rg, Wednesday, April 8, 1857

Democratic Nominations WILLIAM F. PACKER

NIM ROD STRICKLAND,

STATE COMMITTEE THE members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Mouday, April h, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
C. R. BUCKALEW,

MORAL REFORMS.

From the beginning of the world it has sen well provided with moral reformersn who by some appliance of force or law posed to cure all the moral ills of society, most of these have been with only an ernal view of the evil, and did not, like fictianity go to the heart and the core, to Christianity go to the heart and the core, to effect a remedy. Thus in modern times men propose to make every person rich by legislation. The fallacy here is that laws cannot create wealth, but may only distribute it upon new principles. They may take from one and give to another, but they cannot add to the averaget approach to the averaget approach. open field to develope its own resources.

Laws may provoke stubborn wilfulness, and d to bigotry, uncharitablenes and perse-ion, but they cannot establish the Chriscution, but they cannot establish the Chris-tian virtues where they are not. They may protect their exercise and developmen, but cannot create them.

Just so is the heresy of making men free

who have not within them the spirit of treedom—of attempting to free men in Kansas by act of Congress or by a Massachusetts can do nothing but protect men in making themselves free. You cannot by act af Congress make a man in spirit free, any more than you can make him rich or moral, or Uan you can make him a Tork.

Every page of History illustrates and proves this. Greece and Rome were corrupted by enervating luxuries and by false ideas of public virtue and honor. This corrupted the spirit of the people and then only their laws became bad. A degenerate people have in many countries debased the laws but the laws do not degrade any proud spirited and

A brave and virtuous people will be such from instinct, and not from the torce of law but this will be to preserve and protect pub-lic morality and not to create it. - The de-generate children of Mexico could not be regenerate chatten or Mexico could not be re-formed by any law, nor can you infuse ener-gy or power into its feeble government while its present race are the nominal rulers.

What they would try to do!

If it were possible to elect Wilmot for Gov ernor there would at once grow up a hosti spirit between our State and those neighor spirit between our State and those neighbre on our South. Every lazy negro of Mary-land and Virginia would be tempted to escape into Pennsylvania, and the whole power of the Executive would be used to shield the the Executive would be used to shield the fugitive. The Wilmot administration would let the tariff and the white laborar's interest sleep, and trouble liself only to protect the black man. Years ago we heard these Wilmot men talk about "protection" to the white the man with a tawny skin.

Massachusetts has shown us what we might expect from Wilmot. It was fit that Mr. Phelos. who saved in ... Mr. Phelps, who served in the same legisla-ture with Jo. Hiss and belped to pass the law of Massachuseus, which repealed a part of the constitution of the United States, stump ed our State last fall in company with Wi mot. These men would propose that the legislature of Pennsylvania should also try sonal liberty" bill next winter at Harrisburg. clear, explicit; and in them are quoted the Such scenes as disgraced Boston when the exact words of Mr. Buchanan's inaugural, fugitive slave Barns was rescued, and when viz:—"It is the indispensable duty of the fugitive slave Burns was rescued, and when a United States officer was shot in cold blood, case shows that we have in this State the elements for such mischief and danger to the peace and good order of society. Some years ago we had one abolition riot in Philadelphis; and our people are of the ppinion that that was quite enough. They decline setting (energy) States the relative there is nothing to prevent such result, in the adoption of the State Constitution, as the Legislative Assembly, at their last session repealed that portion of the election law which required a challenged voice to take an setting fraternal States at hostility. They decline having our legislature fool away time
at attempting to subvert the fundamental law
of the republic, and they do not set themselves in open defiance to the laws of the
land, nor desire the credit of shooting down
a United States Marshall. They have done
justice to the black man; and they will now
do justice to their own kindred, and preserve
the peace, order and bonor of their State has the peace, order and bonor of their State by electing General Packer its Governor.

We publish to-day the call for the convention of School Directors which will on the first Monday of May convene it this town. The Court will be in session a the Court-house. tors which will the Court-house, except from one o'clock to half past two. It has been thought best to let the Directors collect there, and if they cannot finish their business in an hour and a half they can adjourn to some other room.

more, by its best men, rebuket mischief-making spirit of hypocritica magogues in the following proceedings:

Rev. Issac Gibsoon and N. Wilson submit

d the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Baltimere Conference Conference assembled, that we highly deprecate the agitation of the slavery question, which has already resulted to the great detriment of the political and religious interests of the country.

Resolved, That as heretofore we will op-

upon the table. Adopted.

Rev. John A. Collins deprecated such ac-

Lays 3.

The second one was taken up and also

Repudiation of Wilmot.

The Philadelphia Daily News, the leading not add to the aggregate possessions of the country. The kindest thing they can do to society is to allow labor and mind a clear, "American" organ of the State, repudiates the nomination of Wilmot in most unequivocal

"We are gratified to learn that there is but Another heresy was the attempt to make men moral by act of Assembly. It was the old spirit of the crusader—the argument of the sword and the stake. Men ment of the sword and the stake. Men to the action of the Republican Convention at must have a moral sense in them to be culturated by moral means, if you can improve them; and no set of legislation can create them. pudiate its action, and will refuse to support he nominees, because they are national in their principles, and will support no one for office, who is a sectional agitator, and does not recognize and endorse American principles; and they have accordingly already started a movement for the holding of an American State Convention, to nominate a ticket worthy of their confidence and sup-

port."

If there is honor or integrity in Know Nothby act of Congress or by a Massachusetts ingism, or if that party is not to be wholly Emigrant Aid Society. "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow," and laws support of its members. If the thing has conscious existence or respect for itself, it must show it now.

The Fusion Repudiated.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Amer icans, was held at the Sons of America Hall, corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, Philadelphia, on Friday evening last, in which adepoins on Frings evening iast, in which strong resolutions were passed denouncing the proceedings of the Black Republican State Convention. The President of the meeting was authorized to appoint a committee of twenty-four, with the view of reorganizing for the State campaign. The idea is the call State. is the call a State Convention to nominate a fail straight out American ticket, in opposi-tion of Black Republicanism-in particular, and all other sectional isms in genera! Doring the speeches made, it was esserted that at least 65,000 votes in the State of Penn-sylvania could be depended on in the next fall campaign for the straight out American

Black Republican Platform.

The Republican State Convention, held ere on the 25th, adopted a series of resoluions, from which we extract the following: "Resolved, That the Constitution confers npon Congress SOVEREIGN POWER over he Territories of the United States for their govern.nent."

govern.nent."

"Resolved, * * * That we DENY THE
AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS * * * to give
legal existence to slavery in any Territory
of the United States, while the Constitution shall be maintained."

First, they conceed the sovereign power

of Congress to govern the Territories, and then deny one of the very attributes of that sovereignty. This shows the strait to which the Black Republican disquionists are re-duced to maintain their house, and is enough ible man, who sims only at the good govern-ment, peace and prosperity of the country.

United States, and we might expect a "per- The instructions to Gov. Walker are full, a United States officer was shot in cold blood, would be introduced into Pennsylvania, and would follow every attempted restoration of his opinion by his vote." In this the cabinet case shows that we have in this State the

It seems that at the first effort to re-peal the special road law of 1850 which re-lated to Catawissa township in this county the thing was only "scotched, not killed." A supplement was afterwards found which had been passed a year or two subsequent to the first act; and a second effort was therefore made to repeal this also. The bill to repeal passed finally last week.

Somesony with more mischief than a half they can adjourn to some other room, or resolve to meet again in the evening the lotelligence for the daily papers that C. M. Straub of Scheylkill was arged to be a third candidate for Governor. will have .- Ledger.

The administration has initiated none of the proceedings in Kanasa, having is view the election of delegates preliminary to the formation of a State Constitution, but with the intention and desire to terminate the distracting question of slavery, will assist in carrying forward the measure which has been commenced in the territory for that purpose, leaving the people at large, without any reference whatever to their political

any reference whatever to their political divisions, to settle it by a free and untrammelled vice for themselves.

It having been repeatedly asked how independent suffrage can be exercised, if the laws of the territory are to be regarded as valid, the reply from the best sources of information is, that the law providing for the election is a fair one, it explicitly declaring that free white male citizens of the United States, over 21 years of any residents of the Resolved. That as heretofore we will oppose with zeal and aggression which shall that free white male citizens of the United be attempted by the sholition agitators of States, over 21 years of age, residents of the territory on the 1st of April, shall be entitled to the Constitutional to vote for delegates to the Constitutional/ Convention. This law is to be administered without regard whatever to any test oaths/ Governor Walker, and Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of State, have repeatedly said that Rev. John A. Collins deprecated such action, as it placed the Conference in an indeed equivocal position. He would therefore ask that they again be taken up, with a view to a direct vote thereupon. Agreed to by the following vote—yeas, 210; nays, 4.

They were then put npon their passage, and the first resolution adopted by yeas, 220; round the first resolution. partially to one side or the other. Which-scover way the citizens decide, the adminis-tration will be content, Gov. Walker re-peats his opinion that Kaneas will be a free State.

The Coal Trade

Is just now being, what is called in the coal regions, "revolutionized." The old principle of supply and demand for regulating the trade considered too antiquated, though proper nough for other branches of business. The coal operators do not intend to let any more coal go to market than will keep the price egularly up to a certain mark, which egularly up to a certain wark, which they say is renunerative, from which the public will infer that they have hitherto been getwill infer that they have hitherto been getting their coal too cheap and below cost.—
Combination among the operatives has led to a combination among the boatmen, and they will not let any boats leave Schuylkill Haven loaded, at a less freight than \$1 90 per too, though the dealers say they will not pay more than \$1 80. Several hundred boats, many of them loaded at \$1.75 a 1.80 per too, that they will not dealers and the more than \$1 80. Several hundred boats, many of them loaded at \$1.75 a 1.80 per too, that they were born in the United States, are free, and that they week. Two boats belonging to Mr. ring the week. Two boats belonging to Mr. Bertlett, of Reading, were injured. One was set on fire, and partially destroyed, while the other was scuttled. These acts are calculated to interfere greatly with the trade, which, for want of sufficient carrying time and means will admit of no delay at the early part of the season.—Ledger.

Look at Home!

One of the objections made to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case is that it declares negroes not to be citizens. There is nothing neither novel nor monstrous in this. Our own State Constitution, under which our own Black Republicans "five and tathe and have their being," virtually defreathé and have their being, vincair clares the same doctrine. Negroes are poi citizens in the State of Pennsylvania—none but fees white men are; and yet our virtuous but free white men are; and yet our virtuous Republicans pass over this fact, and fudig-nantly assail Judge Taney, a man whosecharacter stands above reproach, and whose ermine has never been soiled by a single corrupt act, for expressing an opinion in 1857, which the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania declared as early as 1838. Ye Pennsylvania decisied as early as 1800. The generation of vipers! look at home. "Pluck the beam from your own eyes," before you put on speciacles to discover "the mote in others," and they hurl their thunder bolts against the Court for pronouncing the Misagainst the Court for pronouncing the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, when their old Federal fathers opposed its enactment on the same ground in 1820, and burnt in effigy David Fullerion and others who helped to pass it. To what monstrous wrongs and gross absurdities will not blind faunticism lead f—Harrisburg Patriot.

China and the Three Powers.

It is not always that newspaper correspond euts can be relied on, as too many of them have a knack of manufacturing news, when news is scarce; but we believe there is no ground for the statement, which more than one Washington-letter writer has made, that England is anxious to enlist this nation as an ally in the war against China. It is the old dodge renewed again, when she engaged in hostilities with Russia. The price of our concurrence is said to be a carte blanche, or is, in fact, "help us to rob in the East, and we'll let you plunder, as much as you like, in the West." A proposal fit for a footpad, or a Highland rover, but bardly fit to come from a civilized, moral and Christian kingdom. Fortunately, America has no wish to play the part of a highwaynan, and hence there is no danger in the bribe succeeding, though the offer proves how little England understands this country, and how low is the standard of morality among European diplomatists.

Whatever the United States may do in the premises will be done irrespective of this proposal. The accounts from China are too meagre, as yet, to enable any one to pro to act, though the presumption is, from the news received so far, that our naval commandment there was hasty and impetuous. One thing is very certain—the people of the United States, as a body, have no sympathy with those commercial fillibusters who say that if a nation does not wish to trade with others it ought to be made to, at the cannon'd mouth; for the logic which defends this spe cies of compulsory commerce, on the pleathat the interests of civilization demand it, is precisely the same logic which sends forth on foreign communities. So far, therefore as the Chinese war is aggressive and wantor America has no sympathy with it, nor eve

Tit Fon TAY.—American half-dollars pass in Cuba for only forty cents.

some of the abilition journals are en-pring to paw up the earth and make a because the Solome Court has deci-tion at the solome control of states, we publik the following com-testion from the Department of State, mind them that persons of African demulication from the Department of an adto remind them that persons of African descent were never recognized by the government as citizens, and that the Court has only
confirmed what has always been the opinion
and practice of the Personnent:

and practice of the personent:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 4, '56.

Size—Your letter of the 29th ultimo and 3d instany, requesting passports for eleven colored persons, have been received, and 1 am/directed by the Secretary to inform you that the papers transmitted by yan do not warrant the department in complying with your request.

The question, whether free negroes are The question, whether tree negroes are citizens, is not now presented for the first time, but has repeatedly arisen in the administration of both the National and State governments. In 1821, a controversy arose ministration of both the National and State governments. In 1821, a controversy arose as to whether free persons of color were citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts of Congress regulating foreign and coasing trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels, and Mr. Witt, Attornery General, decided that they were not, and he moreover held that the words "citizens of the United States" were used in the acts of Congress in the same sense as in the Constitution. This view is almost fully sustained in a recent opinion of the present Attorney Jeneral.

The judicial decisions of the country are to the same effect. h Kent's Commentaries, vol. 2, page 277, it is stated that in 1833, Chief Justice Dagght, of Conneticut, held that free blacks are not "citizens" within the meaning of the term, as used in the Constitution of the Inited States and the Supreme Court of Tanessee, in the case of the State against Clarborne, held the same doctrine. Such being the construction of

doctrine. Such being the construction of Constitution in regard to free persons of colwere born in the Unked States, are free, and that the government hereof would regard it to be its duly to protect them if wronged by a foreign government while within its jurisdiction, for a legal and proper purpose.

1 am, sir, respectfully your obedient servant.

J. A. Thomas, Ast. See'y.

H. H. Rice, Esq., N. Y. City.

A CLINCHER FOR THE WOOLLIES .- Before A CLINCHER FOR THE WOOLLIES.—Before wasting too many crocodile tears over the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, the Black Republicans had better explain to the public how they happened to a exclude black men and mulattees from citizenship, in their famous Topeka Convention?—I Their Censtitution is which firey sting, "Ikke drowning men to a straw," confers the right of suffrage on free white men, on "every civilized male Indian who has adopted the habits of the white many out not on negroes or mulattees." What have the "freedom shriekers" to say to this?

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.-It is stated that during the quarter ending the 31st of March, about 2000 dead letters have been opened at the Dead Letter Office, containing money mounting in the aggregate to over \$11,000 and already seven eights of this amount have been restored to the owners. The estimates of the department of the whole number of dead letters received in former years, under the high postage system, was three millions and a half. Under the low postage prepaid system it does not exceed three millions a year, although the number of letters mailed s far greater.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS .- There were received at the Pension Office, Washington, during March, 1,932 applications for bounty during March, 1,928 applications for bonny land, and 3,438 warrants were issued, to eatisfy which, will require 503,840 acres of land. The total number of applications received, under the bounty land law, is 271,237, and 189,447 warrants have been issued, requiring 24,351,530 acres of land. Of the applications 55,000 have been suspended or rejected; the balance being in the hands of the examiners, or at other offices for service from the

SULT OF HASTY LEGILATION .- The Nation al Intelligencer mentions an omission, resulting from the hasty legislation of the late Congress, which is of no little importance.—
It appears that shhough the committee of ways and means had reported an item of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the national armories, no such item appears in the law, and the manufacture of arms for the current year must be considerably curtailed, or the financial ingenuity of the War Department must be exercised to find a method of borrowing from some other

fund.

Appointment—Altorney General Black has appointed Mr. James F. Shunk of Harrisburg, to a clerkship in the Attorney General's office. Mr. S. is a son of Gov. Shunk, and inherits many of the stering qualities of that distinguished patriot. He is a young man of extraordinary promise, who at the threshold of manhood may already be classed as one of manhood may already be classed as one of manhood may already be classed as one of the best writers in Pennsylvania. This of the best writers in Penneytrania. This may be the first, but not the last, our readers will heat of this gifted young man—Clinton nocrat.

RAILROAD CONNECTION DOW exists between Savannah, Geo., Charleston, S. C., and Mem-phis, Miss. Savannah a hus brought with-in 741 miles. or a little less that forty hours' travel of Memphis. The distance from Charles-ton is but fifteen miles greater. From Memphie an extension, now under way, stimula-ted by liberal grants of public lands, is to be made to Little Rock, Arkansas, and thence on to Folion and Headerson, Texas, there to connect with the Southern Pacific tailroad.

In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the sefety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties.

me, that the actual, bone had residents of the Territory of Kausas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principles of the act of Congress organizing that Tertitory, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly expressed by me throughout my public career. I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Karsas, who should all participate, freely and fully, in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment.

adjustment.
I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas, from every action, will submit to a decision of this matter by a full and fair vote of a majority of the people of that Territory. If this decision cannot thus be made, I see nothing in the future of Kansas by civil war, extendin the inture of Kansas by civil war, extending its baleful influence throughout the country, and subjecting the Union itself to imminent hazard.

I will go, then, and endeavor thus to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence so strongly expressed by you, that I will be sus-

sioned by all your high authority, with the cordial co-operation of all your cabinet. As it will be impossible for me to leave tor Kansas before the second Monday of May next, I would desire my appointment to take

Very respectfully, your friend, ROBERT J. WALKER. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United

The Drama.

Since Uncle Tom's Cabin, and similar plays have been hooted off the stage, the "moral drama" has been comparatively dead. But the Dred Scott decision has given to it a new the Dred Scott decision has given to it a new life and brought out everal new actors.—
"Dred Scott; or, the Supreme Court of the United States," is regularly played now every Sunday, in New York, in what were once church edifices. Rev Henry Ward Beectler, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and Rev. Dr. Cheever, are the leading actors—in theatrical phrase, stars the leading actors—in theatment pursue, stars—and have gained considerable notoriety.

Dr. Cheever seems likely, however, to bear off the palm. His version is more tragical and has a wider scope, for effective acting, such as is calculated to "bring down the house." The bills for the Church of the Puritans—Dr. Cheever's—annuation until further notice.

PRESERVES IN TIN CASES .- The New Bed ford Mercury learns that a lady in that city was badly poisoned a few days since, be eating a few spoonsful of whorleberries, which had been put in a tin case. The liquid from the berries had forced verdigris on the surface of the metal. For several hours the lady above mentioned remained in a nearly insensible condition, and was with difficulty brought to. The article was procured for the purpose of making pies. All preserves of this kind should be put up and kept in

THE GARBOTE COTILLION.-This is the nam of a new cottlion which is practiced in this city. The ladies swing corners. Having done this, the gentlemen place their arms around their necks and kiss them on the left cheek Young ladies screech, and fall into young gentlemen's arms. Gentlemen seize young men around the waist and waltz to their garrote cotillion will become a very popular institution. The world moves.—Albany Ar-

Decimal Currency.—The Canadian Parliament has reduced the pounds, shillings and pence currency to dollars and cents, for the facilitation between Canada and the United States. By-and-by all the commercial countries will have the same currency based apon decimal fractions. There is nothing the world is so open to as the practical sugges

The Cuban authorities have reduce the duties upon corn, the order going into affect on the 1st of April. There is a secrety of food on the Island, yet, so unwise are the tariff regulations, that the article of flour which is furnished by the Unived States, has to go to Spain, whence it is reshipped to Cube as the genuine Spaish stride, to save the prohibitory duties that would have been paid coming directly from the United States.

FREE BANKING,—The free banking law was FREE BANKING.—The free banking law was taken up in the House on last Friday, and defeated—yeas 30, mays 39. Mr. Ent voted against the bill.

In Centre township, on Sunday, March 22, Mrs. Ansv, wife of Jacob Hagenbuch, Eq., in the 67th year of her age.

pened, and found in it and or pecually ealed, and also instructions not to open the inclosed package until 10 o'clock next day, (Wednesday), in the presence of all the atbe assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again surround the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solema sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this possition. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils, will now attend and direct my humble efforts for ther welfare, and that my course will not be prejudged by any portion of my fellow cities, cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual, bona fide residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, the following mysterious words:

following mysterious words: THE FIRST OF APRIL, 1857!!! The lawyers, before whose visions the fees on these large sums had loomed up into thousands, were for once, at least, "laken in." One of the party had already made calculations in reference to investing a por-tion of his fees in a new brick house, whilst another was chuckling and laughing, as he mentioned to a less fortunate member of the profession, the "sweet little claim" he the profession, the "sweet little claim" he had received for collection. The third assumed a gravity that would have done no discredit to Chief Justice Taney, in deciding the famous "Dred Scott case," whilst he cautioned the Prothonotary against the great responsibility he assumed in delaying the opening of the scaled package. They all left the office, fully impressed with the idea that they were wiser, if not better men, than they had been an hour previous.—Sunbury American.

Two questions to the slavery agitators the Sapreme Court, are well put by a corres-condent of the Providence Post, as follows: 1st. Are the blacks enrolled in our militia?

f not, why?

2d. Are the blacks excluded form our jury box ? and if so, why ?

The Louisville Democrat says that J B. Stewart, Esq., a lawyer of that city, has received \$90,000 for his service in securing the Receide claim from the Government-The suit was compromised by the Govern-ment paying \$180,000, of which Mr. Stewart gets one half.

TF A good looking young Yankee has appeared in Cienfuegos, Cuba, with a banjo, and has set himself up as the original "Young Snodgrass." Crowds go to see and hear him. Burdell set to the air of Jordan, and brings in all parties, even Coroner Connery. He is

The following are the summer rates for freight on the Pennsylvania Railroad, be-tween Pittsburg and Philadelphia and Baltinore. They went into operation on Wednesday.—Flour 75 cents per bbl., pork in bbls. and loose 50 cents per cwt., and all 4th class articles 40 cents.

Four Territories are preparing to ente nto the American Union of States, viz:-Oregon, Minnesota, Kauses and Nebraskaidding eight more Senators to the 62 slready

MAKING VINEGAR.—The cheapest mo making vinegar is to mix five quarts of warm rain water with two "quarts of Orleans mo-lasses, and four quarts of yeast. In a few weeks you will have the best vinegar that is

HUNTINGTON the forger, has gained 15 pounds since his imprisonment. He drives nails in the moraing, and keeps books in the

THE Cost of all the railroads in the U. S. when those in the process of construction are completed, is estimated at \$100,000,000

A STEMABOAT is to be put on the Susque hanna at Harrisburg, where it was thought nothing could run but a raft in a freshet.

Special Notices.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—It is den-gerous to suppress an aboses with the astrinthe become a very popular ciple. It does not close the issue superficially, and moves.—Albamy Ar-

Foul corruption mining all within,

Infects unseen;"
but purges the cavity of all acrid and inflammatory matter, and expels every particle of the poisonous vines which generates the pass. Consequently, there is no danger of the disease breaking out in another place. The same principle applies in all eruptive and glandular affections. The Pills, which are a certain remedy for all complaints of the stomach, liver and bowels, may be benoficially used as an aperient medicine, while the ointment is removing any external disorder.

Proprietors of the "Baim of a thousand Flowers."
For sale by all Druggists. New York

DIRD.

In Bloomsburg, on last Sunday morning, Mrs. Mantha Chasingalin, wife of John M. Chamberlin, aged about 57 years.
The deceased was a most estimable and exemplary wife and mother. She was a true-hearted Christian woman; and many

nearts will be wounded to learn that she

OCRATIC PAPER

outly, The Weeker,
a undersigned will commence
of an independent, nation
sper, in the city of Wash
and of Aptil, to be called
"The States."

principles which have ever been upheld by the astronal democracy, but it will not be so emirely political, that its columns will instruct the political as solutionally, not so enbeervient to party as to betray principle, at the command of power, or disguise its consideration at the suggestions of expediency.

In addition to the discussion of important political questions, its columns will be devoted to the proceedings of Congress, the current transactions of the government, to

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION -The daily TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—The daily will be mailed to subscribers at \$4.00 per annum, two copies will be forwarded for \$7.00. The Tri-weekly, embracing all the reading matter which appears in the Daily, will be furnished to subscribers at \$3.00 per annum; two copies will be mailed for \$5.00. The Weekly will be issued in large double sheet form, and printed on superior paper with handsome bold type at the following rates:

with handsome bold type at the following retes:

Single copies, \$2.00 per year. Two copies, 7.00 " "
Two copies, 7.00 " "
The copies, 7.00 " "
Ten copies to one address, and any larger number at the rate of \$1 per year, \$10.

Ten copies to the address of each subscriber, and any larger number at \$1.20 each, \$12.

Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send five subscribers, with \$7 enclosed, shell receive an extra copy.

The Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance, and no paper will be forwarded until the receipt of the money.

The Weekly will dortain all the important matter published during the week in the daily.

The undersigned was one of the original proprietors of the Washington Union, and his long newspaper experience before and since the establishment of that paper, justifies him in promising the public a paper well worthy of their patronage. The States will not be the organ of any clique or faction, and with no partial purpose to serve, the paper will address itself to the honest judgment of the people, and for support will rely upon their appreciation.

Address J. P. HEISS, Washington, D. C.

people, and to support win rely upon their appreciation.

Addraes J. P. HEISS, Washington, D. C. Exchanges.—The Tri-Weekly States will be forwarded to all country papers which will give the above a few insertions.

April 4, 1857.

Notice to School Directors.

I WOULD respectfully suggest to the several Boards of School Directors of Colombia county, to the importance of making out and forwarding to me, at an early day as possible, the Annual Reports and Affidavits of their respective districts, as the School Department will not issue warrants for the State appropriation until they have been received. Blanks have been sent to every district in the county.

R. W. WEAVER,

County Superintendent.

Public Notice.

Public Notice.

To the School Directors of Columbia County:—
GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the 33d section of tile Act of Sin of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention: at the Court House in Bloomeburg, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1857, being the fourth day of the month, at 1 o'clock P. M., and select viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and Scientific attainments, and of skill and experience in the art of Teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result Jo the State Superintendent at Harrisburg; as required by the 30th and 40th sections of said act.

County Superintendent of Columbia Co. Bloomsburg, April 6, 1857.

Sheriff Sale.

N virtue of a writ of verditioni expones to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Blooms-burg, on Monday, the 4th day of Maynext, at I o'clock, P. M., the following real estate,

burg, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to-wit:

All that certain tractor piece of land situate in Briargreek township, Columbia county, containing one laundred acres, be the same more or less; about seventy-five acres of which is improved land,—bounded on the East by lands of Jacob Cope, on the North, South and West by other lands of Samuet F. Headley and others, it being the same tract purchased by said Headley of Geo. B. Stackhouse; whereon is erected a two story frame Dwelling House, one out Kitchen, a frame Bank Barn with the appartenances.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel F. Headley.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel F. Headley.

ALSO:

At the same time and place by wirtue of anothe writ of vendition exponse all that certain tract or piece of land stouts in Madison township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows to wit: on the notif by the heirs of John Welliver, on the seat by the heirs of John Welliver, on the south by Daniel Welliver, on the west by Daniel Smith, containing fourteen acree, be the same more or less; whereen is cracted a one and more or less; whereon is eracted a one and a half story frame Dwelling House, and a Frame Stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken ic execution as the property of Jacob Kisner.

STEPHEN H. MILLER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, April 6, 1857.

PHILADELPHIA WOOD MOULDING MILL.

Willow St. above 12th, North Side. Millow St. above 12th, North Side.

MOULDINGS suitable for carpeniers, bhilders, Cabinet and Frame Makers, shways on hand. ANY PATTERN WORKED from A DRAWING.

Agents wanted in the various Towns in his portion of the State, to whom opportunities will be offered for large profits for themselves.

SILAS E. WEIR.

April 8, 1657.-2m. SILAS E. WEIR.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale the farm containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, on which are a log house, a log barn, a good spring off water near the house, and a good apple orchard. The property will make a good home for any person who wishes to farm.

He also offers for sale another tract of land lying in Pine township, Columbia county, containing

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES. About ten acres is cleared, and the bale well imbered, so as to support a saw-mi For terms apply to the subscriber in Is son township, Columbia county.

John Kester. Jackson, Feb. 10, 1856.

TRON STEEL, and every kind of Har wate or sale by McKELVY, NEAL & Co.