



Bloomburg, Wednesday, June 17, 1857.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming County. FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks County. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester County.

THE PETITION FOR INJUNCTION.

An application was made for a preliminary injunction to the Supreme Court to restrain the sale of the Main Line and to prevent the Pennsylvania Railroad from becoming a purchaser. The application is made by Henry S. Mott as an individual stockholder of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and not as Canal Commissioner. The counsel for the application are William Meredith, William L. Hirst, C. R. Buckalew and James H. Watson; and the matter will be argued at Philadelphia to-day (Tuesday).

One ground of the application is that the Penna. Railroad Co. cannot by such a purchase be permitted to change the character, nature, business and limits of the corporation from what its charter contemplated. Its business and limits were defined by charter when the present stockholders became members, and they may object to any attempt to make it a different Company. It was upon a ground like this that the property of the Franklin Canal Company was a few years ago declared confiscated to the State by the violation of its charter in building a Railroad instead of a Canal.

Trouble upon this point was apprehended by the attorneys of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company before the bill to sell the Main Line was passed, and there is therefore a provision in it that if any stockholder shall object to this purchase he shall be compelled to surrender his stock to the Company upon being paid its highest market value. As well might an envious neighbor attempt by law to oust a man and family from house and home by paying the owner the full value of his property. Stock is private property which the constitution will protect as inviolable by private hands. There is here no such public use and purpose for which it is claimed as the opening of highways and construction of railroads.

The attempt to exempt the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. forever from taxation in such derogation of the power of subsequent legislatures as to be an illusory consideration in the contract which it is proposed the State shall make. In Russia itself there could only be a temporary farming out of the revenue, and not a sale of this inalienable right of taxation without which there can truly be no government.

There are many points equally strong upon which this application can rely.

The Nominations.

By the proceedings of the State Convention it will be seen that Berks county has received the honor of a nomination for one of her most meritorious men. The Reading Gazette says she will respond to the compliment with 7,000 majority for the Democratic ticket. William Strong is certainly one of the best lawyers in the State, and has the ripe experience of twenty-five years heavy practice. He for several years represented Berks county in Congress, and is very popular in that region. Judge Thompson of Erie, has also been in Congress and in the State Legislature; and has all the rich scholarship and fine manners to give dignity to the Supreme Bench. His nomination will give great strength to our ticket in the West.

Grain and Provisions.

Perhaps it is not generally known that this place is the head of market, and that grain is now selling at a higher price here than in the Philadelphia and New York markets. A short time since wheat was quoted at \$1.50 per bushel. It is now selling at \$2, or from ten to twenty cents more than in New York or Philadelphia. Corn is up to 87 cents; potatoes to \$1. The latter are, however, bringing high prices in the city. If crops were in failing condition this state of things might be endured; but from all directions we receive the most flattering accounts of the prospect for an abundant supply.

The Catawissa Railroad.

We are pleased to observe that the earnings of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad, during the month of May last, were \$39,679 60. Due connecting roads - 7,932 95. Net receipts for May, 1857, - \$31,746 65. do do 1856, - 22,837 31. Increase 40 per cent. - \$8,909 34. This is a gratifying state of things. The Road is now well stocked and the machinery in good running order. The travel is daily increasing, and we predict will show a still larger increase during the remainder of the year.

DAILY PAPER IN READING.—On next Monday the Reading Gazette will be changed from a weekly to a daily paper. Mr. Getz feels confident that the enterprise will be successful, and we see no reason why it should not be. Reading is now the third city in the State in point of population and enterprise, and should certainly be able to maintain a good sized daily paper.

The absence of the editor, in the U. S. District Court, at Williamsport, must excuse for any short comings in this number of the Star.

Col. John W. Forney, it is said, has been formerly tendered the lucrative appointment of Consul to Liverpool.

The Southern New School Presbyterians.

The New School Presbyterians having split upon the question of slavery, the Southern division have put forth an address declaring that the action of the Assembly in declaring slavery a sin against God, and an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the constitution of the church, is a palpable violation of its spirit. The principle involved in it, if carried into practice, would convert the highest judicatory of the church into an ecclesiastical despotism as tyrannical as that which has distinguished the church of Rome. It makes the Assembly not only the interpreter of law in an irregular way, but also the supreme legislature of the Church—a position which has been always repudiated by the Presbyterian church. Adherence to the Assembly they declare is undesirable and impossible, and having protested in vain against agitation in the church of the slavery question, the good of the church, of the country, requires separation. They invite all Constitutional Presbyterians in the land, Northern or Southern, who are opposed to the agitation of Slavery in the General Assembly, to unite in an organization in which this subject shall be entirely eschewed. The Convention so called is to be held in the city of Washington on the twenty-seventh of August next.—Pub. Ledger.

Comfort for Tea Drinkers.

The export of Tea from China to the United States for the nine months ending with March last, shows a decline of over twelve millions of pounds. The advance in the price has been fifteen cents per pound on black tea since December, and of lower grades a hundred per cent. over last year's closing prices. Teas bought in New York at auction five cents per pound, the Post of that city says, and a dealer has already cleared between \$100,000 and \$200,000 by his operations in tea during the present season. As soon as the war gets in full operation, the blockade will stop all exports, and prices, it is believed, will go higher. Tea drinkers, therefore run the risk of losing their refreshing beverage, if the war should last long. The civilized world is engaged in the philanthropic work of carrying "Christianity and civilization" into China, and they must be prepared to make some sacrifices for so great an object. A cup of tea more or less is a trifle, compared with the success of this great work. Besides, if they drink less tea, they would not require so much sugar, and diminished consumption will reduce the price of the latter article.—Ledger.

The manufacture of Candles from stearine has become a very extensive business in this country and elsewhere, being obtained in great quantities from fat pork, resembling spermaceti both in appearance and composition, and existing in all the fats, particularly in mutton. The stearine may be separated from extraneous matters by boiling the fat with lime or some alkali, a salt being formed, and then decomposed by a stronger acid, or if the tallow is pressed between hot plates and then dissolved in hot ether, and cooled, the stearine will be deposited. In manufacturing candles, the fatty matter is exposed at a high temperature to the action of sulphuric acid, which changes it into a mixture of fat acids of a very dark color, with a high melting point. This then is distilled in an atmosphere of steam. The distilled material is used for making the cheaper description of composite candles, or is subject to hydraulic pressure, the result being the material used for making what are called stearic candles.—Ledger.

THE COMET.—We learn from our exchanges that a good deal of alarm is felt throughout the country, on account of the prediction of a Dutch astronomer that the Comet would strike the Earth in June. Bennett, of the New York Herald, is unquestionably scared, for he shows strong signs of repentance. He is actually praising Buchanan. In his paper of the 14th he says we have "A Real Live President at Last." May the Comet have mercy on the miserable old sinner.—Valley Spirit.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION DECIDED.—Recently the question has arisen before the Postmaster General, whether a deputy postmaster can be compelled to obey a summons to appear in court with a valuable or other letter that rests in his office, addressed to another party. The Postmaster General, under a decision of the Attorney General's office, has decided that he cannot legally do so.

A retired Physician, whose sands of life are almost run, and whose atrocious humbugginess is only partially atoned for by the ingenuity and extent of his advertising, is admirably hit off in the following:

TO SUFFERERS.—A decayed gentleman, who has for many years been subject to an attack of creditors, is desirous of making known the means by which he was cured. Letters enclosing a postage stamp can be left under the door during the night.

KANSAS A FREE STATE.—A letter received yesterday from a source in Kansas entitled to the most implicit confidence states that three fourths at least of the present settlers are in favor of making Kansas a free State, including nearly one half of the emigrants from slaveholding States.—Jour. of Commerce.

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO.—The Springfield Republican says: In the Connecticut valley a larger surface will be devoted to tobacco this year, we believe, than ever before. The article maintains so high a price that a good crop is, beyond doubt, more profitable than any other.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.—The Canadian Parliament having passed an act requiring all Government accounts, from the 1st of January, to be in dollars and cents, the banking institutions have resolved to adopt the same system and recommend it for all mercantile purposes in the Province.

A CRUEL PARIENT.—On Friday last, Miss McBride swore out a warrant, in Albany, N. Y., against her father for stealing her earnings to bet on a dog fight!

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

HARRISBURG, June 9, 1857.—The Democratic State Convention re-assembled, in accordance with the call of the Chairman, at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

Philip Johnson, of Northampton county, President of the late Convention, took the Chair, called the Convention to order, and invited the Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the late Convention to take their seats.

When the Convention was organized, the President presented a communication from the State Committee, transmitting the letter from Judge Ellis Lewis, resigning the nomination for Supreme Judge. The communication was read and accepted, and ordered to be incorporated with the proceedings.

The list of Delegates to the Convention was then read, and a large number of substitutes from the Second Senatorial District of Philadelphia, were contested.

Wm. A. Porter, Esq., contested the seat of Charles W. Worrell, and a lengthy discussion ensued. It appeared from the discussion, that Mr. Porter was elected an original delegate by the people, but did not appear at the March Convention, and Mr. Worrell was substituted by the Delegation. On the re-assembling of the Convention to-day, Mr. Porter appeared and claimed his seat.

The delegation having decided in favor of Mr. Worrell, Mr. Porter protested, and a motion was made that the contestants be heard.

A long and exciting discussion again ensued. A motion was made that Mr. Porter be admitted.

The motion was amended to admit Mr. Worrell, which was not agreed to by a vote of yeas 40, nays 81.

Mr. Porter was then admitted to his seat as a delegate.

The following candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court were then nominated; viz:—Messrs. George Sharswood and Joel Jones of Philadelphia; Wm. Strong, of Berks county; James Thompson, of Erie county; William A. Stokes and P. C. Shannon, of Allegheny county; Thomas S. Bell, of Chester county; Charles W. Higgins, of Schuylkill county; J. W. Maynard, of Lycoming county; Samuel Hepburn, of Cumberland county; Hopewell Hepburn, Abraham S. Wilson, Joshua Howell, and James Campbell.

A motion to proceed to a vote, was postponed till afternoon. On motion, a committee of 13, on Resolutions was ordered to be appointed. The committee will consist of the committee appointed at the March Convention, and six additional members, not yet declared.

The Convention then adjourned till 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President announced the following Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. John Cessa, Charles R. Buckalew, H. W. Bonsall, Robt. Irwin, Wm. Patton, Hamilton Aricks, Jacob Dillinger, J. Porter Brawley, F. B. Senziga, John Weidman, N. B. Eldred, J. M. Cooper, Wm. A. Porter.

On motion the Convention proceeded to vote for candidates for Supreme Judges, each delegate voting for two candidates.

Mr. John W. Maynard withdrew his name from the nomination.

The name of John S. McCalmont was also withdrawn.

The following ballots were then taken:

FIRST BALLOT. Geo. Sharswood, Philadelphia, 47. Wm. Strong, Berks, 63. James Thompson, Erie, 28. Wm. A. Stokes, Allegheny county, 28. Hopewell Hepburn, do, 20. Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland county, 12. P. C. Shannon, Allegheny do, 14. Thomas S. Bell, Chester county, 18. Abraham S. Wilson, 10. Mr. Church, 7. Joshua Howell, 3. Charles W. Higgins, Schuylkill, 3. Joel Jones, Philadelphia, 2.

The whole number of votes cast were 131; necessary for a choice 66. There was no nomination.

The names of Messrs. Samuel Hepburn, Howell, and Jones were withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT. Strong, 75. Hepburn, 26. Sharswood, 56. Shannon, 17. Thompson, 32. Bell, 10. Stokes, 29. Wilson, 9.

Necessary to a choice 65. Hon. Wm. Strong, of Berks county, having received 75 votes, was then declared nominated unanimously.

The name of Mr. Church was withdrawn.

THIRD BALLOT. Sharswood, 35. Hepburn, 23. Thompson, 32. Shannon, 6. Stokes, 23. Bell, 5. Wilson, 6.

Necessary to a choice 65—no nomination. The name of Mr. Shannon was withdrawn.

FOURTH BALLOT. Sharswood, 26. Hepburn, 31. Thompson, 39. Bell, 3. Stokes, 25. Wilson, 14.

Necessary to a choice 65. No nomination. The name of Mr. Stokes was withdrawn.

SIXTH BALLOT. Sharswood, 24. Hepburn, 39. Thompson, 48. Stokes, 6.

Necessary to a choice 65. No nomination. The name of Mr. Stokes was withdrawn.

SEVENTH BALLOT. Sharswood, 31. Thompson, 55. Hepburn, 42. Necessary to a choice 65; no nomination. EIGHTH BALLOT. Sharswood, 57. Thompson, 58. Hepburn, 34. Necessary to a choice 66; no nomination. NINTH BALLOT. Sharswood, 37. Thompson, 76. Hepburn, 15. Whole number of votes cast 128; necessary to a choice 65. Hon. James Thompson, of Erie county, was then declared nominated. The nomination was declared unanimous, amid much applause. On motion, the Convention adjourned till 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

SPRING SESSION.

The Committee reported a series of resolutions.

The following are the resolutions, as adopted unanimously—the last three amid the most enthusiastic applause:

Resolved, That the judicial character of Pennsylvania has derived additional lustre from the eminent abilities and learning of Judges Lewis and Black, whose successors we have this day nominated. That the one who retires to private life, carries with him the respect and esteem, both of the profession with which his duties associated him, and of the people whom he served, and while we did regret to lose the other from the Bench, we express our gratification that his eminent abilities have been brought into requisition in the National Cabinet.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the policy of the National Administration, as thus far exhibited, and have undiminished confidence in its distinguished head, and in those associated with him in the conduct of public affairs.

Resolved, That the prompt and decisive action of the President of the United States in defence of the elective franchise in the city of Washington, at the recent charter election in that city, merits and receives the sanction of all order-loving and law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That in the eminent public services, the high moral worth, and the sound legal learning of William Strong and James Thompson, the nominees of this Convention, for Judges of the Supreme Court, the best evidences are furnished of their fitness to discharge the responsible duties to which they are about to be called by the people.

Resolved, That the principle contained in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott vs. John F. A. Sanford, in regard to the political rights of the negro race, meets the hearty acquiescence of the judgment of the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, and is as much commended to the whole people of the United States, by the force of truth and patriotism, as it is equally binding on all by the highest sanctions of law.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the last Legislature whose general course was so repugnant to the feelings, policy and principles of the Democratic party, that it cannot be held responsible for any of its acts, demonstrated in an especial manner, its total want of respect for the right of the people to demand from its government a safe and sound currency, by the enormous, indiscriminate and unnecessary increase of the banking capital of the State.

Resolved, That the passage of the Act by the late Legislature, entitled "An Act to provide for a sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, was a wanton disregard of the best interests of this Commonwealth, and of the principles of sound legislation. That whilst in name it purports to be a sale of works which cost the State nearly twenty millions of dollars, it is intended to be, in reality, a gift of those works to a corporation. That in permitting the abandonment of a large portion of said works, there is a great sacrifice of the interests of the people, especially of those in the Western part of the State. That the bill contains none of those safeguards for the future management of the line proposed to be consolidated which are required for the protection of the trade and commerce of the State, and that in the entire exemption and release of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from all taxation upon its capital stock, business and property forever, is established a dangerous precedent, of doubtful constitutionality, and an odious distinction between a powerful corporation and the tax paying citizens of the State.

Mr. Scott, of Huntingdon county, offered a resolution, declaring that the resolution approving of the sale of the Main Line, in the terms of the law, shall not be construed into an expression of the Convention against the policy of the sale upon other terms.

The resolution was discussed at some length by Messrs. Weidman, Wright, Porter, and Schnabel, in opposition, and Mr. Scott, in favor.

Mr. Schnabel was severe on the Pennsylvania, from which paper he read several paragraphs. He denounced the article in the Pennsylvania of Monday, in favor of the bill for the sale of the Main Line. His remarks were much applauded, and the resolution was finally postponed indefinitely.

A resolution of thanks to the officers was adopted, when the Convention adjourned sine die.

NEW SCHOOL LAW.—Among the recent acts of the Legislature is the following important one which goes into operation immediately: SECTION 2. That hereafter the Tax imposed by section 30 of the Act, approved May 8th, 1854, for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by Common Schools, on trades, professions and occupations or for single freemen, shall in no case be less than one dollar. Approved, May 21, 1857.

CORONER'S JURIS.—By an act of the last Legislature, only six jurors are required to give a Coroner's inquest, instead of twelve, as heretofore. This was the law in Philadelphia for some years past, and the Act lately passed has made it general, so as to apply to all the counties of the State.

A report comes from Washington, that in consequence of the declining state of his health, Gen. Cass will soon withdraw from the head of the State Department, and that Governor Walker will be recalled from Kansas to fill his place.

It is the intention of the town Council of Lewisburg to grade and gravel about 6000 feet of their streets, amounting to nearly a mile in length; about 3000 cubic yards of earth will have to be removed, the whole expense amounting to about \$1200.

In a Boston court a public borer recently recovered judgment for his services in the legislative lobby. In no state out of New England or Maryland could such a claim have been recovered. Those of like nature have even been decided against in New York as being founded on an immoral and illegal consideration.

DOWNED.—Last Sunday morning, Mr. Charles Hine was drowned in Packer's dam, near March Creek, Pa., while endeavoring to get out some logs.

From the Carbon Democrat.

FIGURES WONT LIE.

Below we publish an authentic statement kindly furnished us by a friend, of the costs and revenues of our public works. The figures are from the Auditor General's Office, and can be relied upon. It will there be seen what an immense sacrifice the State of Pennsylvania, through her treacherous legislators has made in selling these great internal improvements:

Cost of construction of the Main Line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, \$18,130,984 40. Receipts of Main Line from its first origin up to the 1st of December, 1857, 23,358,990 58. Expenditures during same time 17,125,749 24. Net revenues over expenditures 6,233,241 34. Receipts of Main Line for '56, 1,222,976 45. Expenditures, 867,426 44. \$395,550 01.

Tolls received by the North and West Branch division, due the Main Line from Clark's Ferry to Columbia, under the maximum rates, 60,000 00. \*Tonnage tax paid by Penna. Railroad, 226,000 00. Tax on stock, 96,000 00. Tax on real and personal estate, 72,000 00. \*Tonnage tax paid by Harrisburg, Mr. Joy and Lancaster Railroad, 23,000 00. Tax on stocks, 12,000 00. Tax, real and personal estate, 4,000 00. \$863,555 00.

\* This tax will double in less than four years.

Above you have a statement taken from the Auditor General's Books, and handed to me by the chief clerk, and is reliable as the canal accounts all come from that office, and cannot be denied.

These statements were tried to be used when the bill for the sale of the Main Line was under discussion, but half a million of dollars had more convincing arguments in a corrupt legislature than the Auditor General's books, but thank fortune there is yet one medium left through which the people can get information, viz: an independent press.

I here show you that the Main Line has cost eighteen million three hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars, which is giving it away for seven and a half millions. Now here are the bona fide bond holders to get their pay for the remaining ten and three-fourth millions due them. Why the question is easily answered—direct taxation on the real and personal property of the State.

This also shows that the revenues properly belonging to the Main Line last year with a still greater increase on the tonnage tax amounts to \$863,550, has been given away to the Canal Company for nine millions of their bonds at five per cent., making \$450,000 per annum, and clears them from all taxation, leaving a deficiency of \$413,555 of revenues to be raised by increased taxation, or in other words relieving a mammoth company with three-fourths of their stock owned in England, and avoiding 8 per cent. free from taxation, while the honest citizens of the State have to pay all the taxes, besides heavy mortgages entered for money in advance against the company, while the State's only security for her works and this tax alone is the bonds of the Central Railroad Company, payable from 30 to 40 years at 5 per cent. A long time, truly, on the credit of a corporation who may repudiate or get legislation to release them from the entire amount long before the day of payment.

The inequities of the bill are too glaring in every respect, but the one most fatal in eastern Pennsylvania is the abandoning of that portion from Hollidaysburg west, leaving us, after paying our proportion to build the works and still taxing them to keep clear, to be forced upon the hands of a soulless corporation, where winter rates will be eternally assessed upon us for all articles brought or sent from the west.

STATE BOOKS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—New York, June 10.—The steamship Ericsson, from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th, four days later than those furnished by the America, arrived at her wharf at 5 1/2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Mexican and Spanish negotiations had been temporarily suspended. The Neufchatel protocol had been signed. The relations between Sardinia and Austria and between Naples and the Western Powers, was unchanged.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament an annuity of £8000 to the Princess Royal was passed without division. Thomas G. Baring had been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

Attention has been called to the increased importation of slaves into Cuba, and the inadequate British forces on that coast. Lord Palmerston said that the East of Clarendon had renewed his representations to the Spanish Government, and that no effort would be wanting, as far as diplomatic negotiation would go, to induce the Government at Madrid to take effectual steps to put down the trade.

The East India Company had taken possession of the Island of Perim, in the Straits of Babelmandel, and completely commanding an entrance to the Red Sea. The ostensible cause was, that two years since, an English ship, which had been wrecked on the coast of Berbera, was pillaged by the natives.

Preparations were making at Portsmouth for the reception of the Grand Duke Constantine. The steamer Kheronesse, in going out to Liverpool on her last trip, lost her crew and had to use her sails the rest of the distance.

Lord Overton has presented a paper in Parliament against the decimal system of coinage for England. He says the divisions of halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths are indispensable, and that the Americans and Canadians adhere to them. They are not so indispensable as his Lordship thinks, for the American commercial cities have got rid of them, and Canada has just adopted the decimal system.

The negotiations of the Mexican Envoy with Spain are understood to be impeded by some failure in diplomatic form, which will have to be referred to Mexico to be rectified.

The Premier of England has called upon the people of England, through their newly chosen representatives, to grant a sum of £400,000, and £8000 a year for life, to her Majesty's eldest daughter, the Princess Royal of England. This is to her marriage portion. The Liverpool News says, "taking a rough estimate of the income of the Queen and Princess Consort at £450,000 per annum, we ask should they not have acted as other people do, and laid aside a portion of that sum, say £10,000 a year for their daughters."

"TWISTS OF COTTON."—The Frenchman who said that the friendship between the United States and England was "not a chain of flowers, but simple twists of cotton," was not far from the mark. Out of 900,000,000 lbs. of pounds of cotton imported into Great Britain last year, no less than 700,000,000 lbs. were from the United States. A rise of one penny in the pound in the price of cotton involves a national loss to England of \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The dependence of England on the United States for the supply has increased from 45 per cent. of their consumption of cotton in 1810 to 80 per cent. at the present time. "Twists of cotton" which bind such extensive interests as these, make a chain of iron which cannot be easily broken.—Ledger.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLA.—Provided with these remedies, a person of the most delicate physique may have any climate. They comprehend within the circle of their curative influence all internal diseases not organic, and all varieties of outward inflammation. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. New York.

TOLLS AT BEACH HAVEN.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Beach Haven, June 8th, '57.

MR. EDITOR:—The amount of tolls received at this office are as follows: March, \$ 91 04. April, 10859 79. May, 20953 30. Total, \$31630 13. JOHN S. FOLLMER, Collector.

REARREDS.

In Bloomsburg, June 9th inst., by Thomas Painter, Esq., Mr. Wm. O'Brien, and Miss CHRISTIANA GLASBEIN.

Corner Stone Laying.

THE Corner Stone of the Evang. Lutheran Church in Centre township, Columbia co., Pa., will be laid, God willing, on Thursday, the 25th of June, with appropriate religious services in English and German. Services to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Ministers of all denominations, and the public generally are invited to attend.

E. A. SHARRETT, Pastor. June 17, 1857.—2w.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Sarah McClure, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing also in Bloomsburg. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having accounts against the estate to present them for payment to

H. C. HARTMAN, Executor. Bloomsburg, June 17, 1857.

Extraordinary Volume.

Quintessence of Knowledge.

The title of this wonderful book is "INQUIRE WITHIN FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT TO KNOW; or over 3770 facts for the people.—Cloth gilt, 435 pages. Price, \$1.00.

"Inquire Within" is one of the most valuable and extraordinary volumes ever presented to the American public, and embodies nearly 4000 facts, in the most of which any person living will find instruction, aid and entertainment.

"Inquire Within" is sold at the low price of One Dollar, and yet it contains 435 pages of closely printed matter, and is handsomely and strongly bound. It is a Doctor, a Gardener, a Schoolmaster, a Dancing Master, an Artist, a Naturalist, a Modeller, a Cook, a Lawyer, a Surgeon, a Chess Player, a Comedian, a Brewer, an Accountant, an Architect, a Letter writer, "Shoemaker" and a General Guide to all kinds of Useful and Fancy Employment, Amusement and Money Making. Besides all this information—and we have not room to give a hundredth part of it—it contains so many useful and valuable recipes, that an enumeration of them requires 72 columns of fine type for the Index.

"Inquire Within" is no collection of ancient sayings and recipes, but the whole is fresh and new, and suited to the present times. As a book to keep in the family for reference it is unequalled, comprising, as it does, all kinds of books information in a single volume. Published by GARRET, DICK & FITZGERALD, 18 Ann Street, N. Y.

Copies of the book sent by mail, on receipt of \$1, to any address, free of postage. Reliable Agents wanted to canvass for "Inquire Within."—Send Cash orders to the Publisher.

\*Editors of Country Newspapers giving the above advertisement three prominent insertions, calling attention to the same in their editorial columns and sending a marked copy to the publishers will receive "Inquire Within" per return of mail, free of postage.

Also just published, THE ARTIST'S BRIDE, by Emerson Bennett. Price \$1.00. June 17, 1857.

40,000 JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES.

for sale at the Arcade by May 27, '57. A. C. MENSCH.

LARGE LOT of Tinnet Shaws just received and for sale by

A. C. MENSCH.

LARGE assortment of Iron, Steel and Nails for sale at the Arcade by

May 27, '57. A. C. MENSCH.

WOOD & COAL for sale at the Arcade by

A. C. MENSCH.

EVANS & WATSON'S