

passed, the works stopped for other causes that operate irrespectively of us: I have before me a letter from one of the lessees of that furnace, stating this fact, and showing that with the aid of the necessary means iron can be made at their works to pay a handsome remuneration at present prices.—New York Correspondent of the Ledger.

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1846.

Removal.

The Office of the 'COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT' has been Removed into the new Bitch Building, South side of Main street, a few doors below Market.

AGENCY.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. is authorized to act as Agent for the 'COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT' and receipt all monies for Subscription and Advertising of his Agencies in Philadelphia No. 59 Pine-street. New York " 160 Nassau-street. Boston " 16 State-street. Baltimore S. E. cor. Balt. and Calvert-sts. Mechanics-Mechanics and Tradesmen may find it their advantage to advertise in this paper as it is the only one published in the County that has a greater circulation in the County than any other paper published within its limits.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, jr.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
OWEN D. LEIB.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
SHEWART PEARCE.
FOR SHERIFF,
BENJAMIN HAYMAN.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
PETER ALINE.
FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES M. CORMICK.
FOR CORONER,
CORNELIUS GLECKNER.

AN APPRENTICE.

To the Printing business is wanted at this Office. An active boy, 15 or 16 years of age will receive good encouragement.

On our first side will be found the conclusion of the article in regard to duties on publish the part already given, as the article is so connected, as to render its publication entire desirable.

TICKETS.

The Democratic Ticket is now printed and can be had upon application at this office. Our democratic friends are requested to call and receive the requisite number for their election districts.

A GREAT YIELD.

We are informed, that there was raised on the farm of Mr. Aaron Zamberson, of Franklin township, the present season, the production of one potato, one and three eighths bushels of potatoes. Beat this who can.

Our miscellaneous readers must excuse us for devoting our paper this week almost exclusively to political matter. After one week more the election will be over, and we will then present our usual variety.

THE TICKET.

From all parts of the county, our accounts are favorable to the election of the whole Democratic Ticket. There appears to be a determination on the part of the Democrats to stand by their old faith, and not allow the Whigs to have a justification after the election, over the cry of 'Democratic Columbia redeemed.' Let every democrat then, attend the Polls, and cast his vote for the whole Democratic Ticket.

The Federalists have appointed committees of Vigilance in every township to stir out all their voters and to see that they vote for the Cantawissa ticket. They don't intend to lose a vote, — not one! In view of this fact, we call upon the active Democrats in each township to see that their Democratic friends and neighbors come out to the election. A little trouble will secure a full vote; and we will then see whether the people are in favor of the Democratic ticket or the Federal ticket.

The Danville Democrat alleges that Dr. Leib sustained the President in the veto of the River and Harbor bill, and lets loose a him furiously on that ground. Our neighbor is habitually too careless in his statements of fact. In this case if his statement were true, it would be no subject for just complaint.

THE TICKET.

Why should any Democrat fail to vote for all the candidates on the Democratic ticket this fall? Mr. Foster the candidate for Canal Commissioner is an honest man and well qualified for the office for which he is named. He is a good engineer and is well acquainted with all our State improvements. We want just such men now for canal Commissioners as Mr. Foster. Our State debt is very heavy and our public improvements, if well managed will help the tax-payers in paying it. The public improvements have supported themselves and yielded a handsome sum to the State Treasury since Mr. Foster was in the Canal Board, and they did not do it before. We know that Mr. Foster makes a good Commissioner, and every voter therefore can support him with entire confidence.

Every Democrat in the county should by all means vote for Dr. Leib for Congress. We do not know but the vote of the Congressman from this District may decide the next Presidential Election. That Election may go into the House of Representatives, and if so, the vote of the Pennsylvania members would probably decide it. We don't want another election in the House of Representatives, like that of 1824, when General Jackson was defeated in the House, though he had the largest vote from the people, of any of the candidates. Remember, that the vote of Chester Butler might elect Henry Clay or Daniel Webster, or some other Federalist President of the United States! At any rate, what a disgrace it would be for this district to be represented by a Federalist! And how mischievously it would operate, on future elections! See the 13th Congressional District, adjoining us, a Democratic district, — where the election of a Whig in 1840, has operated mischievously since. Voting for Dr. Leib is a question of principle too, as well as of policy. The election of a Congressman is a purely political question, even more a political question, than the election of a Governor. Further, it is usage to resign members of Congress, and a very proper usage, and one that should be upheld. Let Dr. Leib then, receive the unanimous vote of the Democracy of Columbia county.

The county ticket has upon it the names of Messrs: Pearce, Hayman, Kline, Cleckner and McCormick. They are all good men, and well qualified for the offices for which they are respectively nominated. What reason exists for lukewarmness in relation to this ticket? There is nothing required of any candidate on the ticket to be endangered? There is nothing required to secure the triumphant election of our whole ticket, but a turn out of the voters, and a little reflection on the part of every Democrat before he votes. When he does vote, let it be for the Democratic Ticket throughout and for nothing else. This is the safe way as well as the right way. No mistakes can happen when such a mode of voting is adopted, and no evil consequences in such case, need be apprehended.

THE WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

The proceedings of this body have been published, and are open to examination; and as we have had some leisure within the last few days we have actually read them. We do not pretend to say that this employment, of our time has "quit cost" exactly; but it has enabled us to form an opinion regarding the nature of the convention and the wisdom of its doings. — Three townships — Beaver, Main and Fishing Creek, were not represented in the Convention. Only one delegate represented Millington township. We are informed that no delegate election was held in Millington, and that the "stone member" representing it, was manufactured by the Convention itself. Committees of Vigilance, it appears, were appointed for the several townships, and among the rest a committee of three for Jackson township. Poor fellows! — There is just one third of a vote to be attached to by each committee on the whole Whig vote of Jackson being four!

No account of the voting in the convention is given in the published proceedings; except that it was secret, that is by ballot, & that certain persons named received the nomination. Whether there was one ballot or half a dozen in each case, or whether there were other candidates or not for nomination does not appear. We happen to know this fact that there were other candidates named and supported, and that there was dissatisfaction at results, but the opinion may attend to their own family

COMMUNICATION.

THE NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

COL. WEBB:
You published last week, the proceedings of the Democratic conference for this Congressional District, by which it appears that Dr. Leib was unanimously nominated for a re-election to Congress. There were two conclusive reasons for this action on the part of the conference; one, the want of instructions from County Conventions. In the first place, Columbia County was entitled to the Non-Resident for an additional term, and the action of her convention was in favor of Dr. Leib. Secondly, it is usage, and a very proper one, to give to members of Congress a second term. The one term principle would keep the House of Representatives filled with members who were inexperienced, and quite unacquainted with public business. Dr. Leib, therefore, by the action of our county convention, and in conformity to a wholesome usage that has ripened into a rule, is presented to the voters of the 11th Congressional District for re-election. It is now the duty of every true Democrat, to support the regularly nominated candidate of the party, and by attending at the polls secure his election, and this duty I trust will be faithfully discharged.

The opposite party have nominated Chester Butler, a lawyer of Wilks Barre, to run against Dr. Leib. As the people of this county are not aware of any particular claim that he has upon them for support, it is not probable that his vote here will be very satisfactory to him or his friends. What we know of his political opinions, is sufficient to convince us that he will not make a proper representative for this district. He is opposed to the principles of Democracy! He is opposed to the present Democratic Administration! He is opposed, in short, to the political sentiments of a large majority of the people of this county, and he cannot therefore expect a very flattering vote from the "bread-baker of the North."

I should like to know why the Federalists could not find a candidate for Congress in this county. Luzerne had the Congressman for four years; and yet no one appears now, and now again, the question is put: "Why not?" Do they wish that county to monopolize all the honors of defeat? Or is their stock of great men in this county deficient?

A VOTER.

TO DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

We respectfully urge upon every Democratic voter in the county to turn out at the coming election. Let no one stay at home because he thinks that his vote will not affect the result. The Whigs or Federalists are at work actively and continually, to rally their whole strength, and they will put every man of us to the test. They know that they are in a woful minority in this county, but they hope that by Democrats staying at home, they may slip in some of their candidates at least. Remember that every Democrat who stays away from the election, gives his vote, in effect, to the Whigs; that is they are one vote better off, than if he had gone to the election. Every man who has opinions upon political questions should attend the election, and support those opinions by his vote. And it seems to us that this is as much his duty, as it is his privilege.

Pistol Coat.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvania of Wednesday, noticing the arrival of a cargo of 250 tons of coal from Preston, at that port, says: —
The Almiral's cargo was invoiced at \$3.30 per chaldron. While some duty will be paid, it is therefore doubtless the lowest price it can be sold for at the place of shipment. Now let us see how this coal will stand in our market.
First cost, per ton, \$2 56
Duty, 77
Freight, (say) 2 00 — \$5 33
This, without any charge for Commission, storage, cartage, &c. It is not likely that our coal interest will suffer injury from such shipments.

It is not possible to import it at a rate to bring it into competition with anthracite coal, where it is possible to use the latter; and it will be used by our blacksmiths in place of Alleghany coal at any price, the latter being far superior. The only result that could be seriously affected by the use of the Nova Scotia coals, would be as we have said, the Virginia coals; and we do not believe it possible for them to interfere to any extent with the latter. The Virginia coals are as favorably suited for exportation as the Nova Scotia, being within a few miles of the shipping point, and can be mined as cheap as any coals in the world, and need fear no competition.

The Resolutions adopted by the late Whig County Convention are in a decidedly timorous tone, and sound very much like the lamentations sung a few years ago, by the same men, over the United States Bank. In a few years the song of "Gloom" will be applied to a new subject, and so on to the end of the chapter.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

It is gratifying to observe the rise of the prices of agricultural productions, and the great increase in their exportations to foreign countries, ever former years. Nobly seems inclined to find fault with this but a certain class of politicians, who having prophesied ruin to the country, feel apparently much vexed that it does not come. The Baltimore Sun says, that the increase of prices of wheat and Indian Corn alone, if calculated upon the whole crop of those grains for 1846, would amount to fifty two and a half millions of dollars! supposing the crop of this year to be no greater than it was for 1845. This is certainly good news for the farmers.

Wheat is now from \$1 to \$1.10 in Philadelphia. A few months ago it was about \$0 to \$0.85 cents a bushel. Corn brings 70 to 75 cents a bushel; a few months ago it was \$0 to 55 cents. Other grains have also improved in price. Flour has improved about \$1, per barrel, rising up from \$3 \$1 to \$4.75. The increase in exports from the country has been an amazingly large. According to the New York Express, a whig newspaper, during the first eight months of 1846, the bushels of rye shipped at the port of New York for Holland were 423,136, and more than 50,000 bushels are to be shipped during the present month. [Supplement] Not a bushel of rye was exported from New York during the first 2 months of 1845.

The late news by the Columbia we find before our readers last week. One thousand and three hundred barrels of flour had been sold at Havre, in France, to arrive from New York at 32 to 33 francs. This is \$6 to \$6.18 per barrel. A single Merestville firm at Limerick, had sent to this country for a dozen cargoes of Indian corn; the Market in Great Britain for that article being vastly on the

INCREASE OF THE PRICE OF WHEAT AND CORN.

The following is a correct statement of agricultural exports from New York City, for the week ending September 25th, being for 6 week days only.

Cotton, bales,	2,058
Flour, barrels,	20,978
Beef & Pork, barrels,	2,952
Dairy articles,	78
Indian Corn, bushels,	18,546
Wheat, bushels,	39,423
Cheese, pounds,	164,841
Tobacco, pounds,	7,420
Rice, pounds,	120,700
Corn meal, barrels,	125

The value of the exports was \$715,936. The Correspondent of the Ledger, writing from New York, Sept. 27th says:

During the week about 30,000 bbls. Genesee Flour have been sold for export at \$5; some small parcels have been picked up at 61, and 1- less. The market through the week has been firm and uniform in price, and the demand for export decidedly good. There have also been some sales of Southern for export 4000 bbls. Georgetown and Richmond have been taken at \$4.75 and \$4.87 1/2 which latter rate the market closed, and Buxdy wine at \$1.93 1/2.

Wheat sold largely and at improved prices. Genesee of prime quality is scarce in the market, and is worth 106 1/2, according to quality, prime Western 103 a 106; Illinois, good quality \$1. About 75,000 bushels Corn have been sold during the past three days — most of it to arrive at 73 and 76 cents for prime Western mixed and 73 for yellow Jersey and Northern; pure white Southern would bring 78 cents. Rye has gone off freely at 78 to 79c. for export, but holders are asking 80, and little is taking at that price. Oats 36 a 39c.

Both beef and pork are in demand at uniform prices. Ohio prime pork has risen to \$5.50, at which very considerable sales have been made; Mess Pork is up \$10; Prime Beef \$6 and \$6.12 1/2; Mess \$7 a \$7.50.

Cheese is in demand for export at 72; mallow in active demand at 74.

The following comparison of the rates of duty on certain articles under the acts of 1842 and 1846, is taken from the official specific duties on the several articles under the act of '42 are reduced to equivalent ad valorem, and the calculations for that purpose are based upon the actual importations and custom house valuations, for the year 1845.

	1842.	1846.
Champaign wine	13 per cent.	40 per cent.
Burgundy in bottles	9	40
Burgundy in casks	13	40
Madeira in casks, or hales	—	40
Sicily Madeira	40	40
Wilton carpets & car- peting	23	30
Irish Linen car- peting	73	30
Wool screws	36	30
Wool screws	60	30
Plain glass tumblers	—	30
Parrot cables and cordage	137	30
	120	25

Any one who will take the trouble to compare the above correct, official statements of duties, with the statement of duties on the same (and some other) articles as published in the Germanown Telegraph; and copied with numerous into the Danville Democrat of last week, will discover the deception attempted in the latter. In the Germanown Telegraph the specific duties of the act of 1842, are placed in a parallel column with the ad valorem duties of the act of 1846 so as to appear in comparison with them. Nothing can be more ridiculous, or can be more unsatisfactory to the mass of readers, than this mode of comparison. The only way to make a satisfactory or sensible comparison is to throw, by calculation, the specific duties of the act of '42 into equivalent ad valorem and compare those with the ad valorem of the act of '46. This has been done at the Treasury Department, from the official statistics for 1845, and from these tables of the Department we have selected the foregoing comparison of duties on a few articles in order to correct any misconceptions that may arise from the publication in this county of the article above referred to from the Germanown paper.

WHIG DOCTRINE.

The Whigs of Philadelphia held a large meeting at the Museum on the evening of September 23d, in which the leading politicians of that party in Philadelphia city and county participated. Josiah Randall Esq., reported the Resolutions adopted, & made the leading speech of the evening. He said that among the measures always contended for by the Whig party was a national currency left to regulate itself without being controlled or interfered with by the general government. What does this mean? Why not say at once that among the measures always contended for by the Whig party is that of a NATIONAL BANK! Instead of saying, 'a national currency,' why not say a national paper currency, for that is the idea. The Whigs are all the time talking about a sound national currency, thus endeavoring to cover up their darling project of a Bank, under high sounding words. That is the way they talked in 1840, and as soon as they got into power up came the projects for banks and fractional; and they came very near fastening upon the country the curse of a floated currency, against the known wishes of a large majority of the people. They dare not now avow openly their darling project and so they cover it up again under a rigmarole of words about a sound national currency. A sound national fields! The people know that they have a sound national and constitutional currency under the Independent Treasury system; and the Whigs of Philadelphia, want in place of it a paper currency that they can make money by, with their discounts, and stock sales, and shoving speculations, and all that sort of thing. The people are satisfied with a sound currency; they are in advance of the selfishness of Philadelphia politicians and firm in their advocacy of equal rights & equal legislation; of republican laws that keep to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and are calculated for the whole country and not to advance the interests of a few. So may it be always.

There is nothing of importance from the army of Occupation, with the exception that Gen. Taylor has left Camargo, with an army of 12,600 men for Monterey, where he has undoubtedly arrived before this time. It was expected that the Mexicans had assembled a large force in the neighborhood of Monterey to oppose his progress, therefore, important news is expected daily from that quarter.

PERSONALS.

On Sunday last, by Rev. I. Ball, Mr. JACOB BOND, to Miss MARGARET STENNER, both of Centre township.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. EDWARD ANTHONY of Bloomsburg, to Miss MATILDA MOYER of Caltawissa.

By Samuel K. Sner Esq., on Sunday the 27th ult. Mr. SAMUEL NYHART to Miss ELIZABETH DEAMER both of Col. county.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining at the post office at Bloomsburg Sept. 30 1846:

Isaac Crawford	Dr. E. H. Mason
A. B. Cummings	Joseph M. Winder
Jacob Eckert	Thos. Walker
Joseph Ellis	Cornelius Vanhook
Solomon Greer	William Weaver
Misbahannah Kline	Miss Elizabeth Peterman
Rev. John Kennedy	William Morris
Jackson Sawyers	J. R. MOYER P. M.

October 3, 1846.

BLANKS!! BLANKS!!
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The increase of the price of Wheat and Corn, caused by the abrogation of the oppressive corn laws of Great Britain, if calculated on the entire produce of this country for the year 1846, supposing the produce of those grains to be no greater than the estimated yield for 1845, will amount to the enormous sum of \$42,443,700! That is to say, the wheat and corn raised in the United States the present year are worth about forty-two and a half million of dollars more than they were before the recent rise of price—and the recent rise is clearly attributable to the demand for breadstuffs in England and Ireland. So much for the removal of one of the arbitrary restrictions of trade, which shut out the abundant supplies of the farmers of this country, to the injury of the starving millions of Europe, that the few landholders there might use in affluence.—Balt. Sun.

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