COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. PATE, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 21, 1857.

Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R.R.

The Editors of the *Berwick Gazette*, have been authentically informed, that this great enterpsise will be completed and in operation in less than four weeks. We hope their expectations may be fully realized. The Company having that work in charge, are among the first business men of our country,—having managed its financial operations prudently,perseveringly and successfully, notwithstanding the killing stringency of the times—and largely share the respect and confidence of the business community.

Board of County Commissioners.

ELIAS DIETERICK, Esq., the newly elected (Democratic) Commissioner,was—on Saturday last,—duly inaugurated. Mr. *Dieterick*, is an active and intelligent man, possessing large business experience, and will bring into requisition, in the exercise of his official functions, all the important qualifications of care, judgement and discretion, so essentially necessary to the efficient discharge of the various duties of County Commissioner. The Board now consist of Messrs. FAHRINGER, BITTENBENDER & DIETERICK, each of whom, are not only finelooking, plump fellows, but possess, unitedly, as fair proportion of business-talent and fidelity, as was ever comprized in any previously organized Board of Commissioners in Columbia county.

A Lucky Editor.

Col. THOS. B. SEARIGHT, the Senior Editor of the "*Genius of Liberty*," has recently been the recipient of numerous honors. At the late election, the democratic party elected him Prothonotory of Fayette county; at the recent session of the United States District Court, he was selected Foreman of the Grand Jury; and now, to wit:—Nov. 4, 1857,—as the Lawyers say,—he has led to the Altar, Miss ROSE, the accomplished daughter of the Hon. Robt. P. Flenniken, of Pittsburg.—Truly, honors have been showered upon our worthy brother "thick and fast," and, we may add, well are they deserved.

Lost Child Found.

Some weeks ago, we stated in our paper, that a son of Mr. McKiernan, had wandered from his home, near the Long Pond and that the woods and neighborhood around were searched, but all to no purpose. About two weeks ago, while the father of the lost child, was on a gunning excursion at the Pond, he found the body of his son in the water. It appears that Mr. McK., had shot a duck, and it flew in the water, when he waded in for it, and found the body of his son above mentioned.

Choice Venison.

W. WIRT, Esq., presented us, on last Monday, with a plate of exceedingly fine, choice venison—a full meal for all the family—for which we tender him our thanks. Mr. Wirt, is not only a sound Lawyer, and good Democrat, but something of a hunter. He had just returned from a hunting excursion, to the Long Pond, with another gentleman, bringing with them three fine Deers, the trophies of a week's hunting expedition.

☞ We are happy to announce that our clever neighbor of the *Democrat*—Col. TATE—is back again at his post. He has been abroad for some four weeks out West. Travelling agrees with the Col., for we never saw him look so "fat, sleek and hearty."—*Col. Co. Rep.*

☞ We tender our thanks to Dr. John, for the above compliment. We are under obligations to our brethren of the Press, in Pittsburg, Clearfield, Ohio, etc., for similar compliments. Gentlemen, here's to you—

"The few—immortal names
That were not born to die."

The Madison House.

Col. J. OTTENKIRK, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Madison House, Second street, below Arch, Philadelphia, is a pleasing and obliging Landlord in every sense of the word. His house has been fixed up in the best style, and the accommodations are very good. Strangers visiting the City, will find the "Madison" a first rate Hotel.

Tree-mendous Radish!

EX-SHERIFF DEER, of Jackson township, in this county, grew in his Garden the past season, what we would call, a tree-mendous RADISH. It weighed *eleven pounds*, and measured *twenty one inches* in circumference. A fair sample of the Jackson Democracy.

California Correspondence.

WILSON AGER, Esq., of this county, now on a trip to California, has furnished us a long and interesting letter from the "Eldorado of the West," replete with statistical facts and practical information, which we take great pleasure, this week, in being able to lay before the numerous readers of the *Columbia Democrat*.

☞ See GEORGE W. ELLIOTT'S advertisement for Agents headed, "*A Book for Every Man's Library.*"

The Sub-Treasury, and its Security against Panics and Fluctuations.

The sub-treasury originated in the ill-faith of banks and the defects of the paper system. With his keen perception, Gen. Jackson discovered the rottenness of the Bank of the United States, its mischievous dabbling in politics, and the falsity of its assumptions of successfully controlling and regulating the currency, and, consequently, vetoed the bill for its re-charter. State banks, with lofty pretensions of honesty of purpose and of substantial wealth and capacity, became depositories of the public money in 1833, and in 1836 an act was passed attempting to regulate their action, and to secure good faith to the government and a safe currency for the people. They received government deposites and discounted upon them, and the public domain was rapidly being converted into government credits on the books of the banks.—To check the wild, unregulated spirit of speculation in public lands, and to avoid its swelling the paper bubble to bursting, which he feared had become inevitable, and to secure some real money for public use, Gen. Jackson, in the fall of 1836, issued his famous specie circular, requiring that gold and silver only should be received at the public land offices. The evil had gone too far to be remedied by any means within his power. Soon after Mr. Van Buren came into office, in 1837, the whole paper system exploded, and, with many millions of the nation's money in their vaults, every bank proved faithless, and not a dollar of real money could be obtained to meet any public engagement, however sacred.

Mr. Van Buren was compelled to convene Congress on the 4th of September.—The first act passed at this special session was to prevent the payment to the several States of the fourth instalment of the deposite directed by the act of 1836, and the second authorized the issuing of ten millions of treasury notes, receivable for public dues. Another, passed at the same time, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the time of payments upon all outstanding duty bonds, which had been given under the then mode of collecting duties from customs. The bills of the banks were at least ten per cent. below par, and these who were compelled to obtain specie bought it at that rate of brokers, who generally had a back-door connexion with the banks, and mysteriously procured it. The paper expansion had been strikingly rapid, but the contraction more so. The government and the people sought a good currency, but the banks, despite all their boasting professions, had furnished a most faulty and useless one.—The State banks had concurred with Gen. Jackson and the democratic party in pronouncing the United States Bank to be unconstitutional and inexpedient, and in declaring it had wholly failed to redeem its boastful promises. The public mind was turned to the means of shielding the government against a recurrence of the disastrous consequences of the explosion of 1837.

Mr. Van Buren took ground in his message against a national bank and in opposition to returning to the deposite-bank system, and distinctly recommended the government to act for itself without the use of banks. One of the noblest and least selfish of our great men, Silas Wright, was selected to prepare and urge through a bill to separate the State from all connexion with banks, and to establish assistant treasuries at prominent points to receive, keep, and pay out the public money. His bill passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House by a union between the whigs and certain democrats, who left their party to sustain the wishes of the banks. This measure again passed the Senate at the next regular session, and was again defeated in the House. The House in the next Congress was democratic and anti-bank, and Mr. Wright had the satisfaction of seeing his great measure, which he had so long, ably, and faithfully sustained, become a law on the 4th of July, 1840. At the first session of the next Congress, which, through hard cider and log cabins, and bank influence, had become strongly whig, this wise measure was repealed, and an attempt made to charter and substitute in its place a national bank, which, thanks to President Tyler, failed through his veto. Mr. Wright lived to see the great measure of the times, which he had perfected, and so long and faithfully and ably advocated, re enacted in 1846, and which now remains in successful operation, alike safe for the government and salutary for the people, proving that there was no necessity of a national bank for any purpose, and least of all for that of controlling the people in managing their own affairs.

The sub-treasury system was an all important step in the right direction in favor of legislative purity and constitutional independence, and was warmly supported by President Buchanan in the Senate. Unlike the complex contrivance and mysterious operations of a national bank, the sub-treasury is a simple machine, readily comprehended by the voters of the country.—There is a treasurer at Washington and sub-treasurers at numerous points where national revenue is collected, who credit to his office all money received, and charge all drafts drawn by him upon them. He is thus credited with the entire revenue of the United States, and charged with whatever is paid out upon his draft, countersigned, for the purpose of authentication, by the Register of the Treasury. An account is opened by the treasurer with each sub-treasurer, who is charged for whatever he receives. It is an indictable offence for the treasurer or any sub-treasurer to lend or apply to his own use any moneys received by him in his official capacity, and the refusal to pay a draft drawn for money in his hands is made evidence of guilt. When an account of an individual is settled at the treasury a warrant is drawn by the Secretary upon the treasurer for the amount, which he pays in coin at his counter, or by draft upon such sub-treasurer having funds as the payee may prefer. Such draft will command specie at almost every point where its holder desires money, and if drawn on the sub-treasurer at New York will command specie, at par, in New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Charleston, or San Francisco. A national disbursing officer, in receiving advances for public purposes, is furnished with drafts upon the treasurer at Washington, or upon such sub-treasurer as may have government money as he may select. He may thus receive the coin at the treasury, or of a sub-treasurer, or sell his draft for coin, but for nothing else, wherever he chooses. A disbursing agent can, at every important point, sell the treasurer's draft in his favor for gold and silver coin.

The great mass of drafts are drawn upon the sub-treasurer of New York, where a very large share of our revenue is collected. At all points the revenue is received and paid out in gold and silver coin, and it is a statute offence to receive or pay out anything else. The effect of this provision is to create, to a certain extent, a demand for specie and retain it in that form, without reference to foreign demand or the wants of gold and silver manufacturers.—It is a wholesome regulator by its own simple operations. When there is overtrading, by excessive importations, the demand for coin to pay duties tends to check it. In such case specie, without the interference of bank managers, accumulates in the sub-treasury, which naturally restrains overtrading. The greater the excess of duties above expenditures the larger will be the accumulation in the vaults of the sub-treasury, all of which may be removed to the treasury at Washington, if needed there. When, from panics or other causes, the receipts of revenue fall below expenses, the current of gold and silver will be not to, but from, the sub-treasury.

The late large importations increased the surplus in it, while the recent expenditures, exceeding our income, have diminished it But for the accumulations in the sub-treasury the present financial troubles would have been infinitely greater. While there was more revenue received than was paid out, the surplus accumulated, in gold and silver, until it checked importations; and when the revenues ceased to be equal to the expenses, the current of coin, which had flowed from the pockets of the people into the treasury, began to flow from it back again. Its surplus largely tended to supply the gold and silver so much needed by the banks and merchants, and but for such surplus the crash would have been much more fatal.

The sub treasury is a self adjusting machine, which operates always advantageously, and never injuriously. It receives and pays only real coin, and never disappoints anybody. Not a dollar has ever been lost by it. It does not pretend to regulate exchanges. Since the death of the National Bank there have been regulated by the business of the country, and have been lower and more uniform than they were furnished by that exploded concern. Their present derangement is occasioned wholly by a vicious paper currency. The sub treasury is powerful for good, producing no evil, and no sensible, patriotic citizen desires the overthrow of this, one of the most useful measures ever adopted by Congress. Except a few band worshippers, it has not an enemy in the Union.

Its successful working should induce the several States to adopt a similar arrangement for the management of their financial matters. It would create an additional demand for specie, and secure a much greater circulation, and produce stability and uniformity, and essentially contribute to the prevention of panics and revulsions. If every State would receive and pay out real money, the demand for it would greatly increase the amount in the channels of common circulation, and fill the place now occupied by small paper. When the national revenues were received in paper, specie was seldom seen. Now, by doing all its business with coin, enough is retained in circulation to meet its wants. If the State governments would pursue the same course, the same result would follow. But while they receive paper, the better currency is devoted to other purposes. If there were an increased demand for coin, more of our foreign debts would be paid in our own domestic products.

The States have it in their power, by the management of their own finances, to take an important step towards improving the currency, and rendering it stable and more valuable. We hope to see the States take up and act upon this subject in a manner beneficial to all and injurious to no one.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM BEERS, at the Aqueduct Mills, last week, killed a pig 8 months old, which weighed 226 *lbs.*

☞ WE WANT WOOD.

NOTES OF TOUR.

BY THE EDITOR.

We set sail on the 14th of October for Philadelphia. Arriving in the Quaker City, we spent two days there with pleasant friends—in discussing politics and digesting the Election returns—and occasionally engaging in other matters of business transactions, (social engagements and pleasurable amusements,) after which, we took our seat in the cars, for Pittsburg, a distance of about 354 miles, by the Pennsylvania Railroad. During our sojourn in Philadelphia, we should not omit to mention, that we enjoyed the gratification of a very agreeable interview with our esteemed friend, the Hon. WM. B. FOSTER, JR., formerly State Engineer, and Canal Commissioner, and now occupying the more responsible and lucrative position of Vice President of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Of Mr. Foster, it may truly be said, that he is a gentleman of large business qualifications, and through a vicissitude of changing scenes in life, holding many posts of trust and honor, sustains a reputation for probity, fidelity and integrity, not only untarnished, but above suspicion.

It is delightful riding (on the Rails,) between Philadelphia and Pittsburg—from the Delaware to the Allegheny—in about 14 hours, almost without interruption, stopping only 25 minutes at Altoona, on the Allegheny Mountains, for breakfast. On landing in the Smoky City,—and of all *smoke towns* we ever witnessed, Pittsburg takes the lead,—after an absence of near thirty years, it was interesting to observe the changes time and enterprise have effected. However, as Pittsburg is a manufacturing City, the crisis has made its mark there in the general prostration of business operations.

We stopped, during our stay in Pittsburg, at the St. Charles Hotel. This is an excellent first class City Hotel,—if not exactly Democratic head quarters, it is the resort of distinguished strangers, the home of the Judges of the Supreme Court, United States Marshal, Jurors and Suitors in attendance at the various Courts—kept by Col. HARRY SHIRLS, assisted by Messrs. *Fenn* and *Tubbs*, his gentlemanly attendants. Our friends, going west, will always find good fare and comfortable quarters at the St. Charles.

HENRY SPROUL, Esq., Clerk of the District Court, and United States Commissioner,—formerly a citizen of Columbia county and a brother in law to Judge Grier,—treated us with all the cordiality and hospitality of a friend and brother.—Opening his hospitable mansion and inviting a number of strangers then in the city, we joined with the party, and partook of a most sumptuous Oyster Supper with Mr. Sproul's accomplished Lady and highly interesting daughters. In Mr. S., are at once to be found all the nobler traits of a warm-hearted Irishman, finished gentleman and an uncompromising Democrat.

Col. JAMES P. BARR, the able Editor of the *Daily Morning Post*, laid us under many obligations, and greatly facilitated our visit in Pittsburg, by his numerous offices of courtesy and kindness. Mr. Barr publishes a model Democratic Daily Paper,—the very best sheet in Western Pennsylvania,—and we should be glad to have it extensively patronized by our Northern Democrats. Mr. B., we understand, is an applicant for the appointment of Post Master, in that City, and we feel quite confident that President Buchanan could not more essentially subserve the public interest and confer a favor upon a more meritorious young democrat, than to give Col. Barr the appointment.

T. W. I. PAULI, Esq., of the *Waynesboro' Messenger*, with whom we also had the pleasure of meeting in Pittsburg, is a social and intelligent gentleman and sound democratic Editor. The name of Mr. *Pauli*, has been mentioned, in political circles, as the next Western Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner. We should be pleased to favor that enterprise—assured that he would make a competent and efficient member of the Canal Board.

Passing westward we soon reached the borders of Ohio. Of our visit there we have heretofore spoken. We found much that we admired in Ohio, but we still prefer a residence in Pennsylvania.

Returning from the west, we next visited the home of our nativity, in Clearfield county. Twenty years ago, we left Clearfield and migrated to Columbia. Only twice since had we visited that spot we love to call our home. Great, indeed, during that time, have been the changes in the appearance of its general aspect.—Then, it was a new county—comparatively, unimproved. Now, it is mostly settled and thickly improved. Our farmers in that section, in our judgment, have fallen into a grand error. They have too much neglected their *Farming interests* for the *Lumbering business*. The latter business is fluctuating in its nature,—sometimes lumber depreciates in value, and sometimes they fail in getting it to market, after the incessant labors of a long winter and the consumption of most of their produce, with very heavy Store Bills to pay, then, in the absence of their usual crops, they are left poor indeed. This mistaken policy, without the products of the *Farm* to lean upon, has largely tended to impoverish the county of Clearfield. We trust its citizens hereafter will do better. As AGRICULTURE is the most honorable calling of the age, it should be the first object and primary business of every citizen.

When in Clearfield, we re-visited that sacred spot,—the Family Burial Ground—where repose the remains of our departed Parents, an honored Father and Sainted Mother. If one spot on earth, more than another, is adapted to serious reflection and pious meditation, that place is among the tombs of the departed dead—the house appointed for all living—meditating on the lessons of childhood, the teachings of a pious Mother—the stern admonitions, perhaps, of a strong-minded Father, administered in justice, but in rebuke, for childish foibles and youthful indiscretions. The mature mind bows with submission to Heaven's decree, and derives satisfaction in thus meditating upon the reminiscences of the past, finding consolation in the certain reflections, that—

The graves of all his saints he blest,
And waters every bed.
Where will his dying members rest,
But with their dying head.

Our interview was to us agreeably pleasant with the Editors of Clearfield. Messrs. LARRIMER & WARD, publish the democratic paper of that county, called the *Clearfield Republican*. The former is a Lawyer, and the latter a Practical Printer—both clever gentlemanly fellows, and conduct their sheet with spirit and ability,—a worthy organ of the Spartan Democracy of Clearfield. Among their prominent political associates, we are proud to number many of our early companions as pioneers in the cause of democracy and civilization—who have since been promoted to positions of honor and distinction—such as Governor Bigler, Judge Barrett, and Hon. Wm. L. Moore, *whilom*, our partner in publishing the democratic paper in Clearfield, and now a Merchant in affluent circumstances, and promoted by his fellow citizens to an Associate Judgeship. Each of these young men, starting on nothing but character, with us in life, have by their own undivided effort, rose to rank and honor, and have left a record for young men worthy of emulation. Their histories verify the saying, that—

Honor and fame
From no condition rise,
Act well your part,
There all the honor lies

We should not omit to say that our young friend, S. B. ROW, Esq., of the *Raftsman's Journal*, is also a very pleasant and intelligent gentleman. We largely enjoyed his sociality and generous friendship. Mr. *Row* publishes a spicy and well conducted newspaper, and as he has asseverated his only objection to us, is on account of our being "such an uncompromising democrat," we can reciprocate the compliment, by saying that our principal objection to him could be, that he is such an erratic "Republican."

We also paid a flying visit to our Father's old and excellent friend, *Ignatius Thompson*, Esq. Here we were shown the greatest curiosity, in the shape of a vegetable production, we had ever seen. It was a sweet Pumpkin, raised in the 'Squire's Garden, which weighed about 180 lbs., and measured exactly seven feet in circumference.

Leaving Clearfield, returning hence, *via* Philipsburg, Tyrone City, the Central Railroad, and Philadelphia, we arrived at Bloomsburg, upon the 14th of November.—after an an absence of one month and one day—having had a pleasant excursion and enjoyed a most delightful visit. Our journey was facilitated throughout, by the cheering reports of *democratic victories*, reverberating from the Keystone, through the Empire and Buckeye States—and indeed the entire country—and on arriving at home, with a light heart and easy conscience, we found all right here, and now rest at ease, with the pleasing assurance that, the "Union is Safe." And here we hope to live and labor, in our pleasant sanctum, for the prosperity of the democratic party, the honor of our beloved country, and the growing greatness of the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

California Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
October 19th, 1857.

Col. L. L. TATE;

Dear Sir:—I embarked in the Steamship Central America, at New York, on the 20th of last August for this State. After a passage of twenty six days, twenty three hours and twenty six minutes, I arrived at the city of San Francisco, since which time I have visited a number of the mining districts—I have travelled about five hundred miles among the mountains and 'mining territories,' and therefore, think I know how the 'yellow stuff' is got. As a general thing, the price of labor in the mines is from three to five dollars per day. Living is high, and life is cheap.—Mechanics can do well here. As a general thing their wages are higher than miners. Millers get from $150, to $250 per month, Stage drivers $125, ox drivers $75. A man can do pretty well with an ox team; he can clear about three hundred dollars in a month, hulling, &c.—but what is called a team in this country, is five or six yoke to one wagon. Some are making money with pack mules by packing on the mountains where a team cannot get. A man and two boys will take about twenty mules, each carrying over three hundred pounds, climbing over the mountains like goats. It was quite a curiosity to me too see them at first—one with a barrel of flour on its back and another with a barrel of fish and a lot of tubs, &c.—toling along. Quite a large number of *Chinamen* are here in the mining districts, who make a good bait for the skulking parties that plunder the country, who, very often, when they find a lot of Chinamen working a rich claim, murder the whole party, take the money and work or dispose of the claim as they choose. A Chinaman has a poor chance in this country, as they are not allowed to give evidence in any case, whatever. Many of them have their ears cut off, but nothing is done with the pale face for such crimes. The Indians also dislike them; while I was in Grass valley, one of the greatest quartz mining districts, I saw two Chinamen brought in that had been killed by the Indians, one of them had thirty six arrows in him, of which one would be sufficient to cause death in a short time, for the arrows used by these tribes are made in such a manner that, when shot in a man, about six inches of the arrow and flint with the poison, which is placed near the butt of the flint, remains in the flesh while the part that carries the feather will come out leaving the poison all in. One day I went with an Indian agent to settle some difficulty with a tribe. I tell you it was one of the greatest curiosities I ever witnessed. The Squaws were engaged in getting something to eat—the Indians make the Squaws do nearly all the labor. The Squaws had prepared for food, acorns, roots, bugs, pismires, grasshoppers, snakes, &c. It is sport to see them catch grasshoppers, they often catch them flying—they have a kind of paddle that they knock them down with; they call it batting them down. They are the hardest looking creatures I ever saw, with the exception of a party of Mexicans that I saw at Acapulco Mexico, they take them all down. Many of the natives on the Isthmus, of Darien go entirely naked. I have seen more of the different tribes of the earth this trip, than I ever saw before. It seems to me as though a portion of all nations, and all kind of characters, have collected together in this country, for all tongues and all kind of men, a large portion of whom, are the cursedest set of rascals that remain unhung, are to be found here. I think they can, and do commit all manner of crime that can be committed by man or woman. They dont care a straw how they get money, only so they get it, and the women are but little better than the men, about one half of them that come to this country leave their husbands, only think, over three hundred divorces were granted the last year here, more than double the number granted than in the rest of the United States.

The chances for making money in this country is not what many think it is. It is a rare chance that a man can do anything in the mines without a capital of forty or fifty thousand dollars, and then four times out of five he will come out at the little end of the horn, if he dont know the ropes. A few that have rich claims are piling 'it' up.

There are so many bogus operations that men have to keep the top eye open or they will get in a trap that is not easily got out off. Thousands of men have lost fortunes in this city. Property that would have sold for $150,000, will not now bring $30,000.

I find many that are anxious to return to the East, but they can't raise the '*tin*' to go with. It costs a great deal to live here; one must pay $1 for a meal, the same for lodging, fifty cents for shaving, the same for cutting hair, &c. Apples and Peaches from 25 cents to $1, each. All appear to drink more or less liquor. A drink of any kind of intoxicating beverage, in a respectable house, costs from 25 to fifty cents; a good suit of clothes costs $100. I have had the same amount of machinery made in Philadelphia for $20 which cost me here $100. Four dollars is the price for shoeing a horse, and everything else in proportion. The climate in this city is delightful; evenings rather cool; in the mountains the middle of September, at noon the sun shines very hot, but as soon as it disappears in the evening, it is disagreeably cold on account of the mountain tops being covered with snow. They have no rain here during the summer months. How vegetation grows, as it does, I cannot imagine. I saw the largest and best fruit at the last State Fair in San Francisco, that I have ever seen; why, Col., I saw apples and peaches that weighed about forty oz. and with the best of flavor.—Onions generally grow as large around as a common saucer; potatoes grow very large; plenty of pumpkins that weigh two hundred pounds can be seen here rolling around in the dirt in the most jolly mood possible; here grows the largest cabbage I ever saw without searching a tailors scrap chest; figs grow very fine, in fact, almost anything but corn; the seasons is too dry for corn; sheep is doing fine here; a number came out at the time I did, the price of bringing a sheep here from New York is seventy five dollars; dogs $20, some fetch bees with them. They bring one hundred and thirty dollars a swarm.

This evening we were visited with the second earthquake since I have been here—no serious danger, only one house falling. I guess the place will not 'go in' until I get out of it. It is now after Eleven at night, and the steamer leaves at 9 in the morning, consequently, I must stop as I have others to write too.

I am very truly yours,
WILSON AGER.

P. S.—*Dear Col.*—You must excuse my many errors as I am a little excited about the *earth quake*. W. A.

☞ We direct attention to the Prospectus of the *New York Tribune*, in the advertising columns of this "Columbia Democrat."

New Advertisements.

HEAR THE MILLER.

CUSTOMERS to the AQUEDUCT MILL, who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, for FEED, FLOUR, &c., are respectfully notified, that as they have been accommodated, I hope that they will now accommodate me, and make immediate payment. WILLIAM BEERS.

Aqueduct Mills, Nov. 21, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., Quarter ending November 16th 1857.

Bittenbender, Mary C	2	Philips John S.	
Bachtal Sarah A		Peck Allen W	
Brison Henry		Robbins & Stocker	
Case William		Rupert George	2
Flemings Wesley		Smith John	
Gantz David		Starst Henry	
Goodrich Harvey H.		Sorteman James	2
Hill George		Wagner Precious	
Lechthaler Conrad		Welliver T. J.	
Long N G		Wowrer W J	
Larish Reuben		Wicks Madison	
Moffee Jackson		Zebin Caroline	
Morgans Morgan		Thomas Hughes	Ship
Murr Alem		James Watley	
Nichols Henry		Flynn James	

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

PHILIP UNANGST, P. M.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN'S LIBRARY.

Rare Inducements to Agents.

CANVASSERS wanted to obtain subscribers for the "Comprehensive Geography and History, Ancient and Modern, of the World; by S. G. Goodrich, (Peter Parley.) Handsomely bound in cloth gilt, and illustrated with 200 beautiful engravings and 50 maps.—Price $3. Sold only by agents to each of whom a special district will be given. Applicants should state what counties they would like to canvass. The book is now ready. Copies will be sent by mail post paid, on receipt of the price. Bills on all solvent banks taken at par. The HOME JOURNAL, says of this work; "No family whatever should be without it." For full particulars in regard to an agency, address

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Publisher and Bookseller,
No. 172 William Street, New York.

☞ All kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books, Cheap Publications, Stationery and Maps, furnished at the very lowest prices. Orders solicited. Nov. 21

PATTENT SAUSAGE GRINDERS FOR SALE AT HARTMANS.

RECEIVING NEW GOODS ALL THE TIME, AT HARTMANS.

BROCHE Shawls just received and for sale at Hartman's Store.

SELLING Goods very cheap for Cash at Hartman's Store.

THE THIRD arrival of GOODS for the Season at Hartman's.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Columbia county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1857

1. The account of John R. Moyer, Committee of the person and estate of Peter Melick, a lunatic of Scott township.

2. The account of Jonathan Rishel, Committee of the person and estate of John Rishel, a lunatic, late of Montour township.

3. The account of John Snyder, Committee of the person and estate of Alexander Sloker, an habitual drunkard, of Bloom township.

JACOB EYERLY,
Prothonotary.

Nov 14, 1857

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS.

L.S. AT an Orphan's Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for said County, on Monday, September 7th, 1857; a rule was granted upon all the heirs and legal representatives of Engel Fox, late of Locust township, in said county deceased; to wit. John Fox, Rachel Hughes, late Rachel Fox; Franklin Rhodes, Guardian of Rachael Fox, and Caspar Hughes, Guardian of Elizabeth Fox, Harriet Fox, intermarried with Uriah Tiley and William Fox, children of William Fox, deceased; son of said Engel Fox.—Requiring them to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, in said county of Columbia, on the 7th day of December next; then and there to accept or refuse the estate of the said decedent at the valuation thereof; and in case the said parties neglect or refuse so to take the same, then to shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be sold, according to law.

JACOB EYERLY,
Clerk.

The heirs and legal representatives, and all persons interested in the Estate of the said Engel Fox, deceased, are hereby notified of the obtaining and existence of the above rule, and of the return day thereof

STEPHEN H. MILLER,
Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Oct 17, 1857

LIVING AND LOVING.

BY MISS VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

MISS TOWNSEND is known as one of our best magazine writers, and although quite young, has not her equal in her peculiar style. The present volume includes some of her best Tales and Sketches, which together with a correct and beautiful portrait of the author, by that distinguished artist, John Sartain, Esq., will render it particularly acceptable to her numerous friends.

The Book is a handsome 12mo. volume, printed on the finest paper, bound in a neat and beautiful style, and is sent to any part of the United States by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price, $1.

J. W. BRADLEY, *Publisher.*
48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Nov 14, 1857

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Benjamin Piatt.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Piatt, late of Pine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned, who resides in said Pine township, in Columbia county; all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

IRAM DERR,
WILLIAM PIATT,
Administrators.

Oct 24, 1857

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of David Smith, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, upon the Estate of David Smith late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Buckhorn, in the said township of Hemlock. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having accounts for settlement to present them to

JACOB HARRIS,
Administrator with the will annexed.

Buckhorn, Nov 2, 1857.

COLUMBUS MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have unanimously elected H. D. Walker, A. M., of Lewisburg, Principal of said Academy, in place of Prof. Anderson, whose time expires with the present term, the 19th day of October inst

Mr. Walker will succeed Mr. Anderson immediately after the close of his labors.

It is designed by the Trustees, with their new Principal, to make this institution one of the best of the kind in the State.

Oct 27, 1857

PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS.

ALL you that want to rest and sleep good, call on GEORGE W. CORELL, and buy *GOULD'S PATENT BED BOTTOMS*. He has bought the patent right of Columbia county, and is now prepared to furnish Bottoms applicable to old as well as new bedsteads. He has also on hand all kinds of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Cottage Bedsteads, and other Cottage Furniture, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, Ready-made Coffins.

GEORGE W. CORELL.

Bloomsburg, Oct 17, 1857

WHEATLEY'S ARCH ST. THEATRE,

ARCH STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE STAR COMPANY, composed of the finest Artistes in the world, and exceeding in Strength and Talent any Dramatic combination heretofore offered to the Theatrical public, will appear every night in Comedy, Tragedy, Serio Comic Drama, Vaudevilles, Musical Burlesques, &c. &c. When visiting the City, go there.

Oct 31, 1857—3m

NOTICE.

THE President and Managers of the Cattawissa Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of 3 per ct. (75 cts per share) on the Capital stock of said Company for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th of October.

JOHN SHARPLESS,
Treasurer.

Cattawissa Bridge Office,
Oct 24, 1857—3t

Brick! Brick! Brick!

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PRIME BRICK, just turned out, at the subscriber's Brick Yards in Bloomsburg, and are offered for sale. The best in the country. Apply to

R. B. ARTHUR.

Bloomsburg, October 10, 1857

SHARP NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted or having unsettled time accounts with the subscriber are hereby notified to call upon *Salmon Mayhard, Esq.*, who can be found in his office every Saturday afternoon, and settle the same before the first of January next. For after which time all uncollected accounts will be placed in hands of officers for collection.

RICHARD TOBBY.

Oct 31, 1857

NEW NO. 3 MACKEREL just received at HARTMAN'S.

STOVE COAL for sale by
R. W. & W. N. CREARY