COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, July 18, 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.

Consistency.

We believe it is Mr. Emerson who says that "consistency is the bugbear of little minds;" and some one else has rendered the same idea into the vulgate, by saying, "that a wise man often changes his mind, but a fool never does." If the above proposition is true, then indeed have the opposition to the Democratic party in the State of Pennsylvania, much whereof to boast. For if ever any party have scouted Mr. Emerson's bugbear of consistency, and adopted in its length and breadth the proverb, that party is the one which is now keeping up a sort of guerilla warfare against the Democratic party, and against the Constitution of the State and the Nation.

Upon every question of State or national policy, the party in opposition have changed sides—in support of every measure which was thought to be leading and important ten years ago, or even less than that, they have faltered or fallen back; and now, it is not too much to say, that they have abandoned every idea of principle, and pinned their faith to the doctrine of power. Willing to adopt every ism, no matter how much at variance with former professions; seeking to proselyte by promises of political preferment; unscrupulous in the use of means whereby to attain an end commensurate with those means; they seek success playing to sectional passion and local interests, ignoring altogether those great fundamentals, truth and honesty, which should guide the course of every person and party. Such is a truthful sketch of the present position of our friends of the opposition.

It is certainly within the memory of men now living, that David Wilmot was denounced by the men who are now supporting him, as a British free trade locofoco, who ought to be hung in chains, and we are not sure that he was not burned in effigy by some of his present worshippers and supporters.

Have the old tariff whigs of Pennsylvania really abandoned the policy of protection? Will they now, not only consent to let this pet measure go to the wall, but at the same time, assist to put into position and power the "base and unnatural traitor," who thus betrayed the interests of his native State? Oh! "consistency, thou art a jewel" said one, the latchet of whose shoe, Emerson is not worthy to unloose.

Would not a universal shout of derision, at the folly, stupidity, and inconsistency of the Democratic party, go up from the length and breadth of the land, if the Democrats had chosen Wilmot as their standard bearer, in this contest? And yet, how infinitely more absurd, contemptible, and unworthy is the course of the Black Republican faction; composed as it is, of men who once belonged to the organization known as Whig? Than Wilmot, no man more heartily abused and hated the men who are now his supporters, no man more fiercely fought the old Whig party, no man more heartily despised, and yet despises, its principles; and yet, while for one dereliction of doctrine and duty the Democracy have forever cast him off, as utterly unworthy; still, without retraction or apology, the opposition have received him with open arms, and like spaniels, crawl whining to his feet, and lick the hand that smote them.

Astronomical Lecture.

REV. B. S. HUNTINGTON, Principal of Aston Ridge Seminary, will deliver at the Court House, on Saturday evening, (this evening,) an *Astronomical Lecture*, recently delivered by him with much eclat in Philadelphia. The subject of the lecture is the Solar System. It illustrates the Divine Wisdom of the arrangements which secure its stability, and opposes the mistaken views of Astronomy and Prophecy which predict injury from comets and other causes. To those who feel interested in that sublime science which, perhaps, more than any other sets forth the glory of the Creator, this affords a good opportunity of listening to an able and instructive lecture. Price of admission ten cents.

THE MAIN LINE.—We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph, that the deeds for the Main Line of the Public Works, will be delivered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on or about the 15th, (last Wednesday,) when immediate possession will be taken.

The Philistines are Upon Us!

Our neighbors of the Know-Nothing Press, to wit:—Dr. JOHN, of the *Columbia Republican*, and Dr. BROWER, of the *Montour American*, are both down upon us in their last issues like a pair of half baked common brick. In reference to the proposed Editorial Convention, we intimated a fortnight since, that we were not sure, but that *that* call was of "rat origin," and closed our brief article, with the asseveration that certain Editors, now ostensibly engaged in getting up a Convention for the regulation of Printers' Prices, had established papers in our District at *under* prices, and were still ratting regular subscriptions. This fact is incontrovertible, and the inference so plain, that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." Yet those gentlemen effect to understand it in relation only to *advertising*, and say nothing about *low subscriptions*. They appear more ingenious than honest.

Will Drs. Brower and John attempt to deny, that whilst the Danville Intelligencer, and Danville Democrat, of Montour county, and the Columbia Democrat, and Star of the North, of this county, were established upon the $2 00 a year subscription, they and each of them, commenced their papers, *hab'nab*, in the respective counties, at $1 50 per annum. This was and is the point at issue, and we think they stand guilty in manner and form, as charged in the indictment. And since these gentlemen have indicated the personal reference, and appear to give it the preference, we will accommodate their wishes, individually, and say, as Nathan said to David, "thou art the man!"

We are not opposed to *an* Editorial Convention. A properly constituted Convention of Editors and Printers would redound to the honor of the Press and the interest of the "Art preservative of all arts." Dr. Brower invites us by circular to meet in Convention, at Danville, on Wednesday, July 29th, and Dr. John, says it will be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of August. When Doctors disagree, who shall decide.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.—The first number of this Magazine, of which our friend, Max. Greene, Esq., is editor, will be issued in about a month. This publication possesses a larger list of distinguished contributors than any other in this State, and perhaps in the country. Its pages will be stored with articles from the pens of some of our most celebrated statesmen; and, from a perusal of some of the productions, we can safely assert that its reading matter will be of the most interesting and able character. Mr. Greene himself is a writer of considerable note, and fully able to conduct a periodical such as this is intended to be. We trust the Magazine will receive the patronage we feel assured it will merit.

So says the *Harrisburg Daily Telegraph*, of July 10th, and we shall be very much rejoiced at the success of a Magazine, in the interior of the State; though not having seen the prospectus, we are not informed what sort of a periodical this is intended to be. We give it the benefit of this notice however, hoping it is intended to be what it ought to be, and knowing also that *Max. Greene* can make it whatsoever he wishes. Persons desiring any further information can obtain it by writing to him at Harrisburg, Pa.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL describes the American party as "a broad and quiet river, that takes its noiseless way through the plain, diffusing fertility and beauty on all sides, and losing itself only in the expanded ocean of the nation's weal!" An ex-Know-Nothing friend of the Louisville *Democrat* says, that according to his experience, it is like a country road he once traveled, which, at the start, was broad and plain, straight and smooth, promising a pleasant journey and speedy arrival at the desired goal, but soon began to twist around fences and wind through the woods, becoming less distinct at every step, until, at last, it ended in a rabbit track, and ran into the ground.

☞ Our friend, C. McCOY, of Jerseytown, has returned from the city with the most beautiful and cheapest lot of new Goods that has ever been brought to town. His lawns and calicoes are very rich and excellent, and collars excellent. His large assortment of ladies' shoes are very cheap—groceries also; and we are told he pays good prices for all kinds of produce. Colonel, why do you not advertise in the *Columbia Democrat*, to let your friends in Greenwood, Pine, Mount Pleasant, Hemlock, and everywhere else, know you have received your second lot of summer goods? The idea is worthy of improvement.

THE CROPS OUT WEST.—Our Ohio exchanges speak most encouragingly of the approaching harvest. In the Miami valley, and along the Lakes, the Cincinnati Gazette says:—

"Potatoes never looked better, comparatively than now. The high price has caused a much larger amount to be planted than before.

"Wheat is abundant and everywhere looks well. The late weather has been very favorable for its growth."

☞ Col. John W. Forney has declined the compliment of a public dinner tendered to him by a number of prominent citizens of Washington.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

vs.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., et al.

We give below the argument for the complainants in the case of the Canal Commissioners *vs.* the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, *et al.* It is understood to be the work of Mr. BUCKALEW, and indeed bears intrinsic evidence in accurate logic, research and profound thought of that gentleman's mind. He has inspired these whole proceedings, and we present this argument as the basis upon which the injunction was asked on this one of the three bills. We regret the necessity of great abbreviation.

ARGUMENT FOR COMPLAINANTS.

The competency of the Legislature to contract with a railroad corporation for a perpetual exemption of the property of the latter from taxation, is questioned by this bill. Is the power to do this conferred upon the Legislature by the constitution?

The grant of legislative power (including that of taxation) is in the first article, and is in general terms: "The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." There is no definition of the power—no description of its character or extent—and hence we are obliged to resort to other sources than the section containing the grant, in order to judge it.

It is manifest it does not extend to cases where jurisdiction is conferred upon the general government, or at least to cases where the jurisdiction of the general government is exclusive; nor to cases where prohibitions upon the State action are found in the federal constitution. And it is also largely limited (as well as directed) by subsequent provisions of the constitution, and especially by the Declaration of Rights, which constitutes the ninth article.

The legislative power is further to be considered with reference to the nature of the government. It is the republican theory in this country, that sovereignty exists in the mass of the community considered in an aggregate capacity; that the institution of government proceeds from the people; that all its powers are delegated, and to be held and exercised by it as trust powers; and that it is the subject, at all times, to the interposition of the sovereign power which created it. The introduction to the constitution proves the authority by which it was ordained and established; the second, twentieth and twenty-sixth sections of the ninth article exhibited the nature of the government; its subordination to the sovereign authority; and that all its powers are delegated to it, to be exercised with reference to the objects for which they were granted, which are announced to be the peace, safety and happiness of the people.

Government, therefore, is an Agent, and it administers a Trust, and is invested with such powers only as are necessary to the discharge of its duties therein. And the legislative powers confided to it can only be such as are "necessary and proper," and therefore reasonably within the intention and meaning of the authors of the constitution. Arbitrary acts in the nature decrees—acts against "common right"—acts interfering with the settled course of justice in the courts, and many others where no express constitutional prohibition appeared, have therefore been held to be without the boundaries of legislative power. And it is well said in *Parker* v. *The Commonwealth* (6 Barr, 511,) that while "the government of Pennsylvania is not one of enumerated powers, it is one of limited authority; and it is therefore not to be denied that the action of the Legislature may be invalid, though it contravenes no express provision of the constitution, if it be a violation of the spirit of that instrument, and the genius of the public institutions designed to be created by it."—Sec. 4 Barbour 71.

We may say that an act is unconstitutional when it is not of the nature of legislation, or when it is unauthorized or forbidden. And in view of the known propensity of legislation to abuse, it is of vital consequence to the purity, success and duration of our constitutional system, that all acts falling fairly within this description should be crushed by the judiciary.

The tax power is a branch of legislative power. In the absence of exact definition we may concluded it to be a power to raise so much money as is necessary for the support of the government, and for the accomplishment of the constitutional objects confided to it. To this extent it is necessary, and therefore it exists.

Our question is as to the power of the Legislature to contract with a party that all property held by such party shall, for an indefinate period of time, or forever, be free and discharged from taxation. The inquiry is twofold—first, whether such contract is authorized by the tax power itself, and secondly, if not, whether it arises under a distinct power. As to the former, it is manifest that the destruction or abridgment of a power cannot be considered an exercise of the power itself. No power can act legitimately to its own destruction. In the second place, if the act in question does not pertain to the tax power, what is the name, and what are the characteristics of the power to which it does pertain?

Is it to a general contract power or authority to form legal engagements to which the State shall be a party? But it has never been supposed that any general power to form contracts is included in the power of legislation. In fact, it has been contended by respectable authority that no law can be a contract, although contracts may be made under the authority of a law, and pursuant to regulations which it prescribes. The true view, doubtless is, that contracts may be made on behalf of the State in the carrying out and application of particular measures of policy authorized by the constitution. But it is monstrous to assert that by a contract the constitutional power of taxation or any other can be abridged, limited or destroyed. Those who assert that this is possible must demonstrate it most clearly, in order to its reception.

If the notion obtain that by legislative contracts clear powers of government confided to the Legislature by the constitution may be crippled or destroyed, & the contracts which have this effect are to be upheld by the courts of the United States, then indeed has our system of constitutional government undergone a most radical change, and State sovereignty and power been laid prostrate before the Federal authority.

The following objections to contracts of exemption may be mentioned:

1. They oblige to inequality of taxation, in contempt of a clear and just rule for the exercise of the power.

Puffendorf, Law of Nations, B. vii., chap. ix, sec. x.

"Since the subjects are obliged to the bearing of taxes and the like burthens, on no other account but as they are necessary to defray the public expenses in war or peace, it is the duty of sovereigns in this respect to draw no further supplies than either the mere necessity or the single benefit and interest of the State may require.—And then they are to see that these impositions be levied according to the justest proportion, *and that no immunities or exemptions be granted to certain persons to the defrauding or oppressing of the rest.*"

Rutherford's institutes of Natural Law, B. ii., c. 3.

* * * * * * * * * *

Smith's Wealth of Nations, B. v., chap. ii., part 2.

2. Such contracts are unjust and oppressive upon posterity. By them, the sources of public supply are dried up, or decreased, and the government in future left to rely upon a portion instead of the whole community, while its protection must continue to be extended to all.

3. They derogate from the equal powers of a future legislature.

4. They tend to the dissolution of government, and therefore to defeat all the purposes for which it is instituted. Carried to its results, it is plain, a system of contract exemptions would impoverish the government and destroy it; for if the means of compulsory support were taken away, it could not rely upon voluntary contributions.

Nor is the force of these considerations disturbed by the fact that such exemptions may be *purchased*. In that case, they encourage present waste and profligacy, with consequent corruption of the government. But beyond this, it is evident that no consideration received can be adequate. The right of calling for contributions for government purposes, from time to time, for an indefinite period, as such contributions are required by the exigencies of public affairs is of greater value than any sum presently paid. The element of time enters into the question and is controlling.

Besides, it is scarcely possible to fix the value of an exemption extending over some years, and it is certainly impossible if it extend over an indefinite period. How shall the future necessities of the State be measured? Who will fix the exact time when she will be precipitated into war, or be obliged to grapple with domestic insurrection? Who will inform us when her creditors will again stand, obligation in hand, before an empty treasury? The power of the State, at all times, to fully command the legitimate sources of public supply is vital to her safety, interests, and honor; and being thus, is incapable of valuation, and no more to be surrendered upon a contract of purchase than in any other manner.

The power of taxation is not the subject of contract, of barter or sale by the legislature, and such attempted contract would be void.

Debolt *vs.* Ohio Life insurance and Trust Company, 1 Ohio State Reports, 563, 578, 582: Mechanics and Traders Bank *vs.* Debolt, *ib.*, 591; Knoup *vs.* Piqua Bank, *ib.*, 604: Toledo Bank *vs.* Bond, *ib.*, 659, 698; Plank Road Company *vs.* Husted, 3 Ohio State R., 578; Norwalk Plank Road Company *vs.* Same, *ib.*, 586.

Brewster *vs.* Hough, 10 N. H. 138.

"But there is a material difference between the right of the legislature to grant lands, or corporate powers, or money, and a right to grant away the essential attributes of sovereignty, or rights of eminent domain. These do not seem to furnish the subject matter of a contract."

Presbyterian Church vs. City of New York, 5 Cowen, 538.

"A corporation by contract cannot abridge their legislative power. The defendants had no power to limit their legislative discretion by covenant."

* * * * * * * * * *

Here followes some decisions of the U. S. courts which the complainants shows to be entirely irrelevant; and then proceed:—

This Court expressed itself plainly and strongly upon the vital character and inalienability of the tax power in the *Bank of Pa.* vs. *The Commonwealth* (7 Harris, 152,) and although the point was not distinctly argued or decided, and although reference is incidentally made to the supposed authority of *Gordon* vs. *The Appeal Tax Court*, the expressed views upon the nature of the tax power are believed to sustain this bill, and to be in themselves solid and unanswerable.

"The taxing power is an incident of the highest sovereignty. It is an essential part of every independent government.—By the constitution, and by the principles which lie at the foundation of every organized society, the state may tax all the persons, natural and artificial, within her boarders, and compel them to contribute such part of their property and income as the Legislature may think right, to defray the expenses and meet the engagements of the government. The wealth of men who are associated together is not less subject to taxation than if it were owned by individuals. The right is as clear to tax an incorporated company as a mercantile partnership. The state being in full possession of its power at the time of the contract in question, it is impossible to see how she could have lost it by not bargaining with the bank for permission to keep it."

"It is the appointed duty of the Legislature to use the power of taxing the people with justice and moderation, and not to alien it away. To sell out this part of the State's sovereignty is not one of their regular functions. It is intrusted to the legislative department not to be annihilated, but to be exercised and administered. The power is given by all, and ought to operate on all for the benefit of all. To exempt some would be to increase the burdens of others. Taxation, to be just, must be equal, and to be equal, it must be universal. The whole community has, therefore, a deep interest in retaining the power undiminished in the hands where the constitution has placed it. Chief Justice Marshall (4 Peters 561) thought it so important that he seemed to doubt whether a state could relinquish it at all. That it can be surrendered, at least partially, has since been settled in Gordon v. The Appeal Tax Court (3 Howard 146.) But surely, a power so vitally necessary to the very existence of a State, is not to be taken as surrendered, relinquished, and given up by a contract which says nothing about it." Black, C. J.

In the case of Sharpless v. Mayor of Philadelphia, 9 Harris 167, the Court says:—

"The taxing power, being a legislative duty, is, of course, intrusted to the General Assembly. And it is given to them without any restriction whatever. They are to use it according to their discretion, and if they abuse it, and if public opinions is not just or enlightened enough to correct their errors, there is no remedy. I use the language of Chief Justice Marshall (4 Wheat. 316,) when I say that it may be exercised to any extent to which the government may choose to carry it, and that no limit has been assigned to it, because the exigencies of the government cannot be limited."

"But I do not mean to assert that every act which the Legislature may choose to call a tax law is constitutional. The whole of a public burden cannot be thrown on a single individual, under pretence of taxing him, nor can one country be taxed to pay the debt of another, nor one portion of the State to pay the debts of the whole State. These things are not excepted from the powers of the Legislature, because they did not pass to the Assembly by the general grant of legislative power. A prohibition was not necessary. An act of Assembly, commanding or authorizing them to be done, would not be a law, but an attempt to pronounce a judicial sentence, order, or decree."

* * * * * * * * * *

C. R. BUCKALEW,
W. L. HIRST,
J. H. WALTON,
W. M. MEREDITH,
Solicitors for the Complainants.

A Superior Meadow.

Major SAMUEL CREASY, of Mifflinville, Columbia county, has a six acre lot, situate in Mifflin, of the finest and heaviest Timothy we have ever seen. It is very evenly proportioned, thickly spread over the ground, and presents an exceedingly luxuriant growth. We doubt if there is such another grass patch, as Esq. Creasy's, in Northern Pennsylvania.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.—The riots in New York on Saturday and Sunday, as detailed by the press of that city, seems to have reached a frightful degree of outrage and bloodshed. Ten men were killed, and about fifty wounded, while the whole occasion was prolific with disorderly scenes and incidents.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—The Democracy of Jefferson county met in County Convention on the 2nd inst, and made the following nominations—

Assembly, Joel Spyker, of Ross township; Prothonotary, W. W. Corbet, of the borough of Brookville; Sheriff, James McCracken, of Bell township; Auditor, Truman B. Loedon, of Winslow township.

THE OHIO DEFALCATION is about being brought to an issue. Civil suits, amounting to $769,667 76, have been instituted against both Breslin and Gibson, the late Treasurers and their sureties. Criminal proceedings are also about to commence against them. The guilt connected with this stupendous swindle, will then be made apparent.

☞ Gov. Marcy was born in the town of Trowbridge, Worcester county, Mass., in 1786, and he was nearly 72 years of age at the time of his death. His funeral took place at Albany, N. Y., on the 8th inst., upon which occasion there was a civic and military procession.

STATE CANALS.—The sale of the Main Line leaves, we believe, in the hands of the State, the following lines of Canal in operation:—

Delaware Division,	60	miles.
Susquehanna Division,	41	"
North Branch Division & Extension,	165	"
West Branch Division,	76	"
Total,	342	miles.

Married.

On the 28th of June, 1857, by Lloyd Thomas, Esq., Mr. HENRY A. JOHNSTON, to Miss MARY JANE PARKS, all of Prairie city, McDonough county, Illinois.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. L. E. PORTER, and Miss SARAH MILLER, both of Catawissa, Pa

Deaths.

In Lewisburg, on Wednesday last, in the 33d year of his age, Mr. CHARLES E. HOEFMAN, formerly of Bloomsburg.

On Wednesday, the 8th of July, in Mountpleasant township, Columbia county, ISAAC W. MUSGRAVE, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

On the 13th inst., near Bear Gap, Northumberland county, Pa., MARY, wife of Asa T. John, aged 68 years, 11 months, and 1 day.

North Branch Canal.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
BEACH HAVEN, July 14, 1857.

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

Previously reported,	$31,270 13
June,	29,536 02
Fines,	10 02
Total,	$60,816 15

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

JUST RECEIVED AT OUR NEW STORE,

NO. 1 MACKEREL for $15½ per barrel, and others in proportion. Also, a fresh supply of Sugar, Molasses, Rice, &c. Also, a new supply of Well Paper, of different styles, which will be sold low.

H. C. & I. W. HARTMAN.

May 2 1857.

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 1 P. M.

P. UNANGST, P. M.

Columbia Democrat.

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

Oliphant, Woodside,	$2 50	Peter Scott,	1 00
Wm. G. Perry,	5 00	Adam Salt,	3 25
Fowler, Wells & Co.,	6 00	Daniel Gentleman,	3 00
Dreisbach & Kline,	1 00	Jacob Taggart,	1 00
J. Gillingham Fell,	4 00	V. S. Dodder,	6 00
O. Jones & Co.,	2 00	Sheriff Beck,	5 00
Dr. C. M. Jackson,	10 00	Miss Harriet Rupert,	1 00
S. Swan & Co.,	10 00	John Pealer,	3 00
Charles Stranger,	7 00	D. L. W. Spencer	10 00
Stephen Wolf,	1 00	Richard Pinner,	2 00
C. Magill & Co.,	1 00	M. S. Appleman,	1 50
George F. Miller,	3 00	H. D. Rittenhouse,	50
Dr. H. T. Heverald,	5 00	Rev. C. W. Shively,	2 50
Enos L. Fowler,	5 00	P. Shannon, Esq.,	81
Samuel Melick,	6 50	William Robison,	1 75
Melick & Creasy,	3 00	Dr. Milner, (Centre)	2 00
H. W. & W. S. 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 WEKLY 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

New Advertisements.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.

THE Corner Stone of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Mifflinville, will be laid, God willing, on Tuesday, the 4th day of August, with appropriate religious services in English and German. Services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. The public are invited to attend.

July 18, 1857 E. A. SHARRETS, *Pastor.*

BOOK-BINDING.

CHARLES STAHL would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has lately established in this place, a Book Bindery; where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on the shortest notice, and reasonable terms.

OFFICE in East Bloomsburg, near the lower end of the town.

July 18, 1857-4t

Self Cure!

A BOON TO THE AFFLICTED.

NERVOUS DISORDERS, Head and Mind Affections, Incipient Consumption, Low Spirits, Incapacity for Study or Labor, Premature Exhaustion and Physical Decay of the System, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, Sexual Debility and Involuntary Emissions, Pains, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Organs therewith connected, whether resulting from Imprudence or other Cause—are invariably and permanently cured by Dr. CULVERWELL'S famous RADICAL REGENERATOR, the full particulars of which, without any unpaid or unnecessary expense, will be mailed gratis to any address on receipt of a stamped envelope properly directed.

☞ The successful results of the last ten years have proved this Remedy to be the ONLY EFFECTUAL CURE extant for the above complaints, and the description of it is given in so plain a manner, that every one is enabled to

CURE HIMSELF SUCCESSFULLY & PRIVATELY.

Address, post paid,

CHARLES J. C. KLINE,
Post Box No. 4586, New York City.

July 18, 1857—y

Of all diseases; the great, first cause
Springs from neglect of Nature's laws.

SUFFER NOT,

WHEN A CURE IS GUARANTEED IN ALL STAGES OF SECRET DISEASES,

Self Abuse, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Gleet, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones, Ankles, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose and Ears, Ulcers upon the Body or Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, Epileptic Fits, St. Vita's Dance, and all Diseases arising from a derangement of the Sexual Organs.

Such as Nervous Trembling, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, General Weakness, Dimness of Vision with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, Loss of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Eruptions upon the face, Pain in the back and head, Female Irregularities and all improper discharges from both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case, recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines are pleasant without odor, causing no sickness and free from mercury or balsam. During twenty years of practice I have rescued from the jaws of Death many thousands, who, in the last stages of the above mentioned diseases had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the afflicted, who may place themselves under my care, a perfect and speedy cure. Secret diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of Consumption, Scrofula and many other diseases and should be a terror to the human family. As a permanent cure is seldom ever effected, a majority of the cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the diseases but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury which, with the disease, hastens the sufferer into a rapid Consumption.

But should the disease and the treatment not cause death a speedy and the virtim marries, the disease is entailed upon the children, who are born with feeble constitutions, and the blood of life corrupted by a virus which betrays itself in Scrofula, Tetter, Ulcers, Eruptions and other affections of the skin, eyes, throat and Lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffering and consigning them to an early grave.

SELF ABUSE is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system, drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the nervous system, rapidly wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business, and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. With the fullest confidence I assure the unfortunate victims of Self-Abuse that a permanent and speedy cure can be effected, and with the abandonment of ruinous practices my patients can be restored to robust, vigorous health.

The afflicted are cautioned against the use of Patent Medicines, for there are so many impostures in the columns of the public prints to catch and rob the unwary sufferers that millions have their constitutions ruined by the vile compounds of quack doctors, or the equally poisonous nostrums vended as "Patent Medicines." I have carefully analyzed many of the so-called Patent Medicines and find that nearly all of them contain Corrosive Sublimate, which is one of the strongest preparations of mercury and a deadly poison, which instead of curing the disease disables the system for life.

Three fourths of the patent nostrums now in use are put up by unprincipled and ignorant persons, who do not understand even the alphabet of the materia medica, and are equally as destitute of any knowledge of the human system, having one object only in view, and that to make money regardless of consequences.

Irregularities and all diseases of males and females treated on principles established by twenty years of practice, and sanctioned by the hundreds of the most remarkable cures. Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address, J. SUMMERVILLE, M. D.,
Office, 1131 Pleasant street, (old No. 105,)
Below Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 11, 1857—(March 4)

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

Bird Elmira	Mitchell Rev. T.
Bombay Walton	Moneypenny Thomas
Barnett C. A.	Potter Amelia A
Breece John	Rice Nancey
Baylor John	Rhodes Matilda
Cramer A. W.	Shoekley Charles C.
Duffy James	Steel Hannah M.
Ellis Thomas	Salmon J. M.
Free and Thaddeus S.	Stanton E. W. 4
Freeze I. L.	Tyler John
Fisher David	Tittle Adaline
Geiger Sarah Ann	Tolbert John
Gilmpsy William	Treasurer Lack & B. R. R.
Gaine John	Walls Samuel
Hoff Isaac	Woodcock John
Haver John	Green Carolina
Herring George A. C.	Silvester Alexander } Ship
Huff John	Spore William } Ship
Leachthoiten Conrad	Wolfinter Pickies
Mills H. C.	

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

PHILIP UNANGST, P. M.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT are positively curable by inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the specific matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. We are able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages and fifty per cent in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent, for the lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eight millions are destined to fill the consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful, and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tuberculosis is from impure blood, and the immediate effect, produced by their deposition in the lungs, is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy after inhaling remedies. Thus, inhalation is a sure remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and rapidity than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain, and using the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead. The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A governing power of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air. Is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs, should produce the most happy results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely meeting with a case in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests; to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Letters with the usual fee must be addressed to the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Office, 1131 Pleasant street, (old No. 105,)
Below Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 11, 1857—(March 4)

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 is now entrusting with his son have employed in their practice, curing thousands of cases considered hopeless by others.—For the purpose of restoring 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. HEATH,
161 Spring st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
New York.

June 13, 1857.

BLOOMSBURG,

CABINET WAREROOMS.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his extensive assortment of above Furniture and Chairs which he will warrant to be made of good material and in a workmanlike manner. As his establishment is the place where a good assortment of

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

Which in quality, style and finish is not to be surpassed in Philadelphia or New York cities, can be sold at as low prices as the law.

SOFAS,

of different styles and prices from $24 to $60. Divan Lounges; Walnut and Mahogany, Parlor chairs, Rocking and easy chairs, Piano stools, and a variety of upholstered work with Dressing and parlor bureaus, sofa, card centre and pier tables, bedsteads, feathers, what nots and common tables, mattresses, cupboards, sofas, breakfast tables, bedsteads, cane seat and common chairs, is the largest in this section of the country. He will also keep a good assortment of looking glasses with fancy gilt and common frames. He will also furnish spring mattresses filled in any size of best material, which are superior for durability and comfort to any bed in use.

SIMON C. SHIVE.

Bloomsburg April 9th, 1857.

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 castings 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, RAIN COOK, VANLIEW COOK and PARLOR STOVES of all kinds, the EGG CYLINDER STOVE, &c. All kinds of repairing made to order.

JOSEPH PHARPLESS.

Bloomsburg, April 11, 1857.

DENTISTRY.

E. O. HOWER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OOM BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO.,

Residence, first Brick building below Hartman's Store