

lation for the time being, and likely to remain so for an indefinite period in the future. Being Indian territory, and remaining such afterward, and never opened to emigration and settlement until a few years since, no question arose, or could possibly arise, under the act of 1820 until that time. When, therefore, we are told that the Missouri Compromise remained in force for more than twenty years, we have a statement not in accordance with the plain facts. It was never practically in force for an instant of time. Further than this, it was in derogation of the powers of a future Congress. It was an attempt to say that when legislation came to be had for the territory it should be controlled in the manner indicated. It is a familiar principle of constitutional law in England and America, that acts in derogation of the powers or jurisdiction of a future legislature bind not. The occasion had not then arisen for legislation relating to the institutions of the Territory, for it was wholly unsettled, and nothing then done could bind the Congress of 1854 when it came to open the Territory for settlement, provide for the disposition of the soil, and make such arrangements as were necessary to the establishment of government and regulation of rights therein. Manifestly also, it was without any plain warrant in the Constitution, and against any reasonable construction of that instrument. Upon this point the letter of Mr. Madison to Robert Walsh is powerful and persuasive, if not absolutely conclusive.

It was an objectionable act also, because it stood upon no logical principle of right; and because, even conceding the power in Congress to enact it, it was an unwise exercise of that power. It was unwise—first, because it was a precedent for meddling with the Slavery question by Congress, involving, as that does, endless agitations and disturbance of national harmony. It was unwise also, because, as the event has shown, it was incapable of accomplishing the end intended by it—the entire adjustment of the Slavery question in future. Finally, it was unwise, because it invaded that principle of local control and government, which, as we have seen, is an essential and vital one in our system. When, therefore, in 1850, the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress was established, a wise and justifiable step was taken, and one that should be rigidly maintained. It requires but a moment's consideration to perceive that the Missouri Act of 1820, admitting, as it does, the right of Congressional action on the subject of Slavery, necessarily involves the General Government in the discussion and decision of numerous questions regarding that exciting and dangerous topic.

The plain and simple ground upon which stand the Acts of 1850 and 1854 is, that Congress shall have nothing to do with it. And it is the ground of wisdom and peace. It affords an answer full and complete to all future agitations, and to establish it solidly, and finally is worth all the labor and difficulty of the pending struggle. In fact, the opponents of the Nebraska bill clearly perceive that if it is sanctioned by the public judgment, it disposes of future agitations and deprives them of all ground on which to stand before the country. And hence the violence and animosity with which they assail it. Hence the attempts made to defeat its peaceful and natural action in the territory of Kansas, and to bring on disturbances in that quarter which shall render it unpopular. In this they have been aided by violent men in Missouri and elsewhere, and the results flowing from the action of extreme parties are to be charged upon the act organizing the Territory. But the good sense and judgment of the people of the country will defeat the objects of extreme men, on which ever side of the pending troubles they may array themselves, and will insist upon and secure the faithful carrying out of the Kansas-Nebraska act in its spirit and letter.

It is the intention and will be the effort of the Democratic party to enforce that Act without fear or favor, and notwithstanding difficulties created for the time being by mischievous men, they will secure their object and meet the just expectations of the country.

Be it remembered, the troubles in Kansas have not arisen from the principles of the Act, but from their violation, and the remedy for them consists in carrying out the Act and defeating those who are opposed to its just and thorough application.

A party calling itself Republican, presents itself as our antagonist. The history of party names is a little curious. The Democratic party originally styled itself the Republican party. Its present name was given to it by its opponents, and eventually accepted by it as a sufficient and appropriate name. Parties opposed to it have styled themselves Federal, National Republican, Free Soil, Abolition, Anti-Masonic, Whig, American, and now comes a Republican organization. The term Democratic has more than once been borrowed by opposing parties, and attached to their own, upon a supposition that there was an advantage in the possession of the name. Meantime nicknames have been used, but have speedily worn out, the vulgar memory of which it is not necessary to revive.

Speaking historically, ours is the Republican or Democratic party, and is ordinarily known by the latter term. It has never had occasion to change its name for the purpose of success or to hide its transgressions; but its earliest and appropriate name has now been borrowed by opposing interests to replace names that have worn out or become odious, and it is written upon the banner of a fresh organization, formed of old and well known materials. That organization pronounced its creed in Philadelphia in some dozen resolutions, which have been solgitized for profundity and literary excellence. This is not a convenient occasion for dissecting them. Doubtless that day will be often and adequately performed by others; but one fact is obvious, that notwithstanding allusion to the Pacific Railroad and Harbor Improvements, the Republican platform consists of a single plank, and that plank black enough for all necessary purposes. What results would follow the success of the Republicans? Their vote must be got exclusively from the Northern States, and upon direct grounds of hostility to the South. One of two things, in

the event of their success, must certainly happen; they must speedily be turned out of power, or they will break the Union in pieces. That such party could administer the general government for any considerable period is impossible, unless all experience and the laws which regulate human action are false. It is plain that there are men who are willing there should be a division of the Union. Some see in such result their own elevation, while others are content that it should occur as the price of the gratification of their passions. It is idle to answer, that purposes at present avowed by the Republican leaders stop short of the point where dissolution would be provoked. The purposes avowed and intimated do go to that point, and if they did not, those concerned in this movement, encouraged by success, would press forward until they reached it.

William Cobbett has well said, "the agitation when once on foot is seldom limited to the accomplishment of its original object." Nor is the power of ejecting such an organization from power, before irreparable mischief is done, to be counted on as certain. Success would consolidate its power and give it large means of influence which might render it irresistible in retaining what it had won. Meantime, the more moderate members of the new organization would be hurried on by the course of events, to lengths they did not originally contemplate, and controlled by the passions which a continued contest would engender, would be found working with others to produce the most deplorable results. A National party only can administer the government and hold the country together. It cannot be held together by force, and perhaps, ought not to continue together when force becomes necessary.

The seizure of the Territories for the use of one section exclusively; the abolition of servile labor in the District of Columbia; the formation of Arsenal, Dock-yards and other places owned by the United States, into places of refuge for absconding and abducted slaves; the stopping of all transportation of slaves along our coasts, from one point to another; the prohibition of their transport from one State to another; the nullification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, so that escaped stolen slaves, shall in no case be returned, with the proper State laws to punish severely those who pursue them, are leading and avowed objects with men holding controlling positions in the Republican organization. But these mad and dangerous experiments upon the temper and interests of the Southern States, can never reach their consummation under our present Union. That Union will end before such objects are accomplished, and end in the attempt to accomplish them by the ambitious, rude, and unreasoning hands engaged in the work.

The Democratic party has put down sectionalism more than once, and it will do it again. It has always been against it, and is against it at this moment. It put down Harford Convention Federalism, which was a sectional movement. It frowned upon and finally adjusted the slavery agitation of 1820, which was headed by Rufus King, the leader of the opposite party. Unfortunately an error was made in one feature of that adjustment which the same party has subsequently corrected. It was against nullification, and put it down under the lead of General Jackson, with the cooperation of Union men in the ranks of the opposition. It contributed the main body of votes which carried the Compromise Acts of 1850, (identical in principle with the Nebraska act of 1854), and carried them against extreme sectional men North and South. And it now stands where it has ever stood, in favor of equal and exact justice to all sections without regard to their location or the particular question involved, and also for the Union, by keeping up just and friendly relations between all parts of the country. In no contingency does it intend to "let the Union slide," or to nullify or denounce any provision of the Constitution which may run counter to the prejudices and passions of a generation who conceive they have grown wiser than their fathers.

The times call for the efforts of good men, and offer a rich reward to them in national security, and the advancement of the public interests. Over the face of the political waters "the imprisoned winds are let loose," and the waves of fanaticism, threatening the vessel of State with destruction, dash madly onward before them. We need at this juncture a firm hand upon the helm, skill in command, and courage and discipline among the crew. We get these, or the promise of these, from Cincinnati. Already the skies brighten, subordination and concord re-appear, our ship will speedily right herself, and dashing from her proud sides the waves that beset her, will move forward gallantly upon her voyage of centuries.

"Sail on, O ship of State,  
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!  
Humanity with all its fears,  
With all the hopes of future years—  
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!  
Sail on! nor fear to breast the sea,  
Our hearts—our hopes—are all with thee!

Cooking without Fire.—Mr. W. W. Albro has given several exhibitions in Philadelphia, of a patented contrivance for cooking without fire. The apparatus consists of a tin vessel in which sits another dish, with two or three inches between them at the bottom, the space being designed for making coffee and tea. Above this is placed a layer of quick lime, and on top of the lime is fixed a tin tray in which is placed the beef or other articles to be cooked. The water is then poured in upon the lime through a funnel, and falls in a shower upon the lime. This generates the heat, which continues from one half to one hour, according to the quantity of lime used. The inventor claims for it, that it will cook as quick as any stove, and at a cost of a quarter of a cent for each time used.

Serious Cause for Suicide.—The Boston Times has the following.—Louis M. Montague, a promising young man, has suddenly disappeared from his home in Charleston, and it is supposed he has committed suicide by drowning. He received a letter by the steamship Atlantic, to the effect that he was an heir to a fortune of \$10,000, by a deceased relative in France.

## STAR OF THE NORTH.

BLOOMSBURG, Wednesday, July 16, 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.

#### A PARTY OF ONE IDEA.

A political party cannot live upon any one idea, much less upon one which professes only to be a temporary measure and not a lasting principle of political economy. The rant and raving about Kansas is silly in connection with the Presidential campaign, because Kansas will be a State before the next President takes his seat. There are two propositions now in Congress for that purpose—one to admit as a State immediately with the Topeka constitution—the other to have a State constitution formed early next winter, in which event the State would be admitted at the next session of the present Congress, and before the 4th of March. For one or the other of these propositions every man in Congress is committed. So there is no need for any agitation about Kansas, and the Republican party is based upon this single idea. If it were possible that it could get into power, it would find nothing to do, for all would already be done.

And if it had the government in its hands the party would be powerless to change a single measure of the present policy. It could only agitate and disturb. We have seen this fully exemplified in the present Congress. There is a Republican majority in the House, and yet no effort has been made to restore the Missouri compromise, which was one of the things promised to be done when that Congress begged its promises from the people. Indeed it was such men as Dayton, the Republican candidate for Vice President, who years ago prevented the extension of this Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, when patriotic men like Buchanan and Douglas desired to give rest to the country upon a subject which had dangerously disturbed the public mind.

As to the Topeka constitution—it was formed by a class, and not by the whole citizens of Kansas. It was formed by the Free State men alone in such a convention as our political parties hold in the States to nominate candidates and define party creeds. It was formed in defiance of the legally constituted officers of Kansas, and therefore in defiance of Congress and the General Government. The call for that Convention at Topeka was not issued by any legal officer under the State or national Government, nor was it in pursuance of any law. The delegates were elected by such as pleased the officers of the election to have vote; and neither officers nor voters were under any liabilities for frauds or perjuries at the election.

The bill which has passed the Senate proposes to enroll the actual citizens of Kansas with all the care and guards that the law can furnish; and then to supply these citizens with the machinery by which to form a State constitution. It imposes no conditions as to the character or provisions of that constitution; but in this respect is based upon the idea of the original act of Congress for those territories—that the people of the territories shall make their municipal laws.

#### Dickinson Seminary.

This excellent Institution is favorably known to our people and liberally patronized. We have just received a Catalogue, by which we find that 25 of the scholars in the Seminary are from this county. Rev. Thomas Bowman, U. D., is the Principal of the Faculty, assisted by ten male and female teachers. The summary of the Seminary is as follows:

Classical Department,	111
Higher English Department,	128
Common English,	107
Preparatory Department,	67
Total,	419

#### Camp Meeting.

A camp meeting for the Bloomsburg Circuit of the M. E. Church, will be held on the old Camp Ground, in Moon's Pleasant, commencing on Friday, the 15th of August, 1856, to which the members of neighboring Circuits and Stations, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

General Scott made a historical failure by attempting to coax a distinct class of citizens, they deserted or denounced him by crowds. Colonel Fremont will repel all classes in attempting to purchase support for himself by an awkward appeal to supposed religious prejudice.—*Pennsylvanian.*

#### State Elections.

On the first Monday in August, elections will be held in the States of Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri and Iowa; and on the first Thursday of August, in North Carolina and Tennessee. On the first Monday of October, in Georgia and Florida, and on the second Tuesday of October, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The Presidential election is held in all the States on the same day—Tuesday, the 4th of November.

The trial of Preston S. Brooks for an assault upon Mr. Sumner, took place at Washington, on the 8th inst. The Court sentenced Brooks to pay a fine of \$300, Mr. Sumner did not appear.

Both Houses of Congress have passed, by two-thirds, the three bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, the St. Clair River, and the St. Mary's River. These bills had been voted by the President.

We will next week publish the able and manly letter of Wm. B. Reed Esq., of Philadelphia to the "Old Line Whigs."

#### The True Civilizer.

It is told of a late missionary to Turkey, that, finding his converts proscribed, in their relations as business men, by the authorities of the church which they had left, he borrowed ten thousand dollars, bought a flour-mill, and engaged in the making of bread, in order to give employment to his neophytes. The bread he manufactured proved so much superior to that sold at Constantinople—for it was there that he sought his market—that, before long, he had so large a demand for it as to give a livelihood to nearly all his converts. When the Eastern war broke out, and the British troops landed at Scutari, good bread could not, at first be had for the soldiers. In this emergency, the missionary stepped forward and offered to contract to furnish bread to the English—His tender was accepted and a contract signed. The Sultan, finding what good bread was made for the British army, sent for the bakers who supplied his own, and compelled them to imitate the missionary. In the two years of the war, the mill, thus begun to feed a few converts, earned thousands of dollars, which have been worthily dedicated, we believe, to building school-houses in Turkey.

The same missionary, visiting the barracks at Scutari, found the soldiers dying there by hundreds, and so little care taken of them—this was before Miss Nightingale's arrival—that their linen often remained unchanged for weeks. He found also that the refuse clothes were cast into a separate apartment, where they lay festering, rotting and tainting the atmosphere. He asked why this was. The British authorities answered that they could get nobody to wash the clothes, for fear of infection. He offered immediately to undertake the job. But the prejudice of the Turks proved greater than even he, who had lived among them for eighteen years, had been led to expect. They cried out, when they saw the clothes, "The plague, the plague," and refused to work. In this crisis, he invented a rude washing machine, which he fixed on the side of a running stream, so that the articles might be partially washed, without the intervention of hand labor. After this there was no difficulty. The labor-saving washing machine of the Yankee Missionary is still in use at Scutari, and will probably remain so, while there is washing to be done, even though the original necessity for it has passed away.

A man, who does acts like these, is a true civilizer. Progress never goes backwards. A people, who have once practically seen even the rudest improvements on the implements they have used, are not apt to return to their old, clumsy way of acting. To teach even a few how to make better bread than before, or how to save labor and avoid infection in washing, is sowing broadcast the seeds of a future civilization. All the wheat in the world has come, we are told, from a few grains that ripened, ages ago, on the table-land of Central Asia. Whether this be true, or not, it is certain that the millions of horses, who now swarm on the plains of North America, have sprung from animals turned loose by the early navigators. Missionaries have often been considered useless, and probably they do not always produce apparent effects commensurate with their cost, but when a missionary goes forth, in the way this one did in Turkey, introducing material civilization, side by side with the spiritual and moral influence of Christianity, he cannot but do good. It is the true way to spread civilization.—*Phila. Ledger.*

#### The Religious Belief of Col. Fremont.

The effort of Fremont and his friends to repudiate all connection with the Catholic Church, is one of those contemptible tricks which, while they degrade all who take part in them, excite the ridicule and disgust of all upright and liberal minds. The eagerness to get rid of the suspicion of being a Catholic, although the fact that Fremont was married by a Catholic clergyman, is dictated by the shallow purpose of catching voters of those very Know-Nothings whose support some of Fremont's friends affect to repudiate! What a shameful and shameless dilemma! What a traffic of religious sentiments for political ends!

The religious sentiments of Col. Fremont would have remained as sacred from discussion, as his birth and his breeding, so far as we are concerned; but when an attempt is made to make them an article of sincerity, we shall investigate his claims to sincerity and truth.

And we say, that his present attitude as to his religious belief, is a double insult—it insults the Protestant and the Catholic; the first, by bidding for his vote on the bold pretence of belonging to his sect or congregation; the last by cutting loose from him as if he were a pestilence.

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#### The Late Trouble at the Queen's Levee.

The London Morning Star, of June 27th, gives the following correct version of the incident of which the London Times gives such an exaggerated account—

We will now present a sober record of what really did occur at her Majesty's levee on Wednesday. Mr. Dallas departed from the American Legation House to present himself before the Queen in the most orthodox and full dress suit, including sword by his side, white neckerchief, and fanciful hat. He had received authority from his government to conform, in such matters, entirely to the usage of this country; and he believed, in his own conscience, that it was only wise and respectful to the highest lady in England that such established ceremony should be observed. He was accompanied in his carriage by a gentleman of high military education and standing in the United States, who coveted the honor of being presented to the Queen, and the antecedent arrangement had been made for his presentation in the diplomatic circle. This gentleman, known to ourselves as of the kindest and most gentle manners, and to whom the public have been indebted for information that has appeared in the correspondence department of our journal, was dressed, not as the Times tauntingly represents in yellow vest and frock coat, but with dress coat, white vest, and military stock—entirely in all respects as he would have been had he presented himself to his Commander-in-Chief at home. It did not occur to him or to the American Minister that there could be any possible objection to such a suit, and both were most anxious to conform to every state court requirement as a matter of duty as well as of form. However, the Master of Ceremonies, Sir Edward Cust, perceived that the American gentleman had come without a cocked hat and sword, and with a military cravat that could not have been white; and in the most courteous and forbearing way, he made Mr. Dallas acquainted with the character of his instructions. Mr. Dallas, with equal good feeling, and free from all excitement, observed that he could scarcely pass on to the presence of the Queen and leave his friend behind him, and it was immediately arranged that both should retire. There was no ill feeling on either side, and no appearance of such a thing. The American gentleman felt he had made a mistake in not properly inquiring into the nature of court arrangements, and the Master of the Ceremonies appeared to be very much grieved that his duty required him to interfere. The matter then came, we have been told, to the ears of the Queen, and if it had been thought advisable to carry out her wish there is no doubt a special messenger would have been dispatched to the American Embassy, desiring Mr. Dallas and his friend at once to appear before her Majesty, no matter in what attire, and receive from her own lips an expression of regret that the arrangements of the Palace should have made it necessary for Sir Edward Cust to interfere with their approach. To say that Mr. Dallas was in a pet, or to declare that the English monarch was insulted, is only a piece of that raving absurdity which such an organ as the Times newspaper alone can perpetrate, and we should not think it our duty to take notice of it were it not from a deep and sincere conviction that the Times helps greatly to form public opinion in England, and is regarded by the Americans as an expression of English sentiment.

After all, the affair thus magnified into such serious proportions, was a mere incident of the day involving nothing beyond a little idle gossip at the clubs, and entire meaningless, except as an indication of the force of habit and custom.

#### The Forrest Divorce Case.

The New York Sunday Atlas makes some explanations regarding the recent decisions in this case. It says Mr. Forrest's application for a new trial was denied, though "a reference has been made with regard to alimony." On the trial before Chief Justice Oakley, the Judge found all the issues in favor of Mrs. Forrest, with an alimony of \$3,000 and all the costs and her counsel fees. The counsel for Mrs. Forrest appealed from the decree with regard to the alimony, inasmuch as it deprived her of all right of dower, on the decease of Edwin Forrest, or all interest in any real estate he might acquire, provided her alimony was paid. This appeal the Court allowed, and reversed the decision therein made by the Chief Justice. There seems to be a determination on the part of those who have the power, to persecute Mr. Forrest to the last extremity. He has but one resort left for justice—the Court of Appeals. We believe that the plaintiff in this suit signified her intention to let it go by default, if a new trial were ordered. Her life, since the rendition of the verdict in her favor, has been such as to inspire suspicion, and many circumstances have transpired to show that her conduct has not been such as virtuous people care to endorse. All things considered, there was not a shadow of justice in denying the motion for a new trial, although there may be plenty of law to sustain the oppressive proceeding.

#### Later from Nicaragua.

New York, July 14.—The steamer Orizaba arrived this evening with over 400 passengers and \$85,000 in specie.

The Orizaba connected with the Sierra Nevada, which was detained at San Francisco until the 21st, in order to receive on board persons banished by the Vigilance Committee. Eleven persons were shipped during the night, prior to her sailing, under a strong guard.

Alexander E. Brown Esq., of Easton, one of the ablest Old Line Whigs of Pennsylvania, has enlisted in the cause of Buchanan and Breckinridge. He is widely known in the State, and has been heretofore mentioned as the Whig candidate for U. S. Senator.

The proposed Amendments to the Constitution, published by authority in another column, should receive attention. If approved by the next Legislature they will then be submitted to a popular vote for approval or rejection.

#### Two Weeks Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—The steamship Daniel Webster, from Aspinwall, arrived today, bringing dates from the San Francisco to the 20th of June.

The Steamship George Law, for New York, would take \$700,000 in treasure, and the despatches from the Commissioner relative to the Isthmus difficulty.

There was no diminution in the excitement at San Francisco, but it was rather on the increase.

Few had responded to the proclamation of Governor Johnson. The Committee on the other hand, were receiving recruits by thousands.

The Committee had 6000 stand of arms and thirty pieces of cannon. Their force is divided into six regiments.

Strong breastworks have been constructed in front of the Committee's rooms, an alarm-bell erected upon the building, and several pieces of cannon placed upon the adjacent roofs, so as to command all the approaches to their quarters.

Gov. Johnson had gathered together a few hundred men, with whom he proceeded to Benicia, with a view of getting arms and ammunition from the Arsenal, but General Wool refused to deliver them.

The Governor's forces are camped near the city.

Six more rogues had been banished by the Committee, and numerous arrests continue to be made.

On the receipt of the Governor's proclamation, nearly all the principal towns of the interior held enthusiastic meetings, endorsing the action of the Committee, and in many cases forming organizations to assist the Committee in carrying out their measures.

Crimes and casualties are numerous.

No interest whatever attaches to political matters.

The reports from the mines are highly favorable, as also are the agricultural prospects.

#### IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Gen. Wm. Walker was elected President of Nicaragua on the 24th June.

Ex-President Rivas, accompanied by his Minister of War, left Leon on the 12th of June, and afterwards appeared at Chicenda go, where he collected a force of 600 natives. He called in the outposts, and then ordered the American troops to evacuate Leon, which order was obeyed, and Rivas took possession of the place with 120 men.

President Walker has issued a proclamation declaring Rivas and his party traitors.

Most of the officers of the former Cabinet stand by Gen. Walker.

A strong revolution against the Government has broken out in Nicaragua, headed by the party which opposed the invasion of Nicaragua.

#### Extraordinary Imposture Explored!

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION SETTLED!

Innumerable efforts have been made by mathematicians to square the circle. It is now admitted by rational men that no such thing is possible. A question of the same sort, nearly, is often propounded which, for the moment, may puzzle a man of slow wit, but which is eventually seen to be incapable of solution, likewise. It is this: What would be the consequence of an irresistible body coming in contact with an immovable one? Very little consideration is required to enable one to discern that this is a contradiction in terms. The closest approximation to a categorical answer that we ever heard of has been given by an eminent pathologist, Prof. Holloway, who has evolved beyond all question that his extraordinary Pills and Ointment are irresistible in their effects on diseases which, under every other treatment were absolutely immovable. This is no empty boast. It is true. We court disproof. His medicines, we say, are the greatest remedial agents that scientific genius ever invented. "Pain," some contemptible professional snarler, or disappointed charlatan may exclaim, "what is it all but quackery!" Ignorant, or unthinking people may be found to repeat the charge. But stop, friends. You do not bear in mind that this very cry of "quack-quack-quackery," which is as frequently raised against the true thing as the false, savors itself of the greatest quackery. Besides an imposture cannot last forever. If Holloway's Medicines are an imposture they are the most gigantic one that ever darkened civilization. If they are an imposture they have effected more good to humanity than thousands of ostensibly benevolent varieties. If they are an imposture no other imposture has ever originated like them, for they are the result of the most profound physiological investigation and pathological skill. If they are an imposture then it is an imposture which the medical men of the age have testified to their unparalleled effects as sensitive agents. Princes and Potentates have borne voluntary testimony to their virtues. Nobles of nature's making—as well as nobles of man's thinking—have alike acknowledged in terms of deserved eulogy their extraordinary powers. There is scarcely a newspaper throughout the world, which has not willingly made itself the medium of communicating to the public the astounding cures which these medicines have effected. In our country they have attained to a patronage, the extent of which is perhaps without precedent when the comparatively brief period of their introduction is taken into account. Prof. Holloway can produce almost countless numbers of written acknowledgments (from every clime and in every language) of their efficacy, forwarded to him unasked. Who then is this impostor? Let us state a few facts of greater interest.

It is of paramount importance to preserve the blood in a healthy condition, because the blood is the vital fluid, that is the principle of life, and when it is affected the whole organization is affected likewise. Holloway's Pills clear the blood of all impurities and induce a healthy condition of body. His Ointment acts in harmony with the Pills, when it is applied to external sores. Both invariably lead to this result. *Mens sana in corpore sano*, "a sound mind in a sound body."—*Sunday Courier.*

#### Philadelphia Markets.

##### Flour and Meal.

The Flour market is very quiet, with limited stock and light receipts. The demand is less active and the only transactions are for home consumption at \$6 75 a \$7 for common and good brands. Rye flour is firm at \$3 50. Corn Meal is very dull sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 87 1/2 per bush.

##### Grain.

Prime Wheat is in moderate demand. Sales of 2000 bushels fair and good Penn's red at \$1 35 a 1 58 and white at from \$1 50 to 1 75. Rye is in demand, and has advanced to 76 cents. The market is bare of Corn, and it is wanted at 63 cents, ahead. Oats are in steady demand at 27 cts. per bushel.

##### Seeds.

Greenseed continues scarce; last sales at \$7 50 a 6 37 per 64 lbs. In Timothy and Flaxseed nothing doing.

##### Whiskey is scarce.

Sales of barrels at 23 cents, and drudge at 32 cts.

Hon. Kenneth Raynor declines the nomination for the Vice Presidency, tendered him by the split Convention which put Com. Stockton in nomination for the Presidency. He declares that he will support Mr. Fillmore.

It is said that the renegade Democrats who have been working for the Know-Nothings these two years for nothing, will have their wages reduced if they don't work hard enough to prevent the election of Buchanan. They must stand up to the rack ten cents or no ten cents.

It is the opinion of many sagacious persons that some men who left the Democratic party two years ago, in order to get nominated for office by the Know-Nothings, have done a good deal of dirty political work at less than ten cents a day!

#### NOTICED.

On last Friday, in Bloomsburg, by Rev. Mr. Newell, Mr. A. H. Stone, Bradford county, and Miss Louisa Fauce of Dauphin county, Pa.

On the 5th inst., in Bloomsburg, by Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. JOHN TURNER, and Miss REBECCA HARTMAN, both of Esopus, Col. Co.

#### DECEASED.

In Canada West, on the 11th ult., Mrs. MARY P. MILLA, wife of Jacob Mills, of Madison township, Columbia county.

#### List of Letters Remaining.

In the Post Office, at Catawissa, for the second quarter ending June 30th, 1856.

Bresland James S.	John H. G.
Bresland Jas. & John Keane James ship	
Bresland John	Melick W. I.
Dismah Joseph	McCormick Mary
Donohoe Mathew	Pujo Paul M.
Egert Jacob ship	Wortman Noah

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised in the *Star*.

CASPER RAHN, P. M.  
July 9th, 1856.

#### Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Wesley Root late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing in Bloomsburg. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having accounts against the estate to present them for settlement to

WILLIAM NEAL, Executor.  
Bloomsburg, July 19, 1856—6.

#### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of John Robinson and Isaac Melick, Administrators of William McLintire, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, to and among the persons legally entitled thereto, will discharge the duties of that appointment at the office of Robert F. Clark, Esq., in Bloomsburg, on FRIDAY the 16th day of August next at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested in said fund are hereby notified to attend.

WM. G. HURLEY, Auditor.  
Bloomsburg, July 15, 1856.

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