COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

Bloomsburg:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hon. John C. Breckinridge,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Gen. Joseph Lane,

OF OREGON.

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. G. P. James,	19. H. N. Lee,
8. David Schall,	20. J. S. 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

Forney and Lincoln.

The *Press* of Wednesday, contains an article, exulting over the defeat of Foster and the election of Curtin; and claims that Foster was defeated because he ran as the candidate of the whole party, rather than as the candidate of a section. In other words, that the Douglas men vo'ed against Foster, for the reason that he refused to proclaim himself a Douglas man and thereby repudiate the only real friends he had in the State. The Reading Convention was largely against Douglas, and although Gen. Foster had not fully agreed with the administration, and was claimed as a friend of Douglas, yet the gentleman on whose motion he was nominated, was then, and is now, one of the soundest Democrats in the State, and an ardent friend of Breckinridge.

The Douglas leaders have deliberately played into the hands of Lincoln by electing Curtin; and they are now as systematically preparing to give Pennsylvania to Lincoln in November. In the article upon which we are commenting, Forney indignantly and insulting repudiates any idea of union between the friends of Breckinridge and Douglas; and he asserts that "the friends of Mr. Douglas" will not permit themselves to assist in the election of Mr. Breckinridge; and opposes every attempt at union for the following reason, in staring capital, upon which comment is useless:

"EVERY FUSION IN THE FREE STATES, THEREFORE, IS INTENDED TO PROMOTE THE ELECTION OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES:" and therefore Judge Doug'as opposed fusion in Pennsylvania and therefore Forney opposes it! Will the people be sacrificed?

Gen. Foster.

It is satisfactory to every sound democrat in the State to know, that the regular executive Committee of Pennsylvania, labored most earnestly for the success of the regular democratic candidate for Governor. While the regular democracy deplore the result, they cannot reflect upon themselves; especially when they see Forney and other Douglas leaders rejoicing in the election of Curtin. Their defection and Foster's defeat, stand in the relation of cause and effect. The mission of Douglas & Johnson to Pennsylvania has been fully accomplished.

THE TONNAGE TAX CASE.—The Supreme Court, lately in session at Sunbury, delivered an opinion affirming the decision of Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, in the suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the tonnage tax overdue.—Judge Pearson decided the tax to be *constitutional*, and the Supreme Court, in affirming the decision, have thus decided that point against the Railroad Company.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.—The newly appointed Consul General of the United States for Constantinople, Mr. H. J. Johnson, formerly of the State Department at Washington, died lately at Malta, which accounts for the non-arrival out of the new American Consul for Jerusalem, Mr. Page, of Virginia, who has been taking care of his sick colleague and countryman.

THE next Session of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will commence on next Monday in the City of Pittsburgh. Marshal Campbell has summoned two Jurors from Columbia. They are Col. John G. Freeze and Hon. M. E. Jackson.

The Platforms.

A few days after the Baltimore Convention adjourned, the New York *Daily News* published the following article on the subject of the Platforms of the two Conventions.

"By reading these resolutions carefully it will be seen that the only difference of importance between them is found in the last resolution of the Douglas, and the first resolution of the Breckinridge Convention. The resolution of the Douglas Convention referred to says "that during the existence of Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government." Now, as the Constitution gives no power to Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, and as Territorial Legislatures derive all their power from Congress, the Supreme Court must hold that Territorial Legislatures cannot legisla e on the subject of slavery. Slaveholders in Territories will, therefore, be protected in the possession of their slave property by Congress, and by Territorial Legislatures, as it was resolved to be their duty by the second explanatory resolutions of both Conventions.

The resolution of the Breckinridge Convention, referred to says that "the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation." That this resolution is true, we think no Democrat, at least, can doubt. It is the doctrine we have ever maintained, and the very doctrine, too, which the Supreme Court has already held in the Dred Scott decision, and which it must, we think, hereafter maintain."

Now would any man suppose that the *Daily News* was going for Douglas; and against a principle that the paper acknowledged to be true, and in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court? Yet so it is, and conscientious men are apt to inquire the motive. In its comments on both resolutions it clearly and positively takes the *Democratic* side, and condemns the *Douglas* exposition of the doctrine.—Well did Dickinson say that New York Politicians were a set of political gamblers. That is one case in point.

The Election of President in the House.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* surveys the field for the Presidential contest, and considers its probable results, as follows:

"Now suppose that no candidate should have a majority of all the Electoral votes, (which is very likely to be the case under existing circumstances,) and the choice should devolve upon the House of Representatives, how would the case stand then? Not any better for Douglas than before.—Indeed it is not certain that he would be one of the three highest candidates; and in such a case his name could not even come before the House. But suppose he got into the House as one of the three highest candidates; how would the House vote? Each S ate, it must be remembered, would then vote as a unit, and a small State would count as much as a large one. As the Members of Congress are already elected upon whom the choice of President would devolve in the case supposed, and as the politics of the Members are generally known, the result may be stated as to most of the States, with entire confidence. We speak of the first balloting, before any coalition or bargaining should be resorted to. It would be about as follows:

Breckinridge	*Lincoln.*	*Douglas.*
Alabama,	Connecticut,	Illinois.
Arkansas,	Indiana,	*Bell.*
California,	Iowa,	Tennessee.
Delaware,	Maine,	*Tie between Bell & Breckinridge.*
Florida,	Massachusetts,	Maryland,
Georgia,	Michigan,	Kentucky,
Mississippi,	Minnesota,	North Carolina.
Missouri,	New Hampshire,	*Tie between Breckinridge on the one part, and Bell and Douglas, on the other.*
Oregon,	New Jersey,	Louisiana.
South Carolina,	New York,	
Texas,	Ohio,	
Virginia,	Pennsylvania,	
12 States.	Rhode Island,	
	Vermont,	
	Wisconsin,	
	15 States.	

As we said before, there can be but three candidates voted for by the House, and these will unquestionally be Breckinridge, Lincoln, and either Douglas or Bell. A majority, (17) of all the States is necessary to a choice. The Republicans lack two of the necessary number, and can get no more. All the four tied States and also Tennessee will be given to Breckinridge, in case it should become necessary to prevent the election of Lincoln. This would make up the number necessary to elect him (Breckinridge) without including Illinois. So it appears that Douglas' chance in the House, as compared with Breckinridge, is no better than in the Electoral College.

Should neither the Electoral Colleges nor the House of Representatives be able to elect a President, and should no Vice President be chosen by the Electoral Colleges, then from the two candidates receiving the highest number of Electoral votes for Vice President, say Hamlin and Lane, the Senate, which is Democratic, must elect one, and that one, being thus elected Vice President, would become the acting President of the United States, "as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President." Of course, Lane would be the man.

THE Rev. J. G. Miles, formerly of Williamsport has resigned his charge in Harrisburg, to White Deer, Pa.

How Lincoln Made Two Hundred Dollars.

Last winter Mr. Lincoln lectured before the Young Men's Republican Club at New York and other cities at the East, receiving in every instance *pay* for his lectures. For his lecture at New York he demanded of the club $200. The amount was paid, but the president of the club was justly indignant at the charge, and, at a meeting held the next evening, took occasion to volunteer his opinion of Mr. Lincoln, free of charge, in words as follows:

"He thought that for a prominent political man, and a candidate for the Presidency in some parts of the country, as Mr. Lincoln was, to charge $200 for addressing a Republican meeting was *shameful*. [Applause.] If he were to receive a nomination for the Presidency, and this fact were known among the generous people of his own State, how many votes would he get? He did not believe that prominent men who had won their way to high office by a devotion to the Republican party, if they were invited to speak before this committee, would charge anything for their services in such a case. [That's so.] He was willing to pay George Christy for dancing, or Mrs. John Wood for acting at the Winter Garden, or Forrest for impersonating the characters of Shakspeare; but he was not willing to pay men for addressing Republican meetings. It was wrong. [That's so.] It was wrong; it was *mean*; and he meant what he said.' [Applause.]

Lincoln and Higher Law.

"If I were in Congress, and a vote shou'd come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should."—*Abraham Lincoln.*

From the above declaration of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, delivered in Chicago on the 16th of July, 1858, it appears that he repudiates the doctrine of submission to the decisions made by the judicial tribunals of the country. This is a singular declaration to come from the lips of a public man, and especially one who aspires to the chief magistracy of the country.

Is this the present attitude of Mr. Lincoln? Does he now declare himself independent of the judiciary? Will he, if elected President of the United States disregard its interpretation of the Constitution?

These are queries which, while they had no particular significance when uttered by Mr. Lincoln as a private citizen, are now invested with new importance, when he seeks an election to the first office in the country. Will he or his friends tell us whether he stands by his publicly avowed doctrines of two years ago?

Democracy in Bloomsburg.

Pursuant to notice the Democracy met at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday evening last, and held the largest political meeting of the season that has been attended in this place. The Court House was well filled. The Bloomsburg Band was in attendance, and executed some most excellent music.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

PRESIDENT:
GEORGE WEAVER, ESQ.

VICE PRESIDENTS:
John Snyder, Jacob R. Groul,
Henry S. Arthur, Peter Billmeyer,
Joseph Barkley, Richard Plumer,
John Cressler, Martin Woodward.

SECRETARIES:
C. G. Barkley, W. H. Jacoby.

The meeting being fully organized, and everything properly arranged, WELLINGTON H. ENT, Esq., was invited to speak, who made his appearance before the audience, and delivered the introductory speech of the evening, which occupied nearly an hour's time. He was followed by HARRY HAKES, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, who made a very excellent speech. After him, E. H. LITTLE rose and made a few remarks, when the metting adjourned by giving a vote of thanks to the speakers for their able and patriotic addresses, and to the band for their most excellent music, after which three cheers were given for the whole ticket.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE VICTORIES.—The Opposition claimed the State of Delaware and counted largely upon success, but are most sadly disappointed in the result.

Delaware, on Tuesday last, held, what is called, its "little election," for the inspectors of the State election and Hundred (township) officers; politics enters largely into it, and there is as severe and warm a contest as there is in November. This primary election was looked upon by all parties as the test of the November election, hence great exertions were put forth. Appeals were made for the condemnation of the "seceders" and "disunionists," but it would not all do; the Breckinridge Democracy carried the State by *a thousand* majority. This majority will be largely increased in the November election.

In Florida, on the same day, an election was held for Governor, &c. The utmost efforts were put forth for the defeat of General Miston, the Breckinridge candidate. His personal private character was assailed in the most violent and unjustifiable manner; all sorts of combinations and fusions were entered into for the purpose of securing his defeat, but he has triumphed by a majority of *two thousand*, which will be increased to at least *five* thousand for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in November.

(COMMUNICATED.)

To Palemon John.

In your paper of to day, you say. "We despise lying and misrepresentation in politics as much as in any other matter, and, the men who voluntarily engage in this kind of warfare are too *little* for our notice."

Your friends say that the above is an allusion to me, and is intended for your reply to my remarks in a political meeting the evening before the election, when I read from your paper, where you speak so contemptuously of Irishmen, classing them with paupers.

Now sir, do "*condescend to men of low estate;*" especially as I only attempted to argue a point suggested in your paper. Why, it is easy to despise; and the old adage says, that "contempt is the fruit of a shallow soil." Then, who are you that should take on such haughty airs?—the printer of a disreputable, poorly supported, country paper, that cannot long survive your accumulating odium; being constrained even now to open a book store in addition, that will henceforth be equally ill sustained. Why sir, if it were not your misfortune to see yourself entirely different from what others see you, you would not think any person could be too litt e for your notice.

After all, is not the above a mere dodge to evade arguing the point raised; which was that your course, and what you say in your paper, classing Irishmen with paupers, show that you regard a negro as bet ter than a foreigner. Come, face the music if you dare; and not thus back down, while pronouncing a vain panegyric upon yourself, saying that you despise lying in politics. You despise lying in politics!—What else is your paper remarkable for?—When did you ever put two sentences of truth together?—Who but yourself ever had the effrontery to say that you publish a veracious sheet? You, who so lately published that Mr. Chase used profane language in a speech in the Court House, and put sentiments and words into his mouth that he never uttered. You, who say that Irishmen and paupers were at the ropes to raise the pole at the furnace, and that an adjournment was had to a certain lager beer saloon; when no paupers were near the ropes, and no such adjournment was had? You who published what you did about the *Star of the North* publishing the Dutchmans skull story? You, I might sum up, who have perverted the business of a journalist, into that of circulating falshood, have the effrontery to boast that you despise lying? so does Satan the father of lies, as much.

But permit me to inform you sir, that the manner in which you have alluded to me, if the people understand it as your friends say, is a plain case of libel. Also the manner in which you allude to the Register and Recorder in your sheet of the 4th inst., and if my friends desire it I will put you through.

E. H. LITTLE.

October 11th, 1860.

Census of 1860.

Bloomsburg. *Free Inhabitants*,	2,486
Berwick, (Boro')	536
Light Street,	551
Espytown,	466
Cattawissa,	713
Mifflinville,	328
Locust Dale,	557

CENSUS. STATISTICS.

	Inhabitants	Deaths	Farms	Infec. Ext	Com. Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Publications	Churches.
Bloom twp.,	2668	36	27	20	9	10	561	2 Democratic, 2 Newspapers	10
Scott, "	1562	18	40	13	7	7	433	1 Republican.	4
Briarcreek,	1734	13	132	12	10	7	672	1 Dem.	6
Catawissa,	1176	15	48	12		15	330		6
Mifflin,	529	4	61	3	3	3			1
Maine,	1061	13	105	2	5	5	194		5
Madison,	533	4	58	5	4	4	98	1 Academy	1
Franklin,	1897	15	169	9	9	12	676		4
Locust,	53	1	55	1	2	12	169		1
Roaringcreek,	599	7	64	3	3	3	185		3
Beaver,	901	3	64	2	3	5	286		1
Conyngham,	1326	6	11		4	4	208		2
	13,807								1

POPULATION of Towns in Columbia Co., June 1st, 1850.

Bloomsburg,	1524
Cattawissa,	565
Light Street, "about"	500
Espy,	247
Mifflinville,	297
Berwick,	486
Rohrsburg,*	80
Orangeville,*	368
Buck Horn,*	132

*Not in my subdivision. T.

The foregoing Census Statistics, it will be perceived, only comprise the sub division of Columbia county, enumerated by the undersigned. The other portion of the county, was assessed by Isaac Dewitt, Esq., from whom we have, as yet, had no returns. When that information shall have been obtained, we will give the enumeration complete, which we have no doubt, will exhibit a gratifying increase in population and agricultural wealth.

LEVI L. TATE,
Assist. U. S. Marshal.

Bloomsburg, Oct., 10th, 1860.

Lincoln on the Mexican War.

The *Gazette* of this week labors hard to convince its readers that "Old Abe Lincoln" voted to sustain the Government and our gallant armies in the vigorous prosecutions of the Mexican war. How far Abe Lincoln sustained the war our readers may gather from a perusal of the following article which we clip from the Easton *Argus*:

If the opposition prints will take the trouble to examine the Congressional Globe of 1847, they will find on page 59 the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the existing war with Mexico was just and necessary on our part, and has been prosecuted with the sole purpose of vindicating our national rights and honor, and of securing an honorable peace.

Resolved, That the rejection of our repeated overtures of peace leaves this government no alternative but the most vigorous prosecution of the war, in such manner, consistent with the laws of nations as will make the enemy feel all ist calamities and burdens, and until Mexico shall agree to a just and honorable peace, providing satisfactory indemnity in money or territory for past injuries, including the expenses of the war.

Resolved, That the amount of the indemnity must necessarily depend upon the obstinacy of the enemy and the duration of the war.

On the adoption of these resolutions, which justified the war in which our country was engaged, Mr. Lincoln voted NO. He thus denied that the war with Mexico was *just* and *necessary* on our part, and that it was prosecuted for the purpose of vindicating the honor and redressing the rights of our nation. He opposed the vigorous prosecution of it, and our right to take indemnity for the injuries sustained by our Government. But this was not all. He made a speech on the subject, in which he says, after commenting on Mr. Richardson's resolutions, "that he found himself here, *if he were inclined to give the President his supplies*, and say nothing about the original justice of the war, if he was inclined to go with him and look ahead not back, *in a position that he* COULD NOT DO SO." He don't even say that he was *willing* to grant the supplies; he don't say he was willing to go ahead; but he *does* say that he could not do so even if he were willing. It does seem to us that this is sufficient to fix "Old Abe's" position on that question.

But still more. On the 3d of January, 1848, George Ashmun, the president of the late Chicago Convention, offered an amendment declaring the war "*unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun*," and Mr. Lincoln voted f r this amendment, and he might well say that he was in a position to not grant the President his supplies. He had voted the war unjust and unconstitutional; how could he vote for furnishing supplies for carrying on such a war, and at the same time keep his oath of office? So that, take him which way we will, if he voted to support the war he violated his oath of office, in which he swore to support the Constitution; if he voted against the supplies he merits the contempt of every patriot in the country. A great man to be President! who, when our gallant little army was contending against the superior numbers, and the almost insurmountable difficulties of one of the most brilliant campaigns the world ever knew, and that, too, for the protection of our national honor, would vote that they were engaged in an unjust and unconstitutional war, and would say that he was in a position to grant no supplies. The justice and utility of the Mexican war has long since been proven, and the fact is equally evident that the people of the United States were fully convinced of its justice. No men could have been in worse odor than George Ashmun, Old Abe Lincoln, and Tom Corwin, for their intense hatred bitter opposition to it, and that very fact must lead the people to "welcome them to hospitable graves" politically.

Vandalism.

THE AMERICAN FLAG FIRED BY A WIDE AWAKE TORCH!

While the Republican party all over the country has exhibited so little respect for the American flag that they were induced to blot out in '56 the stars representing the Southern States, we little conceived that one among them could be found so utterly debased as to *set fire to the American flag!* And yet this act of Vandalism was left for a Wilkes-Barre Wide Awake to consummate! On Friday evening last, the democrats held a meeting on the Court House Square which was addressed by Col. J. G. Freeze, of Columbia county, Stanley Woodward and E. B. Chase, Esqs., of Wilkes-Barre. The meeting was well attended, and all its doings where characterized by good order. A flag waved from the speaker's stand, which was allowed to remain there when the meeting adjourned. The Wilkes Barre Wide Awake Club, which had paraded the streets early in the evening, went to Scranton, and returned about one or two o'clock in the morning. As these worthies approached the Square, one of them was seen to walk up to the stand where the flag was nailed, and deliberately applying his torch to it, burned it from the pole. Such an act furnishes its own commentary. We will only add the inquiy, how can any National Union-loving man vote with a party whose teachings tend to the destruction of our country's flag?—*Luzerne Union.*

IS THIS "REPUBLICAN" DOCTRINE?—Hon. F. P. Stanton, formerly of Tennessee, and more recently Secretary and Acting Governor of Kansas, was called to Connecticut to aid the black republicans in the late election there. The character of his speeches may be inferred from the following extracts from one of them. If this is black republican doctrine there, black republicanism in Connecticut is a very different thing from what goes by that name here. Hear this orator of that party in Connecticut:—

In 1854, when I represented in Congress the largest district in slaveholding Tennessee, I voted for the Kansas and Nebraska Bill and for the repeal of the compromise measures. I believed then I was right; I believe so now. (Cheers.) I then stated my belief that slavery could never enter those Territories from their unfitness to be made profitable by slave labor and the great disadvantage under which the slaveholder is placed in regard to emigration.

* * * *

In voting for the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves, I believed then, and do now, that the people of a Territory should be allowed to settle all questions of internal and local policy themselves. (Cheers.)

Let the principle of POPULAR SOVERIGNTY be honestly carried out, and not another Slave State will ever come into the Union. You of the North have no right to interfere with slavery or any other domestic institution in the South. * * I know the republicans think the repeal of the Mis ouri Compromise to be wrong. *I believe it to be* RIGHT.—(Cheers.) Though a Southern man, I never should have called for its repeal; yet when offered, believing it to be right, I voted for it. * * *The state of slavery is a* NATURAL STATE OF SOCIETY. All the white nations of Europe held slaves. Our ancestors were either slaves or owners of slaves. The inferior race MUST SERVE THE SUPERIOR. * * * Slavery in the Southern States *is unavoidable*, and the Southern States are *not responsible for having it.* If you were placed in the same position as they, you would not place the blacks on a political or social equality with yourselves. Perhaps you think you would: but I tell you you would not. The Southern negro is not, more than half civilized—hardly than. The people of the South are not only *excusable* but JUSTIFIABLE *in keeping the blacks in slavery.*

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., at the house of the bride's Father, by Rev. H. R. Fleck, Mr. WILLIAM H. UTT, to Miss HENRIETTA E. BROWN, all of Maine township, Columbia county, Pa.

In Espy, Columbia county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. OWEN R. EVERLY, of this place, to Miss EFFIE A. WHITMYER, of the former place.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. William Goodrich, in Orangeville Mr. ANDREW J. WATTS, to Miss ANNA MATILDA ISLER, both of Greenwood Township Col. Co.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT.

THE Auditor appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Abraham Robbins, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Robbins, late of the said county, deceased, will meet the distributees and all persons interested, for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on FRIDAY the 19th day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of nine A. M. and three P. M., when and where all persons having claims are required to present them, or be forever debarred from a share of said fund.

J. G. FREEZE.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 13, 1860. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac W. Musgrove, deceased.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to audit, settle and adjust the account of SAMUEL and AARON W. MUSGROVE, Administrators of the said Estate on exceptions filed to the said account will attend for that purpose, at his office in Bloomsburg on SATURDAY the 17th day of NOVEMBER next at 10 o'clock A. M., of which time and place all persons interested are required to take notice.

JOHN G. FREEZE.
Oct. 13, 1860. *Auditor.*

STOVE AND TIN-WARE SHOP.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received and off rs for sale one of the most extensive assortments of COOKING and FANCY STOVES, ever introduced into this market. The Christopher Columbus, James Polk and Globe are among the first class cooking Stoves, all of which are air-tight and gas burners. His Parlor Stoves are handsome and the assortment varied. All old Particular attention is paid to Tin-ware, and House Spouting, upon short notice. All kinds of repairing will be done with neatness and despatch.—☞ Country produce taken in exchange for work.

PHILIP S. MOYER.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 3, 1860.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.
FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the ladies of Bloomsburg, and vicinity, that she has just returned from the City with a splendid assortment of new

MILLINERY GOODS,

comprising everything commonly found in a first-class Millinery Store. Her style of Bonnets cannot be surpassed in this section of country, and her work will favorably compare with any done this side of the mountains. She has on hand a lot of neat and handsome bonnets, hats, and caps, for little Misses, of all styles and prices.

MARY BARKLEY.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 13, 1860.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

I WILL conduct an examination of Teachers at the following times and places, viz:

Scott, at Espy, Oct. 20th; Cattawissa, at Cattawissa, Oct. 22d; Orange, at Orangeville Oct. 23d; Greenwood, at Rohrsburg, Oct. 24th; Madison, at Jerseytown, Oct. 25th; Hemlock, at Buckhorn, Oct. 26th; Mount Pleasant at Hutchesons, Oct. 27th; Mifflin, at Mifflinville Oct. 29th Beaver, at Michael's School House, Oct. 30th; Maine, at Mainville, Oct. 31st; Roaringcreek, Middle School House Nov. 1st; Conyngham, at Centreville Nov. 2d; Locust, at Slabtown, Nov. 3d; Franklin, at Claytons Nov. 5th; Montour, at Bent rick's School House Nov. 9th; Centre, at Fowlersville Nov. 7th; Briarcreek, at Evansville, Nov 8th; Fishingcreek, at Stillwater, Nov. 12th; Benton, at Benton, Nov. 13th; Sugarloaf, A. Cole's School House Nov. 14th; Jackson, at Derr's School House Nov. 15; Pine, at Upper Sereno, Nov. 16th. At one o'clock P. M. of each day.

Directors are requested to make all needful arrangements, and to manifest their interest by attendance.

LEWIS APPLEMAN, Co. Supt
Light Street, Oct. 10th, 1860.
☞ The Editors of Columbia county will please copy.

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.

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,
Cattawissa Bridge Co's Office, Treas'r
October 1, 1860—4t.

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.—2t.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of the Commonwealth, it is made "the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the General Elections, by publication in one or more newspapers of the county, at least twenty days before the Election," and to enumerate therein "the officers to be elected," and to "designate the place at which the election is to be held."—Therefore, I, JOHN SNYDER, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, being the First Tuesday in said Month, at which time twenty-seven electors for a

PRESIDENT
AND
VICE PRESIDENT

of the United States are to be elected.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, to wit:

Benton township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole, now occupied by John Cole.

Beaver township, at the house of Franklin L. Shuman.

Bloom township, at the Court House, Bloomsburg.

Briarcreek township, at the School House, near Evan's Mill.

Borough of Berwick, at the Town House, in Berwick.

Cattawissa township, at the house of Samuel Kostenbader, Cattawissa.

Centre township, at the house of Jeremiah Hess, dec'd.

Conyngham township, at the house of R. R. Wasser.

Fishingcreek twp., at the house of Geo. W. Huffman.

Franklin township, at Clayton's School House.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust twp., at the house of J. F. Hurst, Slabtown.

Mifflin township, at the house of John Keller.

Madison twp., at the house of John Welliver, dec'd.

Mount Pleasant twp., at the house of Wm. Hutchinson.

Montour township, at the house of John Richards, now occupied by William Hollingshead.

Main township, at the house of Isaac Yetter.

Roaringcreek township, at the public house of John Snyder.

Orange township, at the house of Alexander Hugher, Orangeville.

Pine township, at the house of Albert Hunter.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alonzo Cole.

Scott twp., at the house of Enoch Howell, Espy.

It is further directed that the election of the said several districts shall be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption and adjournment, until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

It is further directed that the meetings of the return judges at the Court House in Bloomsburg, to take out the general election, which will be the ninth day of November.

And in and by the said act, I am further directed to give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, or executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or any officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office than to be voted for.

The general, special city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election but a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State 1 year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freeman citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 22 years, and who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners and assessors, first he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if the claim a v te by being an elector between the age of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on his or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the districts is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him, that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote, shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite the to, by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerks who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the judge of the inspectors to examine such persons on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof but shall make proof thereof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next preceding an election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require."

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bloomsburg, this 14th day of October, A. D., 1860.

JOHN SNYDER,
Bloomsburg Oct 13, 1860. *Sheriff.*

A NOVELTY IN THE ART WORLD!

Photography Upon Porcelain.

Secured by letters patent in the United States, England, France, and Belgium

The American Photographic Porcelain Company, No. 781 Broadway, N. Y.

having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for Miniature Likenesses of Persons on China, presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but upon such as are round or of any degree of irregularity—portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy, and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as Urns, Vases, Breakfast Cups, Toilet Articles, &c.; thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorized to use the process, they have determined, in order to afford People in every section of the Union an opportunity to possess Portraits on China, to make the following proposition to residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and Galleries in New York.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by Five Dollars, will receive in return by express, free of other charge, a richly ornamented Breakfast Cup and Saucer, with the portrait transferred thereon.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and Ten Dollars, they will secure in like manner, a handsome French Vase or Toilet article, with the portrait reproduced by the patented process.

By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and Fifteen Dollars, they will receive in return a pair of rich Sevres Vases, with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and, in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares or Vases of every quality of finish, ranging in price from twenty to One Hundred Dollars the pair.

N. B.—Be particular in