COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. FATE, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 9, 1858.

IMMENSE GATHERING
OF THE
Philadelphia Democracy.

President Buchanan's Administration Endorsed—His Policy in Relation to Kansas Approved—Popular Sovereignty in the Territories Vindicated—The Right of the People to Regulate Their Own Institutions in Their Own Way—The Democracy of Philadelphia Spoke to Their Brethren of the State and Union.

The Democracy of Philadelphia, held an immense Mass Meeting, on Monday evening, the 28th of December, 1857, for the purpose of endorsing the Presidents views on the Kansas Question. Ex-Chief Justice Lewis, presided, assisted by an unusual array of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. We take it that this was the strongest demonstration ever given in our State upon any subject, and most triumphantly did they sustain President Buchanan.

The President, (ex-Chief Justice LEWIS,) on stepping forward to take the Chair, was greeted with hearty applause, and addressed the assemblage in substance as follows:—

I beg leave to tender my sincere thanks to this meeting for the honor conferred in selecting me to preside over its deliberations. At the same time, justice to my own feelings requires me to say that I accept the honor with great reluctance, and had repeatedly declined it when proposed by the Committee of Arrangement, because, when I retired from the highest judicial station in my native State, and declined the nomination for re-election so generously tendered by the Democratic Convention, it was my sincere desire to be relieved from the responsibilities of all prominent public or political stations. But the wishes of my fellow citizens have been manifested in a way not to be disregarded, and I yield to their wishes with profound acknowledgments for this high mark of their confidence.

We are assembled to deliberate on the measures of the President in relation to the admission of the Territory of Kansas into the Federal Union, as an independent State. By the Constitution of the United States, Congress possesses the power to "dispose and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories or other property belonging to the United States." This clause has been thought, by some, to be confined merely to the regulation of the Territories, *as property*, and not to the *government of the people inhabiting* the Territories. It may be safely conceded that this is correct. But it must be remembered that the Government has the power to declare war—to make peice, and to make treaties. In the exercise of these powers, Territories may be acquired either by conquest or by treaty. When the Government, by either of these methods, acquires the jurisdiction over and the right of property in a Territory, the right to make laws for its government results as a necessary incident to acquisition. Although the United States Government is one of limited powers, it is certainly supreme within the limits prescribed; and, in addition to the powers expressly granted, possesses all the powers necessary to the exercise of the authorities conferred by the express terms of the Constitution. Under this construction of the Constitution, Congress has, ever since the foundation of the Government, claimed and exercised the right of sovereignty over the people of the Territories; and the doctrine of popular sovereignty has never been carried to the extent of claiming for the people of the Territories a right to set themselves up in opposition to the sovereign power of the United States. No territory has ever been organized for governmental purposes but by authority of Congress, and in conformity to its enactments. The people of a territory, before it is organized for the purposes of government, are bound by the Constitution and laws of the Union, so far only as they apply to such territory. With this exception, the inhabitants of a territory, before it is organized, are in a state of nature—each man prescribes laws for himself and administers justice to himself in his own way. As all have an equal right in this respect, no one has rightful power over another. Sovereignty implies superiority. Where all are equal there can be no such thing as sovereignty.—Sovereignty, instead of existing among people in a state of nature, has no existence at all until government be established. The creation of governmental power is the birth of sovereignty. Even popular sovereignty has no existence until the aggression of individual rights, given up for the purpose, is vested in the appointed authorities. But in the case of the Territories belonging to the United States, the sovereignty exists in the Federal Government. The people of Territories have no powers beyond those secured to them by the Constitution of the United States, or voluntarily granted by Congress. It is only by authority of Congress that they can have a Territorial Legislature. It is only under the same authority that they can rightfully be admitted into the Union as independent States. In accordance with these principles, Congress, by act of 30th May, 1854, organized the Territory of Kansas. It was declared to be "the true interest and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under this act Kansas, when admitted as a State, was to be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. On the 19th Feb, 1857, the Territorial Legislature of Kansas passed a law providing for the election of delegates to a Convention, to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. Delegates were elected under this law, and they assembled in Convention and framed a Constitution. The Convention, by a close vote, decided to submit the provision respecting slavery to the people, and directed an election to be held for that purpose on the 21st of the last month. Thus the people, by their representatives, proceeded "in their own way." The result of the election has not reached us. What new aspect the case may ultimately present, it is impossible at this moment to forsee. But the President proposes to abide the result of that election, and to admit Kansas into the Union at once under the Constitution thus framed. What objection can there be to this? All will agree that the affairs of Kansas have already occupied too much of the nation's time and attention. The sooner we clothe that unfortunate Territory with the powers of a State, and thus localize the slavery question, the better for Kansas and the better for the Union. But it is objected that the whole Constitution ought to have been submitted to the people, and not the slavery question alone. The answer to this is that neither the act of Congress nor the act of the Territorial Legislature required the Convention to submit the Constitution, or any part of it, to the people. If the delegates, of their own accord, thought proper to take the opinion of their constituents on the slavery question, it does not follow that they were bound to submit every other question. As they acted within the scope of their powers derived from the people, the presumption is that they had good reasons for the course which they thought proper to pursue. They knew that a portion of the population were in open rebellion against the law under which they were acting, and would oppose *any* Constitution which they might frame; and they also, doubtless, knew that their constituents, who were supporting law and order, were satisfied with every provision in the Constitution, except that which had relation to slavery. This was submitted, because there was an honest difference of opinion about it. It is complaind that the people cannot vote on the slavery question without voting for the Constitution. This is mere matter of form, because the other provisions of the Constitution are not intended to be submitted to the people. Their voice is already expressed through their delegates. The Constitution, with the exception of the slavery clause, was framed by the representatives, to be submitted to Congress, where the legal and ultimated sovereignty undoubtedly at present resides. It is further objected that the Legislature which authorized the election of delegates, was not legally elected. It is sufficient for us to know that it is the only Legislature which has ever been acknowledged by the Government of the United States—that it is the Legislature *de facto*; and, until its powers are revoked or annulled by Congress, its acts must be treated as valid. It is also complained that the delegates who framed the Constitution were not voted for by a majority of the people. The answer to this is, that all the people had a right to vote, and that those who declined to exercise that right, have no just cause to complain. The call was made by the *only Government known to exist*. The people had an ample opportunity to vote for representatives to frame a Constitution, and thus they had tendered to them the usual rights of popular sovereignty. If they desired more, they should have demanded it at the hands of their Territorial Legislature. Failing in this, they should have influenced the action of their Constitutional Convention. If that action does not suit them, they can amend their Constitution in a very short time after their admission.

In no view of the case does it appear to me to be proper that the whole nation should be disturbed continually with what is properly a merely local question. Let Kansas be admitted at once, and then let her settle this question for herself. The largest privilege of popular sovereignty is conceded to her, when she is admitted as a State on an equal footing with the other States. Any course which would hold her any longer in the helpless and distracted condition of a Territory, must surely be any thing but a fair extension of the privilege of popular sovereignty.

Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

Weeks ago, we took occasion to announce the completion of the above road, and the running of freight and passenger Trains through its entire length. Thus far it has met with the most complete success, doing a prosperous business, without encountering the slightest accident or loss of life. We then stated that it would be good stock, and that its January coupons would be promptly paid. It now affords us great pleasure to call attention to the following notice from the *New York Tribune*, of a late date:—

"The interest due on the first of January, on the mortgage bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company will be paid at the Mercantile Bank of this city. Notwithstanding the hard times the work on this road has steadily progressed to completion, and regular trains commenced running its entire length (fifty seven miles) on the 21st of December connecting at Scranton, Pa., with the Delaware Lackawanna and western Railroad, and at Rupert with the Cattawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad."

This road thus far has been a complete success. Its President, Wm. C. Reynolds, the Treasurer, Payne Pettebone, and the Superintendent, F. J Leavenworth, are all men of peculiar qualifications for the places they hold, and to their energy, skill, and perseverance, seconded by the co-operation of the directors, are the stock and bondholders indebted for a first class railroad, completed in adverse times like these, without suspending the accruing interest on its loan for an hour.

We desire to rivet public attention to this fact, for it shows that railroads, though the fashion is to deery them, may be so built as to merit public confidence.

☞ WM. KUNKLE, Treasurer elect of Berks county, Pa., died in Reading on Tuesday last.

Book Table for January.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, Conrad Swackhammer, Editor and Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, New York. Terms three dollars per annum, in advance.

The January No. begins the forty first volume. The first No. was published in October 1837, and from that time to this it has been the able national organ of the democratic party, and at no time since then more able and consistent than under its present management. The number before us is especially valuable. An article on "the currency and the constitution," is the lucid leader of the month, and then follow twelve articles of politics, fiction, biography, and poetry. It is enbellished with a steal engraving. Now is the time to subscribe, the beginning of the year and of the volume.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers, No. 79 Fulton Street New York. Terms, three dollars per annum in advance.

The December No. completes the forty fifth volume of the American Edition. It contains—our Indian Empire—Phrenology in France—Bulwers new story part VII—and five other articles, one of which is—Afoot part IV—a most capital series. Scott & Co., publish also *the North British Review*, the *Edinburgh*, the *Westminister*, the *London Quarterly*. Any one $3,00—Any two $5,00. The four Reviews $8,00—Blackwood and the four Reviews $10,00 Volumes all begin with January, so this is the proper time to subscribe.

HUTCHINGS CALIFORNIA MAGAZINE, Published by Hutchings and Rosenfield, No. 146 Montgomery street, San Francisco, at three dollars per year.

The number before us is for December 1857, and contains 25 articles, of very interesting matter. There are numerous illustrations, among the tales, poems, anecdotes and Essays of the Magazine.

SARGENT'S SCHOOL MONTHLY, Epes Sargent, Publisher, No., 289 Washington Street, Boston. Terms one dollar per annum, in advance.

We have looked over the School Monthly, and are decidedly pleased with it. It is profusely illustrated, and edited with ability and judgement. We think it addapted to benefit pupils and teachers, schools and families. Judging by the first No., we heartily recommended it to the public.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, the new and popular Magazine of Philips, Sampson & Co., the subscription price of which is $3 00 will be furnished to subscribers clubbing with the *Columbia Democrat*, at 3 50 per annum in advance. That is an extraordinary offer, and those who appreciate good reading matter will send in their names.—The Magazine and the paper for a trifle over the price of the Magazine. Just think of it.

FINE PICTURES.—We refer our readers to our advertising columns, for notices of several splendid pictures, now about to be issued by Oaksmith & Co., Publishers of Emersons Magazine & Putnams Monthly. Persons who desire to decorate their parlors or libraries could not do better than turn to them. They are by the finest masters of the art.

(Published next Week.)

A New Counterfeit Detector.

About the most useful thing that any person in business, can have in these times, is a correct and reliable Counterfeit Detector and Bank note List. This want is now to be supplied. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of "*Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector and Bank note List*"—a monthly quarto publication which contains all the information that can be obtained in regard to all the Counterfeits, Broken Banks, and the rates of discount on all the Bank notes of the country.—Messrs. Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers, of the city, will supervise it and make the corrections in each number of the list, so that it may be perfectly relied on, while the well known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers, will correct the Stock List. Not being intended to subserve the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community, and we would advise all of our readers to remit the price of one year's subscription to the Publishers at once for it. The price is but ONE DOLLAR a year. To Clubs, Four copies for $3,00; or Ten copies for $7,00; or Twenty-five copies for $15,00. Address all Orders to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

The Annual Settlement.

The Commissioners, Treasurer and Auditors, of Columbia county, met in the Court House, on Monday last, and by Wednesday at noon, they had completed the Annual Settlement, the year 1857.—Those officers deserve great credit for the promptitude with which they have discharged their official duties. The County Statement will be published the first week in February, as soon as approved by the Court.

Montrose Democrat.—J. B. MCCOLLUM, Senior Editor, has retired from the Montrose Democrat. It will be continued by his late partner, *A. J. Gerritson*, Esq.—The Democrat is an ably conducted paper, the organ of the democracy of Susquehanna county, and we wish it continued success.

The Teacher's Institute.

During the last week of Dec., 1857, a TEACHER'S INSTITUTE, was for the first time held in Bloomsburg. The exercises commenced on Monday morning and closing Friday evening. They consisted of class instruction by members during the day, and lectures, with the addition of an essay on one occasion, during the evening. The interest in these exercises was not only maintained throughout but increased from day to day. In view of the benefit received, and the pleasure derived from their meetings, the members of the class appointed a committee to express the satisfaction felt in the result of the effort, and their thankfulness to those who have taken an active part in the proposing and carrying out of the undertaking. The committee met accordingly, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS.—We, the Teachers of Columbia county, have convened for the purpose of holding a Teacher's Institute, the design of which has been to instruct and better qualify teachers for their onerous duties they have to perform, and feeling that through the exertions of those who have conducted the exercises, the ends proposed have been fully realized. Therefore—

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to Mr. BURGESS our efficient Superintendent, as the originator of the Institute, and for the successful efforts he has made not only in imparting instruction as a class-teacher, but for his exertions in behalf of education generally.

Resolved, That we have listened with untiring pleasure to the able teachings of Prof. TENNEY, who from years of experience in this noble cause, is well prepared to impart useful knowledge, and we shall not soon forget his lucid expositions of the subjects presented by him, yielding information to us as individuals, valuable hints as teachers, opening to our view rich mines from which to gather gems for the enriching of our minds and hearts, and leading us through the beautiful unfoldings of Nature's truthfulness to herself in all her operations, to the thought of Nature's God.

Resolved, That we are truly grateful to the Class Instructors for the edifying manner in which they have presented the several topics allotted to them for illustration, and for the suggestions thrown out as to the best mode of imparting information to our pupils. We are also under obligation to Mr. *Stokes*, for a suitable essay on Uniformity of Text Books, and to Mr. *Kahler*, for an interesting lecture upon Astronomy.

Resolved, That as the universal and hearty sentiment of this Institute, we as Teachers tender our thanks to Prof. *Walker*, of New Columbus, both for visiting us during his limited stay in town, and for his truthful, eloquent and highly instructive remarks, on the subject of education.

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgements are due to Mr. EATON, for the use of his school room and, his thoughtful consideration for the comfort of the members of the Institute—and his endeavors to to advance the interests of popular education.

Resolved, That we feel indebted to the County Commissioners, for the use of the Court House, during the evenings.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the kindness of those citizens who have manifested their interest in the Institute by their attendance on its exercises and by entertaining the teachers from a distance.

Resolved, That we feel under deep obligations to the Editors who called the attention of the public to the meeting of the Institute for several weeks prior to its convening, thus creating an interest in its objects throughout the county.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to determine the time and place for the holding of another Institute.

The Governor's Message.

Governor Pollock has given us his third and last Annual Message. The document contains nothing specially new or interesting. It even lacks the important merit of brevity.

The *Public Ledger*, says—he recommends a sale of all the remainder of the Public Works, and the remission of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Thinks the law of the extra session exonerating the banks from the penalties they had incurred by failing to pay their debts, has been beneficial in its effects, and believes that free banking would be better than the present system. Then follow comments on the tariff, and some weak stuff about home and foreign labor, which shows that the Governor has not gone very deeply into the consideration of the subject. Condemnation of omnibus bills and special legislation, recommendation of a monument to the Pennsylvanians who fell in Mexico, and the erection of a house for the Governor, concludes the remainder of the message.

MAMMOTH APPLE TREES.—Mr. JOHN R. YOHE, one of our County Auditors, who resides in Mifflin township, Columbia county, having lately read an notice in the *Columbia Democrat*, of an Apple Tree in Lancaster county, which girthed six feet in circumference, went to work and measured some of his trees, and found three in his Orchard, measuring respectively over eight feet, in circumference, the largest of which girted just *eight feet and eight inches*. Mr. Yohe would like to hear again from his friend in Lancaster. It is of no use, *Republican* Lancaster county, can't compete with DEMOCRATIC COLUMBIA.

☞ Esquire HARRIS, Administrator of the estate of *David Smith*, deceased, sold the Farm, on Saturday last, late the estate of the said decedent, in Hemlock township, to Mr. AARON SMITH, for the consideration of some twenty-two hundred dollars.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5. 1858.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and all the members being present, were called to order by Mr. Finney.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the returns of the election of new Senators, which were read.

Wm. H. Welsh, of York, was elected Speaker on the first ballot, which stood as follows:

For Mr. Welsh—Messrs. Bell, Brown, Backalew, Craig, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fetler, Ingram, Knox, Laubach, Marsells, Miller, Randall, Sabeil, Steel, Straub, Turner, Wilkins and Wright, Democrats, and Finney, Republican—21.

For Darvin A. Finney—Messrs. Baldwin, Coffee, Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Myer, Rutherford, Scheffer, Schofield and Souter, Republicans; and Welsh, Democrat—12.

Mr. Welsh was declared elected Speaker.

Mr. Finney administered the oath of office to the new Senators. Resolutions adopting the rules of the last session were passed.

Committees were appointed to inform the Governor and House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business.

The hour of meeting was fixed at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the adjournment at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Senate then adjourned till morning.

HOUSE.—The House met at 11 o'clock, this morning.

The returns of the election were presented by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and opened and read by the Clerk of the previous session.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. G. N. Smith nominated A. Brower Longaker, of Montgomery county.

Mr. Isaac Benson nominated Thomas Struthers, of Warren county.

Mr. Longaker was elected by the following vote:

A. B. Longaker..... 67
Thomas Struthers,..... 28

Three members were absent.

On taking the chair, Mr. Longaker returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Struthers.

The members were then sworn in.

Jacob Ziegler was elected Clerk, receiving 93 votes, there being no opposition candidate.

The Clerk appointed Wm. H. Picking, Assistant: and Evans R. Brady, George W. Sharretts, John A. Magill, and Edward H. Flood, Franscribing Clerks.

The House then adjourned till to morrow.

Licenses and Bonds.

Persons applying for Tavern Licenses, will find the APPLICATION and BOND, in legal form, neatly printed at the office of the *Columbia Democrat*. Licenses will only be granted, for the current year, at the February and May Terms of our Court and the Application or Petition, signed by "twelve reputable citizens," must be filed with the Clerk of the Court, one month in advance, in order that he may give the said application at least three week's publication in not less than two county newspapers. Each applicant for License, should bear in mind, that they must pay 25 cents at the time to the Prothonotary to pay for advertising.

Treasurers of Columbia.

JAMES S. MCNINCH, Esq., has assumed the duties of Treasurer of Columbia county, as the successor of *Jacob Harris*, Esq.—Mr. HARRIS, has discharged the duties of Treasurer, carefully, promptly, honestly, and with fidelity, and retires with the confidence of the community. Mr. *McNinch*, who has just entered upon the responsible duties of County Treasurer, is a ripe scholar, an experienced book-keeper, and a shrewd financier. Those who know him best entertain the least doubt, that he will make both a faithful and efficient officer.

Montour American Junior.

We have received a copy of the first number of a little sheet, by *Wilbur G. Brower*, a little boy of Danville, bearing the above tide. Its principal object, appears to be to give publicity to his New Year's Address. The thing is gotten up with some taste, and is both interesting and funny.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. Geo. Warren, Mr. *John S. Neyhard*, and Miss *Mary Miller*, both of Hemlock township, Columbia co.

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

New Advertisements.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

THE undersigned offers to sell, at Public Sale, a valuable

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

Situate in Espytown, Columbia county, Pa.

Said property is a corner lot, situate on Main Street, opposite the residence of Cyrus Barton, whereon is erected a large and comfortable

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, KITCHEN, AND FRAME STABLE, with the requisite outbuildings. A pump and well of good water, at the door, with other conveniences.

A large and excellent Garden, is attached to said premises, which is in good condition.

Said property is centrally located in Espy, adjacent to the Steam Saw Mill, Lumber Yards and Boat Yards, affording a desirable residence, either for a business man or a private individual.

☞ Should the above named property not be sold at private sale, before Saturday, the 20th of February next, it will on that day, be offered at Public Sale, on the premises at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

ABRAM ARVINE, SR.

Jan 9, 1858

THE NEW YEAR OF 1858 HAS COME

AND we are determined to have our old accounts settled before it closes. If those persons who have owed us for a long time do not come forward and pay or settle their accounts, we will be under the painful necessity of handing them over to the Justice and that in a very short time. Friends, if you forget this notice we will not.

H. C. & I. W. HARTMAN.

Bloomsburg, Jan 1, 1858—3t

PUBLIC NOTICE FOR LICENSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons in Columbia county have filed their several petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said county, for a tavern license in their respective townships, which said petitions will be presented to the said Court, on Monday, the 1st day of February next, of which all persons interested will hereby take notice, and the licenses for the County of Columbia, will be granted on Wednesday, the 3d day of February next, at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Joseph Kistler, Cattawissa, Tavern
John Jessop, Scott, Tavern.

Prothonotary's Office,
Bloomsburg, Jan 9, 1858. } JACOB EVERLY, *Clerk.*

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., Quarter ending December 31st, 1857.

Algood Davis	Lloyd Thomas
Brown Joshua	Simons Lucinda
Cramer Amos	Mosteller Jonathan
Doty Daniel S 2	Mantle George
David Davis	Phillips Barney
Fox Charles	Prentis Arthur
Gratt Esterr	Peck Martin J
Grie Adam	Sands J P
German John	Scatkley William
Herring A George	Wagner Benjamin
Hill Rebecca	Wagner C L
Hartman Michael	Wertman Henry
Hart Edward G	Wide Joseph
Jones William	John Y Lloyd } Ship
Jones William H	Thomas Lloyd } Ship
Jenson James	Richard Rowland } Ship
Kamen Joshua	Thomas Martin } Ship
Lloyd John Y 3	P Emil Evans } Ship

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

PHILIP UNANGST, P. M.

Jan 9, 1858

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired from the field of its usefulness and numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every session of the country abounds in parts has, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is so apparent as to escape observation, and where its virtues are known the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate.

Nothing has called under for the earnest enquiry of medical men than the alarming prevalence and fatality of consumptive complaints, nor has any one class of diseases had more of their investigation and care.—But as yet no adequate remedy has been provided, on which the public could depend for protection from attacks upon the respiratory organs, until the introduction of the Cherry Pectoral. This article is the product of a long, laborious, and I believe successful endeavor, to furnish the community with such a remedy. Of this last statement the American people are now themselves prepared to judge, and I appeal with confidence to their decision. If there is any dependence to be placed on what men of every class and station certify it has done for them if we can trust our own senses, when we see dangerous affections of the throat and lungs yield to it, if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent Physicians, who make it their business to know, in short, if there is any reliance upon anything, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does relieve and does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all others that are known to mankind. If this be true, it cannot be too freely published, nor be too widely known. The afflicted should know it. A remedy that cures is priceless to them. Parents should know it, their children are priceless to them. All should know it, for health can be priced to no one.—Not only should it be circulated here, but everywhere, not only in this country but all countries. How faithfully we have acted on this conviction, is shown in the fact that already this article has run the circle of the globe. The sun never sets on its limits. No continent is without it, and but few peoples. Although not a so general use in other nations as in this, it is employed by the more intelligent in almost all civilized countries. It is extensively employed in both Americas—in Europe, Asia, Africa Australia and the far off islands of the sea. Life is as dear to its possessors there as here, and they grasp at a valuable remedy with even more avidity than ourselves. Unlike most preparations of its kind, it is an expensive composition of costly material. Still it is afforded to the public at a reasonably low price, and what is of vastly merely importance to them, its quality is never suffered to decline from its original standard of excellence. Every bottle of this medicine now manufactured is as good as ever has been made heretofore, or as we are capable of making. No cost or cost is spared, in maintaining it in the best perfection which it is possible to produce.—Hence the patient who procures the genuine CHERRY PECTORAL can rely on having as good an article as has ever been had by those who testify to its cures.

By pursuing this course I have the hope of doing some good in the world, as well as the satisfaction of believing that much has been done already.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST LOWELL, MASS.

☞ E. P. LUTZ, and all Druggists in Bloomsburg, and Dealers in Medicines everywhere

Jan. 9, 1858

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

DO you wish to find good employment, and make money with little or no investment, and without interfering with your regular business? If you do, read this advertisement.

C. E. Todd & Co., of 392 Broome street, New York, are manufacturing and selling massive Gold Pencils for $5 each, (which are cheap at that price,) and they throw in a gift or prize with each Pencil, worth from $2 up to $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $50, $50, $75, $100, $200 and $500. Don't cry out "Humbug! Lottery!" It's no such thing. The Pencils are sold at their cash value, and all the profits over the first cost are thrown into the gifts, which actually cost the purchaser nothing. The prizes are distributed on a simple plan of drawing, which would take too much room to explain, but which has never failed to give complete satisfaction. We have drawn and sent to purchasers 183 gold watches of various prices, 74 purses of gold dollars, 236 gold lockets, 850 gold chains, and a corresponding number of other prizes, within two months.

THERE ARE NO BLANKS,

But every purchaser draws a prize worth $1 certain, and it stands thousands of chances to be a higher figure.

We want a good agent in every neighborhood throughout the country, to solicit purchasers, and any agent, to be successful, must have a Pencil and prize to exhibit. We pay agents $1 cash for each purchaser he obtains, and the first person in any neighborhood who applies for a Pencil and gift, will receive the agency for that locality. Should an agent obtain a valuable prize to exhibit with his Pencil, he would have little difficulty in obtaining scores of purchasers, and making it a paying business.

A NEW IDEA! READ!! READ!!!

We ask nobody to send their money till they know what prize they draw. Any person wishing to try their luck, can first send us their name and address, and we will make their drawing and inform them by return mail what prize they drew, when they can send on and take the Pencil and prize, or not, whichever they choose. We give the privilege only once to a purchaser. After the first drawing, every purchaser will be required to send in advance, through the authorised agent. We will send with each drawing the number taken out, with full description of the plan of drawing. Address

C. E. TODD & CO.,
392 Broome street, New York.

Jan 9, 1858—2m

February Court.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WARREN J. WOODWARD, President of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in the Twenty-Sixth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. JACOB EVANS and PETER KLINE, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, (being the 1st day) of February next and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and in the 83d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(God save the Commonwealth.)

STEPHEN B. MILLER, *Sheriff.*

Jan 9, 1858

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL.
February Term, 1858.

1 William Koons vs George L. Kline et al.
2 William Koons vs George L. Kline.
3 Joseph Stackhouse vs Gilbert Fowler.
4 Thomas Parker vs John H. Parker.
5 Isaac Brown vs Robert J. Lyon.
6 Jacob Schuyler vs Wilson Agee
7 Christian Heist vs Daniel Gigger
8 Martin Mowry vs Thomas Stackhouse et al
9 Daniel L. Winterstein vs Christian Shiman.
10 James Rittenhouse vs Barney Bole
11 Jacob Warner vs The State Mutual Fire Company.
12 Henry Stark vs H. B. Billman et al
13 Adam Stroup et al vs L. B. Rupert et al.
14 Cornelius Mcerrem vs Henry J. Yaple.
15 Clement G. Ricketts vs John Cornelison.
16 Hostater Seybert vs Lewis Enke et al.
17 John A. Moore et al vs M. Graham et al.
18 S. F. Prince vs James S. Woods.
19 Benjamin Yorks vs Thomas W. Young.
20 R. W. Weaver vs Ephraim Armstrong et al.

Jan 9, 1858

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

Bloom—Aaron Hendershot.
Centre—William Shaffer, Philip Miller.
Conyngham—Frederick R. Wohlfarth.
Greenwood—Elisha Albertson.
Jackson—Hugh Shultz.
Locust—Francis Kerns, Leonard Adams, Samuel L. Keller, Charles Metz, Solomon Yeager.
Madison—Richard Whipple, Gerham Biddle.
Maine—Daniel Yetter, Isaac Yetter.
Mifflin—John Masteller, Abram Smith.
Orange—Isaac Welsh.
Pine—Ira Sanders, Albert Buster.
Scott—Samuel Melick, George Sloan, John Shuman, Henry L. Gearhart.

Jan 9, 1858

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Benjamin F. Hartman, Joshua Fetterman, George W. Foster.
Benton—John Davis, Samuel Kline, Samuel Rhone.
Beaver—Peter Hauck.
Briarcreek—Levi F. Irwin, George W. Styer, Enos L. Fowler, Lewis Eaton, Jacob Shaffer, Stephen Thomas.
Centre—John Eckhart, Daniel Hagenbuch.
Cattawissa—Peter Beaver, Moses Hartman, Peter Kern.
Fishingcreek—Elias Fenner, Aaron Hess.
Franklin—Clinton Mendenhall.
Greenwood—Elias Wertman.
Hemlock—Thomas J. Vanderslice, Perniwell Funk, James D. Parsel.
Jackson—George Heath.
Locust—George Rupp, Sr., Solomon Fetterman.
Madison—Elias Bogart, John Keller.
Mifflin—Henry G. Miller.
Montour—Daniel Wertman.
Orange—James S. Woods.
Pine—John Whitmyer.
Roaringcreek—John T. Case.
Sugarloaf—David Lewis.

Jan 9, 1858

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS.

GOEMAN'S FARM MILL, for grinding all kinds of grain of any desired fineness

Daniel's Hay and Straw and Fodder Cutter, for hand or horse power—these are unsurpassed for efficiency, simplicity and durability

Newsham's Patent Portable Steamer for cooking food for stock—a great improvement on any that have ever before been tried

Dederick's Hay Presses, Corn Shellers of supe for quality and finish

Ploughs in great variety and of the most approved patterns. Root Cutters, Sugar Mills, Lime and Guano Spreaders, and all other implements needed by the farmer and gardener. Orders solicited and promptly attended to

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,
North East corner 7th and Market Sts.,
Jan 9, 1857 Philadelphia.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, on

Saturday, the 23d day of January, inst.,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, David Reinbold, and Jeremiah F. Price, Administrators, &c., of Elijah Price, late of Locust township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by Public Vendue, upon the premises, a certain

Tract of Land,

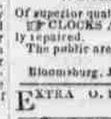
Containing THIRTY-ONE ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Lewis Bush, John Lee, Emanuel Kern, on which is erected a

HOUSE, STABLE, SAW-MILL, and other buildings, all cleared land.

Also—one

Lot of Ground,

Situate in New Media, adjoining George Fetterman, John Levan and Peter Snyder, containing one third of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a



FRAME HOUSE, SHOP & STABLE.

Also, one other

Lot of Ground,

Containing ONE ACRE, more or less, adjoining lands of Harmon Fahringer, Joseph B. Weaver and others, on which is erected a

FRAME HOUSE.

Late the Estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Locust, and county aforesaid.

JACOB EYERLY,
Bloomsburg, Jan 1, 1858 *Clerk.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Fowler, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, an Auditor to distribute assets in the hands of the Administrator of Daniel Fowler, deceased, among creditors, hereby gives notice that he will proceed to discharge the duties of his appointment, on Saturday, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1858, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at his office, in the Borough of Berwick, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

E. H. LITTLE,
Dec. 12, 1857—4t AUDITOR.

HOVER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THE following, from that eminent Physician of Philadelphia, Dr. Brinkle, added to the testimony of Professor Booth, only confirms what is evidenced by thousands who have used *Hover's Dye*

GIRARD ROW CHURCH STREET,
Philadelphia, December 22d, 1853.

"In regard to *Hover's Hair Dye*, I can state unhesitatingly, that it contains no deleterious ingredients, and may be used with *entire safety*, and with the *utmost confidence* and *success*."

W. D. BRINCKLE, M. D.

Hover's Writing & Indelible Ink,

Are so well and widely known, as to require no eulogy of their merits, it is only necessary to say that the steady and increasing demand, gives the best evidence that they maintain their character for superiority, which distinguished them when first introduced, years ago.

Orders, address to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE street above FOURTH (old No. 146,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer*

Dec. 26, 1857.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.