWAN.

For several days the Committee devoted their time to endeavoring to effect the arrest of Edward McGowan, a notorious accomplice of Casey, and who, along with him, had been indicted for the murder of King. Their efforts to bring him to justice—the scaffold—had not been successful, and it is probable that he left the country upon witnessing the fate of his confederate.

### SEARCH FOR MCGOWAN AND WIGHTMAN.

The search for McGowan and Wightman is not yet given over. Squads of the Committee searched for them in different portions of the city, but without success.

### ELECTION FRAUDS DISCOVERED.

One of the ballot-boxes used for "stuffing" has fallen into the hands of the Committee. It is a very ingenious piece of workmanship, and contains a false bottom, which, by pressing a secret spring, is thrown open, and the ballots previously placed in it are counted with the regular vote.

### ARREST AND SUICIDE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.

Billy Mulligan, Yankee Sullivan and Martin Gallagher, were arrested and taken before the Committee. It was reported that Sullivan had claimed protection of the British Consul, as a subject of Great Britain. In the name of Heaven, what right had he to officiate as an election judge at the Mission, some months ago?

Yankee Sullivan afterwards withdrew his claim to protection by the English government as a subject of that country. Reason—Mr. Aiken, the British Consul, gave him to understand, that if a subject of Great Britain, he should place him in irons and send him to England as an escaped convict.

## Francisco to select whoever they pleased to offices of public trust.

All the influential presses of the State had endorsed the action of the Vigilance Committee, and the citizen people announced their approval by holding meetings and adopting dignified resolves. The miners, too, favored the new movement, and everywhere the cry was heard: "Let us rid the State of official corruption, purify the cities, and enforce good citizenship."

One day last week, a dear little Lady, somewhat spread by the aid of a "whale-bone," was promenading along the street, monopolizing the sidewalk to such an extent, that none were able to pass by, unless taking the middle of the road for it. She was coming along by Steele's Hotel, when, to her great dismay, her tailcoat burst, and let the hoop through her dress to the extent of a foot and a half; this sad accident created quite a sensation among some gentlemen, who happened to be in front of the Hotel; some of them, out of sympathy, of course; threw her a quarter, and others, not so well provided with dollars, threw her a sixpence, intending to enable her to procure a new and more substantial sailing apparatus. I really pitied the dear Lady, but would not have been in her place for all the "quarters" in town. I hope that my lady friends will take warning by this sad catastrophe, and dispense with this foolish and absurd fashion of hooping themselves; but if they must be fashionable, let them at least be sure, before starting on a promenade, that they don't explode the "whale."—**Wilkesbarre Union.**

**Disinfecting Agents.**—The best and most simple disinfecting agent known is the chloride of zinc. It is made by dissolving zinc in muriatic acid, and is applied in a diluted state to foul and offensive drains, cesspools, &c. The sulphate of zinc, however, is nearly as good, is cheaper, and is more easily managed. It can be purchased at any druggist's in the form of a salt. A pound of it dissolved in two pails of warm water, and thrown into an offensive cesspool, will soon deodorize it. During the hot weather, this disinfecting agent should be applied pretty freely in thousands of places in New York and other cities. Coppras (sulphate of iron) may be applied in the same manner and for the same purpose. It is not such a good disinfectant as the chloride of zinc, but it is much cheaper.

Barnum has hit upon a capital plan to retrieve his fallen fortunes. He is going to hunt the man who worked for "ten cents a day" under a Democratic administration and the man who got "two dollars a day and roast beef" under the rule of our opponents, and bury them round the country for exhibition. We believe he expects to find them somewhere in this country—or out of it—with the assistance of some dozens of Know Nothings, well armed, with "witch hazel."—**Val Spirit.**

**Advertising in West.**—A man in Wisconsin, recently advertising his farm for sale, winds up as follows:—"The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made. The scenery is celestial, divine; also two wagons to sell and a yoke of steers."

**Holloway's Ointment and Pills** are the finest remedies for bad legs.—Francis Tomkinson, of Ottawa, Michigan, had the misfortune six years ago to break his leg, which was imperfectly set by the doctor, the consequence was that it formed itself into an angry wound, and despite of the various remedies he tried, he could not get anything to cause it to heal, and it was feared by all who knew him, that he would be lame all his life. About four months ago he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which soon caused an improved appearance in the leg, he continued them for nine weeks, and the leg is sound, to the astonishment of all who know him.

## NOTICE.

On last Sunday evening, in the Episcopal Church, in Bloomington, by the Rev. Mr. Tullidge, Mr. PETER HANMAN and Miss REBECCA FREEZE, both of this place.

In Berwick, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. I. Bahl, Mr. HIRSH SWEPSCOWSKI, and Miss MATILDA HESS, both of Lime Ridge, Columbia county, Pa.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. CATHERINE HILL, of Salem, Luzerne county, Pa.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Young, Mr. ABRAHAM EHRWINE, of Centre township, and Miss REBECCA A. HOWER, of Mt. Pleasant, Columbia county.

May 14th, 1856, by Rev. E. A. Sharrette, Mr. EBENEZER S. CASE, and SUSAN A. HARTMAN, both of Lime Ridge, Col. Co.

May 15th, 1856, by the same, CYRUS NEWHART, and Miss FANNIE MORRISON, both of Montour county.

May 29th, by the same, Mr. JAMES CABE, of Lime Ridge, and Miss SARAH ZIEGLER, daughter of Geo. Ziegler, near Bloomington, Columbia county.

June 3d, 1856, by the same, A. M. FOWLER, and CATHERINE ANN PORT, both of Ely, Columbia county.

June 5th, 1856, by the same, RAMSON HAZLETT, of Ely, and CATHERINE HESS, daughter of Jacob Hess, of Bloomington.

## List of Letters

REMAINDING in the Post office at Bloomington, Pa., July 1st, 1856.

Adams Tobias  
Brown Susan C.  
Deisher Henry H.  
Ford Thomas  
Hollans Lewis  
Hoyt Samuel  
Judson A.  
Kranze J.  
New Francis  
Outh Andrew P.  
Shantz Sebastian  
Stiltwell Wm. H.  
Tyson Jesse M.  
Thomas Thompson  
Welliver Thomas J. 2