



# STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.  
Bloomsburg, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858.

**STATE CONVENTION.**  
At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee held at Buehler's Hotel, Harrisburg, January 19, 1858, it was Resolved, That the next Democratic State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of March next.

**"The People."**  
Not that we are in favor of interdicting the submission of a Constitution of any new State to the whole people thereof—because we are in favor of permitting them to do as they please on this and other subjects—we mention a fact which must be a curious one to those who so dolorously weep over the sacrificed liberties of the Topekaans. It is this: The Constitution of the United States was not ratified on *masses* by the people of the several States, but by *Conventions of Delegates* thereof. And this at the recommendation of George Washington!

Another fact for those who are so extremely fearful that every thing will not be done by the people. The Constitution of the U. S. may at any time be amended or altered at the instance of a minority of the people, and that without the consent of the majority.

Again: Acts of Congress are frequently passed in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the people, every representative voting, and each voting in accordance with the wishes of his constituents. The same is true with respect to State Laws.

Now, these are truths such as school-boys generally know; but if any of our young friends have been ignorant of them, and do not command proper sources of information, we shall be pleased to illustrate. As for those overgrown boobies who set up for statesmen! and either gull themselves or attempt to gull others, or both, with the idea that the "dear people" must always do things after the fashion of the Jersey township electives, where they throw a rail across the road, and the different parties of voters ranging themselves on different sides, count noses, we leave them to that bathos in which they delight to flounder. The American people have wisely formed a government of checks and balances, the interests of the individual being considered with reference to the interests of sections, and that of sections with reference to the interests of the whole, and majorities do rule. But not mere numerical majorities.

The true Democrat is not a utopian. He does not claim that the people on one side of the rail are the whole people. He reflects that the people on the other side had not only wishes, but rights, and rights, moreover, which are, in a fair government to be respected; and that in order that these rights be understood these people should be heard. Hence the sending of representatives by minorities. If the will of a numerical majority should rule, why allow the minority a voice?

We have been led to these remarks by the deep-mouthed and persistent Brayings of these latter days about the "people," the "majority," words which contain a mine of principle when rightly used, but which, in the mouths of demagogues, mean profit and plunder.

**THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.**—The Democracy of Bradford county, in convention on the 2d inst., appointed H. J. MURPHY, Esq., and Col. V. E. PIOLLET, Representative Delegates to the 4th of March Convention, at Harrisburg, with instructions to support Hon. Wm. ELWELL for Judge of the Supreme Court. R. S. STEPHENS, Esq., of Susquehanna, has been chosen Senatorial Delegate from Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming counties. The Bedford County Convention, on the 8th inst., concurred in the election of Isaac HUGHES, as Senatorial Delegate, and Col. JOHN C. EYREMAN, and A. J. COLWELL, as Representative Delegates to the State Convention.

**THE FIRST ACCIDENT.** We believe, happened on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Rail Road a few days since, about a mile below Plymouth Station. The Engine ran off the track, taking with it the tender and a part of the passenger car, and Col. Hillman, of Wilkesbarre, and a lady were slightly injured. After the rails and rails have once become firmly settled it is expected this will be one of the safest and best roads in the country.

**WE LEARN FROM THE POTTSVILLE REGISTER** the following accident, which happened on last Monday. A man employed at the Colliery of Mr. BAKER, at Ashland, undertook to fill his bag with powder from a keg, having at the same time a lighted pipe in his mouth. The powder was ignited and in the explosion which followed, seven men were badly injured. One has since died, and two more are expected to, from the injuries received.

**THE PRACTICES OF SOME OF OUR YOUNG MEN!** and boys who attend the nightly meetings in Bloomsburg are shameful in the extreme. All sense of self-respect and of respect for the places they frequent seem to have left them. But it is now pretty well understood how the thing will end. SURELY MILLER may have some boarders in a day or two.

Col. John Dean, jr., of Danville, Montour county, has been appointed Whiskey Inspector, by Gov. Wm. F. Packard. — *Berwick Gazette.*  
The above is incorrect, as no appointment has been made; although the Colonel stands a good chance of receiving the office of Whiskey Inspector.

## That Meeting.

Some disappointed and indignant gentleman, at whose head was Colonel Forney, brought about a sort of indignation meeting in Philadelphia a few days since. The meeting was doubtless a large one, as most meetings are in that city. We recollect the time when the hatless George Mundy would count his auditors by thousands in Independence Square. George was odd, and thought differently from most people on most subjects, but George could get up a meeting, and carry it on, too, until the police would carry him off. This last was done frequently to the great apparent regret of the lookers on, but alas for human sincerity, we have seen many a laugh smothered in the sleeve as the vociferating and indignant Mundy was being marched off between two burly "stars." Now Mr. Forney and Mr. Mundy are quite alike in some respects, though it must be confessed immeasurably different in others. The way in which the world manages its affairs suits neither of them, and the forte of both is to express their disapproval before a crowd. Ah, what a wise provision of our Constitution that is which declares that the right of the people peaceably to assemble and make speeches shall not be abridged; otherwise how many Mundy's and Forney's and other notorious characters might go down to the grave and to oblivion at one and the same time!

But we are sorry that our whilom friend Forney has gone astray. The imitable Forney! He who could write a philippic and pull a wire as no other man could! Forney, you're a sad loss. You're a trump, but why did you have yourself shuffled out of the pack because you could not be a *loser*? You're "some pumpkins," but why did you "dry up" because you could not go into the pie? You led the pack and gave tongue well, but why did you "skulk" because you could not devour the game when caught? These questions contain their own answers.

We had hoped better things of Col. Forney—had some reliance on his patriotism. But we remember that Arnold at one time stood high in the estimation of Washington. The staunch democracy of the country can easily spare Forney and his five hundred or five thousand followers in the city, and have enough left "for all practical purposes." A few city office hunters, and their few rimps in the country can produce but little effect on the mass of the people.

The Democracy of the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania are not to be won from their love of James Buchanan and the unchanging principles which he represents by a meeting in the State House yard.

## Not Quite Winter Yet.

With our distant readers, who have been longing and sighing for the sweet music of sleigh bells, we may say to them that we are in as bad a predicament as any other locality, with the exception of Sullivan County. Last Saturday evening a desperate effort was made to snow, but didn't "make out much"—and adjourned, to try it over, some time in the night. On Sunday morning following, the "question" was called up again, but the result was the same—not snow enough to measure mathematically three inches in depth. On Monday morning following a few more flakes of snow fell, but they soon ceased to fall. And, at present writing (Monday noon) the sky is clear, sun shines, all is calm. However, on last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, we had pretty cold weather—which we could call nearly winter weather. All that was lacking was that good old white coat of snow, which we all delight to see, this season of the year—ice is formed on Fishingcreek five inches thick—didn't measure the length—and looks as clear as crystal. The citizens are busily engaged filling their ice houses; it being the first opportunity that has been afforded them of doing so this winter, they are bound to procure it at the first bid, for fear they might hear the Provisional Auctioneer say "going, gone."

**ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.**—The period of amatory epistles has passed off without being very generally observed. Hard times and the decline of the custom diminished greatly the features of the day. Missives, garnished with a superfluity of bright colors and gilt, were here and there dispatched by some lover to his adored, but they formed exceptions to the general rule. The usual offensive caricatures appeared in the shop windows, but we do not think that they met with many purchasers.

**OUR UNION.**—The census of the United States shows that we have two millions and a half of farmers, one hundred thousand merchants, sixty four thousand masons, and nearly two hundred thousand carpenters.—We have fourteen thousand bakers to make our bread; twenty four thousand lawyers to set us by the ears; forty thousand doctors to "kill or cure;" fifteen hundred editors to keep this motley mass in order by the power of public opinion controlled and manufactured through the press.

**MCKEEPORT MURDERS.**—Two of the McKeesport murders, Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones, were hung last Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, in Pittsburg. A great many people witnessed the execution inside of the jail yard; also quite a number witnessed it on the outside of the walls. They both delivered addresses acknowledging the justice of their sentence, but declaring Monroe Stewart (who is sentenced to be hung in a fortnight) as entirely innocent of the crime.

**WE LEARN FROM THE WILKESBARRE "TIMES"** that somebody deposited a little female stranger, about two days old, at the front door of a family without children, the other day, at Wilkesbarre. The little one made a noise, which was heard by the lady of the house, and believed to be a pig. But it was found to be a fine baby, and at once adopted as their own.

**THE revival meeting** at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, is still in progress.

**A bill for the divorce of THOMAS W. SMITH from his wife** has passed the State Senate.

## Book Notices.

**HARPER'S MAGAZINE.**—We have just received three back numbers of Harper's Magazine, (December, January and February nos.) in which they have our highest regards.—This Magazine is unquestionably the most agreeable and instructive periodical which has yet come within our observation. Its contents always bear the stamp of the editor's peculiar genius, and interesting and useful information is nicely blended with rational philosophy and sound morals; and when we say this we mean what we say.

This Magazine is published at three dollars per annum. Clubs, of two persons, can be supplied at five dollars a year, or five persons at ten dollars. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. The postage in advance, at the office where the Magazine is received, is THREE CENTS. Address Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

**THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**, published weekly at No. 128 Fulton Street, New York, by Mess & Co., Terms \$2 per annum, is the most useful, entertaining and instructive publication of the kind we receive. A person can peruse its pages with pleasure and profit for a moment or for hours. It contains eight pages of reading matter well illustrated with five to eight engravings, which were gotten up expressly for this publication. It is devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work, and all interests which the light of practical science is calculated to advance.

**HODGE'S JOURNAL OF FINANCE AND BANK REPORTS** has been received for January with correct and reliable information of all bank failures and changes. It gives a full description of all genuine notes in circulation, and detecting bad money of every description. It contains more general information pertaining to money than any Detector on our list. Read advertisement in another column of to-day's Star.

**GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE**,—the prospectus of which can be found in another column of to-day's paper, offers rare inducements to subscribers. This three dollar Magazine can be had for \$1.67 a year, to clubs of six or more. It is beautifully illustrated with steel engravings. It commences the New Year with new writers, new stories, new engravings, and new attractions generally for the year. Address, Watson & Co., Graham's Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Neighborhood Affairs.

The Benevolent Societies of Danville, got up expressly to aid the poor of that place, have been making reports of what they have done. Though the means of their services have been apparently small, yet they have done considerable good in distributing clothing, medicine, fuel, and provisions to the needy.—A number of young men of Danville—mostly printers—met at the Democrat office on Wednesday evening of last week, to organize a Society to be called the Danville Debating and Declaiming Society, to be composed of none but young men.—As this society is composed chiefly of printers we deem it not improper to say a few words in relation to the craft. Printers are emphatically the Reformers of the age in which they live. No new measure is proposed, no new principle in Science, Art, Politics or Mechanics, is promulgated, but these busy Printers, these ready thinkers, seize upon it and proceed to enlighten the public upon its bearings and its applications, for a wonderfully practical set are they.

"Little drops of water,  
Little grains of sand,  
Make the mighty ocean,  
And the boundless land."

The expenditures of Lycoming County last year, were \$35 000 of which \$11 000 were for old debts. For County printing, \$325.—A child, belonging to Amos Nerhood, strayed from home, some weeks ago, in Beaver township, Snyder County. Numerous persons went in search of the child, but no clue of its whereabouts could be ascertained that day. On the following morning search was again made, when it was found sitting in a bush in the woods playing with some sticks.—The Bank of Danville has resumed specie payments on all its liabilities. Also, the Bank of Northumberland has resumed specie payments on its liabilities.

**OUTRAGE.**—We learn from the "Mauch Chunk Gazette" that on Monday last, Mr. W. T. Simon returning from Summit Hill to Ashton, his place of residence, was attacked by four Irishmen, who knocked him down with a sling shot and demanded his money. He cried for help when some persons came to his assistance. Whether the rascals succeeded in robbing him we did not learn.—He was taken to the Summit severely injured. He received four violent blows on the head when he fell to the ground.

**SCIENCE.**—We are informed, that a young man about 19 years of age, named John Irwin, who was residing with his father, near Centre township, about a mile above Orwigsburg, Schuylkill co., committed suicide on last Sunday morning, at about 9 o'clock, by shooting himself with a double barrel shot gun.

It appears that he desired to engage in some kind of business, in the city of Philadelphia, and to enable him to do so, requested a certain amount of money. The father refused this, on the ground that he was too young and inexperienced; which operated so much upon his mind, that in a fit of excitement he took his own life.

**EXEMPTED.**—Printers with nine children are to be exempted from taxation in the State of New York.

**Very safe legislation that.** We would like to see the Printer who had anything to tax after feeding nine children.

## Teachers' Convention.

In response to the call of the County Superintendent, a number of Teachers of Columbia County assembled in Mr. Eaton's School Room, in Bloomsburg, at 11 o'clock, Saturday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of forming themselves into an Association.

The Convention was temporarily organized, by appointing Mr. Burgess, Chairman, and L. T. Sharpless, Secretary.

After some remarks by the Chairman, on the objects of the meeting, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sharpless, Morris, and Kester, was appointed to draft a Constitution for the government of the Association.

On motion a second Committee made up of Messrs. B. F. Eaton, J. C. Stokes and A. P. Young, was appointed to report a scheme of business for the afternoon session.

## CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. This Association shall be called the "Teachers' Association of Columbia County."

Art. 2. The object of this Association shall be the mutual improvement of its members in the theory and practice of teaching, and the advancement of the cause of education generally, throughout the county.

Art. 3. Sec. 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, two vice Presidents, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and Executive Committee, and they shall each perform the duties usually assigned to such officers.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of five members, whose duty it shall be to prepare items of business for the consideration and action of the Association.

Art. 4. Any Teacher or Friend of Education in the County, may become a member of this Association by subscribing to the Constitution and paying an initiation fee of twenty-five cents.

Art. 5. This Association shall through its Corresponding Secretary, from time to time, invite any well qualified person to deliver an address before it on any subject connected with the cause of education.

Art. 6. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business.

Art. 7. There shall be at least two stated meetings of this Association during the year, one in the first week of February and in the first week of October, and as many special meetings as the President and Executive Committee may deem advisable to call.

Art. 8. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided the said alteration has been submitted to any previous meeting.

Mr. Burgess next gave a very interesting statement on the condition of the County Schools. He thinks that the opposition to the School Law is gradually giving way; and that a new and vital impetus has been given to the system, such as will soon secure for it the entire confidence of the community.

The Teachers present followed with interesting remarks on the schools in their neighborhoods. But one sentiment on the good effects attending the late Teachers' Institute, prevailed. There is one loud call for others to follow as soon as proper. A committee composed of Messrs. William Burgess, B. F. Eaton, J. W. Swartz, L. Appleman, T. J. Morris, and A. P. Young, was appointed to report at the next meeting a list of officers.

The following resolutions were then submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby signify our hearty approval of the present Common School Law of this State, and especially of the results attending the feature introduced by the last Legislature—the separation of the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools from that of Secretary of State—and that we regret the attempt recently made to repeal said feature in the law, and we recognize in Mr. Heck, the present State Superintendent, an efficient, enterprising and thoroughly competent person for the post he occupies.

Resolved, That the Secretary present a synopsis of our proceedings to the papers of the County for publication.

On motion the Association adjourned, to meet on Saturday the 27th inst., in the same place at 9 o'clock, A. M., when it is hoped, there will be a full attendance of the Teachers of the County, as business of importance is to be transacted at that meeting.

WM. BURGESS, Chairman.  
L. T. SHARPLESS, Sec'y, pro. tem.

**THE** statistical tables of mortality show a reduction in this country of the proportions of deaths from pulmonary diseases. Doct. Ayer attributes this result to the effect of his Cherry Pectoral. He also asserts that the cures from his Cathartic Pills give reason to believe they will, as they come into more general use, materially reduce the mortality from those particular diseases for which they are designed. From what we know of his preparations, we think he has grounds for his claims, and if he has, it is an attainment of which an Emperor might be proud. Rarely is it permitted any one man to know that his skill is bestowing health and life to the masses of his fellow men.

Such a reflection is worth working for, even though it had the reflection for his reward.—*Springsfield Daily Courier.*

**RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.**—The morning up train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, met with an accident on Thursday last, when about a mile below Plymouth station, by the breaking of one of the axles of the baggage car, which threw the passenger car off the track and precipitated it down the embankment. We have not learned that any one sustained any injury. The occurrence was purely accidental, and no blame can be attached to the company.—*Berwick Gazette.*

## Now and Sixty Years Ago.

It is a frequent cry, on the part of those who look gloomily upon the future, that political animosities have reached a pitch such as was never seen before. But men would not hold these opinions, if they knew the history of their country better. The great struggle of 1860, which terminated in the elevation of Jefferson to the Presidency, was distinguished by an acrimony to which the present times afford no parallel. In fact for more than four years prior to that event, party spirit raged with a fury which neither respected the amenities of life, nor acknowledged the claims of friendship. The newspapers were filled with libels. Family ties were rent asunder. Personal assaults were frequent. Things went so far, that John Adams, when Vice President, had to arm his servants, in expectation of an attack from the mob. Thousands of persons filled the streets of Philadelphia, on another occasion, threatening vengeance on the administration; and some of the more intemperate even went so far as to propose dragging Washington from his house.

There have been many periods of political excitement during the present generation; but none like that. The election of Harrison plunged the whole nation into a fever of song-singing, speechifying and barbecue-holding. That of Polk was said at first to threaten serious disasters. The caucus of 1856 was regarded, by hundreds of thousands, as involving the Union itself.—But all these political hurricanes passed away, in succession, with no other permanent result than the clearing up of the atmosphere. The truth is the American people, though nominally excitable, have a solid foundation of common sense at the bottom of their character; and hence, whenever the violence of antagonistic parties threatens serious consequences, there comes a reaction; a compromise ensues; substantial justice is secured; and the country is at rest. The past has taught us confidence in the future. There have been worse times than these. A month of the terrible struggle between the Federalists and their opponents, shook the republic as much as a year of party strife does now.

We do not deny that a dissolution of the Union, like everything else political, is among the possibilities. When the time comes; if ever it should, that the supposed interests of one section are regarded as more important than the preservation of the federal compact, then a separation begins to be probable. But the noisy talk of abstractionists, either North or South, must not be taken for a proof that such sentiments exist. The mass of all communities are essentially conservative. They are more than this, they are indolent in political affairs, and are never really roused except in great emergencies. They abhor extreme opinions, love justice, desire to see fair play. The sound public morality, the pure patriotism of this immense majority, will not permit either a wrong permanently to be perpetuated, or factious idealists to destroy their country. As the republic gets older, it strikes its roots deeper and wider, and becomes more tenaciously fixed than ever in the habits and hearts of the people. The tempest that would have prostrated it sixty years ago, now only shakes its mighty branches; nor should the roar of the storm in those multitudinous leaves deceive us; for the great oak that braves out the hurricane makes more noise than the little sapling that is torn up.—*Ledger.*

## The Truth Coming Out.

We have always been of the opinion that there was more knavery than honesty in the agitation of the slavery question and particularly that branch of it which relates to Kansas. The question has been seized upon by designing politicians as a means by which they can get into and keep themselves in power, and not through any love or respect for principle. All the recent developments on this subject have been calculated to strengthen our convictions in this respect; and we give below an extract from the Kansas Daily Ledger, a free State paper, which it seems to us, ought to convince all who have ever doubted as to the real cause of the controversy. The Ledger says:

"Niggers are not the great bone of contention in Kansas, and those who cry out most loudly for 'nigger' or 'no nigger,' have not money enough, as a general thing, to buy a 'plug of tobacco with.' The real bone of contention is *power and spoils*; and the poor nigger is made to bend and bow to suit the purposes of those political demagogues, that they may ride into power and obtain some of the spoils—and that's all. The free State party are the proselytary party of Kansas, and care nothing about the moral condition of the niggers, but they must have a text to preach from, and the 'poor nigger' has been preached in all his aspects throughout our land."

And upon the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the same paper says:

"Let Congress attend to their own business, and let us attend to ours. We have something more to accomplish besides the admission of Kansas into the Union. We want railroads, telegraphs, churches, common schools and a host of other things of minor importance, but paramount to all these, we want peace."

"They (the people of Kansas) are heartily sick and tired of this internal nigger agitation; they have had a surfeit of it; it injures their business, blasts their prospects, and keeps up a continual strife. Let Kansas be admitted into the Union some how or other, and with some kind of a constitution, that we may have peace."

These extracts show, what we have always believed and insisted was the case, that it was for power and the spoils that the Republicans of the North, who have got up and kept alive this controversy, are contending; and that the people of Kansas themselves, no matter what others may say and do, are sick and tired of agitation and anxious that it should be settled in the only way that can be settled—by the prompt and unconditional admission of the Territory as a State under the Lecompton Constitution.

There are 42 farmers in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Pittsburg Banks have all resumed specie payment.

## The Policy and Principles of the Democracy.

The question of the admission of Kansas involves a principle and a policy which are vital to the welfare of the country. The controversy which it is thereby proposed to foreclose has been the staple of all the republican campaigns, in the States and throughout the Union, since the passage of the act repealing the Missouri Compromise and providing for territorial government in Kansas. At the first blush, it was resolved by our opponents to go to the people upon the single question of the restoration of the compromise. Hence the measure was bitterly assailed as a violation of faith, and the principle of popular sovereignty, which was substituted for the Missouri restriction, was equally denounced as subversive of the settled policy of the American Union. But it was soon found that there was no vitality in the issue they had made. They turned to Kansas as a field of profitable labor. They organized aid societies and filled the Territory with paid emissaries who obeyed instructions not to vote and to throw every obstacle in the way of organizing and operating a territorial government. They set up a revolutionary government at Topeka, for which they claimed the allegiance of the people. Through a period of nearly four years all efforts to pacify them have proven unavailing; and now as a last resort, when Congress proposes to receive them into the Union, we are met by a declaration that to do so will deprive them of their rights and violate a fundamental principle of our democratic system.

We do not regard it as necessary to recount the events to which we have briefly referred. If there are any persons in the democratic party who do not believe that the territorial legislature, on the 19th of February, 1857, had full power to provide for and direct the election of delegates to a convention in June following, we do not know them. That Legislature was the offspring of the act of 1854—the famous Kansas Nebraska act of Senator Douglas—which called it into legal being. It existed by virtue of the authority of Congress and the people of Kansas who elected the members thereof. If there were persons who did not vote at such election, greater or less in number, their omission to perform their duties must not be pleaded against the legal authority of those who did vote, and the authority which the latter thereby conferred upon their representatives.

But we go a step further. We charge those who refused to vote as acting with the carrying out instructions sent to them by a political party out of the Territory. Refusal to vote was the enactment of a party of the republican programme by which the great canvass of 1856 was conducted. Refusal to vote was intended to embarrass and defeat all efforts to settle and adjust the fretful question of slavery, which was the only question about which any interest was felt here or there. Refusal to vote was premeditated treason against the peace of the country, and gave birth to all the frightful civil commotions in the Territory.

Under these circumstances, and with these facts uttered by every democratic press and orator throughout the country, it is little short of insult to appeal to the democracy for either sympathy or consideration for the parties who thus not only neglected to perform the high duties imposed upon them, but accompanied that refusal with repeated and wholly unjustifiable efforts to overthrow our party in Kansas and throughout the Union.

Again: the June election called out an unusually small vote. It was conducted in the usual way, and its results announced by legal authority. The law of the 19th February authorized the delegates thus elected to frame a constitution for the people of Kansas. The authority to do this was in legal form, plenary in scope, and wholly without limitation touching the question of the submission of their work to the people. Gov. Walker, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Stanton, all concur that up to the assembling of the constitutional convention everything had been done in obedience to lawful authority. When did the convention overstep legal bounds? Did the refusal to submit invalidate the election? Was the convention a legal body, and the constitution they framed by express authority illegal and void? If it was illegal, was it for the reason alone that it was not submitted? To test this last inquiry, we have only to answer that the act of the 19th of February was silent on the subject. Then, if we abandon the logical line, and run off upon another track, and claim that the constitution was void without submission, because the people had a right to sit in judgment upon their own organic law, we are equally at fault; for what else was the election of 19th February but a verdict in the advance touching the matter?

There were ten precedents of non-submission amongst the States of the Union. But in the Kansas case the people had prejudged and condemned every democratic effort at conciliation and adjustment. The question must be kept open—it was again to feed the republicans in the presidential election of 1860. Kansas could defeat adjustment, and submit to perpetual alarms and to the sacrifice of all its high interests, in order to vitalize and stimulate into existence a party which derives all its sustenance from kindred agitations. Under such circumstances and with an endless catalogue of vexatious devices in that agitated Territory yet untold, by which the democracy has been menaced, and almost crushed, are we now to witness the men of our party, in or out of office, yielding to the demand of such a people to be heard at the very polls they have so many times refused to recognize? If their government was important to them, they might at least have participated in making it. Disguise it as we will, they undertook a system of rebellion. It was not the excess of a momentary passion; it was cool, deliberate, persistent, systematic, rebellion and revolution, not with a view of securing their own rights, but to aid the reticulous spirit of the party which placed Fremont in nomination in 1856, and which will again enter the field in the next campaign with similar aid if possible. Can democrats be found who have forgotten these things, or who have ceased to feel that their greatest efforts were required then, as now, to put down and crush out forever that greatest of all weapons—unsettled Kansas concerns? It is our policy to do it, thus doing, we shall be able to maintain the great principles of our republican government.—*Wash. Union.*

## Public Notice.

On Thursday the 11th inst., at the M. E. Parsons, Barwick, by Rev. H. G. DILL, Mr. HENRY C. KELCHER, to Miss LATINA BITTENBERGER, both of Columbia county.

**Public Notice.**  
THE public are hereby notified that the undersigned has purchased the following property, of John Duff, of Lower township, Columbia county, and intends to leave said property in the possession of John Duiman, during his absence:  
One yoke of Oxen, 3 Cows, 1 Heifer, 1 Bull, 2 small Hens, 2 Hogs, 5 Shoats, 1 Oxen Wagon, 1 One Horse Wagon, 3 Cows, 2 Harrows, 1 Truck Steed, 2 sat of Harness, and all the farming tools on the premises.  
LEWIS RUSH.  
Ashland, Pa., February 11, 1858.

## Notice in Partition.

TO Margaret Albertson, widow, Andrew Garrison of the persons and Estates of Hilman R. Albertson and Christiana Albertson, Mary Ann Albertson and Conrad Bitterbenberger, Guardian of Franklin Pierce Bitterbenberger who resides in St. Joseph county, State of Michigan, children and heirs at law of Elijah Albertson, late of Greenwood township, deceased, on and each of you are hereby commanded, that you appear at our Orphan's Court to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said county of Columbia, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the legal Estate of the said Elijah Albertson, dec'd., at the valuation put upon by an Inquest awarded by this Honorable Court, or to show cause why the same should not be sold.  
S. H. MILLER, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office,  
Bloomsburg, Feb. 17, 1858.

## MONEY SAVED.

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