

plained, would also bring peace to troubled Kansas, and that was the very last consummation they desired.

To crown their hypocrisy, Mr. Hale, who had already committed himself by commending the honesty and fairness of the bill, and could not condemn it in toto, moved that the effect of the bill be deferred till July, 1857, thus giving the Republican Abolition candidate for the Presidency the advantage of all the blood and murder in Kansas.

Mr. Seward justly proposed to strike out the bill entirely, and admit Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.

Now this Topeka Constitution was a fraud from the beginning. It was got up by one portion of the people of Kansas. The pro-slavery inhabitants had nothing to do with its formation. It is a disputed point whether it received 700 or 1700 votes that were then in the territory. Its friends claim for it but 1700. It was adopted in a spirit of rebellion to the United States authority, and without the participation of a large portion of the people of the territory, and it is calculated to increase the troubles in Kansas instead of allaying them, for if the free State men are now revolutionizing upon the ground that the present Legislature was unlawfully elected, would not the pro-slavery men rise up in insurrection against a Constitution illegally framed?

Whatever bad features that Topeka Constitution may contain, one of the provisions it embraces makes it unalterable for nine years, and as a distinguishing mark of the hypocrisy of the woolly-heads, who are now endangering the Union for the benefit of the negro, one of the clauses of this Constitution prohibits free negroes from coming into the Territory. The people should remember that in 1824, the Abolitionists of the North objected to the Constitution of Missouri, because it contained a provision exactly similar. To complete the rottenness of this Topeka Constitution, when it was brought into the U. S. Senate, and was placed into the hands of Gen. Cass for presentation, it was proved that it was not even the one that was passed by the Topeka Convention, but that it had been altered, erased, added to, and interpolated by some unknown hand after it had left Kansas.

This was the Constitution which the Republican Abolitionists offered in place of the pacification bill of the Democrats in the Senate. Let the people compare the two. Let them contemplate the compromising, the earnest and sincere course of the Democratic members of the Senate in contrast with the factious, uncompromising attitude of their opponents. Let it sink deep into their minds that one of the bitterest opponents of the Democracy, and the most unscrupulous agitator declared that the pacification bill was almost unexceptionable; that it was rejected to prevent the difficulties in Kansas from being settled, and that Mr. Seward declared that the day for compromises was at an end. Let the people understand clearly that when this pacification bill was eventually passed by the Democratic Senate, and sent down to the wretched head house, that body would take no action upon it at all, and lastly, let them view with the indignation it deserves, the most damning fact of all, that when the Democratic Senate proposed to print the bill, and hand it over to the people as an appeal to them, so that they could judge of its fairness and sincerity, the Black Republicans voted against it to a man. They did not desire the people to become acquainted with their factious and knavish course, and trembled at the verdict that would be rendered by the great tribunal of the American people, if the case was fairly presented to them.

The Case of Williamson vs. Judge Kane.

The writ of Passmore Williamson against Judge Kane was called for argument yesterday before Judge Haines and his Associate Judges, in the Court of Common Pleas, at Media, in Delaware county. The argument was to have been upon the demurrer on the part of the defendant.

Forrest Sheppard, Esq., counsel for Judge Kane, made the opening argument. He discussed with great ability the points of pleading, and entered very fully upon the main questions of the case—the protection which the judicial character of the defendant afforded him, as well as his jurisdiction in allowing the writ of *habeas corpus*, as the petition of Mr. Minister Wheeler, and his right to commit Williamson for his subsequent contempt in making a false return.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sheppard's argument, Mr. Joseph J. Lewis, the Senior counsel of Williamson, arose and asked for time to examine into the points which had been made, and the authorities which had been cited.

His Honor Judge Haines observed that the argument of the Opening Counsel not only deserved, but required examination.

George M. Wharton, Esq., the Senior counsel of Judge Kane, remarked that the time for the argument had been chosen by the plaintiff's own counsel, and that he was not aware that any points had been advanced which did not naturally rise on the face of the pleadings.

The case was, however, adjourned to the 17th day of December, in order to give the counsel for Williamson, time to prepare their reply.

To terminate the first act of this performance, Mr. Williamson's counsel had several months in which to prepare themselves for this argument. They chose their own time. Now they come into Court, and as soon as the counsel who opens the case for the defendant has closed his argument, they attempt to reply, but beg for further time; we suppose, hoping, as did the great Micawber, that something may turn up.

We remember that, when the Williamson case was at its height, there appeared in a Journal called *The Friend*, a series of legal articles, which sought to prove the Judge's liability for his official acts, and his want of jurisdiction in issuing the writ of *habeas corpus* and committing Williamson for his contempt. These articles, it was then generally understood, were written by Mr. Lewis, the senior counsel of Williamson in the present case. In language and tone they were had enough, but they had, at least, the semblance of legal erudition, and furnished the basis of many indecent assaults on the Judge. It seems now that, however fit such arguments may have been esteemed for the columns of an abolition print, they were not deemed worthy of notice in a court of justice.—*Pennsylvanian of the 26th ult.*

STAR OF THE NORTH.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1856.
A. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County.
JACOB FRY, JR., of Montgomery Co.
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
CONGRESS,
JOHN G. MONTGOMERY,
SENATOR.
GEORGE P. STEELE,
ASSEMBLY.

PRESIDENT.
WARREN J. WOODWARD.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.
JACOB EVANS,
PETER KLINE.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
E. H. LITTLE.

COMMISSIONER.
HENRY BITTENBENDER.

AUDITOR.
SAMUEL RHONE.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
SOLOMON NEYHARD.

CORONER.
NATHAN DRIESBACH.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.
ELECTORS AT LARGE.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson McCandless.
District.
1st—W. Neberger, 13th—Abraham Edinger
2d—Pierce Miller, 14th—Reuben Wilber,
3d—Edward Wartman—G. A. Crawford,
4th—Wm. H. Witte, 16th—James Black,
5th—John McNair, 17th—Henry J. Stable,
6th—Jno. H. Brinton, 18th—John D. Roddy,
7th—David Lary, 19th—Jacob Torney,
8th—Charles Kesler, 20th—A. J. Buchanan,
9th—James Patterson, 21st—William Wilkins,
10th—Isaac Slenker, 22d—J. G. Campbell,
11th—F. W. Hughes, 23d—F. Cunningham,
12th—Thos. Osterhout, 24—John Kealey,
25th District—Vincent Phelps.

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

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The Toombs' Kansas bill will be found on our first page and also an article in explanation of it and of the proceedings had upon it in Congress. We commend both to the perusal of all our readers as a full answer to a great part of the current slang of the day from the opposition. They stand in the position of a party who having prevented the settlement of the Kansas difficulties are trying to use them for their own purposes in the pending campaign. Yes! the Fremont leaders are responsible before the country for the continuance of strife and discord, and their hollow appeals to the people on that subject therefore merit indignant contempt. The attempt is sometimes made by them to escape popular odium for their conduct by pretending that the Toombs' bill was defective or wrong in some of its features or parts. But this subterfuge will not screen them. If the bill was wrong in any part of it (which is not admitted) it was their business to amend it in the House and ask the Senate to concur in such amendment. But they did not do this, or even allow the bill to come up for action in the House, simply because they were opposed to any settlement of the troubles in Kansas until after the election.

It will be seen that the last section of the bill declares those laws of the territorial legislature null and void which invade constitutional principles and the act of Congress organizing the territory. These are the laws which Fremont orators read at their meetings and scream over with most virtuous indignation! and yet their leaders in the House are the very men who have kept these laws in existence after the Democrats of the Senate had passed and sent them a bill to annul them! Their conduct is the very madness of imposture and will not escape the condemnation it deserves.

It has been said that this repeal or annulment of the objectionable Kansas laws is inconsistent with the doctrine that the people of the territory shall make their own laws. It is no such thing. The Kansas-Nebraska act provides that the territorial legislature shall have jurisdiction over all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of that act. But the laws objected to and proposed to be annulled, relating to Freedom of speech and of the press and to the right of suffrage, are all of them in violation of the Constitution and of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the territorial legislature. To declare them void, or to repeal them, is therefore no invasion of the principle of self-government or of the powers granted to the local legislature by the act of 1854 organizing the territory. Besides, it is not for the Fremont leaders to make this objection. Asserting as they do the sovereign power of Congress over the territories for purposes of legislation, they could have had no compunctions of conscience in acting in the manner proposed by the Toombs bill, even if it had infringed upon the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," which it did not. This captious and pitiful objection therefore falls to the ground.

There is not one of those Kansas orators who believes that that territory will ever become a slave State. The facts are against such conclusion and none know them better than they. The Kansas National Committee assert in their address to the people that there are 30,000 free State to 5,000 pro-slavery settlers in the territory. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune recently fixed the proportion of free State men to their opponents, as seven to one. And in the U. S. Senate in the debate on the Topeka Constitution leading Republican Senators as-

serted that an overwhelming majority of the people of the territory were for a free State. The democratic doctrine that the people of the territory shall decide this question of slavery for themselves can have no practical result but to make Kansas a free State; and, we repeat, none are more fully assured of this than the Black Republican orators and leaders themselves. Their rejection therefore of the Toombs bill which secured a fair election in the Territory and abrogated the obnoxious territorial laws, was not to promote the interests of freedom (for which they care nothing) but solely for base political purposes.

And to carry out their design they tried to defeat the appropriations for the support of the army, the presence of which in Kansas was absolutely necessary to preserve peace and for the protection of the citizen. After a long struggle, and at the expense of an extra session, they were defeated in this attempt—and Gov. Geary is crushing out their last hopes of war and violence in Kansas. He has got a force to put down marauders and is doing his duty by his country by putting them down. The Missourians have been disbanded and forced home; Geary's force broken up, and Lane driven from the territory. The Sharp's Rifles party and the Border Ruffian party are held at bay with equal hand, and Kansas may expect repose from political agitators North or South. Bad business indeed was it for the agitators that the army bill got through, and that John W. Geary, a Pennsylvania Democrat, with courage and capacity for the situation, got into the territory as its Governor! They must increase their howls over Kansas or the subject will scarcely last them until the election! How! therefore, oh Ford, and Duryea and Bruce, and the rest of you! over the laws which your own party refused to repeal—over the border troubles which your own party refused to terminate—over the passage of the army bill under which order is being restored and violence put down upon the plains of Kansas! Your labors are becoming as arduous as the iniquities of your party are great; but disregarding fact, perverting history, and appealing to the passions and prejudices of the multitude, you may equal those who have gone before you in calumination of a great party which it is possible to belie but not to defeat!

Meeting at Benton.

On last Saturday the Democrats of the northern part of the county and the lower end of Luzerne, held a large meeting at Benton. One thousand persons were present, including 150 ladies. It was a most cheering demonstration of popular sentiment in favor of the Democratic cause and its candidates. Speeches were delivered by J. G. Montgomery, C. R. Buckalew, and J. G. Freese.

Meeting at Catawissa.

On Monday evening a Democratic meeting was held at Catawissa which was larger by one third than the one addressed by Senator Wilson at that place. DANIEL KNITTLE, Presided. WM. CRAWLEY, Vice President, and GEORGE MANHART, Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by R. W. WEAVER and JOHN G. MONTGOMERY, Esq's.

Meeting at Mooreburg.

On last (Tuesday) evening a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at Mooreburg, Montour county, which was addressed by J. W. Swineford, Esq., of Northumberland, and by W. Weaver, Esq., of Columbia. Stoe's Danville Band was present and discoursed excellent music. The Democratic campfires burn brightly in Liberty.

As a timely article we print this week the proceedings of a meeting in 1840 at Towanda against the Abolitionists and the agitation of the Slavery question. It will be seen that David Wilmut reported the Resolutions and made a speech on the occasion. How this record of the past compares with his speech of last week! How it rebukes him in his present business of agitation and denunciation of the South and stirring up the bitter passions of sectional hatred and violence! Read the proceedings and note especially the first in the series of resolutions adopted, which applies with force and exactness to the present movement of Wilmut and his confederates.

The ribald slang and stale anecdotes of Ford & Co. will hardly produce the conversion of our people to the faith of Greeley and Beecher. Ford is a sort of second edition of the Buckeye blacksmith, though scarcely as impressive, and will, like his predecessor, but produce an increased majority for the Democratic party in this region. The people will vote this year! and Columbia is good for over 900 majority instead of 652 given for Plomer a year since.

The Buchanan and Breckinridge Club was addressed on Wednesday evening of last week at the Court house, by C. F. Bowman, Esq., Col. Freese and Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, who effectively exposed the misrepresentations of the opposition. Mr. Bowman was formerly a Whig but for some years has acted with the great party of the Constitution, and is now zealously engaged in opposing sectionalism and imposture—a work worthy of every patriot and lover of his country.

The charge that the Democratic party is pledged to the extension of slavery is false, and the oft repeated assertion that James Buchanan, if elected, will use his influence to extend slavery into free Territory is false, and every editor and public speaker who asserts it, is proclaiming an unfounded falsehood.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.—An Alton, (Illinois) paper states that a "paw-ovner in Rev. Mr. Haley's Church, in that city, offers to bet his paw, eligibly situated, and valued at \$100, against a paw in the Rev. Mr. Norton's Church, on the result of the election in November.

Read the article on our first page from the Ohio Statesman in exposure of one of the slant objections to the Constitution, that it provides for counting three fifths of slaves for the purpose of representation in Congress.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

We copy from an exchange the following statement showing the energetic steps taken by Gov. Geary to put down disorder in the territory. His course, at once impartial and determined, will be generally approved:

"The steamer David Tatum arrived at St. Louis on Monday from St. Joseph. At Kansas City she took on board three hundred and fifty citizens of Missouri, who, in obedience to the proclamation of Governor Geary, had given up their military organization and returned to Missouri. Lawrence was in possession of the United States troops, by whom ninety of Gen. Lane's men had been made prisoners. Lane had fled from Lawrence with the remainder of his troops, and was in Nebraska. The train from Jefferson City the same evening brought down several gentlemen direct from Kansas, who bring the latest news. We learn from them that the whole of Gov. Reed's force had been disbanded, and returned to their homes. Governor Geary was at Leocompton with one thousand United States troops, and determined to maintain the peace and execute the laws. Under his orders ninety men had been taken prisoners at Lawrence. The report of Lane and his men having fled to Nebraska is confirmed."

In the last number of the Reading Gazette appears a letter from a correspondent at New City, dated September 20th, from which we make the following extract:

"This place is now the base of operations for Kansas invasion by the nigger worshippers, and nearly every train brings a lot of outlandish looking characters—who proceed overland from here.

They go out in squads of ten to thirty, and in a few weeks return in small companies, usually well stocked with horses and cattle, and occasionally a wagon. Horse-stealing is their principal occupation in Kansas, and if the owner is in the way, he is shot without ceremony.

The occasional capture and execution of these scoundrels, together with their own atrocities, and those of similar vorties from the Southern States, make the sum total of the war in Kansas; and it is to equip such as these for murder and horse-stealing that Church contributions are made in the Eastern cities.

About ten days ago, a cannon was taken West, and another is now at the depot at this place for the same destination. By last night's train, a company of thirty-one, in charge of Col. J. A. Perry, from Ottaway, Ill., arrived, and are now receiving their arms and camp equipage. They will take charge of the gun now here. Thirty-five left Ottaway in company, but four of them got too drunk at the first stopping-place to go farther. They are a rascally looking set—several boys among them—none of them look as if they had ever earned an honest dollar—and their appearance and conduct here is such as to disgust all respectable citizens in the place.

If Kansas is to be peopled with all like Capt. Perry's company, it will be a long time before much grain is grown in that region."

Foundryville Democratic Meeting.

The Meeting at Foundryville on Thursday last, was a most magnificent demonstration. The day being a very pleasant one, the attendance was full, whilst the entertainments prepared by our host, Mr. John Linden, at the Pine Grove House, was of the best kind. A hickory pole near 100 feet in length was erected in front of the Hotel, from which streams a Flag with the Stars and Stripes of our glorious Union.

The meeting was organized by appointing ANDREW FREAS, President; Moses Davis, John Kinser, Thomas P. Cole, John Doak, Joseph Blank, David Hartzel, and John R. Anderson, Esq's., Vice Presidents; Levi F. Irwin and Adam Sult, Secretaries.

Addresses were delivered in turn by W. Wirt, Esq., Col. L. L. Tate, Col. J. G. Freese, R. W. Weaver, Esq., and E. H. Little Esq., our Democratic candidate for District Attorney. The speakers were lucid in their exposition of the principles and measures of the Democratic party, and the hardy yeoman who heard the truth expounded, received it with great applause. After which the air was rent with three rounds of cheers for Buchanan, Breckinridge and the Constitution, when the meeting adjourned to the town-house at Derwick in the evening.

The meeting in the evening was called to order and organized by electing M. E. Jackson, Esq., President; Vincent Richard, Jacob Moyer, Dr. A. J. Brass, Peter Ent, Adam Sult, J. B. Dodson, and J. J. McHenry, Vice Presidents; and L. F. Irwin, Secretary.

After which the meeting was addressed by the following gentleman: M. E. Jackson, and R. W. Weaver, Esq's., Col. J. G. Freese, E. H. Little, and W. Wirt, Esq's.—*Berwick Gazette.*

On the following day the Republicans had a meeting (or tried to have) at which Ford, Ellman Smith, Washington Lee and Stewart Pearce were to discourse. The *Berwick Gazette* gives the following account of the affair:

A Grand Fizzle.

The abolition meeting calling themselves Republicans and whose speakers labored so hard, but in vain, to prove there was a difference between them and the old reasonable abolitionists, went off yesterday. They formed a procession; and owing to their extensive preparations and long notice given by their flaming hand-bills, it was thought best to ascertain their numbers by timing them as they passed the corner; but they got by before we could get our watch out. After they had shrieked for Freedom about three hours and tried to prove that the young men were all in their favor, the young ladies, 31 in number, representing the 31 States, spoiled all their stentorian arguments by appearing in procession with banners containing the inscription "WE WANT WHITE HUSBANDS OR NONE." The cheering for Fremont and disunion at the close of their fizzle could not be compared to the deafening cheers with which the ladies with their banners were greeted, by which we infer that the democrats far outnumbered the abolitionists.

A Negro Orator for Fremont.

A Black Republican meeting was held at Byberry, near Philadelphia, a few days ago, which was addressed by two white men, a subject of Queen Victoria, and a negro! The speakers all advocated a separation of the Northern and Southern States, and advanced doctrines of the most blasphemous and damning character. The *Daily News* gives the following as a part of the Negro's speech:

"What are we doing? WE ARE A NATION OF ROBBERS, OF LIARS, OF HYPOCRITES; we are a nation of slaveholders. We batten and fatten and ran riot in the bones and blood of our fellow-men.

"I am, of course, as you know, politically disfranchised; but still in sentiment, in feeling, in conviction, I am a DISUNION-ABOLITIONIST, AND I REPUDE THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS COUNTRY for, I think, stronger reasons than my friend here has given. Yet I wish John Charles Fremont elected. If I had no other reason, the simple fact that the South hates him would be a reason why I should suspect him to be an honest man. But it is not because the South hates him; it is because I believe he hates slavery. Where do I find him? There is a Spanish proverb which is pretty good test of character: "Tell me the company you keep and I will tell you what you are." He is found in close affinity with the true friends of freedom. I find him endorsed by such men as GERRIT SMITH, of world-wide philanthropy and benevolence.

"I know that some of our friends—Republicans, they call themselves—exclaim, 'Don't for the world, conceal Fremont or our Club with this Abolition movement—you will hurt our cause.' Hurt it how? Did truth ever hurt anybody? Is not principle right? Don't you stand upon a rock? If Charles John Fremont can be elected upon principle without concealment and without compromise, HIS VICTORY IS OUR VICTORY, DEFEAT TO HIM WOULD BE DEFEAT TO US. I WANT NO DECEPTION. HE HATES SLAVERY, AND WHILE HE SUBSCRIBES, UNFORTUNATELY, TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, HIS ELECTION WILL BE THE ENTERING WEDGE TO THAT SYSTEM WHICH WILL BRING DOWN ITS RUIN AND FALL BEFORE A GREAT WHILE.

"Some of my friends have intimated that when I have referred to the slave system, my expressions have been stronger than my calmer judgment would warrant. They are mistaken; my feelings on that subject are the result of deliberate conviction. I hold that until a right estimate is made of slaveholders and slaveholding, you need never attempt to bring this Union to a recognition of this class who are the victims of oppression. I hold that the slaveholder is a man stealer; I hold that he is a bloody minded man; I hold that he is a despot—A MONSTER, THE VILEST THAT LIVES UPON THE EARTH, AS I HOLD THE SYSTEM TO BE THE MOST MONSTRIOUS AND INFERNAL THAT EVER EXISTED IN THIS WORLD. I HOLD THAT THE SLAVEHOLDER HAS NO RIGHT TO LIVE A SINGLE MOMENT. I HOLD THAT GOD NEVER MADE HIM. HE WOULD DISGRACE HEAVEN AND THEY WOULD NOT ALLOW HIM A PLACE IN HELL; HE WOULD BE OBLIGED TO SWING SOMEWHERE—GOD KNOWS WHERE. HE IS UNFIT FOR EXISTENCE."

Citizens of Pennsylvania! Men who love the Union! Such is the language of a man who wants to see John Charles Fremont elected President of the United States! They are the sentiments of the whole abolition clan—of the leading white niggers of the North. Will you lend your influence to aid these traitors in accomplishing their hellish work? Will you aid them in accomplishing that object which they claim will bring about the ruin of our country? Remember, the issue is Buchanan and the Union vs. Fremont and Disunion.

Judicial Nomination.

The undersigned Conferees representing the several counties of the 26th Judicial District, in pursuance of the action of the several Democratic Conventions held therein, announce and concur in the nomination of Hon. WARREN J. WOODWARD, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President Judge of said District at the ensuing election.

R. R. LITTLE,
WM. M. PIATT,
Conferees of Wyoming County.
JAMES DEEGAN,
GEO. D. JACKSON,
Conferees of Sullivan County.
M. E. JACKSON,
E. LAZARUS,
WM. SNYDER,
Conferees of Columbia County.
Sept. 30, 1856.

Calling the Roll on Bunker Hill.

Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has written a letter to Hon. Benj. F. Hallet, of Massachusetts, denying that he ever threatened to "call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill." He complains that President Wayland should have charged him with such a foolish threat.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The above exposes one of the numerous falsehoods retailed by Republican orators, for the purpose of creating prejudice against Southern men and the section of the country in which they reside. It was repeated here last week, and is characteristic of a party that exists upon passion and excitement and seizes with avidity upon every thing, true or false, which will create ill will and produce estrangement between the people and States North and those South. How richly does such a party deserve defeat and condemnation!

AN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS ISSUES.—Hon. Lewis C. Levin, formerly a member of Congress from the First Congressional District, has so far become deranged, we see it stated in the *Philadelphia Evening Journal*, that it was found necessary to send him to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, on the west side of the Schuylkill. For some time past, Mr. Levin has been laboring under mental aberration.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.
Letter from Kansas.

Fort Leavenworth, K. T., Sept. 10, '56.

Misses Ermons—I reached this place yesterday morning, from Jefferson City, whence we departed on the steamboat Key-stone, on the night of Saturday last, the 5th inst. The little towns along the Missouri river were all in a ferment in regard to the Kansas trouble; but in none of them could any correct information be obtained in regard to the true condition of things in the territory. The statements were exceedingly contradictory and many of them extremely absurd. At Glasgow we took on board a party of fifty-one "Border Ruffians," armed with rifles, pistols and bowie knives, and carrying with them a brass six pounder, bound to Kansas City, to meet similar parties from other parts of Missouri. These men, on the trip up, behaved themselves with the greatest propriety. At Kansas City some three hundred men were assembled ready to march into the territory. At Leavenworth City, some four hundred "Border Ruffians" are under arms, many of them mounted, and the town regularly barricaded. This party have been enrolled as a militia, and under the cover of authority, have committed many serious outrages. The town of Lawrence is in possession of about fifteen hundred Free Soilers, under the command of General Lane. They are suffering for want of provisions, the supplies of which have been cut off by the opposing faction.

I have already been long enough in the Territory to have obtained a pretty thorough knowledge of the existing difficulties, which are certainly very imperfectly understood at a distance. The rumors you receive increase most marvellously as they travel, and not one out of every dozen has scarcely the shadow of foundation in truth. The questions of pro-slavery and free State have less to do at present with Kansas troubles than other matters, far more serious in their nature and more difficult to remove. There exists a violent opposition to each other, by certain agitators on both sides of this political quarrel, there can be no doubt; but that the majority of the settlers are tired of the question, and are disposed to view it with calmness, and conduct toward it with propriety, is equally true. The greatest enemies of Kansas are aspiring demagogues from different districts, and hordes of banditti, who having taken advantage of the meddling interference of the above named class, now roam the country, plundering peaceable people of all they possess, reckless of consequences and indifferent as to the different opinions of their victims. It is of little importance to what party a man belongs, or from what section of country he has come, if he dares to venture alone on the highway, he will be sure to receive a pistol or rifle ball in his body, and his pockets be emptied of their contents. The banditti of Italy and Spain, and the ladrones of Mexico, were never so brutal and cowardly as the gangs of thieves and assassins that have overrun this Territory. A viler and more dastardly set of robbers never disgraced humanity. They scour the country in large gangs, mounted on stolen horses, by night and day, enter dwellings, insult families, abuse and murder men, carry off everything they can find that is valuable, drive away cattle and horses, burn houses and destroy whatever they cannot use. Thirteen bodies were last week found murdered by the roadside, near Leavenworth, in close proximity, and buried by the United States soldiers.—These atrocities are charged upon each other by both the Free State and Slavery parties; but the truth is, they are perpetrated by men who care nothing for the question of slavery, either one way or the other; but are murderers and plunderers by nature and occupation.

Parties were also enrolled from distant States, who had no direct interest in Kansas, and who never intended to become settlers. These latter were influenced by two considerations; opposition to free soil, and opportunities for plunder. The militia, thus organized, instead of proving beneficial, only increased the difficulties. It caused opposing organizations of free soil men, who also called for and obtained recruits from abroad.—These parties arrayed themselves in open hostility against each other, and hence, several conflicts took place, which resulted in the destruction of considerable property, and the loss of a few lives. But neither of these conflicts have been sufficiently serious to justify the reports of them that have been widely circulated for political capital and speculative purposes. The free soil party maintains its head quarters at Lawrence, 12 miles south from this place and numbers about six hundred men, which rumors have exaggerated to as many thousands. They are commanded by General Lane, of whom I have already spoken, and have doubtless, in their expeditions after provisions, done considerable unprovoked mischief.

Some of the parties of the authorized militia have not been behind them, in that regard. They have entered and robbed dwellings, maltreated their residents, and stolen their effects, and in other respects have been the grossest violators of the laws and the worst disturbers of the peace. The very heroes who ride were stolen or as they say "pressed into the service," from the very persons whom they were organized to protect. Hence the necessity, not only of disbanding the armed bands, who are acting without any authority—but also those who are the authorized militia or protective police.

This morning I accompany the Governor, under an escort of United States troops to Leocompton, where the new Government will immediately be formed. Kansas Territory, so far as I have yet seen it, is decidedly one of the most beautiful countries I have ever witnessed.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Skin diseases cannot be cured by lotions and embrocations. A detergent capable of reaching and neutralizing the sources of irritation that lie under the superficial integuments can alone eradicate these mischievous disorders.—Holloway's Ointment when rubbed upon the surface, quickly disappears. It dives down to the nucleus of the malady, and reduces outward inflammation by extinguishing its elements. The cure it accomplishes in cases of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, mercurial eruptions, blotches, boils, ringworms, scald head, and other affections of the skin and glands, are therefore as complete as they are rapid. The operation of the Pills upon the internal organs is of the same thorough character.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Meetings will be held as follows during the coming week:

JERSEYTOWN, Thursday, October 2d, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A pole will be raised.

MIFFLINVILLE, Thursday, October 2d, two o'clock, P. M., at Keller's Inn. Also, at the HALF-WAY HOUSE, on the evening of the same day.

ROHSBURG, Friday, Oct. 3rd, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

BLOOMSBURG, Evening of Friday October 3d, at the Court House.

BUCKHORN, Saturday Oct. 4th, at 2 P. M., and on the evening of the 5th, at the DITTRICK SCHOOL HOUSE, in Montour township.

CAMBRA, at the Hotel of Mr. Yapple, on Saturday, the 4th of October, at 10 A. M.

MENSH'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Franklin tp., Monday evening, Oct. 4th. Speaking in German and English.

MORDANSVILLE, Mt. Pleasant tp., at the Hotel of Wm. Hutchison, Tuesday Oct. 7th. A pole will be raised at 11 o'clock, speaking to commence at 1 P. M.

LIGHT STREET, Friday evening, October 10th, at Schug's hotel.

Good speakers will be in attendance at each Meeting.

SEABOARD.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. JOHN WOLF, of Beach Haven, Luz. Co., and Miss MARY E. FISHER, of Catawissa, Col. county.

On the 25th ult., by the same, Mr. HENRY OTTWEIN, to Miss MARIA KREUTZ, both of Danville, Pa.

On the 10th ult., at Rohrsburg, by Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. SPENCER L. FINNEY, of Milton, and Miss SARAH K. WESTMAN, of the former place.

On the 18th ult., by Rev. H. Eslick, Mr. JOHN WINTERKORN, of Columbia county, and Miss SARAH A. FARNSWORTH, of Columbia county.

BEACH HAVEN.

At Beach Haven on the 12th ultimo, LOUISE STUBBSART, daughter of George W. and Susan G. Beach, aged 4 months and 11 days.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

WE are requested to announce that GEO. H. WILKINS, of Montour township, will be a candidate for reelection to the office of Associate Judge of this county at the ensuing election.

Rivers & Derious'

Dramatic Establishment and Grecian Circus.

COMPRISING an establishment consisting of 190 men, women children, horses and ponies, all exhibited under the Mammoth Water Proof Pavilion, newly equipped and superbly fitted out, for the year 1856, will perform at

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

MUNCY, Wednesday, " 8.

BLOOMSBURG, Thursday, " 9.

DANVILLE, Friday, " 10.

Doors open at 2, and 7, P. M. Performance to commence half an hour afterwards.

The proprietors beg leave to announce to the people of this vicinity that this extensive Equestrian establishment is distinguished from all other Circuses, by the variety and brilliancy of its performances, and its claim to originality and classic elegance. In the Troupe will be found Foreign and American Talent of the widest excellence, and in the various representations given will be found NEW ACTS! NEW CHANGES! and NOVEL EFFECTS!!

Among many of the Originalities of his Company will be represented the Thrilling, Dramatic Spectacle, from Byron's Poetic Legend of MAZEPA, or the White Horse of Tartary. Among the Equestrian Corps are the following brilliant Artists, engaged at an enormous expense for this year only:

MADAME CAMILLA, the Great Parisian Equestrienne.

CHARLES RIVERS, the Celebrated horseman! will appear in his Thrilling Dramatic Scene, entitled "The Battles of the Crimes, or, the Camp before Sebastopol.

MADAME WOODS, the Elegant and accomplished Equestrienne, from England.

THE MOTLEY BROTHERS,

HERR TREXLER & MONS. NICOLE.

The Phenomena, G. DERIOUS, the astonishing youth will, in course of the entertainments, appear in his wonderful Trick Act, without saddle or bridle, and JOCO, the Brazilian Ape, in which he so truly delineates the affixed character, as to justify style him the only Man Monkey living. A novel and terrific performance, entitled "La perche, of Persian originality by the two far famed Acrobates, Mons. Borslean & Sig. Kincaid.

EDWIN DERIOUS, the Celebrated Dramatic Scene Rider.

MR. HANKINGS, the American Gymnast and Classo Two Horse Rider.

MR. EDWARD BROS, the graceful and dashing Four Horse Rider! also, the celebrated original Horse and Hunter, on the Forest Fiend!

DAN! DAN! DAN! the Wittiest, most Comic, and funniest man in the world, Clown of all Clowns, Prince of Comic singers, Burlesque dancers, etc. In a part of the entertainment, Dan will introduce his Partner in Comicalities, the Infant Jester and Burlesque Buffoon Young Dan, who goes through some very grotesque Feats, and considers himself some punk.

Rivers & Derious' Mammoth Pavilion can be had free of charge for Political Meetings, on the day of exhibition; from 4 to 6 P. M. No notice is required to be given for permission.

Any farmer having the capability and wishing to keep 50 or 60 horses next winter will apply to Rivers & Derious' Circus Co., F. COLDOCK, Ag't.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale upon moderate terms his property in Mifflinville, Columbia county, consisting of a Dwelling House.

TORE HOUSE, and other outbuildings with four lots of ground. If not sold soon he will rent it for a term of years at a low rent. Any person wishing to engage in the Mercantile business will find great inducement by applying upon the premises.

Petersville, Northampton Co., Sept. 11, '56.

Justices of the Peace

AND CONSTABLES can find all kind of information in the office of the STAR OF THE NORTH.