COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 28, 1857.

The Union—Is there no Danger of its Dissolution?

Almost from the foundation of the government, and certainly within the last twenty-five years, the dissolution of the Union has been much discussed, and sometimes openly menaced. The country has passed through several crisis in its history, in which the dissolution of the Union seemed imminent. We need only allude to the periods of the restrictive system of Jefferson, the late war with England, the admission of Missouri, the Nullification era, the compromise measures of 1850, and recently the Kansas imbroglio. And now, as the latter question may be regarded as settled, most people may believe the Union as in no danger, at the present time, certainly.

But, is there now really no danger of disunion—no causes in existence which may ripen into a dissolution of the Union? We fear that this question cannot be answered in the negative.

Communities, like individuals, are governed by their interests. Their decisions and actions are controlled ultimately by their transcendent material interests. And what is the condition of this country, and what its great material interests? They are apparent to the most casual observer. It is divided into two great sections, differing in climate, soil, products, and institutions. The predominant interests of the North, which is one of the great divisions to which we allude, are agricultural and manufacturing; and these interests prosper better under a system of free labor. Indeed, slave labor is not adapted to such interests, and slaves can be made useful and profitable only as domestic servants. The demand, therefore, for slave labor in the North, is not, at present, sufficient to overbalance the prejudice and fanaticism which have been excited by demagogues against the system of domestic slavery.

But it is different at the South. In that section of the Union, and especially in the great planting States, negro slave labor is absolutely essential to the development of their resources. There the climate is hot, and those portions which are devoted to the production of the great staples of cotton, sugar and rice, are more or less affected by deleterious malaria, which render it impossible for the white man to labor upon the soil. And hence, to a great extent, that portion of the Union which now produces the most valuable staples of commerce, if it were not for slave labor, would have to be resigned to forests and the wild beasts. We consider that the choice of the people of the planting States of the Union, lies between the surrender and destruction of the great cotton and sugar interests, and the abolition of slavery.

It seems to us, that slavery is a necessity to our brethren of the planting States,—primarily to them, and consequentially, we may add, to the whole civilized world, as we will endeavor to show hereafter.—Therefore, they do and will insist on retaining the institution. They desire to retain the institution without molestation by their brethren of the Northern States. But, they cannot. On the contrary, they find themselves and their institutions and interests constantly misrepresented, vituperated, menaced and interfered with, by the pretended philanthropists of the North.

Here, then, we may observe one cause which is, and will be, constantly working for a dissolution of the Union. But there are other and even more potent causes at work to bring about such a catastrophe.

Slave labor is becoming, in proportion to the demand, scarcer and consequently dearer. The world demands more cotton, sugar, and other staples of the warm climates, than the present capital and labor devoted to it, can supply. Hence, there is a greater demand for the opening of more lands adapted to such products, and consequently, for more slave labor, which is the only kind of labor that can be employed in their cultivation. That demand for the opening of more land for cotton and sugar, and consequently for more slave labor, is increasing even in the United States. We have now much more land capable of producing cotton and sugar, than we have slave labor to cultivate it. Hence, there is a large and increasing demand, for an addition to slave labor by means other than the natural increase of the slaves.—An increase by any other means, is, and probably would be, successfully opposed by the free States of the Union. And yet, the necessity for it will continue to increase, and its want continue to be more deeply felt by the people of the South. And here we may note another cause which will, in the future, constantly operate to bring about a dissolution of the Union.

What will be the effect of the operation of these two causes, to say nothing of the dangers resulting from the ambition of aspiring and restless men with which our country abounds? They will continue to engender strife between the North and the South. The South will desire to pursue that system of policy which it feels and knows, is essential to the development of its true interests, wealth and power; and also, proximately, the true interests of the North; and the North, impelled by the spirit of fanaticism and demagogism, and not from interest, will oppose it. The result may be easily anticipated It will be increased estrangement, prejudice, and hostility.

The North will persist in this mistaken war upon the interests of the South, relying upon the assurance of the pestilent demagogues which it cherishes in its bosom, that there is no danger, the South dare not proceed to the extremity of dissolution.—The South will become more exasperated, and perhaps more reckless, relying upon the great staple, cotton, which is truly KING of the modern world, holding all the great commercial staples within the sway of its sceptre; and finally it will venture to sever the bands which unite it to its unnatural brethren of the North.

What then? Is the South destroyed? Are her great interests destroyed? Is she at the mercy of the North? or, is the North at the mercy of the South? Is not cotton as essential to to the manufactures of England as ever? And will not cotton form the basis of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between England and the South, by which the South secures independence and freedom from the Union? England, by a monopoly of the great staple of her manufactures, secures the lease of another thousand years to her grisly and iron-nerved monarchy, her grandeur, and the increase of her commerce and wealth.—And the North secures nothing but the destruction of her great interests of manufactures and commerce, and her ultimate degradation. Are not these probable results of the unnatural quarrel going on between the North and South?

The dissolution of the Union effected, what will be the ultimate destiny of the South? Below her, towards the Equator, lie boundless realms adapted to the growth of all the great tropical staples, whose mountains and valleys glitter with mineral wealth, whose political and social institutions have become effete, are tottering from decay, and whose great is the renovating aim hand of a superior and more enlightened race? What a field for ambition. What a scope for the mere fortune hunter. What grave and sublime problems for the statesman. Will not these regions be ultimately annexed to the Southern Republic? Will not Mexico, the West India Islands, and Central America, ultimately fall into the possession of the South? Will it not be the interest of England, allied to the South as she will be, to favor this grand and magnificent policy of acquisition and annexation? And then, with the control of cotton, sugar, and the other great tropical staples, will not the Southern Republic truly control the commerce of the world.

Do the people of the North imagine that thoughts like these, do not run through the busy brains of the restless and ambitious men of the South—nay, the adventurous of all sections of the Union? There is a class of men at the South whom we, of the North, denominate "ultraists" and "fire-eaters." Whence do they originate? Is it the paltry squabble about Kansas, or the Compromise Measures, or are those the mere pretexts? Are they not the product—the children born of the causes of discontent between the two great sections of the Union, of the ambitious thoughts, and of the possible destiny of the South, to which we have above alluded? And do they not appear on the great scene of the drama, like the shadows of coming events, as the exponents of causes working busily in the deep caverns of society, and destined, in due time, to burst forth on the surface, in the storm and hurricane of civil commotion and revolution? The "ultraists" and "fire-eaters" of the South, in our judgment, are not to be annihilated by vituperation or denunciation. Their appearance is a phenomenon which deserves the profoundest attention of the patriot and statesman. They are of a higher cast than the Bucaniers and *Flibustiers*, who once roamed in the central regions of America, and are destined, perhaps, to act a much more conspicuous part in the great tragedy of human life. They are statesmen, and will be heroes when the exigency demands the display of their martial spirit.

In the suggestions which we have made in this article, are there not matters enough for the grave contemplation of the people of the North? Are they to be forever guided and influenced by their one-sided ideas respecting the subject of slavery—their misplaced sympathy for the negro—their innate hostility to their Southern brethren growing out of this morbid sympathy for the negro? Can they never open their eyes to the stupendous facts demanding their immediate and careful consideration? Can they not comprehend the wants, the necessities, the destinies, of the South? Do they not see the rich States, the ample Territories, the magnificent Islands, below the southern section of the Union, all nearly ripe for incorporation into the southern system? Can they not appreciate the interests and policy of England? And what do they behold in the negro so charming and desirable as to induce them to hate their white brothers out of love for the black man. Is not the negro a barbarian and cannibal in his native land? Is he not benefited by slavery? And while he is benefited in that condition, does he not contribute largely to the comforts, conveniences, and luxuries of civilized man? Is he not, in a state of servitude, a great and valuable agent in the great scheme of modern civilization? And if he were set free, would he not be the reverse, and would he not relapse into his awful state of barbarism? And, is not the labor of the negro, guided and directed by the intellect of the white man, absolutely necessary for the settlement, cultivation and civilization of the warm regions of the earth? And is there not a Providence in these adaptations of men to each other, the one to obey and serve, the other to guide, protect, and partially to civilize and enlighten? And through this relation, are not both races benefited? An affirmative response must be given to all these questions.

But let us be understood. We are no advocate for the introduction of slavery into the northern agricultural and manufacturing States. It is not adapted to their soil, climate, nor interests. We are, therefore, against its re-establishment in the North. We behold two sections of this great Union, with two different forms of society, or rather we may more properly say, with two systems of labor. One is free. That is adapted to the North. One is slave. That is adapted to the South.—Each section flourishes best under its own system. The free system is not a failure here at the North, as many at the South suppose. Nor is the slave system a failure at the South, as many at the North believe. Now, each section should let the system and institutions of the other alone, and all will be well. And under the instruction of both systems, this great Union of confederated sovereign States will march on in its great career of prosperity, progress, and civilization, until it reaches an acme of population, wealth, power and grandeur, such as the world has never yet beheld."

Our trip on the Canal.

We left home on last Monday in a torrent of rain, with a jolly Boat crew and two horses, destined for Plymouth, in pursuit of a load of Coal for our winter's comfort.—*Wellington Risewick*, Captain; *F. Marion Girton*, Mate; *Jacob P. Latshaw*, Driver, and the writer of this article, as Supernumerary General, comprised the Crew, unless we include our ever-trusty span of *Iron Grays*. Ascending the raging Canal to Nanticoke, we set sail on the Pool, up to *Shawney*, opposite Plymouth, when on Tuesday night, about dark, the waves dashed our vessel over against the Eastern Shore, where we tied up and laid over until morning.

During that night, owing to the dashing waves, piercing winds and the open condition of the Boat Cabin, we got but precious little sleep. Finding the Susquehanna literally covered with floating ice, our Captain wisely concluded to make good his retreat, which he did, into the Canal harbor at Nanticoke. There lies the "*Edwin Forrest*," unloaded, and safely anchored for the winter, unless the ditch should open again, when we shall lose no time in snigging down our Boat load of Coal.

On leaving Shawney, we were appropriately impressed with the triteness of that couplet of the Boatman's Song—which reads—

"A Shawney float
And a Shawney crew,
And the Captain's
From Shawney too."

Sending our team home from Nanticoke, we took passage,—with Capt. JOHN HICKS, and his party, who were part of the time our companions in misfortune—in the Cars on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, where we rode pleasantly as far as the Track is laid, which is some half mile below Esquire Cartright's, at Beach Grove. Capt. Wells' Coaches run from Beach Grove to Bloomsburg, carrying the mail and passengers There are only about eight miles of rail to lay to complete this Road—from Beach Haven to Briar creek,—which is expected to be in operation in about two weeks hence.

Editors' Convention.

The *Pittsburg Post*, and a number of our democratic exchanges, recommend that the Democratic editors of this State hold a convention in Harrisburg about the time of the inauguration of the Governor. We are in favor of the proposition and will be present upon the occasion unless some intervening circumstance should prevent us. It is evident that the interests of the Democratic press would be greatly advanced by a closer intimacy among its members, and a greater attention on the part of each member to matters affecting the interests of all alike. As editors laboring in one common cause we should at least be personally acquainted with each other—a convention would afford us that privilege, if no other object would be gained.

Hon. N. B. Browne.

We are not aware that the Gentleman whose name we have placed above, is a candidate for the position; but having watched his course with some attention, we believe no man better fitted than he, for the very important post of Secretary of the Commonwealth, under Gov. PACKER.—Mr. Browne is clear headed, well versed in State affairs, able, and eminently sound. He is known somewhat to our citizens, having given us an admirable speech, at the opening of the Campaign in 1856. We know they would heartily endorse the choice of the Governor; as we think would the vast majority of the party in the State.

☞ The Philadelphia *Sun*, the organ of Black Republicanism in the Quaker city, has ceased to exist. *Requiescat in pace.*

The Forthcoming Message.

The special Washington correspondent of Col. Forney's *Press* says, it is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in his first annual message to Congress, will take bold ground on the currency question; that he will reaffirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Independent Treasury Bill. He believes that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to establish a hard-money currency, and that the action of Congress since has been a steady departure from that intention. It will be his object, then, to retrace the false steps taken, and to bring the government back to the true ground.

The issue will be made in the next Congress whether State banks have the constitutional power to issue circulating "promises to pay." There will be a large party to take the negative of the argument, who will not, it is said, yield until a decision has been given on the question by the Supreme Court of the United States. A general bankrupt law for the banks will be presented for action. This will provide a fixed legal course for putting in liquidation insolvent banks all over the Union.

The Mormons.

The N. Y. Times' Nebraska correspondent announces the arrival in that territory of divers Mormon deserters, who left Salt Lake City in October. They bring two weeks later intelligence which, if true, is of high importance. They say that Brigham Young, at the head of a large force, was preparing to leave Salt Lake City, to give battle to the United States troops. They allege that the Mountain Pass, at which the Mormons will attempt to check the progress of the troops, is one that, in a military point of view, will give them overwhelming advantage;—hat, in their rebellion, they will receive material aid from the Indians; and, that their ultimate design is to throw off all allegiance to the Union, and establish an independent government.

Evidences of "Overtraiding."

The Luzerne *Union* of last week came to us with nine closely printed columns of Sheriff's sales. A few years ago every body rushed for Luzerne county to make their fortunes in coal Lands, and almost every foot of property contiguous to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroads was bought at enormous prices, (on credit of course,) to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sales of coal that was to be dug therefrom. The speculation in most instances has proved a failure, and now the Sheriff is reaping a harvest from the folly of the speculators.—*Reading Press.*

Thanksgiving.

Thursday last, was the day set apart by the Governor of this Commonwealth, for general Thanksgiving. The day was appropriately observed by our order-loving people, greatly to their credit and the honor of our town, by abstaining from business and attending upon Divine service. Could we say as much for the *young men* of Bloomsburg. With that class of this community, with whom rests the hope of our country, there was more *dissipation* than we ever hope to see again in Bloomsburg.—*More anon.*

☞ We must again ask our customers to bring us in Pork, Beef, Poultry, Grain, etc., which articles we *must have* or the *money*, with which they can be purchased. Friends, will each of you remember the Printer's wants. This can be done, if no sooner, when you come to Court on the 7th of December.

☞ On Tuesday morning, Burns was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, he asserted his innocence of intending to kill his wife—expressed much feeling for his children, and said that liquor had brought him to his fate, and thanked the Court, Jury and his Counsel for their kindness.—*Herald of the Union.*

Location of the Philadelphia Post Office.—Postmaster General Brown has finally decided the Philadelphia Post Office question. He has issued instructions to the Superintendent (Mr. Rice,) to proceed immediately with the alteration of the Bank of Pennsylvania according to the original plan.

Canal Board Appointments.—At a meeting of the Canal Board, at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the following appointments were made, viz:—Supervisor of the Delaware Division, William Overfield, Jr.; of the Susquehanna Division, Wm. Elliot; of the Lower North Branch, Geo. W Search; of the West Branch, R. R. Dirdgenes.

Melancholy Occurance.—On Friday week, Willian Cooper was accidentally shot dead, near Lewistown, Pa., while out gunning with his father. The father had fired at a pheasant, and a single grain of shot, glancing, had entered the young man's eye, penetrating his brain and causing instant death.

RECOVERING.—Mr. Craig, who was severely wounded in the affray at Chambersburg several weeks since, and who has been lying in a dangerous condition at Shippensburg, is mending slowly, and hopes are entertained of his recovery

☞ Ex-President Pierce and wife have sailed for Madeira.

BANK OF DANVILLE.—At an election for officers of this Bank, held on last Monday, the following Board of Directors were duly chosen, viz:—

E. H. Baldy, Danville,
Dr. W. H. Magill, do.
John Foley, do.
M. C. Grier, do.
G. M. Shoop, do.
Peter Baldy, Sr. do.
J. C. Rhodes, do.
John Sharpless, Catawissa,
John K. Grotz, Bloomsburg,
Thomas Hayes, Lewisburg,
J. V. Goeddander, Milton,
Wm. Good, McEwensville,
Benj Schoch, Selinsgrove.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, on last Tuesday, Edw. H. Baldy, Esq, was unanimously re-elected as President.

A Dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months was declared on the 3d inst.

☞ The daughters of Van R. Taylor and James Fitch, in West Lafayette, Coshocton county, Ohio, got into a quarrel at the doorway of Fitch. Mr. F., who was chopping wood, ran to separate them with his axe in his hand. Mr. Taylor hearing the disturbance also ran up, and in a quarrel which followed between the men, caught the axe from Fitch and killed him with a blow on the head. Taylor was arrested and committed to answer a charge of murder in the second degree.

☞ A man from Minnesota, stopping at Little's Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., the other evening, related a curious case of bereavement. He said he had been married twice, and that by his first wife he had a son, now full grown. A few weeks before his departure from Minnesota his son ran away with his stepmother, leaving his father a *grass* widower.

☞ Alfred Young, a negro, who was convicted of the murder of his wife some time ago, at Sandwich, Ill., escaped from the jail at that place on the night of the 16th inst., by digging under the wall. He left a note, threatening to murder the sheriff and the witnesses against him, at some future time.

☞ Brown and Carroll, two Five Point rowdy robbers, were convicted in New York Friday, of garroting and robbing a French sailor. Judge Russell sentenced them to fourteen years and six months each in the state prison. The stabbing and garroting mania appears to be gaining ground rapidly.

BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—At an election on Monday last the following board of Directors was chosen:—J. B. Packer, D. Brautigam, A. E. Kapp, J. C. Horton, G. F. Miller, Paul Masteller, S. T. Brown, Wm. I. Greenough, Geo. Schnure, C. R. Paxton, Simon Cohuyler, James Taggart, A. B. Warford.

☞ Brigham Young, who defies the government and threatens the armies of the United States, is a native of Whitehaven, Vermont, and is fifty-six years of age.—His father was a farmer, originally from a town in the vicinity of Boston, and young Brigham is said never to have been at school but thirteen days.

Importations of Wheat.—Figures are given to prove that even with the abundance of wheat in the country, a failure to send forward from Chicago before the lakes freeze, may cause a state of things which will render importation from the Black Sea cheaper than to transport by rail from the West.

Minnesota.—The Constitution of the State of Minnesota provides that the first session of the Legislattre shall commence on the first Wednesday (the second day) of December next, at the State capital in St Paul. Two United States Senators are to be chosen by this Legislature.

☞ At Columbia, S. C., a terrible fight occurred one night between a fine-blooded stallion and a jack, which tore one of the horses ears out by the roots, and then seizing him by the throat made a finish of him.

☞ Donnelly, who killed the barkeeper of the Sea View House, will be executed on the 8th of June next, the supreme court of New Jersey having refused to grant a new trial.

☞ Mr. Prescott, a wagon maker at Vandalia, Mich, was taken for confinement to Cass county Jail on Thursday in a state of hopeless insanity produced by spiritualism.

☞ The marriage of Mr. Bayard Taylor, in Gotha, Saxony, to Miss Hansen, of Gotha, took place on the 27th of October. He and his wife will spend the winter at Moscow.

A subscriber writes to the editor of a western paper:—"I don't want your little paper any longer." To which the editor replies, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did."

☞ A child of Mr. Shadrick Philips, of Carbondale, Luzerne county, was burned to death on Tuesday of last week, by its clothes taking fire from a grate.

☞ Col. J. W. FORNEY, will deliver a lecture in the Court House, at Reading, on the 27th inst., for the benefit of the "Reading Rifles," of that city.

☞ Thousands of bushels of corn have lately been sold in Scott county, Va., at 20 cents per bushel.

☞ Danville is taking steps to give work to the unemployed of that place.

New Advertisements.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A QUARTER HAS JUST COMMENCED. Apply for admission at the School Room on Third street, or at the residence of Mrs. J. Barton.

B. F. EATON.

Bloomsburg, Nov 28, 1857

ELSE & WILSON'Z,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
BAKERY,
CONFECTIONARY & FRUIT STORE
Oyster and Eating Saloons.

THE undersigned, respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public in general, that they have just received a large and beautiful assortment of choice Candies, Toys, Fruits, Groceries, Nuts, Notions, and all kinds of goods usually kept in a Variety Store

Their Stock comprises a large supply of Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Dates, Citron, Currants, Figs, Raisins, Figs, Butter Nuts, Filberts, Walnuts, Ground Nuts, Cocoanuts, Macaroni, Sardines, Fire Crackers, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco of all kinds, Domestic and Imported Segars, at wholesale and Retale

☞ Families supplied at all times with Bread, Cakes Pies, Oysters, &c., and all orders promptly filled.

THOMAS C. ELSE.
OLIVER T. WILSON.

Bloomsburg, Dec 28, 1857.

SAVING FUND
NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST CO.

OFFICE, WALNUT ST., S. W. CORNER OF THIRD.

Arrangements for Business during the Suspension of Specie payments by the Banks.

1. Deposits received and payments made daily.
2. Current Bank Notes, Checks and Specie will be received on deposit
3. Deposits made in Bank Notes or Checks will be paid back in current Bank Notes.
4. Deposits made in Gold or Silver will be paid back in Coin.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

HENRY L. BENNER, *President*

WM. J. REED, *Secretary.*

Nov 28. 1857

LIST OF LETTERS,

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

Bittenbender, Mary C		Philips John S.	
Bachtal Sarah A		Peck Allen W	
Brison Henry	2	Robbins & Stocker	
Case William		Apple George	
Flemings Wesley		Smith John	
Ginter David		Sharst Henry	
Goodrich Harvey H.		Swinson James	2
Hill George		Wagner Preslove	
Leckhimer Conrad		Welliver T. J.	
Long N B.		Wowrer W J	
Larish Reuben		Wicks Madison	
McGee Jackson		Zekiah Caroline	
Morgans Morgan		Thomas Hughes	Ship
Marr Alem		James Watley	Ship
Nichols Henry		Flynn James	Ship

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

PHILIP UNANGST, P. M.

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 pr sent 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

MADISON HOUSE,
NOS. 37 AND 39 NORTH SECOND STREET,
[BELOW ARCH STREET,]
PHILADELPHIA.

THIS popular House has been thoroughly renovated, and extensive improvements made for the accommodations of guests, &c. In connection with the above Hotel, the proprietor has opened, in the basement, a fine EATING AND DRINKING SALOON. Altogether the Establishment compares favorably with the first class places of accommodation for Travellers, Citizens, &c—being within a short distance of the New York and Baltimore Landings, near the Post Office and Exchange, where Omnibuses, going to all parts of the City, start from.

The Proprietor hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his guests, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. OTTENKIRK, *Proprietor*

Late of Baltimore, Md., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oct 31, 1857—6m

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

RAKES! RAKES!! RAKES!!!

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to Merchants that they are manufacturing a superior article of RAKES at their New Factory on Fishing Creek, above Orangeville, Columbia county. Merchants wishing to purchase good Rakes can have them at the Factory, or if desired we can forward them to Bloomsburg, to S. C. Shive, where they can get them, or we can forward them to those Stores that are not too much out of our way.

All orders should be addressed to Samuel Shive, Pealers P. O., Columbia county, Pa.

SHIVE & BETTS.

April 15, 1857—1m

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 at 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.

HEAB 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.*

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.

ORDER on Main street over Klein's Boot and Shoe Store, opposite the Post Office, Bloomsburg.

July 18, 1857

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK

Worth from 50 cents to 100 dollars.

Mt Auge's Gift Book Store.

NO. 333 CHESNUT STREET,
[2d door below Fourth.]

Oct 7 1857 *PHILADELPHIA.*

PATENT 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.

STONE COAL for sale by
H. W. & W. N. CREASY

SELLING Goods very cheap for Cashat Hartman's Store.

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

NOTICE.

In the matter of the "German Reformed Church in Bloomsburg."

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; Take Notice: That George Weaver, Daniel Fernwald, David Betz, John Reiswerk, William Snyder, Jacob Bomboy, and Rev. William Goodrich for themselves and their successors, all being citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and being desirous of acquiring and enjoying the immunities and privileges of a body corporate, have exhibited and presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the proposed charter of "The German Reformed Church in Bloomsburg," in the township of Bloom, and county of Columbia, specifying the objects, articles, conditions, names, style and title, under which they have associated, and mean to associate; and the said Court having perused and examined the said instrument and having found the objects and conditions therein set forth and contained to be lawful, and not injurious to the community, have directed said writing or instrument in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and notice to be given in one newspaper published in said county for at least three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made to said Court to grant a charter of incorporation, as specified in said instrument or writing; that application has been made at the September Term of said Court, A. D. 1857, to grant such a charter; and that if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary by the first day of December Term, 1857, of said Court, it will decree and declare said persons so associated to be a body politic or corporate, in law and in fact according to the said articles and conditions, and to have continuance by the name, style and title in said instrument mentioned.

JACOB EVERLY,
Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, Sept 17, 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 EVERLY,
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

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 408 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, (paid up,) $300 000.
Charter Perpetual.

CONTINUE to make INSURANCES ON LIVES on the most reasonable terms.

The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserved fund, offers a perfect security to the insured.

The premiums must be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly.

The Company add a BONUS periodically to the Insurances for life. The FIRST BONUS appropriated in December, 1841, the SECOND BONUS in December, 1849, the THIRD BONUS in December, 1854.

☞ These additions are made without requiring any increase in the premiums to be paid to the Company.

The following are a few examples from the Register

Policy	Sum Insured	Bonus or addition	Amount of Policy and bonus to be increased by future additions
No. 99	$2000	$812 50	$3,317 50
" 132	3000	975	3,975 00
" 199	1000	325 50	1,325 00
" 383	5000	1500	6,500 00
" &c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Pamphlets, containing tables of rates and explanation, forms of application, and further information can be found at the office.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, *President.*

Jno. F. James, *Actuary.*

October 10, 1857—1y

☞ A PHYSICIAN'S LEGACY TO YOUNG MEN.

"The glory of a young man
Is his strength."

(*From the Sunday Dispatch, New York, Aug. 21, 1857.*)

Our readers are aware that we seldom, if ever, recommend any medical publication, but one endorsed by the very highest authority. As such an instance we may mention Dr. CULVERWELL'S *new publication on Nervous Debility* and other *weaknesses*, the result of early indiscretion. It is a small but valuable pamphlet.—His preparations the "REGENERATOR" and "NERVINE" are now considered the sole and only effectual remedies extant for the complaints referred to.

DR. CULVERWELL'S SEMINAL REGENERATOR AND ROYAL NERVINE, the sovereign remedies for Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Files, &c., are for sale by most of the leading Druggists in the country.

DR. C'S PAMPHLET, as above, containing full advices for the cure of Spermatorrhea, &c., can be had in a secure envelope, by enclosing a stamp to

DR. CHARLES J. C. KLINE,
1st Avenue, corner 13th Street, New York, Post Box No. 4586. [June 13, 1857.

Sept 24, 1857

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 86 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

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 4th 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 Stoker, an habitual drunkard, of Bloom township.

JACOB EVERLY,
Prothonotary.

Nov 14, 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 17, 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 Burlettas, &c &c. When visiting the City, go there.

Oct 31, 1857—3m

NOTICE.

THE President and Managers of the Catawissa 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.

Catawissa 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 Lime accounts with the subscriber are hereby notified to call upon *Solomon Nyhard, 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 TORBY.

Oct 31, 1857

AN assortment of Confectionery, Jewelry, Perfumery, Soaps, Hair Oils, Pomades, &c., to be had at C. CLARK'S Drug Store.

Bloomsburg, May 30, 1857.