COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, July 11, 1857.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Of Lycoming County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

Hon. NIMROD STRICKLAND,
Of Chester county.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM STRONG,
Of Berks County.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Of Erie County.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Esq., has resumed the practice of the Law in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., and will give his undivided and careful attention to all professional business entrusted to him in Columbia and adjoining counties.

He can be found constantly, in his Office, in Robison's Row, near the Court House.

Gen. Packer and Prohibition.

An effort has been made by the opposition press to create the impression that Gen. Packer, when in the State Senate, was a Maine Law man, and advocated the passage of the somewhat celebrated Jug Law, so called—although this enactment was made *two years after he retired from the Senate*! The same party that now attacks Gen Packer is the party that was loudest in advocating prohibitory and restrictive laws, then, and denounced in unmeasured terms Gen. Packer and the whole Democratic party because they would not go into its restrictive and proscriptive measures. It is the same party that, in the Legislature of 1855, when Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism run riot at Harrisburg, so far disregarded the voice of the sovereign people, as to enact a prohibitory law—providing "that no license for the sale of Liquors shall be granted to the keeper of any Hotel, Inn, or Tavern," &c. See Pamphlet Laws of 1855, p. 226.

The truth is, that Gen. Packer during his entire senatorial career, did nothing more than to vote for leaving the whole question of prohibition to the decision of the sovereign people. His acts are part of the legislative history of the State, and an examination of the Journals of the Senate, during the time he was a member of the body, will show that this is his only offence—nothing more. And this is doubtless the reason why these politico-temperance writers and orators are now attacking him.

We shall refer to this subject at length in a week or two, and shall be able to show from the record that Gen. Packer is not obnoxious to the charge so falsely made against him.

☞ HENRY B. M'KEAN, Esq., has been appointed Post Master in this borough, in place of JOHN G. FREEZE, resigned. Col. FREEZE has also withdrawn from the editorial management of the Bradford Times. Printing for glory, to the tune of ten or fifteen dollars per week out of pocket, evidently does not agree with him. Col. F. has been a kind and obliging officer, and has gained the esteem and respect of all with whom he has been associated during his short stay in this village, and sincerely regret that he cannot longer remain with us. We understand the publication of the Times is to be discontinued.—*Bradford Argus.*

What is it?

It is said that the last Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act in relation to banks, brokers and small notes, to go into operation on the 1st instant. If such was the case, the parties interested should know something about it. Can anybody give us the desired information?

☞ We began to think that the Fillmore straight outs, or American party, were completely swallowed up by the Abolitionists, but they seem to be waking up everywhere. We should hardly be surprised, the way things now look, if the American party were to turn out the strongest of the to opposition factions.

☞ Immense crops of grain are now being harvested in all of the Southern States. Thousands of acres of land which have heretofore lain waste, have this season been put under a state of cultivation, and are now yielding a large supply of superior grain.

☞ SHAD.—Some fine shad are still caught at the fisheries just below the dam, near Sunbury. The fish are still solid, and apparently as palatable as ever. The price ranges from 25 to 50 cents, according to size.

☞ Four of our distinguished statesmen have died on the 4th of July. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on the 4th of July, 1826; James Monroe on the 4th of July, 1831; and lastly William L. Marcy, on the 4th of July, 1857.

☞ Republicanism is dying out even in bigoted Massachusetts! The party there has disbanded and adopted the Know Nothing candidates.

☞ The accounts of the crops over the country continue to be most encouraging.

What do you think of it?

A late number of the Stark county, O., *Democrat* says:—

"John Harris, Esq., an old and highly respected citizen of this city, and a bitter opponent of Democracy, returned from Kansas a few days ago, and says, "the Republicans there are making every effort to have Kansas a slave State while the Southern men generally are in favor of it being free."

The object of this is apparent. If Kansas should be made a slave State, the republicans would continue their "shrieking;" but, if she becomes a free State then the last plank is knocked out of the Republican platform.

☞ The name of the gentleman whom the democracy of Georgia have agreed upon as a candidate for governor is JOSEPH E. BROWN. The Atlanta Intelligencer says "he is a young man, probably not more than thirty five years of age, a native of Pickens district, South Carolina, and emigrated to Georgia some fifteen years since, a poor boy in search of his fortune." He met with a patron who befriended him, and sent him to Yale College, where he graduated with distinction. He came back to Georgia, was elected to the state senate and judge of the Blue Ridge circuit, and will soon be made governor of Georgia.

Great Horse Race at Albany.—A race for $2000 a side, came off on Wednesday afternoon, in Albany, between the Dalton horse, owned there, and Taylor horse, owned in New York. The distance was twenty miles, in harness. The Dalton horse made a waiting race for seventeen miles, laying close to Taylor's quarters and taking it easy, and at the eighteenth mile Dalton drew ahead and maintained it for a mile, when Taylor ran past him, going in a few lengths ahead. The time for travelling the twenty miles was one hour twelve minutes and fifty-four seconds. The Judges decided the race in favor of Dalton, who gets the stakes, in consequence of Taylor's horse running. The horses are matched for a fifty mile race to come off at New York.

The Supreme Court at Williamsport.—A special term of the Supreme Court of the State will be held, says the *Muncy Luminary*, under the act of April 26, 1855, at Williamsport, commencing on the first Tuesday of October next, for the purpose of hearing arguments on writs of error, appeal, &c., from the counties of Lycoming, Northumberland and Montour, and such other cases from the counties embracing the Northern District, as may be agreed upon.

☞ The Postmaster General and the President have decided upon the route of the overland mail to California. It commences at St. Louis and Memphis, thence to Little Rock, thence to the Rio Grande, near Fort Gillmore or Donna Ana, thence along the projected wagon road to Fort Yuma, and thence to San Francisco.—Messrs. Butterfield and Company are the contractors, at the sum of five hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars. This provides for the transportation of a mail twice a week.

☞ Governor Gardner's reasons for refusing to accede to the request contained in the address of the two branches of the legislature for the removal, with the advice and consent of the executive council, of Edward G. Loring, from the office of judge of probate for the county of Suffolk, are published. They are, that the personal liberty bill, for the violation of which the removal is now urged, is unconstitutional in some of its provisions, and also partakers of the character of an *ex post facto* law.

☞ At Lexington, Ky., the laying of the corner stone of the Clay Monument took place on the 4th, with a splendid military and masonic display, and there was a grand turn out. The corner stone was laid by T. N. Wise, grand master of the grand lodge of Kentucky, Rev. R. J. Breckenridge was the orator of the day. Many distinguished gentlemen were present. The festival concluded with a grand barbecue.

☞ The Hon. LANGDON CHEVES, a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, died at Columbia, on the 25th ultimo, aged 81 years. The deceased was a member of Congress as far back as 1811, and two years Speaker of the House, when he gave the casting vote against the re-charter of the United States Bank, of which institution he was the President for several years.

☞ A pair of horses were offered for sale in Cincinnati last week for $370, but the purchaser, thinking the amount too large offered sixteen cents a pound. They weighed 2350 pounds, making their value $376.

The Waynesburg *Messenger* says that John C. Flennikin, Esq., late Senator from Greene, "will never again act with or support the Black Republican or Abolition party."

☞ We learn that an Irishman was drowned near Shickshinny, on last Wednesday.

☞ The publication of Bicknell's Reporter has been discontinued.

☞ New potatoes sell in Philadelphia at 7 cents per pound.

Democratic Judicial Nominations.

The Committee appointed at the Democratic State Convention, consisting of Messrs. WILSON, SCHNABLE and HEISTER, to inform Messrs. STRONG and THOMPSON, of their nominations for the offices of Supreme Judges, have received the following replies:

REPLY OF HON. WM. STRONG.

READING, June 13, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 10th instant, has been received, informing me that the Democratic State Convention recently assembled at Harrisburg, had placed me in nomination as one of their candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth. I am profoundly sensible of the honor which has thus been conferred upon me, and feel grateful for the confidence of my Democratic brethren. The office for which I have thus been named, has attached to it no ordinary responsibilities. Should the nomination of the Convention be approved by the people, I shall endeavor, by earnest and faithful effort, to meet those responsibilities in such a manner as to preserve the confidence thus reposed in me.

Please accept for yourselves, individually, my thanks for the extremely courteous, and flattering manner in which you have communicated to me the action of the Convention.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
WM. STRONG.

REPLY OF HON. JAMES THOMPSON.

ERIE, June 18, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor, dated Harrisburg, June 10th, 1857, has been duly received, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 9th inst., as a candidate for the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth. For this distinguished mark of confidence I desire to express my sincere gratitude to each and every member of the Convention. In accepting the nomination, which I do with great diffidence, in view of the responsibilities of the position, I can only say, that in the event of my election, the best energies of my life shall be devoted to such discharge of duty as may, in some degree, be worthy of the confidence of the Convention in making their nomination, and of the people in ratifying it. I am greatly obliged by the kind terms you have chosen to employ in communicating the action of the Convention, for which please accept my sincere thanks. I have the honor to be very truly yours,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Curious Sequel to the Great Divorce Case.—The Dalton Divorce case in Boston, which furnished such a fund of spicy gossip and scandal, has been followed by a singular event, within a few days—nothing less than the elopement of the parties. Either Mr. Dalton has eloped with Mrs. Dalton, or Mrs. Dalton has eloped with Mr. Dalton; at any rate they have gone together—they could not stand it apart, 'after all was said,'—and the father of the lady has made, or is about to make, legal application for authority to pursue and recover his daughter. The father professes fear of personal injury to his daughter, but his fears are without doubt groundless. It is a happy settlement of a miserable dispute, and the father should be satisfied with it, as we have no doubt his daughter is.

Giving up the Ghost.

The last Herald of Freedom, the organ in chief of the great Shrieker party, printed at Lawrence, K. T., frankly comes down in this wise:

We do not suppose there is one person in the Territory, or in Missouri, who expects this to become a slave State. If every thing is quiet, and, from this time forward, the people are allowed to have their own choice, it would be preferable to remain a Territorial government, under the United States, for two years to come than to push a State organization. Then, when we get farms opened, and the improvements made, we shall be better able to pay taxes and support a State government. We shall also be better acquainted with each other, and know who to select for officers.

The Price of New Wheat.—There is much inquiry among farmers as to the probable price of early delivered new wheat. The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Herald*, of the 24th ult., says:

There have been a few sales here at $1 50, but there is a decided indisposition on the part of the millers to engage for future delivery at this price. The best advices from New York houses, who are in correspondence with almost every grain growing district in the country, advises against such engagements, and our millers are disposed to heed what appears to them to be sound advice.

An Improvement with a Meaning.—A new reading of an old couplet is thus rendered by a savage hater of hoops and that style of dress which leaves too little of woman's beauty to the imagination;

"Lo on a narrow neck of land,
'Twixt two unbounded she's I stand."

☞ The Syracuse Journal perpetrates the following upon the marriage at Rochester of a Mr. husband to the lady of his choice:

"This case is the strangest
We've known in our life;
The husband's a Husband,
And so is the wife."

MILES DARDEN, seven feet, six inches high and weighing over a thousand pounds, died recently in Tennessee. It took fourteen men to place him in his coffin. The largest man in the world.

☞ The 'Tribune' recommends that its friends celebate the 4th of July, with anti-Slavery Orations, prayers, &c. What next?

☞ Lancaster, Harrisburg, Easton and Reading, all now have daily papers.

Senator Douglas' Last Speech.

Judge Douglas, the popular Senator from Illinois, being temporarily at Springfield, the capital of that noble State, the Grand Jury of the United States Court in session there waited on him in a body, with a request that he would address his fellow-citizens upon three of the most important topics now agitating the mind of the American people, namely, "Kansas," "The Dred Scott Decision," and "Affairs in Utah." Judge Douglas consented, and on Friday evening, the 12th ult., the hall of the House of Representatives was crowded with a discriminating audience, including many ladies. Ex-Gov. Matteson presided. Upon commencing, Mr. Douglas remarked that he recognized the right of the people at any time to call upon their public servants for their opinions. As to the Kansas question, his views, he said, were well known, and he had nothing to add. According to the Report in the Chicago Times—

"The people of that beautiful territory would soon speak. We would soon have, he had no doubt, a free and quiet expression of opinion, by means of the elective franchise, from that silent, but most certain weapon of a free people—the ballot box.—Should the enemies of that mode of settling the much vexed question of slavery in that territory, blindly and obstinately refused to exercise the rights assured them by the laws of Congress, upon their heads, and theirs alone, will rest the fearful responsibility. For his part he was satisfied the Democratic party in Congress had done their duty, and he was equally well satisfied that the Democratic party in the territory of Kansas would do theirs in a manner gratifying to the heart of every friend of the Constitution and the Union."

Judge Douglas next alluded to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and defended the venerable chief justice and the other members of the Court from the onslaught made upon them by the sham Republicans.

"He adhered to the doctrine that this government is a government of laws, and every free and patriotic citizen is bound to uphold the supremacy of the laws at all hazards and against all opposition, come from what quarter it may. In such a contest, political parties must divide between the friends of the Constitution and the laws, and the enemies of all law. When that contest comes, he had faith to believe that fully nine-tenths of the American people would be found rallying under our glorious banner of the stars, and battling for the same estimable blessings that our forefathers battled for—a constitution—a country—and a government of laws.

If the Republican party desired to force such a contest upon us, in God's name let it come! The Democratic party, and the honest and reflecting citizens of all parties would rally to the rescue."

We continue to quote from the account in the Times:

"He reviewed the main points in the decision at length, and said there were substantially but two propositions in the decision. First, The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that, a negro born of slave parents cannot be a citizen of this Union; and, Secondly, That the act of March, 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, was unconstitutional, and therefore void, before it was taken from the statute books by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. He, as the author of that act and consequently of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, had left the decision of the question to the people, and the judges of the Supreme Court—The decision of the people had been ratified at the polls, in the triumphant election of Mr. Buchanan to the presidency upon that very issue, and that decision had been endorsed by the Supreme Court, the highest tribunal of the land. So far as he was concerned, his sin extended as far as the repeal of an unconstitutional restriction, and no farther, and in that repeal he had been most emphatically sustained and endorsed by the people and the court. But the Republican party say the decision is infamous and must not be obeyed. Here is treason most foul. What, he asked, is their object in making the negro a citizen? *To make him your equal and mine.* He was thankful the American people were not so lost to all feelings of patriotism and love of country, as to be prepared to resist the constitutional authorities of the country merely *in order to secure negro equality*. To do this, the laws of this and every other State in the Union must be reversed. It would be, in fact, making Illinois, situated as she is, a negro colony, instead of a free State inhabited by white men. You must strike the word '*white*' from the Constitution of your State; and what then?—The negro becomes your equal—your equal in everything. Your equal at the polls, your equal at the public tables, your equal in the jury box, your equal to become a candidate for the Legislature, Congress, the Governorship—his children will be the equal of yours in the public schools. Nay, more, make him a citizen, and you give him the right to marry your daughter, and pollute your blood. These things the Supreme Court by their decision have said cannot and must not be. Yet, the Republican party say that decision is infamous! Their opposition to that just and upright decision is treasonable, infamous, and disgraceful to the age in which we live.

The speaker next adverted to the meaning of the phrase in the Declaration of Independence, that 'all men are created free and equal,' about which 'bleeding Kansas' shrieks so loud upon the stump. He proved conclusively and to the satisfaction of every man present, that thirteen slaveholding colonies in throwing off the shackles of tyranny from Great Britain, meant by that declaration, that the colonies, up to that moment the subjects of a foreign power, were, and of right ought to be free and equal; that British subjects, born or residing in America, were entitled to the same rights and privileges as though they had been born in England. Had the slave-holding framers of that immortal instrument, and the equally immortal one that followed it, intended to include negroes, they would have said so, and they would not in the Constitution have recognized them only as servants and property. The Declaration of Independence was made by white men, and the Constitution was framed by white men, to govern a nation of white men. Had they intended to make the negro the equal of the white man, would they not have been compelled to abolish slavery in order to comply with the language of the Declaration of Independence?

Our fathers had seen the terrible effects of this system of equality, in Spanish America, and wisely guarded against it. In that unhappy country, the Spaniard amalgamated with the negro—made him his equal—and look at the fearful consequences. It is one of the immutable laws of God, that where an inferior and a superior race mingle their blood, the descendants always sink to the lower, but never raise themselves to the superior race.

The whole issue involved in the war now being waged against the decision of the Supreme Court is in favor of negro equality on the one hand, and against it on the other. The friends of the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws sustain it, and every man who quarrels with it is an amalgamationist, practically, politically, and domestically—negro equality being the very corner stone of abolitionism."

After giving a full explanation of the facts in the Dred Scott case, he came to the last topic upon which he was called upon to speak, to wit: the affairs of Utah:

"The act of 1850, creating the territory of Utah, was passed on the supposition that the people then residing there were citizens of the United States, acknowledging their allegiance and claiming the protection of the government. Seven years experience has demonstrated a state of facts entirely at variance with the supposition then entertained.

If the reports that reach us from that territory are true, and he had no reason to doubt them, one important fact stands prominently forth, and that is, that at least nine-tenths of the present inhabitants of Utah *are aliens by birth*, who have steadily refused to become naturalized or take the oath of allegiance. The newspapers are filled with accounts of the fearful and terrible oaths to resist and subvert the government of the United States, to which these wicked and deluded people are compelled to subscribe. It is also well known that the Mormon Governor has been and is now engaged in forming alliances with hostile Indian tribes, engaging them to join in open warfare against the government of the United States, and to murder our citizens. Assuming that these reports are true, it proves that the governor himself is an alien to the government of the United States, and acting in open defiance to our laws.

Under these circumstances the duty of the Administration is clear, and he had the most implicit confidence in Mr. Buchanan's boldness, wisdom and firmness, and was satisfied he would move straightforward fearlessly in the path of duty. He was asked what his views of that duty were.—Simply and in short remove Brigham Young, and all other officers of the territory who sympathize with him in his treason, at once from office, and send able, bold, unflinching men to take their places. Send with them a strong and efficient body of troops, under experienced and able officers, who will be able to protect the civil officers and enforce the law. Let us have good men for Governor, Marshal, District Attorney and Judges, and then let us have a full and fair investigation into affairs there; let us know by reliable and impartial reports the actual state of things in that territory. Let us know who murdered Babbitt, who massacred Gunnison—who has been guilty of all the murders, and arsons, and robberies, and every species of crime that has disgraced that territory for years past. Let us have these facts in an official shape before the President and Congress, and the country will soon learn that, in the performance of the high and solemn duty devolving upon the Executive and Congress, there will be no vacillating or hesitating policy. It will be as prompt as the peal that follows the flash—as stern and unyielding as death. Should such a state of things actually exist as we are led to infer from the reports, and such information comes in an official shape, the knife must be applied to this pestiferous, disgusting cancer, which is gnawing into the very vitals of the body politic. It must be cut out by the roots and seared over by the red hot iron of a stern and unflinching law

Should all efforts fail to bring them to a sense of their duty, there is but one remedy left. *Repeal the organic laws of the territory*, on the ground that they are alien enemies and outlaws, unfit to be citizens of a territory, much less ever to become citizens of one of the free and independent States of this glorious confederacy. To protect them farther in their treasonable, disgusting and beastial practices would be a disgrace to the country—a disgrace to humanity—a disgrace to civilization, and a disgrace to the spirit of the age. Blot it out as one of the organized territories of the United States, what then? It will be regulated by the law of 1790, which has exclusive and sole jurisdiction over all territory not incorporated under any organic or special law. By the provisions of this law all crimes and misdemeanors committed on its soil can be tried before the legal authorities of any State or territory to which the officer shall be first brought for trial, and punished. Under that law persons have been arrested in Kansas, Nebraska and other territories prior to their organization as territories, and hanged for their crimes. The law of 1790 has sole and exclusive jurisdiction where no other law of a local character exists, and by repealing the organic law of *Utah* you give to the general government of the United States the whole and sole jurisdiction over the territory.

The judge entered into a long and convincing argument, in which he demonstrated that the line of policy he had marked out for Utah did not conflict in any particular with the principles of the Nebraska bill, but was in harmony with the Democratic platform in regard to the power of the government over the organized territories of the United States. He said he would be found as willing to meet this Utah question as boldly and to do his duty as fearlessly as he had done on the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and should the President, when he submits his views on this question at the next session of Congress, have no more efficient plan of disposing of the Utah difficulty, he pledged himself to bring in a bill embodying substantially the course of policy he had thus briefly alluded to.

After thanking the audience for their attention, he left the stand amid the most tumultuous cheering, and the crowd dispersed, greatly delighted, with three times three for Douglas and the Democratic party."

Written for the Columbia Democrat.

County Treasurer.

MR. EDITOR:—

In view of the approaching meeting of the Democratic County Convention, it would seem right and proper, that we should not only find men to fill the offices, but select those who have served the party long without reward, and are competent to the discharge of the duties thereunto pertaining. We know of one such, and think he ought now to be nominated, for the office of County Treasurer. WILLIAM COLE, Esq., of Benton, is the gentleman, to whom we allude. He is a working man, of proverbial honesty and of undoubted democracy. His nomination would be justice to the county and gratifying to the

DEMOCRACY OF JACKSON.

Married.

On Tuesday, the 30th ult., by Thomas Bowman, D. D., Mr. Thomas Smith and Miss. Margaret J. Beck, eldest daughter of John B. Beck, Esq., all of Williamsport.

On the 28th of June, by George P. Lore, Esq., Mr. Cyrus Mohr, of Montour county, and Miss. Elizabeth Bitler, of Moreland township, Lycoming county.

Deaths.

In Berwick on Thursday, June 18th, of scarlet fever, Jason Rathmell youngest son of A F and Sarah J. Creasy, aged 15 months and 24 days.

Friday July 3d, at his late residence near the Wyoming Monument, Luzern co., Fisher Gay, Esq., aged 79 years.

North Branch Canal.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
BEACH HAVEN, June 8, 1857.

COL. TATE:—The receipts of Canal Tolls, at this office, are as follows:—

March,	$91 04
April,	10,585 79
May,	20,953 30
Total,	$31,630 13

Respectfully yours,
JOHN S. FOLLMER, *Collector.*

Columbia Democrat.

The following are the receipts to the office of the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, during the month of June, 1857:

Oliphant, Woodside,	$4,50	Peter Scott,	1 00
Wm. G. Perry,	5 00	Adam Suit,	3 25
Fowler, Wells & Co.,	6 00	Desmer Beidleman,	5 04
Dr Stoss & Kline,	1 00	Judge Taggart,	1 00
J. Gillingham Fell,	4 00	V. S. Dresher,	6 00
O. Jones & Co.,	8 00	Sheriff Beck,	5 00
Dr. C. M. Jackson,	10 00	Miss Harriet Rupert,	1 50
S. Swan & Co.,	10 10	John Fowler,	3 00
Charles Strauser,	7 00	Dr. I. W. Spencer	19 00
Stephen Wolf,	1 00	Richard Plumer,	2 00
C. Megargee & Co.,	1 00	M. S. Appleman	1 50
George P. Miller,	2 00	H. D. Buttenbender,	50
Dr. H. T. Helmbold,	5 00	Rev. P. W. Steely,	2 50
Enos L. Fowler,	5 50	P. Unangst, Esq.,	81
Samuel Melick,	6 50	William Robison,	1 75
Melick & Creasy,	3 00	Ch. Miller, (Centre)	2 00
H W & W N Creasy,	6 00	A. & S. Andrews,	4 00

We are grateful to our friends, whose names stand above, for their prompt payments. We trust others will imitate their noble example and pay us our just dues. Money sent us by mail will be at our risk, the receipt of which will be promptly acknowledged.

THE BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT HARTMAN'S STORE

Wheat	$2 00	Butter	20
Rye	90	Eggs	12
Corn	90	Tallow	14
Oats	56	Lard	15
Buckwheat	75	Potatoes	1 00
White Beans	1 75	Dried Apples	2 00

Arrivals and Departure of Mails at BLOOMSBURG.

Philadelphia mail leaves daily, (Sunday excepted) at 12 M., arrives at 4 P. M.

Williamsport and Western mail leaves daily, (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M., arrives 12 M.

Wilkesbarre mail arrives daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11 A. M., leaves 4 P. M.

Cambria and Orangeville mail arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 A. M., leaves same days at 4 P. M.

Millville mail arrives every Monday and Thursday at 11 A. M., leaves same days at 1 P. M.

Jerseytown and White Hall mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 A. M., leaves same days at 4 P. M.

P. UNANGST, P. M.

New Advertisements.

MAP OF COLUMBIA & MONTOUR COUNTIES, PA.

FROM county records and actual measurements from original surveys throughout the county, by G. M. HOPKINS, Jr., Topographical Engineer, and author of Maps of Lincoln county, Maine; and Adams and Susquehanna counties, Pa., &c.

The subscriber is preparing to publish shortly, by subscription, a new and complete county map. The surveys are undertaken by experienced surveyors.—All the public roads and the locations of the mills, taverns, places of worship, post offices, school houses, country stores, foundries, furnaces, smith shops, wheel wrights, &c., are to be marked. The names of Property holders generally, (carefully including all those in the county who subscribe in advance to the map) are also to be inserted upon their places in the style of the map of Adams county, Pa.

To be illustrated with vignettes of views in the country.

Maps of the principal villages on a large scale, will be inserted in the margin.

The plan will be plotted to a suitable scale so as to make a large and ornamental Map of about 16 or 18 square feet. To be engraved and delivered to subscribers, handsomely colored and mounted, for five dollars per copy.

Address,

ROBERT P. SMITH, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 Minor st., Philadelphia.

Bloomsburg, July, 11, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., Quarter ending June 30th, 1857.

Bird Elmira	Mitchell Rev. T.
Bomboy Walton	Moneypenny Thomas
Barnett C. A.	Potter Amelia A.
Breece John	Rice Chancey
Baylor John	Rhodes Matilda
Cramer A. W.	Shockley Charles C.
Duffy James	Steel Hannah M.
Ellis Thomas	Salmon J. M.
Freeland Thaddeus S.	Stanton E. W. 4
Freeze J. L.	Teter John
Fisher David	Tittle Adaline
Geiger Sarah Ann	Tolbert John
Gillaspy William	Treasurer Lack & B. R. R.
Gause John	Watts Samuel
Huff Isaac	Woodlock John
Haver John	Cream Cornelius (Ship)
Herring George A. C.	Sylvester Abednego (Ship)
Huff John	Sparts William (Ship)
Leachtholtan Conrad	Wolfenten Pickles (Ship)
Mills H. C.	

☞ Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

PHILIP UNANGST, P. M.

SIDING, JOICE, BOARDS AND SCANTLING, for sale by H. W. & W. N. CREASY.

A MAP OF COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR COUNTIES.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Columbia and Montour counties, that he intends publishing a *LARGE AND ORNAMENTAL MAP* of the counties above mentioned, from actual measurements, by original surveys throughout both counties. He also takes pleasure to state that, to make the surveys, he has engaged Mr James Kelly, one of the most competent and experienced surveyors in the State—Author of the maps of *Philadelphia Washington, Richmond, Montgomery*, and Union counties &c.

The surveys will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of copies have been subscribed for, to warrant its publication.

The map will contain an actual survey of all the public roads with their distances marked thereon in a way that the distances between any two places in the counties can readily be obtained. Also the location of *Mills, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Township Post Offices, Wheelwrights, Foundries, Furnaces, Factories, &c.*, with the names of all the *property holders*, in their exact places throughout the counties.

Plans of all the towns in the counties, a large scale, will appear in the margin.

The plan of the map will be plotted to a suitable scale, so as to make a large and ornamented map of not less than fifty by forty inches, to be engraved in the best style, handsomely colored, and delivered to subscribers only at $5 per copy, payable on delivery.

J. A. J. CUMMINGS, *Publisher.*

Chilisquaque, May 16, 1857—tf

HUSSEY'S AMERICAN REAPER
FOR CUTTING BOTH
GRAIN AND GRASS!
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1857.

ALL who are satisfied with the BEST REAPER AND MOWER, can be supplied by sending their orders early in the season, as the crops indicate a large demand, and we cannot have over 200 Reapers ready for the vast harvests of 1857. We guarantee that this Reaper and Mower cannot be beaten on a fair trial by any other Reaper that may be brought into the harvest field in 1857; and we also insure it to be the strongest and most durable machine in use. We would respectfully invite Farmers to examine the machine thoroughly before purchasing, and satisfy themselves of its superiority over all others.

During the last four years, the subscribers have sold between 500 and 600 of these Machines, to the best and most successful farmers in Union and the neighboring counties, (whose names are too numerous to insert) to whom we respectfully refer.

The subscribers have the exclusive right in the following counties:—Columbia, Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, Luzerne, Perry, Mifflin, Center, Clinton and Lycoming. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

GEDDES, MARSH & CO.,
Lewisburg, Union county, Pa.

June 27, 1857

ISN'T IT SO!

Fresh Fruit IN WINTER BETTER THAN Sweetmeats.

Use ARTHUR'S Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans and Jars, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

Full directions for putting up all kinds of Fruit and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

They are made of *Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire and Acid proof Stoneware.* The sizes are from pints to gallons. These cans and jars are *entirely open at the tops*, and NEST, to *secure economy in transportation.*

For sale by Storekeepers throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. ☞ Orders from the trade solicited.

Be sure to ask for "Arthur's." It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of thousands of families, hotel and boarding house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South Tenth st., (cor. George,)
July 4, 1857. Philadelphia.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE next term of this School will commence on MONDAY, 7th of September next, and continue eleven weeks. Pupils are received at any time.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Common English Studies........ $1
Higher English Studies and Classics........ 6

To meet a request of present pupils and of other parties, and trusting in the promised co-operation of friends I have determined to organize, on the 5th of August next, a Teacher's Class, to continue three months. The charge for tuition will be five dollars for the session.

Any information respecting the scheme of Instruction, Boarding &c., will be promptly given, on application to me, either personally, or by note.

B. F. EATON.

Bloomsburg, June 27, 1857—4t

PUBLIC SALE.
PROPERTY IN BLOOMSBURG.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

Saturday, August 1, 1857,

The following described valuable Real Estate, viz:

A Lot and two Houses,

Situate on Iron street in Bloomsburg with a good Stable, Pump, and all conveniences requisite for a pleasant residence.

There is also upon said premises, a select assortment of choice Fruit Trees, elegant Grapery, and various other creature comforts.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and conditions be made known.

SAMUEL NOLTON.

Bloomsburg, July 4, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, with the usual privileges, to be called "The Bloomsburg Bank," with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

WM. SNYDER,	E. MENDENHALL,
S. C. SHIVE,	A. J. EVANS,
EPHRAIM P. LUTZ,	I. W. HARTMAN,
A. C. MENCH,	J. RAMSEY,
JACOB EYER,	A. J. SLOAN,
PETER BILLMEYER,	R. B. ARTHUR,
ELIAS DIETERICK,	WM. ROBISON.

Bloomsburg, June 27, 1857

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN,

75 YEARS OF AGE, having lost his father, two brothers, daughter, son-in-law, nephews and nieces, by that dreadful disease, Consumption, and suffering with a *Cough* himself, determined to visit the East Indies, Egypt and Japan, where he discovered a *preventive* and *certain cure* for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Debility and Asthma. His cough was cured immediately; he returned, cured his relatives, who inherited the disease, and in connection with his son have employed it in their practice, curing thousands of cases considered hopeless by others.—For the purpose of rescuing as many of his suffering fellow beings as possible, he is sending the Recipe to all who wish it for ten cents; 3 of it to pay the postage, and the balance printing.

Address DR. BEATH,
101 Spring st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
New York.

June 13, 1857.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed his Marble Yard from near the Court House, to the South west corner of MAIN and MARKET streets, in Rupert's Row, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

Marble Work,

Viz: MONUMENTS, Cradle Tombs, Box Tombs, and Head Stones of every description. His stock is of the best kind, the workmanship not surpassed by any in the country, and at low prices. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ He will also furnish Table and Bureau Tops, Mantels for houses, Base Corses, Lintles, and Sills for Windows and Doors, at a low figure.

Thankful for past favors, we hope for a continuance of the same.

ANTHONY WITMAN.

Bloomsburg, April 4, 1857—6m

EAGLE FOUNDRY, BLOOMSBURG.
Stoves and Tinware.

THE subscriber having erected a large new brick Foundry and Machine Shop, in place of the old one, is prepared to make all kinds of casting at the lowest prices. Plows constantly on hand. The subscriber has also removed his Tin Shop from Main st. to the Foundry lot, where he has erected a building altogether for Stoves and Tinware.

The Cooking Stoves consist of the WM. PENN COOK, RAUB COOK, VANLIER COOK, and PARLOR STOVES of all kinds, the EGG CYLINDER STOVE, &c. All kinds of Spouting made to order.

JOSEPH SHARPLESS.

Bloomsburg, April 11, 1857.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO.,

Residence, first Brick building below Hartman's on Main Street.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in Dentistry, and is provided with the latest improved

Porcelain Teeth,

Which will be inserted on pivot or gold plate, to look as well as the natural.

☞ A superior article of TOOTH POWDER, always on hand. June 13, 1857.—Nov. 15, '53.

NEW MARBLE YARD IN BLOOMSBURG.
HIRAM S. CAREY

HAS opened a Marble Yard in Court Alley, opposite the Exchange, where he is prepared to finish the best work from Italian or American Marble for

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

Tomb-stones, Tables, Mantles, Window-sills and lentils.

For the character and finish of his work he refers to such as he has made in this county. He will furnish designs for work or execute any that may be furnished to him. His work shall always be satisfactory in its style and reasonable in price.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 6, 1856.