COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

--Bloomsburg:--

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hon. John C. Breckinridge,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Gen. Joseph Lane,

OF OREGON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

DAVID R. RANDALL, ESQ.,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

FOR SENATOR:

HON. REUBEN KELLER,

OF SNYDER COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY:

COL. HIRAM R. KLINE,

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

THOMAS OSTERHOUT,

OF WYOMING COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:

JACOB EYERLY.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:

DANIEL LEE.

FOR COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM LAMON.

FOR AUDITOR:

JOS. B. KNITTLE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

RICHARD VAUX. GEO. M. KEIM.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Fred. A. Server,	13. Joseph Laubach,
2. Wm. C. Patterson,	14. Isaac Reckhow,
3. Jos. Crockett,	15. George D. Jackson,
4. J. G. Brenner,	16. J. A. Abl,
5. G. W. Jacoby,	17. J. B. Danner,
6. Charles Kelly,	18. J. R. Crawford,
7. O. P. James,	19. H. N. Lee,
8. David Schall,	20. J. B. Howell,
9. J. L. Lightner,	21. N. P. Fetterman,
10. S. S. Barber,	22. Samuel Marshall,
11. T. H. Walker,	23. William Book,
12. S. S. Winchester,	24. B. D. Hamlin,

25. Gaylord Church.

RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That the Democratic Electoral Ticket be headed with the name of Stephen A. Douglas, or John C. Breckinridge, as an Elector at Large, and in the event of the success of said ticket, if the greater number of votes shall have been cast for Stephen A. Douglas, then the vote of the Electoral College of the State shall be cast for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschell V. Johnson for President and Vice-President, but if for John C. Breckinridge, then for John C. Breckinridge and Jos. Lane for the same offices. If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of the votes are cast, and it can elect any man running for the office of President of the United States, claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the Electoral College shall be cast for that candidate. If it will not elect either of the Democrats for whom it is cast, or any of the Democrats who are voted for in the States, then the vote shall be cast for the candidate who has the majority of the votes of the State; and that the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to obtain from the gentlemen on the Democratic Electoral ticket of this State their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and to report the result of his action in the premises at the next meeting of the Committee, to be held on the day of

Democrats, are you Ready!

Are our Democratic friends thoroughly organized in the different districts of the County, and ready for the great battle that will come off on Tuesday next?—Have the Committees in the several Townships attended to the proper organization of the party in their respective localities, and made their arrangements to have every voter at the polls? If so, it is well; if not, *there is not a moment to lose.* But two working days remain, and every moment of these should be improved, if we expect to poll a full vote for our gallant standard bearer, Gen. Henry D. Foster.

DEMOCRATS! We urge you, one and all, to be up and doing. The Gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania, at this time, involves the most important results, not only to the State, but likewise to the Nation. Upon it *may* depend the question of the perpetuity of the Union itself. In the good work of electing Gen. Foster, Columbia county *can* perform an important part, and a vote here counts just as much as it does in Berks, or any other County in the Commonwealth. Again, then, we urge upon the active men of the party the necessity of having every Democratic voter brought to the polls—no matter whether it rains or shines on election day—and that can only be accomplished by a faithful performance of the preliminary duties, and making the necessary arrangements, in advance of the day.

Our Candidates for Assembly.

Messrs. Kline, of Columbia, and Osterhout, of Wyoming, as we long since announced, are the Democratic Candidates for Assembly in this Legislative District. They are both gentlemen of character, high honor and consistent Democrats. We are free to say, that they will make creditable members,—*for no one doubts their election*,—and leave a record for their constituents in Columbia, Wyoming, Montour and Sullivan, of which all will heartily approve.

The War Cry—Foster and the Union!—Let this be the war cry of the Democracy from this hour until the night of Tuesday next. *Foster must be elected!* His success will change the whole aspect of political affairs in the Union. Union-loving men of all parties sound the tocsin—"*Foster and the Union!*"

Tuesday Next.

On Tuesday next, the 9th of October, the freemen of Pennsylvania will have to decide at the ballot-boxes who shall be their Chief Magistrate for the ensuing three years whether it shall be Henry D. Foster, the Democratic candidate, or Andrew G. Curtin, the Republican candidate.

On the one hand is presented a pure, honest and able statesman, against whose character, personal or political, we defy criticism, and challenge his enemies, if he has any, to point to a single disreputable act in his private or public life. A devoted friend of the interests of his native State, the Democracy point with pride and pleasure to Gen. Foster and claim that he is worthy to receive the suffrages of all his fellow-citizens.

On the other side is Andrew G. Curtin, than whom a more unprincipled or unscrupulous politician does not exist in the State. He was a Whig, then a bitter and malignant Know Nothing, and now he professes to be a reuglar "higher law" Black Republican. During the Know Nothing administration of Governor Pollock, he was Secretary of the Commonwealth, and was generally considered to be the "power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself," and is justly chargeable with all the odious and obnoxious measures of that term of misrule. In point of ability and statesmanship he is below mediocrity, and as to his honesty the less that is said about it the better for himself.

Such, fellow citizens of Columbia county, are the men between whom you are to make a selection on Tuesday next. Look at them; weigh well their respective characters and qualifications for the Gubernatorial office, and then decide for yourselves which of them is most worthy of your suffrages.

Columbia Democratic Meetings.

The Democratic fires are burning brightly in old Columbia. Meetings have been held every day and evening, the past several weeks, in various sections of our county, at which the true Jackson spirit has prevailed, buoyed up by the certain prospect of success and victory. We can only synopsize the proceedings:—

In Orangeville, Pine, Mountpleasant, Jackson, and Fishingcreek, large meetings have been held, at which addresses were made by Messrs. Brockway, Little and W. H. Ent.

The meeting in Scott twp, was addressed by Messrs. Wirt and Ent, on Monday evening last.

The meeting in Centre, on Tuesday evening, at which Henry D. Knorr, presided, was large and enthusiastic. Col. Freeze, Dr. H. Hakes, and the Editor of this Journal, in turns, addressed the Democracy.

A hickory pole, 120 feet long, was raised on Wednesday, at Mifflin. Dr. H. Hakes, Alem B. Tate, and E. H. Little, Esq., were the Speakers. The Democracy of Mifflin is all right.

On Thursday, a pole was raised at Mainville, and in the evening at Beaver, a meeting was held. Messrs. Freeze, Little and Brockway were the Speakers.

The Way of the Transgressor.

Three weeks after the *Jersey Shore Republican* raised the names of Breckinridge and Lane to its head the paper died.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

A more malicious slander, we have not lately seen, than that printed above, in the *Lycoming Gazette.* The Jersey Shore Republican, has at no time been as near its demise as is now the rotton and corrupt Lycoming Gazette. And it was entirely owing to the political defection of the home organ of that Prince of Traitors, *Gov. Packer*, that Messrs. Dieterick & Salada, at the instance of the National Democrats of Lycoming and elsewhere, purchased the office of the "Jersey Shore Republican,"—which always was not only sound in the faith, but worth a score of such *putrid stuff*, as the *Lie*-coming Gazette, for the purpose of having a Democratic paper in Williamsport, and we are happy to learn, that they have now issued a sound paper there, under the title of the "West Branch Democrat," which of course, will shortly supplant the "old machine of corruption."

Packer's other pet cub at Harrisburg, "*Hendine*, the inebriate," of the "State Sentinel," has given publicity to the above mendacious faslehood, for which, however, he ought to be excused, as he is a creature without brains and totally irresponsible.

Dr. John *insinuated* a coarse slander, last week, upon the Hon. E. B. Chase, of Luzerne, in reference to that gentleman's speech in Bloomsburg. We say "*insinuated*," for he dare not assert the falsehood, but meanly published—"We don't care how often he—(Mr. Chase—) compliments the two thousand democrats, who voted for Geo. W. Scranton, as *d—d fools*, etc.—Mr. Chase made no such remark in our Court House, as every body then present will freely attest, and Dr. John, dare not make the assertion.

An Able Address.—Governor Bigler, on Saturday evening last, delivered a lengthy and very argumentative address, before the Breckinridge and Lane Club of Philadelphia. It is the speech of the campaign. We thank Senator B. for the favor of an early copy.

Still they Come.

The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, heretofore an ardent and able Douglas paper, comes to us now with flag of the constitutional democracy flying at its mast head, inscribed with the honored names of Breckinridge & Lane. The course of Mr. Douglas, which we pointedly condemned in the *Columbia Democrat* of September 22d; and which induced us to take his name out of our paper, leaving there the one which had floated from our mast head for many months; has operated in like manner upon that able and excellent paper.

It is a most gratifying thing, to find all over the Union, the able and staunch Democrats who had been seduced by claims of regularity of nomination, or for any other reason; returning so early and promptly to the old Democratic party; and entering with such spirit into the conduct of the campaign. A steady thinking man finds it impossible to reconcile Mr. Douglas' pretended devotion to the principle of non-intervention, with his officious and offensive interference with the manner of uniting the party which the Democrats of Pennsylvania have adopted: And not only that, but Mr. Douglas absolutely forbids any union among the Democrats of our grand old Commonwealth.

Both Douglas and Johnson have traveled Pennsylvania, denouncing union, disturbing the harmony, and in every way fostering discord and disunion in our ranks; which if continued must inevitably result in our defeat in the election of Governor, and must throw the State into the hands of the Republicans. Is not such conduct most insolent and insulting? Are we here a sovereign people, and is this a sovereign State? Are we to be a united democracy, or is Mr. Douglas to distract and divide us, and bind us hand and foot, at the mercy of the rail splitting Republicans and nigger worshipping abolitionists?

No! never let it be said of Pennsylvania Democrats—stand by Foster, vote the Reading electoral ticket, maintain the organization of the State and all will be well.

Morrill Tariff Bill.

The New York *Evening Post*, edited by Wm. C. Bryant, Free Trader, who is at the head of the Redublican ticket in York State; dissects after the following fashion the provisions of the bill which the Republicans abuse the Senate for not passing.

We refer to it for two reasons—First to show that the Republicans are not what they have claimed to be; and second to say that if Pennsylvania desires a tariff, they must look to the Democrats for it.—The Democrats are supporting a tariff man for Governor, the Republicans are opposing him. The Democrats support Randall, a tariff man for Congress, the Republicans oppose him. The Democrats are in favor of a proper and judicious tariff—one that will use rich and poor alike. But the bill the Republicans tried to pass was an outrage: The *Post* says,

"There is sugar, for instance, a commodity of universal use,—a necessity of life, to all classes, which enters in a thousand ways into articles intended for human food,—which is now sufficiently taxed, but which by this scheme is to be taxed still more. It enacts a duty of one cent per pound on brown sugars imported, and on syrups; on the better class of raw sugar one and a half cents; on refined sugars two and a half cents; and on colored sugar and candy five cents. How in the world, under these provisions, are the poorer classes ever to get any sugar except the very coarsest kinds. Two and a half cents a pound more on refined sugars would place them wholly beyond the reach of any but rich people. Others will be compelled to sweeten their tea and coffee, to mix their cakes, to preserve their fruits, with the dirty looking browns, or else to forego the use of these products. But for what end? Merely to help along a few Louisiana sugar growers, who are staggering under the burdens of a trade that can only be upheld by means of government bounties. * * * * * *

On chains, on saws, cross-cut or for mills, on screws and other articles, the duty is raised from twenty-four to fifty per cent. The consumption of these commodities is immense; they are used by millions, and the duty imposed on them will cut off their importation and make them exorbitantly dear. Then who is to be benefited by this taxation? Not the treasury, which now derives a large revenue from the importation of these articles, and will derive it no longer, but a few dozen men in Providence and elsewhere, for whose sake millions of American citizens are to be heavily taxed."

The "Wide Awakes."

As these semi-military organizations of the Black Republicans are exciting no little attention throughout the country at the present time, and as many persons seem to be anxious to know something about their origin and objects, we clip the following notice from one of our exchanges:

The Hartford *Times* says that "the name Wide Awake was the designation by which John Brown's company was known in Kansas, and was adopted in compliment to that 'martyred hero.'" Mr. Seward said, also, in one of his late speeches, that the "Wide Awake" organization was relied on to assist at the inauguration of Lincoln—a fact which has been before hinted. The "Wide Awakes" have a regular military drill, and an organization throughout the North. The avowal of Mr. Seward proves that it is designed to support by force, if necessary to their plans, the measures of an abolition Administration. The organization has been effected under the disguise of campaign clubs; but under this disguise the Abolitionists of the North are at this moment completely organized as *a military body of men.*

Our Congressman.

In another part of our paper will be found the proceedings of the Democratic Congressional Conference for the 12th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Luzerne, Columbia, Montour and Wyoming. It will be seen that David R. Randall, Esq., of Luzerne, was selected as the standard bearer, in the coming contest. Some forty-three ballots were had before a nomination was effected, there being a candidate presented from each county, except Montour—she voting with Wyoming, for Piatt.

We confess our regret that the claims of Wyoming county should have again been passed over; but we cannot see how it could be prevented.

After some forty ballots, it being evident that Columbia and Luzerne would not vote for any one out of those counties, the name of David R. Randall, Esq., was presented by one of the Montour Conferees, which soon put an end to the contest, by the Conferees from Montour and Wyoming and one from Luzerne voting for him; thus giving him the nomination, which was made unanimous by the Conference.

We have thoroughly examined the course of our Conferees, and entirely approve of it. They did everything honorable men could do, and all that could have been done, to secure the nomination of our candidate; and that they failed to do so, was owing, as we believe, to a bargain between Luzerne and Columbia, to the effect that no man out of those counties should be nominated.

Montour, too, this time, treated us well, and voted steadily for our candidate. In the name of the Democrrcy of Wyoming, we thank them, hoping that they will never have reason to regret their course.

David R. Randall, the gentleman who has received the nomination, is a lawyer by profession, residing at Providence, near Scranton, Luzerne county. We are unacquainted with him, except by reputation; but are informed by those who are intimately acquainted with the man and his standing in community, that a better or stronger nomination could not have been made. He lives in that portion of Luzerne where there is a large floating population, whose votes elected Geo. W. Scranton, two years ago. That they were, as well as many others, deceived into voting for Mr. Scranton, by his professions of conservatism, and his claiming to be as good a Democrat as any of them, there is no doubt. His course in Congress has completely convinced Democrats of their folly in voting for him, upon any such grounds, and that his professions in that respect, as well as in many other respects, was made to deceive Democrats into his support.

Mr. Randall is well known to the people of Luzerne as a true Democrat—a man of strict integrity and superior ability. With such a candidate, opposed by a man who has cheated and deceived the people, we enter the contest confident of an easy victory. In this Democratic District, there is no hope for a Black Republican, with such a record as that of Geo. W. Scranton in the last Congress.

We but speak the sentiments of the Democracy of Wyoming, when we say they will give to Mr. Randall their cordial and hearty support. True, the Democracy of this county would have been more gratified had Mr. Piatt received the nomination; but as a majority of the Conferees were not in favor of him, we cheerfully yield, for it is only that willing and hearty compliance with the will of the majority that makes harmony in our ranks, gives success to our cherished principles, and makes safe and permanent all our civil institutions.—*North Branch Democrat.*

Extract From General Foster's Phila. Speech.

I will advert to a question in which the people of Philadelphia, as a manufacturing and commercial people, feel great interest—a question on which they have the right to know the opinions of the candidates, presented for their suffrages. In this very city, not more than ten days ago, the captain-general of the Republican party made an assault upon me, declaring that I am a free-trade man; that the record of my life public and private, exhibited the fact, that I am and always have been in favor of free-trade, and against protection to American industry. I refer to the speech made by Col. A. K. McClure, chairman of the Republican State Committee of this Commonwealth. Now, Mr. McClure is doubtless a gentleman of veracity, and this misstatement I can attribute to nothing but profound ignorance of history. Mr. McClure charges that, from the earliest period of my political life, I have been opposed to the doctrine of my protection.—He charges that I have voted for free-trade Governors, free-trade Judges, and free-trade Presidents.

Gentlemen, I had the honor of being in Congress in 1844. We then had a tariff satisfactory to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania. It was a highly protective tariff; it was just the sort of tariff demanded by the indussrial interests of Pennsylvania. In 1844, whilst I was in Congress, a bill was introduced to repeal or modify the tariff of 1842. When this great question of protection to American industry thus came up in Congress there sat beside me, in that body, no less a man than Hanibal Hamlin, the Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States. Whilst I recorded my vote for the protective policy, Hannibal Hamlin recorded his vote against it! [Laughter and applause]

Col. McClure charges me with voting for free-trade Governors; and, on that subject let me mention a single circumstance. At the period to which I have just alluded, one of my colleagues in the Congress of the United States was David Wilmot, who, a few years since, was the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilmot was the only member of Congress from Pennsylvania that voted against the protective policy.—Yet that gentleman, when running for Governor of Pennsylvania, was voted for by Col, McClure and Col. Curtin, and all these zealous advocates of protection! [Laughter and applause.] They voted for a free trade Governor, and now they ask you to vote against me because, as they allege, I am for free trade!

Let me state another fact on this subject. At the period I mention (1844) that bill for the repeal of the tariff of 1842 did not pass. In 1846, the proposition was renewed, and then it was that the law was passed striking down almost entirely the protective policy, because it substituted *ad valorem* duties for specific duties. Let me tell you that the great question in regard to this matter of the tariff, is between specific duties and *ad valorem* duties The moment you abandon the principle of specific duties, there is no protection. In 1846, when the bill came up repealing the tariff of 1842, and adopting a universal *ad valorem* principle, Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Wilmot were still members of Congress. That bill was passed; and both those gentlemen voted for it, while I voted against it! [Laughter and applause.]—Yet, I wonder whether Col. McClure and his friends will not support Mr. Hamlin for Vice President of the United States.—I wonder, also, whether they will not vote for Mr. Lincoln, whose opinion on this question neither they nor anybody else know any thing about.

There is no record of his public life that affords any knowledge of his views upon this question. Mr. Lincoln is held up as the friend of the protective policy, yet you cannot find a vote he ever gave, or a speech he ever made, wherein he favored the doctrine of protection at all. My record on this subject is that which I made years ago, when I no more dreamed of being a candidate for Governor than I dreamed of being made a cardinal. [Laughter.]—You cannot find a word or a vote of mine, during the whole period of my service in Congress, in which I did not advocate, with all the zeal and ability I possessed, the doctrine of protection to American industry against foreign competition. [Applause.] Yet Mr. Hamlin is a better tariff man than I am! [A voice, "over the left."]

Let us examine the position of Mr. Hamlin a little further. In 1855, a proposition was made in the Senate of the United States to remit for three years the payment of Duties upon railroad iron in bond at the custom house. Our Senators, Messrs Bigler and Brodhead, fought that bill day by day and inch by inch. Mr. Brodhead boldly and fearlessly charged upon Southern men and New England manufacturers a combination to strike down the iron interests of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hamlin, then a United States Senator, arose and inquired of Mr. Broadhead what he meant by that declaration, "for," said he, "I am a great deal of a free-trade man myself, and I intend to vote for this bill." And he did vote for it!

Let me give you another instance illustrating the insincerity of that party on this question of the tariff. Under the tariff of 1846, although our manufacturers languished, still they lived. The laborers received employment though their wages were not as remunerative as they ought to have been, because the profits of the manufacturers were greatly diminished. But in 1857 a bill was passed which still further reduced the tariff of 184.6 How was that bill passed? Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, was then Speaker of the House, a Republican of the very blackest dye. [Laughter and applause] On the organization of the House, he appointed a Republican Committee of Ways and Means. That committee reported the bill of 1857—a bill more destructive to our industrial interests than any that ever passed the Congress of the United States a bill that affords no protection at all to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania. How was that bill passed? There were fifty-six Republican votes cast in its favor, and it passed the House of Representatives. Going to the Senate, it was amended and sent back to the House. The amendments were not concurred in, and the bill was sent to a committee of conference, whom Mr. Speaker Banks appointed on the part of the House. Did he appoint a single man who was in favor of the protective policy? No, not one. The members of that committee were Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, Mr. De Witt of Massachusetts, and Mr. Letcher of Virginia—all of them Republicans, and the whole three known to be in favor of the passage of that bill. Into such hands it was sent That committee, jointly with the Senate committee, reported that bill, and it was passed. It is now the law of the land, and while it remains the law, let me say, your manufacturing interests never will revive. They cannot revive. More than that, William H. Seward, the captain of the Republican party, was a member of that committee of conference, and signed the report.

Now, gentlemen, I wish you to understand my views upon the subject. I said before that there can be no tariff beneficial to our industrial interests, which does not proceed upon the principle of specific duties. The meaning of that is this: If a ton of foreign iron is imported, it pays us so many dollars and so many cents, according to the specific principle, but according the *ad valorem* principle, it pays so much per cent upon the value of the article abroad, according to the foreign invoice. Under this specific principle the American manufacturer has exactly what he wants—steadiness in the market, steadiness in the duty—which he does not have under the *ad valorem* principle. You will observe that the act of 1857 proceeds entirely upon the *ad valorem* principle. The duty is levied upon the price of the foreign article abroad. When that price is high, the duty rises, just at the moment when the American manufacturer does not need the increased duty, but when the price of the foreign article fall, in the foreign market the duty goes down, just at the time when the American manufacturer needs a higher duty on the imported article; then, I say that there is no protection without specific duties.

Luzerne Democratic Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,

DAVID R. RANDALL, of Luzerne.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

PETER BYRNE, of Carbondale;
DYER L. CHAPIN, of Huntington;
JOHN STONE, of Abington.

Foster is by far the best man for Governor. He is honest and capable.

General Foster ist der mann.
Der unser Statt regieren kann.

DIED.

In Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 15th of September, 1860, Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, aged about 76 years.

Columbia Democrat.

The following are the receipts to the office of the Columbia Democrat, during the month of September, 1860:

Dr. F. Humphrey,	$13 00	Peter Hess, Esq.,	2 00
J. A. J. Cummings,	5 00	Wm. Fritz, Esq.,	2 70
Chas. Michael, (Bloom.)	4 57	Jeremiah Hess,	3 25
William Lonerberger,	5 50	Ezekiel Cole,	2 50
John Pester, Jr.,	1 50	George Betz,	11 00
Est. of Iddings Barkley,	3 00	Caleb Barton, Jr.,	3 50
Daniel Fritz,	50	Eli Barton,	4 00
Wm. B. Moffat, M. D.	5 00	Stauffer & Harley,	5 00
Andrew Shuman,	1 50	Mason Parker,	1 75
Montgomery Cole, Esq.,	1 75	Lewis Appleman,	1 50
George Hess,	2 00	Walter Mason,	1 75
Jacob Demott, Esq.,	2 25	John Melvin,	1 75
Cyrus Demott, by J. D.	37	E. H. Little, Esq.	9 00
Est. of Saml. Creveling,	5 00	R. C. Parks,	1 00
Isaiah Creveling,	50	Col. Geo. P. Steel,	1 25
William Cox,	2 00	Hon. J. N. Conyngham,	4 00
Thomas Hower,	1 50	James Williams, Esq.,	3 50
Peter Gearhart,	75	Jno. R. Leacock,	1 50
Lewis Dieterick,	2 00	L. & B. R. R. Co.,	2 00
John R. Jones,	75	David R. Randall, Esq.	10 00
Reuben Wasser,	1 50	C. J. Dougherty,	10 00
Jno. L. Bendie,	1 00	Chas. H. Craft, & Co.,	2 00
Miss Jane Kinney,	4 00	J. C. Barnhart,	1 50
Daniel Morris,	1 75	Thomas Painter, Esq.,	50
A. W. Rev. Esq.,	1 50	N. B. Creasy,	2 50
F. K. Herbein, Esq.,	50	Samuel M. Miller,	1 50
Adam Gable,	5 00	Samuel Creasy, Esq.,	2 53
Est. of Geo. W. Ludwig,	2 50	Henry Klein,	6 00
Bernard Ammerman,	1 50	Col. A. H. Brown,	2 25
Hon. S. F. Headley,	5 00	Philip Miller,	1 00

New Advertisements.

GREAT CURIOSITY.

We have one of the greatest curiosities and most valuable inventions in the known world, for which we want agents everywhere. Full particulars sent free.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
October 6, 1860.—3t.

NOTICE.

DIVIDEND on the capital stock of the Cattawissa Bridge Co., has been this day declared in favor of the Stockholders of said Company, of 3 per cent., (75cts per share) for the past 6 months, payable at the office on or after the 10th instant.
JNO. SHARPLESS, Treas'r.
Cattawissa Bridge Co's Office, October 1, 1860—4t.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

A NEAT and comfortable dwelling House and premises, with Stable, Garden, Pump, &c., attached, all in good order—with privilege of Garden Produce—in Bloomsburg, is offered for rent. Immediate possession given, if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply at this office, or at ANEWALT'S HAT STORE.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 6, 1860.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that I have left my Dockets in the hands of Thomas J. Morris, Esq., and that unless payment of all costs due me is made by the 15th of October next suit will be instituted for the same.
THOMAS PAINTER.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 25th 1860.—3t.

"Why stand ye all the Day Idle?"

ANY Lady or Gentleman in the United States, possessing from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars, address (with stamp)
W. B. ALTON & CO.,
No. 37, (old 41) North 6th street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 29, 1860.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., October 1st, 1860.

Albright, Mr.	Kestor, Mary A. Miss
Breitbart, William	May, E.
Creasy, W.	Rost, Lewis
Dailey, D. S.	Steinruch, Mr.
Early, Benjamin F.	Tenbrook, C. L.
Eves, David, Est.	Williams, Aaron
Gallaghen, Craig, & co.	

Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised.
L. S. RUPERT, P. M.

J. PALMER & CO.,

Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Dealers in Fish, Cheese & Provisions.

Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED AND PICKLED FISH, &c., viz:
Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Codfish Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.
Sept. 29, 1860—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Richards, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Richards, late of Beaver town-ship, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned, residing in Hemlock town-ship, 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.
GEO. W. DREISBACH, Administrator.
Sept. 22, 1860

PHILADELPHIA

PAPER HANGING MANUFACTURERS,
(FALL TRADE.)

Howell & Bourke,

Having removed to their New Store, Cor. FOURTH & MARKET Sts., are now prepared to offer to the TRADE a large and elegant assortment of

WALL PAPERS,

BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS,
WINDOW CURTAIN GOODS, &C. &C.,
all of the newest and best designs, from the lowest priced article to the finest *Gold and Velvet Decorations.*
Purchasers will do well to visit the establishment of HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market Streets, Philad'a.
Sept. 29, 1860—3m

NEW AND

Elegant Fall and Winter

GOODS.

A. J. SLOAN,

HAS just received, direct from Philadelphia and New York, a very choice assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

almost every new fabric which has been manufactured for Spring and Summer, as well as the usual assortment of STAPLE GOODS of superior qualities will be found in variety, and at prices as low as similar goods can be purchased elsewhere.

It is an easy matter to find goods at a low price, but as a general rule, they are just as low in quality. But to get a Good article at a very low price is something rare. Such an opportunity, however, is offered to any who may want.

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES.
HARDWARE. QUEENSWARE.
GLASS WARE. FISH.
SALT, &c., &c.

Call and see.

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.

Bloomsburg, October 6, 1860.

Property for Sale.

FOR SALE—A valuable property known as "Bell's Ferry" on the Susquehanna river and tide water canal, 4 miles above Havre de Grace and directly opposite Port Deposit containing about

100 Acres of Land,

of which about Eighty acres is said to be inferior to no land in Harford Co., in the natural quality of soil and productiveness. The balance is in wood and

FINE STONE QUARRIES,

having a water front of nearly ¼ a mile on the river and canal, and is the only accessible point to navigable water on the west side of the river above Havre de Grace.—Since the destruction of the bridge a steam ferry has been established between this point and Port Deposit over which the whole travel of an extensive and populous district passes. Easy transportation to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore by canal (having an outlet lock at this place) and river and the Chesapeake Bay and communicating by means of the Canal with the coal, lumber and lime districts of Pennsylvania render this location extremely desireable for any kind of business now carried on at Port Deposit of which this place is destined at an early day to become successful rival. A large sheet of water inside of the Canal basin makes a splendid harbor for logs, affording with other facilities, great advantages for a steam saw mill. The present owner is engaged in business in the South and being desirous to concentrate his means there is determined to sell. Apply to Isaac W. Jewett attorney at Law, No. 69 Second St., or address,
W. W. VIRDIN,
Baltimore, Maryland.
October 6, 1860.—1m*.

H. C. & I. W. HARTMAN.

WE would respectfully invite the attention of our friends and the public generally, from the Town and County, to our present New Stock of

FALL and WINTER

GOODS,

which have been selected with great care and under more than ordinary advantage. We can offer to Cash and *ready pay buyers* very great inducements.

Our stock embraces almost every variety, style and quality, in the Dress Goods line. We have DeLains from 12½ cts., to $1 per yard, all Wool Plaids, Cotton Plaids, Saxony Plaids, Cashmere, Mohair Stripes, 250 yds. of Extra Plaid Silks for 56 cts. per yard, Black Silk and other in large quantities, Shawls, Broche, Stellas, Chemile and Blanket, Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, Stripes, &c., &c.,
Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinets, &c.,
In addition to the above we offer Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Willow and Cedar Ware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, (at reduced prices) Wall Paper, Carpets, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c. Fish, Salt, Iron, Nails, Lumber, Wood and Coal.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1860.

FRESH ARRIVAL

—OF—

NEW CLOTHING

THE undersigned, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the Eastern cities, the largest and most select stock of

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

That has yet been opened in Bloomsburg, to which he invites the attention of his friends, and assures them that they are offered for sale at great bargains. His Stock comprises a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL,

Consisting of Fashionable Dress Coats, of every description; Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats Stocks, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

GOLD WATCHES

AND

JEWELRY,

Of every description, fine and cheap.
N. B.—Remember "*Lowenberg's Cheap Emporium.*"—call and see. No charge for examing Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1860. (Jue 1859.)

THE PARIS

Mantilla Emporium.

No. 708 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Established in 1855 for the exclusive display and sale of the latest novelties in Paris, London and the best productions of home manufacture

CLOAKS & MANTILLAS,

To which has been added a

FUR DEPARTMENT,

Which embraces the largest assortment of FURS OF ALL NATIONS,

Including
Real Russian Sable,
Fine Dark Hudson Bay Sable,
Russian and American Mink Sable,
Royal Ermine, Chinchilla,
Fine Dark Siberian Squirrel, &c., &c
made up in the most fashionable styles for Ladies Winter Costume.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

One Fixed Price from which no deviation can be made. The Paris Mantilla, Cloak and Fur Emporium, No. 708 Chestnut st., (above Seventh, south side.)
J. W. PROCTOR & CO
Sept. 29, 1860—3m.

ADJOURNED SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate.

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

Saturday, 6th of October, next,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Samuel B. Anderson, Administrator &c., of John Anderson, late of Centre township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by Public Vendue, upon the premises, a certain

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Centreville, in the said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the North by second street of said town, on the East by land of Hendrick Boone, on the South by an Alley, and on the West by lands of Peter Buttenstein. Whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and other out-buildings.

Late the Estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Centre and county aforesaid.
JACOB EYERLY.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1860. (Ord.

WALL PAPER, BORDERING

AND

PAPER HANGING!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg, and the people of Columbia county generally, that he has just presented from the East a large and varied assortment of

FANCY WALL PAPER,

Including all the modern styles to be seen and for sale at his establishment, in the Bloomsburg Post Office.
Papering executed in superior style, at moderate prices and on short notice.
Persons having houses to paper will find it to their advantage to give him a call and examine his stock.
E. J. THORNTON.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 8, 1860.—3m.

CANCER INSTITUTE.—

After many years of successful practice, Dr. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of

Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sores, &c.,

If curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat on all others with success. Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K., will please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state disease plainly. Inclose a postage stamp to pre-pay answer.—Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.
September 15, 1860. 6m.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail at the lowest Cash Price, a large and very choice stock of Watches, and Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.
No. 602 Market St., South side, Philadelphia.
September 15, 1860.—3m.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Miller, deceased.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of Henry Miller, late of Mifflin township, in Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the Estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the Executor, at his residence, in Mifflin township, without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.
GEORGE MILLER, Executor.
September 1, 1860.

WHY IS LABOR HARD WHEN WASHING!

We have a Chemical Process.

For Cleaning Cloths, by the use of which the clothes can be washed very clean without boiling and with very little rubbing. By this method much hard labor is saved, *the washing can be done in half the time*, and the clothes are very white and clean and last longer, for they are not worn out by rubbing as by the old way of washing by machines, &c. The articles used costs but little, and are easy to obtain. I mail the receipt to order, postage paid, upon the receipt of 50 cents; 3 cent postage stamps as good as money. Address
J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore, Md.
If you really want something nice, do not miss the *Honey* or *Washing Receipts*, for they are all I claim for them and they should be in every family.
Sept. 22, 1860.

THE GREAT F