



LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

—Bloomsburg—

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860. John C. Breckinridge OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Charles R. Buckalew, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR. HENRY D. FOSIER, OF WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Fuller's Speech in the next Democrat.

Alonzo Loring, Democrat, has been elected sheriff of Wheeling, Virginia, over the combined Opposition, by a majority of six hundred.

The Union, in Arch Street, Philadelphia, kept by Mr. Newcomer, is always a pleasant home, and one of the most desirable, orderly and comfortable resorts in the "City of Penn."

Hay and Grass.—Old Hay is plenty in this country, and the new Grass Crops never were so promising, as they are this season. Farmers had better remove the old stock to make room for the new Hay.—Prices are down hard.

Lumber Notice.—We are in want of building Lumber—Boards, Scantling and Siding—and take this method to inform those of our customers who have promised such articles, that unless the Lumber is delivered soon, say by first of July—other pay will be demanded.

Mr. Mulligan, the "Cheap Philadelphia Jeweler No 444, N. 2d. St., offers rare inducements to purchasers of Watches, Jewelry, Ornaments, etc. We have found him and his house all right and ready for a bargain. Friends call on honest H. Mulligan.

"Our Musical Friend," published in New York, by C. B. Seymour, Esq., weekly, for \$5 per year, is our Table. This work is valuable for Musicians. We acknowledge from Mr. Seymour, a full file of this beautiful and instructive publication, comprising 77 Copies and 4 Indexes.

PAY OF DEPUTY MARSHALS.—The pay Assistant Marshals are to receive for taking the census, is two cents per head, for the population reported; the same for each death; fifteen cents for each industrial establishment, and ten cents for each farm of which they report the statistics. They also receive a travel fee necessary to the discharge of their duties.

ALABAMA DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE.—Thirty-five leading and prominent gentlemen of Mobile have signed a call for a State Convention to meet at Salem on the 4th of June, to appoint delegates to the adjourned Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in place of the seceders. The call is signed by Gov. Winston, Mr. Forsyth, Dr. Nott, Judge McKinstry and others.

THE LIVING AGE, published by Messrs. LITTLE, SON & Co., at Boston, continues to maintain its reputation as the best repository of Literature, politics, arts and sciences, in the country. It is always filled with judgment, and each number contains single articles worth the whole price of subscription, which is six dollars a year. It is issued once a week, and the number of closely and neatly printed pages is sixty-two.

Philadelphia Cabinet Warerooms. Mr. HENRY ADOLPH, No. 36, North Second Street, one door above Christ Church, has a very large and varied assortment of Fashionable Cabinet Furniture, Cottage Furniture, in full sets, at very low prices. We know Mr. Adolph to be a fair business man and upright gentleman, and think our citizens, when wanting a decent outfit could not do better than by giving him a call or sending in their orders.

Presents and Engravings. Messrs. P. S. HERLINE & Co., (Box No 1812,) Philadelphia, a week ago, sent us their advertisement for the sale of the magnificent Engraving of "Christopher Columbus," to which we invite attention in another column, and yesterday they forwarded us prepaid, the Engraving of Columbus, and also the new and even more magnificent Engraving of "Christ and the Resurrection of Lazarus." With these valuable engravings, upon their established principle, that every purchaser of their publications, get therewith, a desirable present, they sent us a Fine Gold Medalion; or Ladies Double Locket. We believe Messrs. Herline & Co. to be prompt and honorable gentlemen, and for this reason, commend the firm to favor and confidence.

Fowler not Guilty.

The Sunday papers contained a very interesting article upon the last hours spent in this city by our Ex-Postmaster. As we read them and saw the writhings of a noble though a broken spirit, and genuine sensibility laid bare by a master hand, a new light broke in upon us, and we seemed to see not only that he was not guilty of the moral portion of his crime, but also that his native generosity had led him to an act of criminal heroism. It is known that Mr. Fowler, as a single man who never gambled, who made few investments, and had no expenditure beyond a generous hospitality, could have indulged that hospitality to a far greater extent than he did without exceeding the natural gains of his office. The organ of Tammany, but recently, in a long article took pains to explain that he did not even contribute to that institution in moderate sums, and that the frauds were of very recent date. That he took no money with him is proved by the purse which his friends have made, and that money was not his object is shown by the \$12,000 which he left in his safe. A recent meeting at the Cooper Institute passed resolutions commending the zeal with which the Tammany delegation clung to one candidate at Charleston, and of that delegation Mr. Fowler was the heart and soul. Though forced to appear attached to the Administration, he was, in fact, the most zealous friend of the aspiring candidate. Just as the South seceded, a movement was made to unite on some other candidate. To counteract that movement a large sum had to be used, and none but Mr. Fowler had the means of raising it at once. We can only explain the conduct of Mr. Fowler, a man of judgment, a man of the world, but a man of generosity, and the lenient manner in which his crime is regarded by men of unbounded honor, by the supposition that Mr. Fowler, whose generosity is proverbial, gave what was dearer to him than life itself to aid a sinking cause. And he took the money from the Treasury as Napoleon at the coup d'etat took \$5,000,000 from the Bank of France, hoping to return it by a subscription, and that a delay in the subscription brought it to the knowledge of the Executive.

We clip the above article from the New York Daily News, and it shows most conclusively the corrupt means resorted to by the friends of Douglas to secure a nomination. Fowler's defalcation as Post Master of New York City for \$155,000.00 was lately announced, but it was impossible to find what became of the money. Now however, it seems that he was opposed to the administration, and was "the most zealous friend" of Douglas. When it was found that his nomination would drive off the South and divide the party, "a movement was made to unite on some other candidate." To defeat the movement, to prevent harmony and concord in the party, to widen the breach and force Douglas upon us, even against the better judgment of the Convention, "a large sum had to be used, and none but Mr. Fowler had the means of raising it at once."

So, for \$155,000.00 of stolen government money, union was prevented, discord was kindled, and the party is now in all the perils of a storm, without a pilot or a chart. To what a fearful responsibility should the Democracy hold those men who have thus made merchandise of its power. Is it not clear to the meanest comprehension, that were such desperate means adopted, most unworthy motives must force and urge those who employ them. Oh! how much more worthy of all acceptance, was the saying of that great Democrat, who exclaimed, "The Presidency is an office neither to be sought nor declined."

We should very much like to know what Delegates had their backs stiffened for Douglas, by filling their pockets with gold belonging to the government, stolen from the New York Post Office. We should like to have the people get hold of the men who have thus sold themselves, sold the party, sold perhaps the country. There are democrats by descent—there are also democrats by purchase—and many of the latter seem to think political position, honors, and emoluments are obtainable in no other way. We believe however, that the people will teach these trading politicians that their occupation is gone that the union and harmony of the party shall not be destroyed for any one man—and that he who permits his friends to buy his success with stolen money, has thereby forfeited the confidence of the Democratic Party.

Baltimore National Convention. In about two weeks, time, the Democratic National Convention, will assemble at Baltimore, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The eye of the two worlds is directed thitherward with unusual interest and lively hopes are entertained that harmony may characterize their counsels and wisdom govern their import and deliberations in the choice of representatives for the American Democracy. We honestly entertain the opinion and here aver our sincere belief, that the Democratic National Convention, when it convenes, in Baltimore, could not possibly make a better nomination, all things considered, than the election of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,—the identical Ticket that waxes at the head of this Columbia Democrat, and has for the past year,—with which the Democracy would march to Contest and to Victory.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) Times states that, on the 14th instant, there was a battle between the Sioux and Chippewas, on Main Prairie, in the State, in which the Sioux had five killed and six wounded.

Shabby Treatment.

The Representatives of Pennsylvania in the Chicago Republican Convention appear, from the report of the proceedings, to have been treated in the most shabby and contemptuous manner. They were snubbed all round, for sailing under false colors; and perhaps the cold treatment they received at the hands of the genuine Republicans of other States induced them to display extraordinary zeal in assisting to procure the nomination of a rank Abolitionist like LINCOLN, and to purify themselves from the slightest remaining taint of Americanism.

Mr. WILMOT, who with that other arch renegade from the Democracy, ANDREW H. REEDER, aspired to the leadership of the Pennsylvania delegation, having made objection to delegates from slave States casting the full vote of the States they pretended to represent, Mr. Palmer, of Maryland, said that he stood before this free Convention as a Republican of the State of Maryland. [Cheers and three cheers for Maryland.] He claimed to be as good a Republican as the People's Party of Pennsylvania. He had dared more and risked more than the gentlemen from Pennsylvania had ever risked or dared. He had avowed himself a Republican, while the People's Party of Pennsylvania were still afraid to declare themselves through Republicans. [Immense applause.] He had been rebuffed by a mob in Baltimore, and on his return home had been burnt in effigy, and hung by the neck by a mob led on by Federal office holders. He claimed that if the party hoped to succeed they must organize throughout the Union. He repelled the accusation that Maryland was the tool of any Northern State. They were unpurchased and unpurchaseable, and they told Pennsylvania to put that in its pipe and smoke it. [Immense cheers.] He cared not if Maryland was turned out of the Convention.

Mr. G.—of Texas, said he did not believe the Republicans would stifle the voice of Texas because she was an infant child. She was at least growing. He regretted that the motion should come from a gentleman from Pennsylvania, a State that was afraid even now to declare herself as a pure Republican organization, and did not dare to stand upon pure Republican principles alone. [Cheers and hisses from the Pennsylvanians.] Such a motion was contemptible.

On another occasion, when the Convention was about deciding the question whether a majority of all the electoral votes of the Union or only a majority of votes cast should be required to nominate, the following colloquy occurred: Mr. GOODRICH, of Minnesota, asked that the representatives of the People's Party of Pennsylvania be excused from voting. [Cries of order and hisses.] Mr. REEDER, of Pennsylvania, said that the delegates from Pennsylvania had found it necessary to retire to consult. He understood some person to say that the People's Party of his State had no right to vote. He desired to know the name of that gentleman. [Cheers and cries of "Order."] Mr. GOODRICH said that he had not questioned the right of the People's Party to vote, but the name of the State having been called for the fourth time, and the delegates being unable to vote on their own proposition, he had asked that they be excused from voting out of feelings of humanity.

So it appears that the Republicans had so little respect for men sailing under the false colors of "People's Party" representatives, that delegates seized every occasion to snub and insult them. It is not surprising that genuine Republicans should feel and express contempt for such a transparent fraud as the "People's Party."

Dr. P. John, will please "face the music," and copy the above article, in the "Columbia Co. Republican."

Friday an Unlucky Day.

LINCOLN and HAMLIN says The Law-caster Intelligence, were both nominated on Friday, and as it is generally considered an unlucky day, our Republican friends can hardly expect much luck with their nominations. Upon the receipt of the intelligence from Chicago, on Friday afternoon, our neighbor of the Union raised a National (!) flag in Centre Square; but the fates were against such demerit of the "glorious stars and stripes," and the next morning the flag was found furled, as if ashamed of the use to which it was applied, and the stars were no longer visible to the public gaze. Nor do we wonder at this. The Convention at Chicago, after leaving out of the question the bogus, self-constituted delegates who appeared from Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, represented only eighteen of the thirty-three States of our glorious Confederacy. It was, therefore, to all intents and purposes, a sectional Convention, representing but little more than one half of the Union—of course the Union flag is entirely out of place in any demonstration favorable to LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The Republicans should get one made expressly for the occasion;—a sectional flag with eighteen stars and a corresponding number of black stripes as emblematical of their party's principles.—We make the suggestion not only to our friend Cochrane, for whom as a man we have a very high regard, but the Republicans generally throughout Pennsylvania. We do it, too, because we like to see some show of consistency even in the opposition ranks. The Union flag of our common country is no banner for Abolitionist to fight under. The flag of WASHINGTON and JACKSON and CLAY and TAYLOR is not the standard that ought to be placed in the hands of LINCOLN and HAMLIN and GREELEY and GIDDINGS. Such a disrepute should not be tolerated in an intelligent community. Had such a distinguished jurist and conservative statesman as Judge McLEAN been nominated, there might have been some show of propriety in inscribing his name upon our National banner—for that venerable man never was a disunionist. But McLEAN is too honest and incorruptible, and therefore did not suit the Black Republicans. They wanted a man who could be used by their leaders, and LINCOLN is the individual to suit their purpose—provided they can elect him, of which we have very great doubt. Even SEWARD himself, with his "irrepressible conflict" doctrines to boot, was not black enough for them. They wanted something a shade or two darker yet, and they have got it in the persons of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

Caught in His own Trap. Cornelius Wendell, (formerly public printer at Washington,) recently went before the Black Republican Credo Congressional Investigating Committee, and without venturing to obtain by direct evidence charges of corruption against Mr. Buchanan, the President, the whole tenor of his evidence was to produce the impression that he had, at the first vote of the President, in 1857 and '58, expended a large proportion of his profits as public printer to Congress and to the Executive, in keeping up feeble Democratic newspapers, and to secure the election of Administration members of Congress.

Shortly after he appeared before the Committee and thus testified, the following Card was reproduced, written by him in December, 1858, and which appeared in the Washington Union. It will be seen from it that he voluntarily and completely acquiesces Mr. Buchanan of the very charges which he now seeks to establish against him. Read it: "A CARB.—My attention has been called to a paragraph in a letter to the N. Y. Times, of the 9th inst, charging in vague and general terms that the President had caused certain money, justly due to some individual, to be used for electioneering purposes. With this accusation my own name has been generally used in conversation, that I feel constrained, publicly and emphatically, to deny all knowledge or belief of any fact which can warrant it, and to declare that President Buchanan never did authorize, advise or request me directly or indirectly, to use either my own money or that of any other person for any purpose like that mentioned in the paragraph referred to, or in any manner affecting any public election.

C. WENDELL. Was such a piece of political rascality ever known or heard of before? And this is the man upon whom the Black-Republican members of Congress mainly relied to convict the President of corruption!—Surely their case is a desperate one.

AN INDISPENSABLE PUBLICATION.—Peterson's semi-monthly Counterfeit Detector, published on the 13th inst., contains descriptions of sixty-eight new counterfeit plates in circulation since the issue of April the 15. It also cautions the public to refuse all notes on the Bank of Whitfield, Dalton, Georgia; Clinton Bank, Westernport, Md.; and Commercial Exchange Bank, Terre Haute, Indiana; as they are utterly worthless. Peterson's Detector has become an indispensable work for every business man. No one can safely do without it, who has to receive paper money in the course of trade. Published twice a month at \$2 a year, or monthly at \$1 a year. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Bigler and the Tariff.

Below will be found some remarks made by Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER in the Senate of the United States on Wednesday last week. There is nothing of the clap-trap order of the day in his remarks, and it will be seen that he is determined that this measure shall be disposed of before the final adjournment. If that measure can be got through, Senator BIGLER is the only man that can do it, and he will leave nothing untried to bring about so desirable a result. The Democracy can justly be proud of the position that this distinguished statesman occupies in the United States Senate.

Mr. BIGLER's remarks were as follows:— I present a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the Senate may give its prompt assent to the bill which passed the House of Representatives a few days since, regulating the duties on foreign imports. This paper, Mr. President, seems to be signed by citizens of all political parties. It bears the signatures of merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and others of high position, of great influence and large interests in the community, whose views and wishes are entitled to the highest consideration at our hands. I desire to remark in addition, sir, that, for one, I shall endeavor, as far as in me lies, by diligent use of whatever influence I may possess, to secure the prayer of these memorialists. I shall do so, sir, not only because I am instructed so to do by my Legislature, and because the will of my constituents has been made known to me through other, though less authoritative channels, but because in the main this measure is consistent with my own judgment of what is true policy for the country. I hope that the Committee on Finance may find it convenient to report this measure to the Senate at an early day, in order that we may have time and opportunity to give it that consideration which its grave importance would seem to demand. For one, sir, I shall vote for no proposition to fix the day for final adjournment until this measure, so deeply interesting to my constituents, shall have been fairly considered. A proposition naming the 11th of June has been submitted in this body, and another, fixing the 18th of June, has been communicated from the House. I shall favor neither, nor any other proposition of that sort, until there is great public opinion is considered. I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Finance. The motion was agreed to.

CLEARFIELD CO.—On Tuesday, April 24th, the wife of Mr. Abimelec Alexander, of Woodward township returning from a visit to her mother, Miles, got a man at Pusy's saw mill, near Alexander's dwelling, to take her across the creek in a skiff or flat. When near the opposite shore, the man dropped a bottle of whiskey from his pocket, and in endeavoring to recover it, fell and upset the boat, precipitating Mrs. Alexander and child, as well as himself, into the stream a short distance above the dam. A person on the shore saw the accident, threw a plank to the woman, and made other exertions to render her assistance, but before he reached her, the woman, with one arm over the plank, and holding the child in the other, was carried over the breast of the dam. The man who was trying to render assistance hurried with all possible haste around the mill, and seeing the woman disappearing in the re-erecting water, jumped in and succeeded at the imminent peril of his own life in catching hold of her and bringing her safe to shore. The child, unfortunately, was drowned, and at last accounts its body had not been recovered.

"Who is he?"—When the telegraph announced that Abraham Lincoln had been nominated at Chicago, hundreds of black republicans asked, "Who is he?" The answer was generally very brief, for all that most of our people knew about him was that he came to this State before our last election to speak, and charged about \$100 for each speech! He spoke in New York and other States, and charged higher. So our blacks should "go in" for him with zeal, as he "considered their poverty" in fixing the price of his aid to the party that has chosen him for their leader.

TRUE.—The Boston Courier very truly says that the "same influences which secured the overthrow of Mr. Webster at Baltimore in 1852, have now secured the defeat of Mr. Seward at Chicago. That Mr. Seward is a first-class statesman, no man will deny; that Ab Lincoln is no statesman at all, the few persons who know anything about the "rail splitter," will be the first to admit. His nomination will fall dead in New England. It is the meanest specimen of "availability" that has yet been attempted in America."

DANVILLE STEAM MILL.—This old and favorite mill owned by Mr. PETER BALDY, jr., has lately been repaired, and is now in first rate condition for doing merchants and customers' work. The new miller, Mr. LAMBERT YENING, is an obliging and gentlemanly young man and turns out some of the best kinds of flour, as we can testify to from our own experience. Any amount of customer work will be promptly and satisfactorily done.—Danville Democrat.

Census Marshals.

Marshall Campbell has appointed the following Assistants to take the census of Allegheny county: J. G. Marshall, J. C. Brynart, J. Kyle, E. M. Corlie, Cornelius Scully, Jno. Creagan, L. Mitchell, J. H. Phillips, Geo. A. Kurtz, Thos. Farley, Wm. Ellis, M. F. M'Alcer, Jas. M'Roberts, J. T. Patterson, Thos. Wagonner.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY at the capital of the United States, says the Baltimore Sun, is one of the great events of the age, and will, in all probability, have an important bearing upon the commercial relations of the world. The departure of the government of Japan from its former laws of non-intercourse with foreign nations, and non-recognition of their governments, in favor of the United States, has already excited the jealousy and envy of England, and created the deepest interest among our own people. In view of the great importance attached to the arrival of the embassy, and the immense prospective benefits to the United States which it is generally anticipated, will flow from the opening of the ports of Japan to the commerce of the world—our own country, by treaty, taking the lead—we give to-day, in connection with lengthy accounts of their reception in Washington, many interesting facts concerning the distinguished visitors, the object of their visit, the customs of the people of that Empire, its government, &c.

A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OUSTED.—The first case of a contested seat in Congress, this session, was decided on Tuesday. A resolution was passed by a vote of 97 yeas to 77 nays, declaring Mr. Cooper, (Dem.) the sitting member from Michigan, not entitled to his seat, and the report of the Committee on Elections, giving the seat to Mr. Howard, (Rep.) the contestant, was adopted—yeas 92, nays 77. The following Southern Know-Nothings and apostate Democrats voted with the Republicans in ousting Mr. Cooper: Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Kentucky, Davis of Maryland, Harris of Maryland, Etheridge of Tennessee, Maynard of Tennessee, Hickman of Pennsylvania, Schwartz of Pennsylvania, and Gilmer of North Carolina.—Casting Gazette.

"IS GOOD FORTUNE OR MODERATE IN BAD PRESENT?" was the advice of Franklin, and he also said "In your worst estate hope; in the best fear; in all be circumspect," keeping expenses within the income and saving a surplus for old age or sickness, which surplus you should deposit in the Franklin Saving Bank, No. 136 South Fourth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, where it can be withdrawn at any time, in either large or small amounts, without notice, with 5 per cent. interest. This Saving Fund never suspended 8% advertisement in another column.

THE MONTEUX IRON WORKS, of this place, are advertised by John Ashurst and Edwin M. Lewis, Trustees, to be sold at public sale by M. Thomas & sons, Auctioneers, at the Exchange in Philadelphia on the 4th of September. The said sale made by the Trustees by virtue of the authority vested in them by a certain indenture of mortgage or deed of trust from the Montoux Iron Co., dated 2d inst. Sept., 1859.—Danville Democrat.

NOT NATIONAL.—The black republican Convention at Chicago officially declared that their party and their platform are "national and not 'national.'" The platform as reported called it the "national republican party." Judge Jessup said this was a verbal mistake, that such was not the name of the party, and he moved that the word "national" be stricken out, which was done. The Convention thus declared its party not national.

INSPECTION OF FISH.

We are requested to ask attention to the subject, as a matter of public interest, to all concerned in the trade in pickled fish in Philadelphia: To DEALERS, CONSUMERS, &c., OF PICKLED FISH IN PENNSYLVANIA. The Legislature at its last session passed an act "regulating the inspection of pickled fish, and to prevent fraud in packing the same," within this Commonwealth. The object of this law is to prevent fraud which has been practiced to a great extent, of intermixing different qualities, taking fish out of packages and repacking them, thus making the original packages, as well as other packages, of the lawful weight.

The law requires that every barrel of pickled fish shall contain three hundred pounds, every barrel two hundred pounds, every half barrel one hundred pounds, every eighth barrel fifty pounds, or any eighth barrel twenty five pounds, each, exclusive of the salt and oil, and if any person shall take out, mix or shift any inspected fish which has been packed according to law, such person shall forfeit fifteen dollars for each package so altered.

The laws of the States of Massachusetts and Maine require the same weight to be packed in each barrel, &c., as is required by law of this State.

There has been a large amount of fish repacked in this, and in adjoining States, and brands in imitation of those of the Inspectors of the States of Massachusetts and Maine used, in order to deceive the public purchasing. All casks of fish packed in this way do not contain the quantity of fish required by the law.

The 12th and 13th sections of this law provides as follows, viz: Section 12. That if any pickled fish which has been repacked and marked with the name of the Inspectors of the States of Massachusetts and Maine, and is packed according to the provisions of this act, shall be put on board of any boat or vessel, without the same shall be sold within the State of this State, the Inspectors of the State of Massachusetts, or any person authorized by the Inspectors of the State of Massachusetts, shall have the right to search such fish, and if they find the same to be repacked, or if they find the same to be packed in imitation of the brand of the Inspectors of the States of Massachusetts and Maine, they shall have the right to seize the same, and to bring the same before a court of competent jurisdiction. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, or to imprisonment for not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days, or to both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the offence.

The third section provides: Section 3. That if any pickled fish shall have been duly inspected in the State or country which they were packed in, and shall be subject to reinspection in this State, provided that such fish are sold or transported in the original packages with having been repacked.