COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

L. Appleman, Esq , Superintendent of Common Schools for Columbia county, is giving close attention to the duties of his official station and promises to make an efficient public officer.

Myer's Galvenized Pens, for the sale of which Mr. H. J. Hunt, No. 731 Gilford Street, Philadelphia, is the agent, will write with unusual ease and are a very superior article.

Samuel Knorr, Esq., of Centre township, on motion of John G. Freeze, Esq., was on Monday, the 3d inst., admitted to practice at the Bar of the several Courts of Columbia county, and enters upon the duties of the Legal profession with quite flattering prospects.

The Teachers Institute of Columbia County, will hold their next meeting at Orangeville, on the 24th of December.—This association is doing much good in the Educational cause. We direct attention to notice of the Committee in another column.

The Hudson Brothers, held a Concert on Tuesday last, in the Bloomsburg Court House. It was a magnificent success. We had not the opportunity of attending their Concert, but are informed by those who were there that the Singing and other parts of the performance, was the best entertainment ever given here, and gave entire satisfaction.

We are amused as well as annoyed at the ignorance of some of the locofocos in the country—those we mean who take but one paper, a democratic one. They are under the impression that Linoln is already President, and all the panic and financial commotion are the results of his administration! It surprises them to learn he won't take his seat 'til the 4th of March. They scratch their heads and say there must be something wrong if all this is occurring under *Democratic* rule!

Columbia Co. Republican.

Dr. John could have scarcely perpetrated a more detestable slander and malicious falsehood, than the above, upon the intelligent Democracy of Columbia.

The Message.—We have perused the last Annual Message of President Buchanan, as every American Citizen must do, with interest and satisfaction, and will next week lay it, *in extenso*, before the readers of the "*Columbia Democrat.*"—The Message is eminently sound and pacific on all national questions, and must meet the cordial approbation of the conservative people of the Nation. In a word—it is regarded the ablest State Paper that ever emanated from any American Executive and will be so regarded by the future historian.

Court Proceedings.

Court convened on Monday last, December 3, 1860. Hon. W. J. Woodward, and Associates Kline and Evans, on the Bench.

Commonwealth *vs.* Wright Hughes.—Surety of the Peace.—Dist. Atty. & Freeze for Commonwealth, Clark for Defendant. Defendant sentenced to pay the costs and give bail in three hundred dollars, with one sufficient surety, to keep the peace towards all good citizens, and especially to Peter Miller and his family.

Wm. Appleman *vs.* Jonathan Masteller. Action on Book Account—Clark for Plff.—Freeze for Deft.—Judgment by consent for $12.00 for Plaintiff.

Com. *vs.* Peter Applegate. Indictment, perjury—Dist. Atty., Freeze, and Jackson, for Commonwealth—Ent and Clark for Deft. Defendant not guilty, and Prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. *vs.* Clark Price. Indictment, assault and battery with intent to murder—Dist. Atty., and Jackson for Commonwealth—Freeze for Deft. Verdict guilty in manner and form.

Com. *vs.* Wm. Brown. Indictment, assault and battery—Dist. Atty., and Stewart, for Commonwealth—Jackson for Deft. Verdict not guilty by reason of Lunacy.

Com. *vs.* Wright Hughes. Indictment, assault and battery on wife of Deft—Dist. Atty., and Freeze, for Commonwealth—Clark for Deft. Virdict guilty, one dollar fine and thirty days imprisonment and costs.

Lemon's Administrators *vs.* A. W. Creamer. Action of assumpsit—Wirt, for the Plff—Hurley for Deft. Verdict for Plaintiff for $23 85.

Stephen H. Miller *vs* Daniel F. Seybert. Action to recover bid at Sheriffs Sale—Baldy and Clark for Plff.—Freeze, for Deft. Verdict for Plff for $134.29.

Com. *vs* Wm. Tyson. Indictment—assault—Dist. Atty. & Freeze for Com.—Clark, for Deft. Verdict not guilty.—Prosecutor to pay costs.

Peter Billmeyer *vs* Michael Meylert.—Action for value of Horses injured by Deft. Clark & Comley, for Plff—Hurley & Bentley, for Deft. Verdict for Plaintiff for $154,30.

Court still in Session,—Friday noon—as we go to Press.

The Message.

The Message of the President was received in this city yesterday, soon after noon—read in several public places to large and anxious crowds, and soon extensively circulated. Never, within our recollection, was there a more intense desire to know the views of the Chief Magistrate. Calumny for once was mute, and all—foes and friends—awed by the solemnity of the crisis, united in respectful attention to the farewell utterences of a wise and experienced statesman. Nor has popular expectation been disappointed, for what the President has said on the engrossing topic which the Constitution required him to discuss, "the state of the Union," is characterized by energy, decision and moderation. There is no abdication of the authority of the Government of the Union. On the contrary, it is expressly and emphatically but not offensively asserted. He does not brandish Federal authority in the face of an excited community. He does not scold. He does not threaten—but in the single phrase, in which he says that the property of the United States in South Carolina shall be defended, and that, if in its defence, human life should be sacrificed, the responsibility will rest on the hands of the assailants. He comprises the distinct but positive expression of the sense of duty which binds him to execute, at all hazards, the laws of the United States. His discusses calmly and intelligently the abstract right of secession. He examines it as a question of history as well as a question of criticism on the Constitution itself, and he comes to the conclusion that it is, after all, but a question of words and phrases and equivocation. "In short," says the President, "let us look it fairly in the face. Secession is neither more nor less than revolution. It may or it may not be a justifiable revolution, but still it is a revolution."

So considering it, applying this view of the Constitution to the state of things existing just now in South Carolina, a less tolerant and sagacious man might easily have been betrayed into broad and rash assertions of the coercive powers of the Government, and into an assumption that, because South Carolina has no right to secede, she ought, by the strong hand, to be forced from her position. It was once wisely said—if we remember rightly, by Sir Robert Peel—that the omnipotence of Parliament was too grand and solemn a thing to be paraded and lightly talked about and threatened—that it ought to be sacredly veiled in the very recesses of the Constitution. If this be true of that arbitrary power—the vast sovereignty known as the Imperial Parliament—how much more true is it of the limited and well-defined power vested in our Federal Government—limited, too, by the express nature of the grants which enacted it, and the reserved rights of the States that support and stand around it. And so the President seems to regard it. So far as the laws of the United States are contravened by her citizens, whether they live in South Carolina or Massachusetts, he will enforce them, and he will not recognize any exemption from obedience to those laws by the authority of a State that claims to have "seceded." But he won't make war, and he thinks Congress has no right to make war upon the State itself. "Suppose," says he, "such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province, and govern it by despotic power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people, and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and required from the free citizens of a State as a constituent member of the Confederacy."

This is sound, constitutional and conservative doctrine,—and not the less so because it is gentle and merciful; and the moral of it all is, the duty of conciliation and a recognition of the power of public sentiment, as constituting the safeguard of our institutions. To that public sentiment, even as represented in Congress, the President appeals. He asks the South, the irritated and justly exasperated South, to pause—to bear the ills, the confessed ills, they have, rather than rush to others that they know not of. He supplicates the North to retrace its steps, to check the spirit of what may well be called sentimental enthusiasm on the subject of domestic slavery—in plainest English, to mind its own business—and thus appealing to both sides of this heated issue, he suggests a practical remedy in an amendment of the Constitution for the territorial question, and a repeal of offensive local legislation.

He thinks that Congress has the remedy in its power, and recommends that it shall propose an "explanatory amendment" to the Constitution on the subject of slavery. He says, "this might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object." This explanatory amendment would be intended to settle, finally and forever, the true interpretation of the Constitution on the three following points:—

1. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they sha'l be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe.

3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delivered up" to him, and of the validity of the fugitive slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void.

It remains to be seen how these recommendations will be received by the country. Such is the temper of the public mind that no man, however wise, can pronounce upon the effect of any proposed measure. Human judgment, always fallible, is in the present emergency altogether at fault. If patriotism is not extinct, we may hope for a reaction at the North which will be generously responded to at the South, and which will result in that consummation so devoutly to be wished for, the preservation and perpetuation of this great Republic.

It is gratifying to know that our foreign relations are of the most pleasant and friendly character.

The President adheres to his former recommendation in regard to the Tariff, to wit: specific instead of valorem duties, on all articles that will admit of it.

We, of course, expect in future to notice the recommendations of the Message more in detail. It is a document that will bear searching scrutiny and close reflection. Our columns are so crowded to-day that we have but little room for comment.

Pennsylvanian.

An Alleged Mail Robber Arrested.—A few days ago, a young man, named William Keating, a brakesman on the Norristown Railroad, was arrested by Post-Office Agent, Moore, on the charge of robbing the mail between Philadelphia, Norristown, and intermediate points. It seems that for ten days previously complaints had been made of the failure of letters and parcels along the line; and in one instance it is said the entire package for Leverington was missing. Mr. Moore at once took the matter in hand, and on Friday morning, at the Norristown Depot, (we presume) saw the defendant pick up one of the two pouches brought by the regular messenger and detained it on the platform of the car, on the steps of which he sat down, with the end of the pouch within reach; in a little while he took the pouch inside the car where the agent had taken a seat, and where he soon left it and again went outside, when he pulled out papers from his pocket which he examined tore up and threw away. Mr. Moore testified, "*I stood in the door-way looking at him*, and as soon as his back was turned,I jumped from the car and picked up the fragments of paper, which show that by due course of mail, they ought to be in that pouch at that time." Other fragments of wrappers and envelopes bearing Philadelphia postmarks, have lately been picked up in the depot,Ninth and Green streets. The hearing of the case took place before Commissioner Heazlit, on Friday, and was then postponed to Monday at four o'clock, to get more testimony. The accused, who is only about eighteen, was held to bail.—The act as testified to by the post-office agent, appears to have been openly committed; the pouch being so insecure as to admit the contents being drawn out between the eyes through which the strap or chain passed; and the agent, who says that the accused sat down on the steps of the platform, with the pouch within his reach, did not see the robbery, if robbery there were actually committed.

Dr. Haye's Expedition.—Capt. Mc Cormick, of Dr. Haye's expedition, thus writes to a friend in New York:

Uppernavik, Aug.16.—We have been greatly favored thus far, in making the passage to Disco in 14 days—the quickest passage made by any of the Arctic expeditions! Our little craft is all I could wish her, and I have not spared her. Our only accident so far has been the Staving in of our stern boat.

We have had very heavy weather coming out. The waves rolled in on one side and out at the other. Dry clothes we have been strangers to. Still we are in good spirits, and bound to the North Pole.

We have lost one of our hands—Caruthra, the carpenter—Who was found dead in his bed. We buried him here. Our surgeon leaves us at this place. Our whole company are united and in excellent spirits,often making our little cabin ring with laughter.

This evening we leave for the North, stopping at Tissuasak to obtain a few more dogs. We take a new hand from here, the son-in-law of Peterson who takes the place of the Carpenter.

Look for our return in about two years.

The notorious "Billy Mulligan" has been convicted in a New York court on a charge of attempting to shoot a police officer. The fact that a leading ruffian and bully can be convicted of any crime in a New York court has so astonished some of the journals in that city that they make the matter a subject of editorial comment.

Sentenced.—John Cathcart, of Clearfield county was sentenced last week, by Judge Linn, to be hung for the murder of his wife.

Spirit of the Age.

Perhaps this might more properly be rendered the *spirit of Progress.* Notwithstanding the objections sometimes urged, we desire to yield to it the tribute of praise and admiration. It is this spirit that converts the forest into the blooming field—where once the widely expanding oak and towering pine held sway, the luxuriant grain field or the grapery or orchard is cultivated, yielding their annual increase as a reward for the husbandman's labor. It is this spirit that converts the quietly flowing river into a motive power almost unequalled in value and usefulness. The first steam engine was a remarkable invention when introduced, but borne on by the tide of progress and development; it has become the greatest of all powers adapted to the use of man. The magnetic telegraph a few years ago unknown, is now made the medium of communication between men throughout the world. The railroad now curves its way through all our valleys, crosses our mountains and spans our rivers carrying prosperity, enterprise and industrial economy with it wherever it goes.—This spirit has laid bare the mineral wealth of the country,giving employment to thousands of those whose boast is physical superiority over the denizen of the store or office—those in whose breasts warm hearts beat and noble impulses are cherished.—The mighty rivers of the west are plowed by that magnificent agent of transportation the steamboat, conveying rich cargoes of the product of the soil, and furnishing another proof of the progressiveness of the age. While it is undoubtedly true that our present opulence and influence is mainly, if not solely, attributable to the superior genius and enterprising industry of our people, it is equally true that the spirit and power of a self constituted, arbitrary aristocracy opposes every thing that tends to progress and a more general diffusion of our wealth and advantages among all classes of population. It therefore follows that if monopolies should be broken down, and individual enterprise substituted,there would be awakened a feeling of competition that would serve to improve and bring into practical use every element of wealth the country possesses, and thus elevate the standard of popular industry and give to labor its true and merited dignity. These thoughts, hastily thrown out, will, it is believed, be found worthy of series consideration.—*Erie Gaz.*

A Panther in New York.—Last Tuesday, as a man was walking in the woods, about eighteen miles northwest from Boonville, N. Y., he suddenly came across an unwelcome visitor, in the form of a large and savage looking panther, which, as he approached a pile of lumber, was discovered sitting on the farther end of it. The man immediately took off his coat, flourished it violently, and hallooed with all his might. At this the panther took fright and disappeared in the woods. The man then hurried on but had not proceeded a great distance, before he again saw his four-footed enemy, not many yards in advance of him. Again he took off his coat and shook it defiantly at the beast, which again made tracks for the woods. The man by this time had become thoroughly alarmed, and pursued his journey with all the haste possible. Knowing that a house was not far away, he made towards it swiftly. When within sight of it he turned and looked behind him, when lo! the panther was stealthily following him, and at a distance of only fifteen feet. His coat was again brought into requisition, and was shaken, as before, accompanied with loud cries. This time the animal left with precipitation, and the man hurried to the house, and upon reaching it fell to the floor with exhaustion.

A Tragedy in Paducah, Ky.—A bloody tragedy occurred in Paducah on Saturday morning last, opposite the St. Francis Hotel, which resulted in the immediate death of one of the parties and the mortally wounding of the other. Two citizens of that place, named Capt. Pigg and old steamboatman, and a Mr. Pryor, had a controversy about some old affair, which soon became of an angry character, leading to threats to shoot on the part of Pryor. Both drew revolvers and fired.—Pigg was shot on the side of the neck, the ball ranging round the head and lodging in the brain, killing him instantly. Pryor was shot in the fleshy part of the thigh making a dangerous wound; the second entered his abdomen and lodged in some part of the body, the wound, no doubt, proving mortal before this time.

To Paper Manufacturers.—Since the introduction of envelopes, the outside leaf of most letters and notes is useless and wasted. People generally, to avoid the appearance of meanness, use a whole sheet, when a half one would answer every purpose. What is wanted to remedy the evil is, that paper manufacturers should manufacture letter and note paper in substantial half sheets; also, a stamp might be put in the centre of the sheet, at the top, instead of on the corner as is now done, so as to distinguish it from the whole sheet.—*Scientific American.*

A Regular Mormon.—Dr. Hunter, who has served a term in the New Jersey State Prison for having thirteen wives, has been arrested in Brooklyn for marrying the fourteenth!

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, Dec. 4.

House.—The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Stockton, prayed that Congress may wisely consider the propositions presented in the President's message, and deliberately act on them in all righteousness and truth.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Moorhead, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty and the President requested them to say he would communicate his message in writing to-day noon.

Mr. Phelps—That hour has already arrived.

After some unimportant proceedings, the Message was laid before the House and was read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be silent.

Senate.—Messrs. Gwin, Harlan,Johnson, (Tenn.,) Thomson, and Wilkinson, appeared in their seats.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Bigler, on behalf of the committee to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty.

The President's Message was delivered by A. J. Glossbrenner, his private Secretary; and was read.

Discharge of Workmen.—We regret to say that on Saturday last W. O. Hickok discharged twenty-seven men. Wilson & Brother, agricultural implement manufacturers in State street, discharged a number, and a number were also discharged from the Harrisburg Car Factory. A great many articles manufactured at their establishments are for a Southern market; but all orders from that direction having ceased, the employers have been compelled to reduce their working force.

This is only the beginning of the end—and Heaven only knows how many poor families will be driven to the verge of starvation before the winter is over. The statement that business had been curtailed and thousands upon thousands of operatives had been discharged in New York and the Eastern States, was ridiculed and pronounced a lie by the Republican papers. What will they say now, that the panic consequent upon the election of Lincoln has reached their very doors.

Some of the men who have been discharged put in a lively time this summer in marching the streets arrayed in oil cloth, bearing torches, headed by banners promising homes to the homeless and land to the landless. How do they like the result of their own actions, as far as they've got?—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Oil Springs in Canada.—In boring for oil a few days since at Sombra, Canada, on reaching down fifty-seven feet, the gas rushed up with great force, throwing up dry sand for an hour. It then ceased, and the boring was resumed; but as soon as this was done, the gas rushed up with great violence, throwing the drill—a piece of iron one and a half inches in diameter, eight feet long and weighing fifty pounds—entirely out of the hole; and it continued to discharge gravel, water and stone into the air a distance of one hundred feet.—The stream widened out to the diameter of a barrel, after leaving the hole, and the quantity was such as to raise the creek considerably above its ordinary level, though it is here twenty-five feet wide. After the flow of water subsided, the gas was fired, and an explosion took place which shook the ground for half a mile, and then continued to send up a sheet of flame as high as the water had previously gone. This flame could be seen for miles, and was ultimately extinguished with great difficulty.—*Exchange.*

The John Brown Republicans of Boston invited Gov. Packer to be present at a meeting on the 2d of Dec, the anniverray of Brown's execution. In reply he wrote:

Harrisburg, Nov. 21, 1860.

Sir:—In my opinion, the young men whose names are attached to the foregoing letter would better serve God and their country by attending to their own business. John Brown was rightfully hanged, and his fate should be a warning to others having similar proclivities.

WM. F. PACKER,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

James Redpath, Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.—This is truly a family medicine; at this season, when affections of the stomach and bowels are so common, no family, individual, or traveler should be without it. It is peculiarly efficacious in summer complaints of children, and is known and prescribed by the medical faculty. See advertisement

☞ The Heavens were illuminated on the evening of August 27, 1859, by the most splendid Aurora Borealis ever seen in the century. Rays of tri-colored lights flashed across the sky, and the changes were beautiful in the extreme. At one time a rapt observer remarked, that the fancied he could see the sparkling lights form themselves into the following words: "Buy all your garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philada."

☞ A NEW FIRM AND BUSINESS UPON NEW PRINCIPLES.—White Hall Clothing Bazaar, corner of Fourth and Market streets, does not follow in the beaten rack. We are satisfied that the only way to build up and keep a large business is to sell goods cheap and give satisfaction to customers. Pretence will not answer, and humbug has had its day, and we intend to sell our goods five per cent. advance upon cost, (no more and no less,) and no variation in marked prices. This system will sustain itself without puffing. We shall buy and sell exclusively for cash. Our assortment for men and boys is the largest in Philadelphia, and our prices much lower than any other. Call at once and see for yourself, to the

WHITE HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR,
S. W. corner Fourth and Market sts. Phila.

February 25, 1860—12m.

MARRIAGES.

By Rev. I. Bahl, of Berwick.

In Berwick, Aug 28, 1860, Samuel Knorr of Centre township and Miss Savila Kisner, of Briarcreek twp.

In Berwick, Sept. 11, 1860, James Dukk, of Salem, and Miss Adaline Shiner, of Northumberland.

In Nescopeck, Sept. 13, 1860, Jacob Paff, and Miss Mahala Ness, of that place.

In Briarcreek township, Oct. 4, 1860, Wm. Adams and Miss Mary Kester, both of that township.

In Berwick, Oct. 6, 1860, E. B. Leiser, and Miss Lavina Williams, of Schuylkill co.

In Berwick, Oct. 27, 1860 Franklin Shuman, of Maine twp. and Miss Caroline Hagenbuch, of Centre twp.

In Berwick, Oct. 27, 1860, Jno Martin Frantz, of Berwick and Miss Debora Ann Rohrback, of Blackcreek.

In Berwick, Nov. 18th, J. R. Jamison, and Mrs. Matilda Brown, both of Maine township.

In Tombicken Vally, Nov. 27th 1860, Joseph Foose, and Miss Catharine Lehr, both of Schuylkill county, Pa.

In Centreville, Nov. 28th 1860, George Deitz of Salem, and Miss Daries Kisner, of the same place.

In Bloomsburg, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. R. Dimm, at his residence Mr. David C. Heimbach, of Scott twp. to Miss Mary Ann Reimer, of Light Street, Col., co.

In Jackson township, Columbia county, on the 21st of November, by Justice Yocum, Gilbert W. Callender, and Miss Elizabeth Hons, both of Luzerne county.

On the 29 ult., by the Rev. R. Kelly, Mr. J. T. Dodson, and Miss Lanah Hess, both of Benton township, Columbia county.

DEATHS.

In Salem township, Luzerne county, on the 31st of August last, Henry, son of Casper Devenport, aged 12 years.

In Mifflin township, on the 3d of September, Frances Catharine, daughter of James Brown, aged 7 months and 5 days.

In Cattawissa township, on the 14th of September Amanda, daughter of Joseph Mowrey, aged 2 years and 12 days.

In Mifflin, on the 18th of September, Miles M., son of Michael Heller, aged 11 months and 2 days.

In Salem township, on the 24th of September, Mary Margaret, daughter of John Bloss, aged 1 year 3 months and 14 days.

On the 29th of September, in Mifflin township, Mary Ann wife of Michael Keller, aged 83 years and 3 months.

On the 2d of October in Hollenback twp., Luzerne Co., Mary Catharine, daughter of Samuel Hess, aged 12 years 2 months 9 days.

In Orange twp., on the 9th of October, Susanna, wife of John Delong, aged 35 years 5 months, and 6 days.

In Cattawissa Valley, on the 12th of October, Ricka, wife of Conrad Reich, aged 57 years 9 months and 27 days.

On the 5th of October, in Hollenback twp., Luz. Co., Rudolph Samuel, son of Samuel Hess aged 2 years 6 months 26 days.

In Centreville, on the 23d of October, Infant son of Stephen Hill, aged one month and one day.

In Orange twp., on the 2d of Nov. Phebe, daughter of George Whitmover, aged 16 years 9 months and 15 days.

On the 29 of Nov. in Briarcreek twp., Columbia County Sylvester, son of Wm. Kisner, aged 3 months and 14 days.

On the 22 of Nov. in Wilkes-Barre, Luz. Co., Clara Bella daughter of Wm. Hinkle, aged 4 years 7 months 9 days.

At Irondale, (Bloomsburg,) on the 29th ult., John Fitzgerald, aged near 47 years.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Crawford deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Peter Crawford, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned, residing in said township 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.

JOHN SMITH, Adm'r.

December 8, 1860—6t.

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PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

WE will employ Agents to sell a new and valuable Patented Article, either on commission or at a liberal salary. Business honorable, useful and lucrative. The article is required in every family.

For particulars and complete instructions enclose stamp and address J. W. HARRIS & CO. Boston, Mass.

Dec. 8, 1860.—6w.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE next Institute of Columbia county will be held in Orangeville, commencing *MONDAY DECEMBER 24th*, 1860, and closing on Friday evening of the same week.

Arrangements are in progress which are designed to render the Institute one of the most interesting ever held in the county, but they are not sufficiently completed to give the programme of exercises.

The citizens of the village and vicinity have generously offered to entertain a large majority of the Teachers of the county free while there. And the expenses of the remainder, if they are present, will be but a light burden for the Institute to assume.

Prof. J. P. WICKERSHAM, of the State Normal School and other prominent instructors and lecturers will be with us and in view of the great benefits to be derived from an attendance let there be a general gathering of the friends of education, and especially, let every Teacher of the county deem it a duty as well as a privilege to participate in the various exercises of the occasion.

WM. BURGESS, T. M. POTTS, L. APPLEMAN, } Committee.

Light Street, Dec. 8, 1860.—3t.

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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every Example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is so simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply, or divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations it is, in the hands of the teacher in the school-room - it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal and Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Liquids, of Circular, Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers,' Painters,' Glaziers, Pavers,' Plumbers,' Paper Hangers,' and Upholsters' Work. It treats of Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and Compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same together with numerous Commercial Forms,—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount, of Equation of Payments and of Partnership Accounts, of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square root and its Application to Business, of Surfaces, of Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

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Address, M. M. ROHRER.
Box 1911 Philadelphia P. O., Pa.

Dec. 1, 1860—6m.

COAL! COAL!!

Those who want Good Clean Coal, can be supplied by the Car Load direct from the Mines with Lump, Broken Egg, Stove and Nut, at reduced rates. Families laying in their winter supplies will do well by calling on

N. J. HENDERSHOT,
at the L. & B. R. R Depot,

Dec. 1, 1860—3t.

ESTRAY.

Came into the enclosure of the undersigned, in Locust township Columbia county, about the first of November 1860, a Red Cow with some white marks upon her.—Supposed to be about ten years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

HENRY MORRIS.

Dec. 1, 1860.—3t*

AGENTS WANTED.

A BOOK THAT EVERY FARMER, MECHANIC AND BUSINESS MAN WANTS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE TOWNSHIP & LOCAL LAWS *of the State of Pennsylvania.*

Compiled from the Acts of Assembly by WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq., and published by EDWARD T. JAMES, West Chester, Pa.

THIS work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of the Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It teaches the duties of Constables with all the necessary forms, appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c., &c.

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.

It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.

It contains the duties of Assessor.

It contains the laws relative to Strays, Mules and Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.

It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws with all the necessary Forms.

It contains a large number of Legal Forms, which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgements, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Covenants, Deeds, Depositions, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriages, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases. The work is bound in Law sheep and will be sold to subscribers at $1 25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State and has received their unqualified approbation, as a reliable handbook of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one. The County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

P. JOHN, General Agent for Columbia County.

P. S. Good Canvassers are wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to which a liberal compensation will be given. Applications which must be made at an early date, addressed to the General Agent at Bloomsburg will receive prompt attention.

Dec. 1, 1860—3t.

REMOVAL.

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs the Ladies of Bloomsburg, and the public in general, that she has removed her Fancy and Trimming Store, from the Exchange Buildings into the Brick building of Mr. John R. Parsel, first door West of the Court House, where she has just received a select assortment of

Fashionable, Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of
DRESS GOODS,
LININGS,
TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Which will be sold on fair terms and to which the attention of customers is invited.

AMELIA D. WEBB.

Bloomsburg Nov 10, 1860.—2m.

NEW STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HAT AND CAP STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg, and the public in general, that he has purchased the *NEW HAT STORE*, in the white frame store house, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Exchange Buildings, where he has just received a splendid assortment of

CITY HATS AND CAPS,

Direct from the Manufactories, of all kinds, styles, sorts and sizes, latest fashions, which he offers wholesale and retail, at very low prices.

☞ These Goods will be sold at very low prices for Ready Pay.

JOHN K. GIRTON.

Bloomsburg, October 27, 1860.

H. C. & J. 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 advantages. 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 Delaines from 12½ cts. to $1 per yard, all Wool Plaids Cotton Plaids, Saxony Plaids, Cashmere Mohair Stripes, 250 yds. of Extra Plaid Silks for 50 cts. per yard, Black Silk and other in large quantities, Shawls, Broche, Mellas, Chenile and Blanket Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, Stripes, &c., &c., Cloths, Cassimeres, 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.

FRED'K BROWN, JR.,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL."

Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

OPPOSITE THE "GIRARD HOUSE"

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ *AMERICAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH* ☜ *CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.*

Toilet Articles.

Lubin's, Coudray's, Bayley's, &c., &c., &c., Perfumery, Soaps, Sachets, Toilet Powders and Cosmetics.
Eau De Cologne, of the best distillers.
Best English Tooth Brushes, of all sizes and styles.
Dentrifices & Tooth Washes of approved kinds.
Best English Hair Brushes.
Combs of all kinds, Buffalo, India Rubber, &c., &c.
Pomades for the Hair—Lubin's, Coudray's and Maugenet's, &c., &c. Pure Bear's Oil.
Pure Cold Soda Water from Porclain Fountains.
Rock and Soda with choice Syrups.

FRED'K BROWN, Jr.,
S. E. Cor. 9th and Chestnut Sts.

August 4, 1859—12m.

RYAMOND'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE!

PATENTED MARCH 9, 1858.

PRICE $10 EACH.

MESSRS. ZUPPINGER & ROBBINS, of Bloomsburg, having purchased the exclusive right of the above valuable Improved Cheap Patent Sewing Machine, for the county of Columbia, will be happy to supply their friends with the article for the accommodation of themselves and families. The following are some of the superior advantages this implement possesses over any ever yet offered to the public. Viz:—

1. It sews from 400 to 600 stitches per minute, thus saving both time and labor in the operation.

2. Its construction is so plain and simple, with anything like fair usage, it is easy kept in order and will give entire satisfaction.

3. One of the most valuable features of this Machine, is the smallness and the compactness of its mechanism.

4. Double thread Machines are always difficult to manage, and very unhandy in threading, but this Machine is easier threaded than even a common needle.

5. It can be attached to a board, table or stand, in operating order, and detached in less than half a minute.

6. It greatly economizes the thread, and yet, produces a seam sufficiently strong for any work for which it is destined, a qualification not known to other sewing Machines.

7. No human hand is capable in producing a seam so regular and systematic.

8. Among the array of Patent Sewing Machines, there are none so cheap and durable as Raymond's Patent, but no Machine is adapted to all kinds of work as experience has proven.

9. The operator can shape his seam, just as he pleases, waves, leaves and flowers, etc., can be represented or imitated.

10. It is particularly adapted to all kinds of stitching—such as gentlemen's shirts, bosoms, ristbands, collars, etc.,—and all kinds of Ladies' sewing, including silks, lawns, delaines, calicoes, &c., excepting for men's heavy wear, this Machine is rather too light of construction.

11. But all the foregoing advantages, though real in themselves, dwindle into insignificance, when compared with the preservation of health, being a saving of both labor and eye-sight, and leaves the operator without stooping, and is enabled to perform his work, occupying a natural position.

☞ For sale by the undersigned, at their respective residences, in Bloomsburg, who will put the machine in operation and give all necessary instruction.

HENRY ZUPPINGER,
DANIEL W. ROBBINS.

Bloomsburg, May 12, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

HARRY SHIRLS, Proprietor.

Corner Third and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Dec. 1, 1860—1m.

CORN, Oats, Buckwheat, Potatoes Butter, Eggs, &c., wanted at HARTMANS.

DRESS goods in great variety and for sale extra cheap at HARTMANS.

SOMETHING new to be seen at any time at HARTMANS.