

# STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1856.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

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

## THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

ELECTIONS were last week held in the States of Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina and Iowa. The Democrats have proved themselves in the majority in all of these except Iowa where a large Free Soil vote has been manifested for several years past. Know-Nothingism is everywhere routed.

Kentucky and North Carolina have heretofore been Whig States, but since the Know-Nothing movement has swallowed up that party we find 10,000 Democratic majority in Kentucky, and that will be Buchanan's majority there.

In Missouri there were two Democratic candidates for Governor and the contest is close. But each of them has nearly as many votes as the Know-Nothing candidate, and both of them were voted for as Buchanan candidates. If Benton is not elected Governor he will stand a good chance with the Legislature for United States Senator, and will not destroy himself nor his friends by going for Fremont.

## THE NEW CANDIDATE.

We are right well pleased with the nomination at Chambersburg, and it will be highly acceptable to the true Democracy of the State. It is from among the true and firm men of the country which has shown honor and magnanimity, and the nominee brings to his position that character of integrity and intelligence which is the best guarantee of success. Mr. Rowe was nominated by a vote of 60 to 49 for Mr. Whallon of Erie, and 4 for Alexander of Clarion. The Pennsylvania candidate of him: Mr. Rowe is in the prime of life, and is a native of the county in which he now resides. He was a member of the Legislature for two successive sessions, and elected on both occasions over a standing Whig majority of seven or eight hundred, and that too before the advent of Know-Nothingism. Mr. R. has, until quite recently, been engaged in the business of a miller, and is at this time a merchant in the beautiful village of Greencastle, to whose prosperity he has largely contributed. He is eminently a man of the people—a man of practical experience, of great industry and indomitable energy and perseverance.

He is wholly independent of the office proposed to be conferred upon him. The nomination was unsolicited on his part, and those who know him need no additional guarantee that the duties of the station which he is destined to fill, will be discharged with signal ability and fidelity.

All who were spoken of in connection with the office, were good men and true, but it was thought advisable to take the candidate from the south-western portion of the State. In the candidate selected, we have a man whom the people delight to honor; one upon whose reputation no suspicion has ever been cast. The Old Line Whigs who supported him against their own regular candidate, for a seat in the Legislature, will now that he is a candidate for an important State office, rally to his support in battalions. The nomination will give general satisfaction. Our newly nominated candidate comes fully up to the Jeffersonian standard in capacity and honesty.

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

On Wednesday morning last, the Democratic State Convention re-assembled at Chambersburg, to nominate a successor in the place of Timothy Ives, candidate for Surveyor General, resigned.

At 10 o'clock, the Hon. H. B. Wright, of Luzerne County, took the Chair, and called the Convention to order. The roll of delegates was called, and on motion, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

On the re-assembling of the Convention at the appointed hour, Mr. Wright made an able and powerful speech, calling the attention of the delegates to the purpose they had met for, and closed in a beautiful peroration in favor of the Constitution and the union of the Democracy, bending their energies to the success of the State ticket preparatory to the great struggle which is to attest the national glory of our party in November.

The Convention immediately proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Surveyor General, when, on the 8th ballot, Mr. JOHN ROWE, of Franklin County, received the nomination, amid the most tumultuous cheering.

In the evening, a tremendous ratification meeting was held, when J. Randall, Esq., of Philadelphia; Col. J. W. Black, of Pittsburg, and General Wilson of Vanango county, made speeches, when the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the State ticket, Buck and Brock, and retired with the determination to give a majority for old Buck in his native county.

## Northumberland County Nominations.

The Democracy of Northumberland county at their recent convention nominated the following ticket—Congress, Wm. L. Dewart, unanimously; Assembly, J. H. Zimmerman, unanimously; Associate Judges, Wm. Turner, Jacob Shull; Commissioner, Fred. Haas; District Attorney, W. L. Scott; Auditor, W. H. Maenck.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "STAR" FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 9, 1856.

Catawissa Railroad Stock is still unsettled. One day this week it rose more than 7 per cent, closing at 11 3/4 per share.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company ask for a new loan of a million and a half from the City Council, in addition to the two and a quarter millions already loaned. But as there is no money in the treasury since the vampires of last year gorged themselves in the municipal offices, the Railroad proposes to take in lieu of money 30,000 shares of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad which the City now owns. That is to say: the Pennsylvania Railroad borrowed the credit of the City and gave bonds as the representative of that credit; this same credit the Sunbury and Erie Company now propose to borrow, to be sold by them for money to build their road.

The late Board of Guardians of the Poor, with true Know-Nothing recklessness, spent the whole appropriation of \$54,000 in six months before they went out of office, which had been appropriated as the amount for outdoor relief during the whole year. They knew their doom was sealed, and so determined to make the most of their last chance. It was high time the people turned them out. The Democrats here are in high spirits, and the Republicans quite disheartened. Fillmore stock has gone up a little, but when such men as Randall, Reed and Meredith come into the Democratic ranks there is very little left for Conrad to lead. The great body of the business men along Market and Third Street are for Buchanan. They say they want a safe man of character and stability who will keep the country quiet, and not a wild adventurer of strange fancies and fanatical caprices.

## The Colossus of the Advertising World.

THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

It is estimated that the entire newspaper press of the world reaches about two hundred millions of its inhabitants, and as the advertising system of Prof. Holloway covers the whole of this extensive medium for the communication of intelligence, we may safely presume that one fourth of the adult population of the globe are familiar with the properties of his medicines. The annual cost of maintaining an unintermitted intercourse with so large a portion of mankind, through the agency of the press, is necessarily enormous; and we can state from the data laid before us that it equals the combined revenues of two first class States of the Union. From these facts some idea may be formed of the consumption of his remedies. Whenever they become known by advertisement, and thus obtain a trial, a demand for them is created which soon produces immense returns, thus affording new capital for their further diffusion. In this way, with gigantic strides, these grand specifics are traversing every region of the earth, raising thousands of hopeless sufferers from their sick beds, curing disease in all its terrible forms, strengthening the weak, relieving agony, and infusing new life and vigor into multitudes of decrepit human beings bowed down with despondency and woe. The wonderful progress of these medicines has been without a check from their introduction to the present day. Of the millions to whom they have been administered not one has questioned their efficacy. They stand unimpaired before the world. The feeble opposition raised against them in some quarters by professional envy and selfishness, has been borne down by the overwhelming weight of public opinion, and they have passed over all impediments alike into the palace, the private mansion, the hospital, and the dispensary. The backwoodsman and the busy citizen, the farmer, the traveler, the sailor, the soldier, in short, the representatives of every class—invalids of both sexes and of all ages—regard Holloway's Pills and Ointment as the most reliable of all medicines in every stage of disease. A popularity so universal, a faith so firm and undoubting, can only be founded on a veritable basis, and this popularity and faith, be it remembered, has been extending with marvelous rapidity for more than twenty years!

## HON. JOSIAH RANDALL'S SPEECH

Before the Democratic State Convention, held at Chambersburg, August 6th, 1856.

In obedience to the request of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, I claim the attention of my fellow-citizens for a short time. I am aware that I have received this courtesy because I have heretofore been a member of the Old Line Whig party. In 1824-'5, the Democratic and Whig parties were separated by no question of principle, but were divided upon the question, whether General Jackson was entitled to be elected President of the United States. In the progress of time, during the thirty years of the existence of the Whig party, several important principles were presented, and the two parties became distinct and independent of each other upon questions of public policy. These were:

1. The renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.
2. The Sub-Treasury.
3. The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands.
4. The Tariff.

"The National Bank" was abandoned by the Democratic party, under the veto of General Jackson in 1832, and by the Whig party in 1844.

"The Sub-Treasury," the cardinal measure of Mr. Van Buren, was opposed by the Whig party, has fought itself into public favor, and no one now wishes to disturb it.

"The Distribution of the Proceeds of Public Lands" has been superseded by the debt created by the Mexican war.

"The Tariff" no longer remains either a political or geographical question; the last Congress exhibited the spectacle of the "State Rights" men of the South and the Republican Abolitionists of the North, united against Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to reduce the tariff below its present standard. If there remain any practical disputable principle, which constituted an issue between the Democratic and the Old Line Whigs, I do not know it.

The Whig party has performed its duty, and has had its day. It has been prostrated by the organization of the American party, or the Know-Nothing Order. They and not the Old Line Whigs have been the Executioners. They have renounced their old cognomen, laid aside their old principles, and substituted in their place a new name and a new creed never heretofore recognized by Clay, Webster, Sergeant or their noble compeers. I know there are many intelligent and patriotic men who cherish the hope that the Whig party can again be resuscitated, but the hope is delusive, and it is pernicious because it deprives the country of a large portion of intellect and worth, which ought to be brought into public service. In the history of our Republic, no party broken down has ever yet been re-organized. The fate of the Federal and Anti-Masonic parties establishes this fact. There is not at this time a Whig member of the popular branch of Congress elected by a Whig vote. There is not a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania elected by a Whig vote. There is not a member of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia elected by a Whig vote. For the last two years, with but two exceptions, wherever the scattered members of the Whig party have met in council, they have felt their position, and have, therefore, wisely abstained from forming a ticket to be voted for at the polls. In New Hampshire and Massachusetts they rallied at the polls, and the result was paucity of numbers and total defeat. But, I ask, what good would be derived from the re-organization and triumph of the Old Whig Party? They do not want a National Bank. They do not desire the repeal of the Sub-Treasury. The most ardent friends of the Tariff do not ask for the re-establishment of the High Tariff of 1828, or even of 1842; but all they ask is, that the tariff shall stand where it was placed in 1842 by the casting vote of the Vice President, Mr. Dallas. All the old issues have been settled, and as a natural consequence, new parties have sprung up, and new issues have been formed. The Order of Know Nothings have violated the letter and spirit of the VI Article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "No religious test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or Public Trust under the United States;" they have established secret societies, secret oaths and obligations. With these principles the Whig

party in its days of power and numerical strength had no sympathy nor affiliation, and there is no part of the Union where the Whigs were more inflexible in opposing these political heresies than in the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1845, when the Whig party met in the city of Philadelphia, after the defeat of Mr. Clay, the duty of opening the meeting and setting forth their principles was committed to me. I held my hand at that meeting, the charter of Rhode Island, granted to Roger Williams, which contains the broadest and most comprehensive declaration of religious liberty and equality ever yet penned. I read its eloquent and energetic platform and said, "This is the doctrine of the Whig party," and pointing to the ruins of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustine, burnt during the disastrous riots of 1844, and which lay within a few yards of the place of meeting I added—"Here is its execution." There is not a nook nor corner in the vast region of our country which does not contain Old Line Whigs who are willing to stand by the Constitution and the Union. But their numerical strength is far exceeded by their patriotism, talents, and public spirit. This is the body to which I have been attached, and I feel the deepest interest in the course they shall pursue.

## Alabama Election.

Mobile, Aug. 7.—The election held in this State on Monday, has resulted in a general Democratic victory. The result has caused much disappointment among the Americans, as it was quite unexpected.

## Arkansas Election.

Louisville, Aug. 7.—Returns received from Arkansas indicate the election of Elias N. Conway, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a largely increased majority, over the vote received by Pierce in the Presidential election.

## Iowa Election.

Washington, Aug. 8.—A despatch received here from Burlington, Iowa, states that the Republicans have carried everything.—State ticket, Congress and Legislature.

## North Carolina Election.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 11.—The returns from 54 counties show a Democratic gain of 9000 in the vote for Bragg, candidate for Governor. The Democrats have gained 20 members of the Legislature.

## The Kentucky Election.

Louisville, Aug. 11.—As near as can be determined from the complete and incomplete returns, received from 68 counties in the State, there appears to be a K. N. majority of 2,437, showing a Democratic gain of 7,446.

## How is this great evil to be avoided?

I answer, by the election of Mr. Buchanan. Every vote given to him is a check to the progress of the Republican party. I know there are many Whigs who approve of the administration of Millard Fillmore, and are willing to trust him again. Every vote given to Mr. Fillmore increases the danger of the success of Fremont. Every vote given to Mr. Buchanan potentially seals the fate of Mr. Fremont. But Millard Fillmore in 1848, '50, and '52, is not the Millard Fillmore of 1856. When he was elected Vice President in 1848, when he became the Acting President in 1850, and when he was a candidate for re-nomination by the Whig Convention in Baltimore, in 1852, he professed to be a Whig—nothing more, nothing less. The Native American party at that time was in existence and proclaimed principles in terms far less exceptionable than those now avowed by the Know Nothing party. But Mr. Fillmore then had neither part nor lot with them, he stood upon the ground occupied by Clay, Webster and Sergeant. What is he now? He has been initiated into the Order of the Know Nothings, taken upon himself its secret oaths and obligations, and this at a time when his hands were presenting his claims to be elected President of the United States. He has since become the candidate and accepted the nomination of the American or Know Nothing National Convention. In a correspondence between the Order of United Americans of the State of New York and him, under the date of July 26th, 1856, they say:

"Both from your past official acts, and from the assurances and views expressed by you on many occasions, as having similar sentiments in reference to these subjects, to them of so much seeming importance, the successful establishment of these principles, as the fundamental Rules of our Government, they believe essential for its tranquility, and a continued progress in the development of all its greatness."

Mr. Fillmore, in his answer, dated 29th of July, 1856, acquiesces in this statement and replies—

"My position before the country is well known, admitting neither of disguise nor equivocation. I am the candidate of the American party."

Mr. Fillmore here proclaims himself the American candidate, and adopts the creed, oaths and obligations of that party without "disguise or equivocation." In the Secret Lodge of the Order of Know Nothings he has sworn that he will neither vote nor appoint a Roman Catholic to office. If elected and inaugurated President of the United States, he would be compelled to swear that he would require "no religious test as a qualification to any Office or Public Trust under the United States." I ask, under such circumstances, which oath would he keep, and which oath would he violate? Are the Old Line Whigs prepared to endorse Mr. Fillmore, thus presented for their suffrages by himself? I know no difference between an individual joining the Order and giving his vote to sustain its candidate, except that the latter course is more effective in carrying out the tenets of this party.

The friends of Mr. Fillmore have assailed Mr. Buchanan for his ostentatious communication without adding or denying the soundness of the doctrine therein contained. I will remark that the correspondence of Mr. Everett, as Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, after the death of Mr. Webster, relative to Cuba, is more offensive, and ought to be more obnoxious to the criticism of conservative men than the Ostend Letter; and it should be remembered that the diplomatic manifesto of Mr. Everett was issued under the immediate supervision of Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet.

Mr. Everett is probably the best educated Statesman now living, he is an erudite scholar and a sound Patriot. When in Congress, he took higher ground in favor of the South on the subject of slavery, than any northern Statesman had ever done before, or has ever done since. One thing is certain, any opinion upon International Law promulgated by him, is entitled to respect. Mr. Buchanan has been in public life upwards of forty years, he has filled the highest offices which his own State could confer upon him. He has occupied the highest seat in the Cabinet during a most eventful epoch; and he has twice represented his country at the Courts of the

two first Nations in Europe. His private character stands without blot or blemish and beyond rebuke or reproach; and it is a high eulogium upon his public life, that the "Ostend Letter" is the only act which is designated by his opponents as the ground of attack.

There are many Old Line Whigs who are attached to their cognomen, and dislike changing it—this is an ever scrupulous nicety—They must change their name—they must recognize the title of an American, Know Nothing, Republican, or a Democrat. If they refuse to elect either of these names, they must retire from all participation in public affairs. Gov. Seward is reported to have said during the present session of Congress, in caucus, that he cared nothing for names, but that he looked to principles alone. The remark showed he had a clear head and a sound judgment, and was worthy of a better cause.

Time will not permit me to discuss at large the question of the Territories. I hold that the Territory ceded to us by Mexico was purchased by common treasure. The fifteen Slave States contributed their portion of the fund as well as the ten free States. The Territory should stand on the same footing as admitted States, and the right of the people to hold Slaves or not, as they please, in the Territory ought to be commensurate with the rights of the people as they exist in the thirty-one States. There can be no just ground for any discrimination between the two cases. New Territory is surely not more sacred than the old thirteen States, or the present thirty-one States. The will of a majority prevails in the cases last enumerated, and the same orthodox principle should prevail in the newly acquired Territory.

What is the doctrine of the Wilmot proviso? It is the sixteen free States declaring to the fifteen slave States—you are part owners of this Territory; you have shed your blood and expended your treasure in acquiring it, but you shall have no share in its enjoyment or profits. Strip it of its trapping, and it amounts to this: there are thirty-one stockholders in an corporation, and sixteen say to fifteen, it is true you are part owners and have contributed to the purchase of our common property, but you shall have no share in the enjoyment of its privileges or the receipts of its profits. Such a doctrine is subversive of every principle of justice and equality, and cannot be sustained.

I am not the advocate of opinions that are new to the Whig party of Pennsylvania. At a Whig meeting held in September, 1850, at the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, I offered a resolution congratulating the Nation upon the restoration of peace and quietude to the country by the passage of the Compromise Acts of that year. It was unanimously adopted, and I then laid down the same principles which I am now endeavoring to inculcate.

In November, 1850, the great Union Meeting was held at the same place, and over which John Sergeant presided. Among others, I again enforced the same principles.—At a later period, during the session of the Legislature of this State in 1851, a pure Whig meeting was called to request the repeal of the Act of the Legislature of 1847, which closed the public jails in this Commonwealth against the custody of Fugitive Slaves. At that meeting Samuel Breck, second to no man in the country, in intelligence and patriotism, presided. I again promulgated the same doctrine and they were again endorsed by the Whig party assembled on that occasion.

These are some of the reasons why I invoke every Old Line Whig in Pennsylvania to support Mr. Buchanan. The triumph of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, in October next, would place his election beyond doubt. It would remove the last glimmering hope of the opposition, restore peace and quietude to the country, and for one generation at least, put at rest the present agitation on the question of slavery. The Old Line Whigs of Pennsylvania possess the power to accomplish this great result; the responsibility rests upon them, and I have no doubt but that the draft which is made upon their patriotism will be promptly accepted, and that the great Keystone State will once more come to the rescue, and do as she has done heretofore, put down all sectional feelings, and at the ballot-box give a vote which will strike terror to the enemies of the Constitution and our glorious Union, which have so long been the pride and admiration of every friend of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at her dock at half past 4 o'clock this afternoon. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 26th, with 80 passengers.

## FRANCE.

The intentions of the French Government regarding Spain are the subject of much speculation in Paris. It is said that O'Donnell is successful, France can have no occasion to interfere. On the other hand, should the Liberals succeed, and the Queen be required to abdicate in favor of the Princess of Austria, with Espartero as Regent, neither would France interfere, but if the Duchess of Montpensier should become next heir to the throne, or should a Republic be proclaimed, then France would invade Spain.

## SPAIN.

The advices from Madrid to the 16th give the official accounts of the insurrection. The National Guard has been almost entirely disarmed. Domiciliary visits are being made to secure all the arms in the hands of the citizens, and numerous arrests have been made in Madrid. Of the royal troops, forty or fifty were killed, and about one hundred wounded. The loss of the insurgents is not known.

The fighting at Barcelona continued during two days.

A portion of the troops at Saragossa remain faithful to the Queen.

The Government is despatching all the available troops towards the last stronghold of the Insurrectionists, with orders not to fight in the streets, but to bombard the city from the adjoining forts.

Later advices announce Madrid to be tranquil. Espartero is still there, but O'Donnell has offered him his passports to any port of Spain, or abroad.

Private accounts say that the royal troops showed great ferocity at Madrid, having butchered several companies of the National Guards after their surrender.

Marshal Narvaez offered his services to Gen. O'Donnell when the insurrection commenced. He had been appointed Minister to Paris.

Paris, July 24.—The royal troops are masters of every point, but they still remain under arms.

Preparations are making to execute all in arms.

Gerona has risen, where Gen. Ruiz commands the garrison.

The London Sun says that 1200 men were killed in the streets of Barcelona, where the people fought for three days behind the barricades with great intrepidity. They gave up only when their leaders deserted them.

Holloway's Pills.—Thousands, who suffer from the most distressing and all sections of the Union, rely upon this great remedy as the best protection against the disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, so prevalent in this climate during the Spring and Fall.—In the crowded city, and the frontier settlements, on the sea coast, and on the alluvial soil of the south western river, they are equally indispensable; but wherever internal disease exists, either in an endemic or epidemic form, they are taken by the cautious as a preventive, and the sick as a means of cure.

## TOLLS AT BEACH HAVEN.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
Beach Haven, August 1st, 1856.  
R. W. WEAVER, Esq., Dear Sir.—The amount of tolls received at this office during the past month of July is \$4,126.14. Amount previously reported 63,292.66. Total amount since Nov. 30, 1855, \$112,518.80. " " same period in '55, 98,822.68. Increase in 1856, \$13,696.12. Respectfully yours,  
PETER ENT, Collector.

## DEPARTURES.

On the 13th ult., by Rev. J. M. Young, Mr. CLYTON KLINE, of Scott, and Miss SUSAN ZEIGLER, of Mt. Pleasant wp., Columbia Co.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN RUCKLE, to Miss HULDAH CAMPBELL, both of Scott tp., Columbia county.

In Berwick, Aug. 7th inst., by the Rev. T. Barnhart, Mr. NEMEHIAH RITENHOUSE, and Miss MINERVA DETRICK, both of Briar creek township, Columbia county.

## DEATHS.

In Berwick, on Thursday night, the 7th inst., Mrs. SARAH BEAM, wife of George A. Beam, aged 30 years, 10 mos. and 14 days.

## E. H. LITTLE, Esq.,

OF BERWICK, will be a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY before the Democratic county convention this fall.

## JOHN G. MONTGOMERY, Esq.,

OF MONTROSE, will be a candidate for CONGRESS before the Democratic County Conventions of this Congressional district this fall.

## PETER ENT,

OF Scott township, will be a candidate for REPRESENTATIVE before the Democratic County Convention this fall.

## STEPHEN BALDY,

OF Catawissa township, will be a candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE before the Democratic County Convention this fall.

## PETER KLINE,

OF Franklin township, will be a candidate for the office of ASSOCIATE JUDGE before the Democratic County Convention this fall.

## JACOB EVANS,

OF Greenwood township, will be a candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE before the Democratic County Convention this fall.

## SAMUEL CRESAY,

OF Millis township, will be a candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE before the Democratic County Convention this fall.

## SAMUEL RHONE,

OF Benton township, will be a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, before the Democratic County Convention this fall.

## HENRY BITTENBENDER,

OF Fishing creek township, will be a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER before the Democratic County Convention this fall.

## CAUTION!

All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a promissory note signed by me to Leonard W. Kaufman & John R. Riehell, as I have not received value for the same, and will not pay it unless compelled by law.

LEWIS W. MYERS.  
Light Street, Aug. 11, 1856.

## House and Lot for Sale.

The subscriber offers for private sale the house and lot on Third Street, Bloomsburg, now occupied by him. The lot fronts 85 1/2 feet on Third Street, and extends 198 feet back to an alley. There is on it a double frame DWELLING HOUSE, which can be used for two families, and some other outbuildings. The property will make a desirable and cheap home for any laborer or mechanic of moderate means. Terms will be made known upon application to

VALENTINE SMITH,  
Bloomsburg, Aug. 13, 1856.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Welliver, late of Madison township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Madison township, Columbia county. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having accounts against the decedent to present them for settlement to

JACOB DEMOTT,  
Administrator.  
Madison twp., Aug. 13, 1856.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Jones, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Madison township, Columbia county. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having accounts against the decedent to present them for settlement to

JACOB DEMOTT,  
Administrator.  
Madison twp., Aug. 13, 1856.

## The Medicine of the Million.

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.



## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Exciting Cause of Sickness.

The blood is the life sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter rejected in its productions is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

## THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

## BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, effectually curing jaundice, Bilious Hemorrhoids, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of the organ.

## BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Chronic Consumption, and other diseases, the result of these waste pipes of the system.—The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

## A Word to Females.

The local debility and irregularities which are the special annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alterative.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

- Asthma, Diarrhoea,
- Bowel Complaints, Dropsy,
- Coughs, Debility,
- Cold, Fever and Ague,
- Cholera, Female Complaints,
- Croup, Hemorrhoids,
- Costiveness, Headache,
- Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
- Stone and Gravel, Influenza,
- Secondary Symptoms, Inflammation,
- Veneral Affections, Inward weakness,
- Worms of all kinds, Liver complaints,
- Lowness of spirit, Liver complaint,

Sold at the manufactories of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the U. S. and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 1/2 and \$1 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed