

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomburg, Wednesday, July 8, 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, HENROD STRICKLAND, of Chester County.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Esq., HAS resumed the practice of the Law in Bloomburg, Columbia county, Pa., and will give his prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him in this and adjoining counties.

The Fourth in Bloomburg.

Last Saturday's fine weather was enjoyed by our townpeople in very lively spirit—some fourth proof and from that down to sour beer. The Light Street Columbia Artillery visited our town and paraded in good style. Their appearance and general conduct was much to their credit.

Schler's Danville Band also visited the town, and gained credit for discoursing excellent music. With them were the German Fifemen of Danville, a new Volunteer Company recently organized there.

The Presbyterian Sunday School celebrated the day in their Church with a large attendance and interesting exercises.

Early in the morning the Fanatics gathered in a motley group and paraded until noon to the delight of all "Young America," and even many children of a larger growth.

In the evening Bad Whiskey and Col. Pheephie produced several "knock downs" and belligerent demonstrations; so that they were being layed loosely around on several beds of brick and stone.

More Banks.

The following late bulletin from the office of Dye's Wall Street Broker illustrates the virtues of banking, and the great blessing of paper money and stock speculations to the public.

The Bank of South Royalton, South Royalton, Vt., has failed this day at 10 o'clock.

A dispute among the stockholders has caused a legal investigation. Thus the Bank has been enjoined. The notes are secured by deposit of Virginia State Stocks and bonds and mortgages.

Our advice is not to sacrifice on the bills, as we think them very near par.

Also the Sepeca County Bank, Tiffin, Ohio, has failed.

All the securities of this Bank have been taken, and used by the defaulting treasurer; the bills may be set down as worthless, unless the State makes up the defalcations of its treasurer, which amount to \$800,000—We think the people of the great State of Ohio will make up the deficiency.

Also, the Zimmerman Bank, Elgin, Canada, has closed its doors. The great bribery and corruption has cast a dark shadow over it. It was conceived in sin, and has died of its own poison.

A package of \$1000 has been lost or stolen of the Metacomb Bank, and is advertised as being filices numbered from 414 to 432.

The Lewisburg Bank was organized on Saturday last, when a meeting of the stockholders assembled at that place and elected the following board of directors viz: John Walls, Joseph Meixell, W. Frick, Wm. Cameron, Gideon Riehl, James McCright, John D. Bogar, J. G. L. Shindel, John Datsman, R. M. Frick, John Gundy, Byers Ammons and A. B. Warford.

On Thursday the 2d inst. at a meeting of the board, Wm. Cameron, Esq., was elected President and F. W. Pollock, Esq., of Milton, Cashier.

WOULD NOT STAND.—A Hickets Oaken recently bequeathed \$60,000 to the Westwood School in Bucks county; but as the will was not made thirty days before the death of the testator, the bequest was not valid, and the Supreme Court decided that it goes to the heirs at law of the decedent.

LOSERS BY FIRE.—Within the past year the Lycoming Insurance Company have paid out the following sums for losses to persons in this county: John Ramsey & Co. \$540 00, John J. Sales \$12 00, Thos. Treach \$3000 00, Joseph Sharpless \$2500 00, Alfred Mood \$23 75, John Ramsey & Co. \$193 00, F. Nicely \$25 00, Jacob Gerard \$2 00, B. F. Cole \$190 00.

NEW BANKS.—The Harrisburg papers contain notices of applications to be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for the charter of thirty-nine new banks, with an aggregate capital of about nine millions, and eight applications for an increase of capital, making the whole added to the banking capital of the State asked for about ten millions.

ON Wednesday of last week, a passenger train going south was run into by a coal train just above Northumberland. No great damage was done, as the passenger train was going slow. The coal train was in fault.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company can obtain possession of the Main Line at any day by executing and filing the bonds for the purchase money.

Matthew T. Miller, who published the Philadelphia Bicknell's Reporter about 20 years, announces the suspension of that paper.

MAP OF BLOOMBURG.—Messrs. Hurley & Lloyd offer to make a map of our town if our citizens will give them reasonable encouragement. The same gentlemen have heretofore made a map of Easton, and quite recently one of Danville. We hope to see our town get its likeness taken.

The Commissioners and Treasurer will meet at their offices on the 20th inst. to meet such collectors as wish to pay tax in time to secure the abatement of five per cent., and in time to reach the State Treasury for the payment of the semi-annual State interest.

The weevil, we are pleased to find, is not doing as serious execution in the wheat as was first anticipated. The grain was in many cases too fully formed to suffer from the insect.

The weather of June.—The mean temperature of June, as ascertained by the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital, was 69 1/2 degrees, which is two degrees below the average for the last 32 years, and is the coolest June since 1846. The mercury indicated a temperature of 89 degrees on the 26th, which was the highest of the month, and of 53 degrees on the 6th, which was the lowest. The amount of rain was 7 1/2 inches. In June, 1855, there fell within a fraction of 8 inches, viz: 9.94 inches, which is the greatest amount on record at the Hospital, for June. The average amount of rain for June, for the last 20 years, is 3 1/2 inches.

The New York Times predicts a fall in the price of sugar. Just now, there is a concerted movement among the speculators to keep it up,—but it will not avail.

The prospects for a full crop are highly encouraging. The high prices which have ruled the past two years have stimulated production, while they have caused a diminution of consumption, and the natural consequence are, increasing stocks and a tendency to low prices. Besides, the crop of Louisiana promises to be nearly four times greater than it was last year, and the yield of Maple Sugar has been much larger than it ever was before known.

The Washington Riots—Just Sentence.—Three of the persons engaged in the late election riots in Washington City, have been tried, convicted, and each sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for the term of one year. Such punishment as this will bring election riots to discredit, even with Plug-uglies. The courts about the country should make such scamps feel that there is a higher law than mob violence, and one which can always protect the citizens in their civil and political rights.

CANADA WHEAT.—Mr. P. Baldy, Jr., received last week a cargo of 1500 bushels of excellent Canada wheat, superior to the wheat generally in this neighborhood, at a less price including freight, than it can be bought for of our farmers, who seem to hold on to their crops, not considering \$1 80 per bushel high enough. Should the weather prove favorable, the new crops will soon bring down prices to a living standard, and some of our farmers will then learn, to their sorrow, that Hold-fast is not always the best dog.

MULES INSTEAD OF HORSES.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, mules are taking the place of horses in omnibus lines, express wagons, &c. The Commercial, of that city, says they are equally tractable, cost less by 20 to 40 per cent.; they consume 40 per cent. less food, are 33 per cent. more durable, and move with a steady unyielding celerity, that recommends them to all who have tested their merits.

A DILEMMA.—The Cumberland (Md) Coal Company, having recently purchased 100 Coal boats of the Erie Canal Company, towed 49 of them around to the mouth of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Alexandria, Va.; last week, when they were all found to be too wide by three inches to pass the lock gates. The moral of all this is, "Never buy a pig in a bag."

CROPS IN THE WEST.—The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette has examined a large number of papers from the West, published within the last few days, and found from every section most flattering accounts of our prospects. Wheat is maturing finely, and corn is growing rapidly. The corn crop of the Wabash valley promises to be immense.

IRON CARS.—There is now nearly completed in Paterson, N. J., a first class passenger car, a little larger than the ordinary size, constructed almost entirely of wrought iron. The material is employed to obtain great strength, with less weight than usual, and to avoid the injury to passengers by the destruction of ordinary cars in any kind of collision. Iron cars have been used on the Boston city Railways, but have not, we understand, proved satisfactory. The re-verboration of a longer passenger car will be found almost deafening. It will be as noisy as "the harp of a thousand strings."

AUBURN AND ALLTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscription of \$1,000,000, necessary to put this road under contract, has been subscribed, and all the sections, except two at Auburn, which interfere with the Schuylkill Canal, are in the hands of contractors.

BUZING OF A COAL BREAKER AT SCRANTON.—The Coal Breaker of the Union Iron & Coal Company, valued at \$30,000, was burnt down on Wednesday. This is the second Coal Breaker burnt down in that region within the last two weeks.

It is announced that the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad will be offered at auction on the first day of September next, at the Court House, Portsmouth, by the Trustees, acting in behalf of the bondholders.

We notice that the Pennsylvania on the 1st inst. changed its form to its formerly folio size.

Ripe peaches are among the luxuries at Mobile and New Orleans.

Death of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy.

A despatch from Balton, N. Y., announces the sudden death, on the 4th, of the Hon. William L. Marcy, late Secretary of State in President Pierce's Cabinet. Mr. Marcy had just returned to New York from the labor of his exalted post at Washington, which he had performed so ably and so creditably, that the character of his country. Few men have stood higher in public estimation for the judgment and skill he evinced in the conduct of public affairs, especially in our diplomatic relations with Great Britain. He was a statesman in the fullest sense of the word, patriotic, sagacious and comprehensive. His clear intellect embraced all the relations and connections of important questions under consideration. His power of forcible illustration was rarely excelled, and there was an honest directness of application which seldom failed to reach the object he aimed at. It was the influence of his commanding qualities in the Cabinet that averted the mischiefs of weaker or more ardent counsels. The power he held he exercised for the good of his country, and that is the noblest epithet to commemorate his name.—Ledger.

The Phenomena of cold forms the subject of some interesting statements by a writer in the Scientific American. It appears that for every mile we leave the surface of our earth the temperature falls five degrees. At forty-five miles distance from the globe we get beyond the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking, into the regions of space, whose temperature is 225 degrees below zero; and here cold reigns in all its power. Some idea of this intense cold may be formed by stating that the greatest cold observed in the Arctic Circle, is from 40 to 60 degrees below zero; and here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical laboratory, the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature, carbonic acid gas becomes a solid substance like snow; if touched it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red hot cinder; it blisters the finger like a burn. Quicksilver, or mercury, freezes at 40 degrees below zero—i. e., 72 degrees below the temperature at which water freezes. The solid mercury may then be treated as other materials, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons, such spoons, however, would melt in water as warm as ice.—Ledger.

WHAT NEXT?—Passing along the wharf yesterday, in front of Allen & Needles' place of business, we observed a barrel filled with something that looked like a mixture of wheat bran and smashed cockroaches. The article proved to be a newly discovered fertilizer, very appropriately called Cancerine. The utility of this article is a weighty argument on the side of those who maintain that Nature has produced nothing without a view to purpose. It is made from the king crabs, or "moss bankers," which are found in myriads on the Jersey beach. They are repulsive in appearance, consisting mainly of a shell, legs and tail. The shell is of a horse shoe shape, and is about the size of a large desert plate. At the town of Dennisville, N. J. they abound to such a degree that a firm have erected an extensive factory for the purpose of converting them into manure. When the tide leaves the shore dry, the animals are gathered into Leaps. They are laid upon their backs; when being unable to turn over, they soon die. They are then put into a mill and ground to a coarse powder. The ammonia evolved during the process is extremely pungent, and in order to fix it, the preparation is decolorized by animal charcoal. It is then in merchantable order, and when packed in barrels, sells readily at thirty dollars per ton, just half the price of Peruvian guano. The shell of the king crab is not an odorous character, but possesses the property of horn, and as we have said, contains a large proportion of ammonia. We learn that the demand at present is greater than the supply. We repeat, what novelty comes next?—North American.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.—We copy below a few advertisements taken from an old English newspaper, showing some of the peculiarities of slavery in England a hundred years ago, and earlier. Just imagine a lot of negroes running about with brass collars, fastened with a padlock, about their necks like so many dogs. "A black boy, of about 15 years of age, named John White, ran away from Colonel Kirke the 15th instant; he has a silver collar about his neck, upon which is the Colonel's coat of Arms and Cipher; he has upon his throat a great scar, bare in habit. Whoever brings the aforesaid boy to Col. Kirke's house, the Privy Garden, will be well rewarded."—London Gazette, March 16, 1755.

TO BE HAD, a negro boy, about 14 years old, warranted free from any distemper, and had those fatal to that color; he has been used two years to all kinds of household work, and to wait at table; his price is 26l., and would not be sold but the person he belongs to is leaving of business. Apply to the Bar of the Coffee House in Chancery Lane, over against the Gate.—London Advertiser, 1756.

Matthew Dyer, working Goldsmith, at the Crown in Dock Lane, Orchard Street, Westminster, apprentice and successor to Mr. John Redman, corkscrew-maker, deceased; continues the business of his late master, making all sorts of gold and silver corkscrews, tobacco-stoppers, silver pad-locks for locks or doors, collars, silver clasps, &c., where merchants and shopkeepers may be supplied on the least notice, and at the lowest prices. An assortment of the above work kept by him.—Ibid.

The "quarto" form of Newspapers seems to be coming into disfavor. Several leading newspapers have recently adopted the "folio" form, after a long trial of the quarto, as the latter has proved unsatisfactory to subscribers and advertisers. As a more matter of convenience, the folio style is certainly the most acceptable. A reader don't want the trouble of cutting the edges of his newspapers or of folding it twice when once will answer.

The Tribune recommends that its friends celebrate the 4th of July, with anti-Slavery Orations, prayers, &c. What next?

Influence of Politics upon Temperance.

We find the appended article in our exchanges. The assumption that the manifest decline in Temperance is due to the inconsiderate zeal of its advocates, is certainly correct with the addition that these persons plunged the cause into politics. That was an unusual plan, and the religion, and both have suffered from the same cause. At the time the great wrong was perpetrated we protested against it, and made every effort to induce its misguided advocates to desist from such a course, but to them that the sad result we now deplore would surely follow.—Such advice, however, was unheeded.—Temperance was made to subserve a demagogical political purpose—and now it lies powerless and almost lifeless at the feet of the enemy it sought to destroy. Upon whose heads, then, rests the responsibility for this state of affairs? Upon the heads of those who made it a political question, and they are responsible for nearly all the drunkenness of the day. The general debauching in Yankee land described in the following may account for some of its fanaticism: "The Temperance fanaticism has run its course, and the result verifies the prediction and attests the wisdom of those who opposed its introduction into politics and saw only injury to the cause as the result of the blind and bigoted zeal with which Temperance advocates plunged into the political arena, endeavoring to force upon the people laws at once violative of the Constitution and the rights of man. The great Temperance Reformation which had elicited so largely and so justly the attention and the co-operation of the benevolent and humane, began from that hour to decline, until now it has almost lost its efficiency, and must begin and do its work over again. Mr. Gough, the eloquent lecturer, recently bore testimony to the decline of the temperance cause, but he did not as he might have done, explain the cause of that decline. It is ascribable solely to the excesses of Temperance advocates, who have sought to over-ride the rights of the people by means of restrictive legislative enactments, but which, from its inherent wrong, it has been found impossible to enforce; and the moral influence of the reform being lost, the evil of intemperance has proportionately increased. The Sons of Temperance have dwindled down from 200,000 to less than 50,000, and the Society has about gone out of this once proud organization. The 'Temperance' papers have sunk to mere 'whisperers' of factious. The amount raised for lectures and temperance tracts is one fifth of what it was five years ago. The Providence Post, speaking of this, and repelling some false assumptions of Neil Dow before a black Republican meeting, says: 'Mr. Gough went further. He said that more liquor was sold in Massachusetts than he had ever before known, and that it was the same in other States. Here, again, he spoke the truth and it is folly for Neil Dow to say that his statements are 'at variance with the facts.' We can testify for Rhode Island. Mr. Gough has known the State for about fifteen years. We have known it as long; and we are sure that more liquor is sold in the State than has been sold in any former period within that time. We know that before Neil Dow's machine went into operation—say six years ago—there were not one fifth as many grog shops, or one fifth as many drunkards in the State as there are today. There were then seven towns where liquor was not sold openly or slyly. There were twelve or fifteen in which it was not sold openly; and there were only five in which licenses were granted. Now it is sold openly in every one of the thirty-two towns; and in Providence there are at least three times as many grog shops as there were then. In the town of Burrillville six years ago, there was not a single grog shop. We have had the Maine Law five years, and now there are twenty-five grog shops in Burrillville. 'What is true of Rhode Island is nearly true of Connecticut, nearly true of Vermont, nearly true of Maine and New Hampshire, true to the very letter of the whole of Massachusetts, and true to a great extent of New York. Intemperance is the main feature of every State where the Maine law has been tried. In every one, the law has proved a failure. Mr. Dow knows better than to say that the law is enforced in Vermont and New Hampshire. In the former it does little or no good. In the latter it is everywhere a dead letter. He knows better than to say that the Maine Law carried Maine last fall. The Republicans carried the State; it is true; but they did it by ignoring the Maine Law question, and taking into their service the only papers in the State—the State of Maine and Expositor—that were recognized organs of the rum-sellers."

The Chicago Tribune says that grocers and produce dealers in that city, are importing pickles from Cincinnati, potatoes from New York, by thousands of bushels, and white beans from New Hampshire, in quantities to suit purchasers.

This is disgraceful, with millions of acres of the richest soil the sun shines upon, laying waste and uncultivated, the West imports produce from the East. Our only surplus is wheat. Farmers cultivate this to the exclusion of other crops; and the result is that, as we are credibly informed, bran and "shorts" for feeding cattle, have actually commanded a higher price in this city, the present spring, than good wheat. This is partially the result of too exclusively growing a single crop, and partly of the mania for land speculation, which has withdrawn large numbers of men, from productive industry in order to acquire sudden affluence. The solemn truth is that more men have to go to work, before the time will be better. The people of the West will find themselves obliged to do something with their farms, besides having. They must not only produce a surplus of wheat, but must at least, cultivate a sufficiency of the necessities of life, for home consumption. It will not do to depend too permanently upon the rise of real estate, or a speculation in City Lots, exorbitant Rents, or exorbitant Loans, for subsistence. Go to work; use the advantages so beneficently tendered; plough, plant and reap and you will be the most independent people on the earth.

A Good Cow.—The last number of the Chester County Times, gives a statement of a cow which is owned by Jeffries Williams, of said county, and which yielded a week or two since the extraordinary amount of twenty pounds of butter in seven days. We doubt whether this can be beaten, in or out of the State. Our contemporary thus notices her: "She is 6 years old; weight 950 pounds; color, brindle; her feed is six quarts of mixed feed per day; the average yield of milk fifty-one and a half pounds per day; amount of butter per week, twenty pounds. The Media Advertiser notices a cow, the property of William Dunwoody, of Delaware county; that yielded seven pounds of butter in one week. What is the best that "Old Berke" can do?

PICKINGS AND STEALINGS.—The Cincinnati Inquirer states that Gibson, the defaulting State Treasurer, of Ohio, has recently been to St. Paul, investing some of the State funds in lands. Tom Ford, the Black Republican Lieutenant Governor, had been there ahead of him, with the profits of his Know-Nothing campaign in Pennsylvania, with which he intends as a refuge and asylum for the fugitive Black Republican officials of Ohio after the October elections.

The people of Dubuque, Sullivan Co., have been greatly excited during the past week or two by the supposition that three "jail-birds" were lurking around or near that place, one of which is said to answer very nearly the description of Kilduff, the notorious murderer, who escaped from Lhasa, N. Y., some time since.

Iron Churches, 70 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 20 feet high, capable of accommodating 700 persons, and costing about \$5,000 each, have been erected, recently, in the neighborhood of London. They are lined with wood, which is covered with canvas and papered. They can be taken down and moved to other locations, if desired.

Gen. Cass is strict in his personal habits, will not dine out if he can help it, and goes to bed at 10 o'clock, P. M. When at Paris, at balls at his own house, he would quietly slip off to bed at the above hour, leaving his wife and three daughters to entertain the company.

The Lehigh and Penna. Zinc Company have purchased the patent right of Messrs. Gilbert & Wetherill, for manufacturing Zinc paint, for the price of \$6,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, in Boston, after being forced by meddlesome friends to figure in a divorce case, have eloped with each other, and disappointed the lawyers.

The whole number of newspapers published in the United States is 3,234; some 419 of which are in the State of New York.

An Awful Calamity—300 Lives Lost!

The steamer Montreal, plying between the city of that name, and other ports on the St. Lawrence river, was burned on Friday evening last, attended with a fearful loss of life. The following despatch gives some idea of the frightful catastrophe.

Montreal, June 27.—The loss of the steamer Montreal has been reported here, and the excitement is great, so may be supposed. The steamer contained no less than five hundred passengers, generally emigrants from Scotland. The scene is described as most frightful upon the bursting out of the flames. The devouring element spread rapidly, and, as a large number of the passengers were women and children, few precautions of a character to save life could be adopted.—Amidst the awful horror of the scene, many persons leaped overboard, a large number of whom were drowned almost immediately.—Crowds of others were roasted to death before they could attempt to escape. The boat was off Cape Rouge at the time of the disaster. Persons on shore exerted themselves to save the unfortunates, but the rapidity with which the flames consumed all in their track and the intense terror of those on board the ill-fated steamer operated against all efforts to rescue the unhappy passengers. As far as we can learn at Montreal, only one hundred and seventy-five persons were saved from the burning wreck, but it is probable that others may have reached the shore who have not reported themselves. It is certain that over two hundred passengers were drowned, and that very many others were burned to death. The shocking calamity has thrown a gloom over our whole community.

Still later advices say that the number of those who are lost will probably exceed three hundred and fifty souls!

People must go to Work.

"The Chicago Tribune says that grocers and produce dealers in that city, are importing pickles from Cincinnati, potatoes from New York, by thousands of bushels, and white beans from New Hampshire, in quantities to suit purchasers.

This is disgraceful, with millions of acres of the richest soil the sun shines upon, laying waste and uncultivated, the West imports produce from the East. Our only surplus is wheat. Farmers cultivate this to the exclusion of other crops; and the result is that, as we are credibly informed, bran and "shorts" for feeding cattle, have actually commanded a higher price in this city, the present spring, than good wheat. This is partially the result of too exclusively growing a single crop, and partly of the mania for land speculation, which has withdrawn large numbers of men, from productive industry in order to acquire sudden affluence. The solemn truth is that more men have to go to work, before the time will be better. The people of the West will find themselves obliged to do something with their farms, besides having. They must not only produce a surplus of wheat, but must at least, cultivate a sufficiency of the necessities of life, for home consumption. It will not do to depend too permanently upon the rise of real estate, or a speculation in City Lots, exorbitant Rents, or exorbitant Loans, for subsistence. Go to work; use the advantages so beneficently tendered; plough, plant and reap and you will be the most independent people on the earth.

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From the Kansas Herald of Freedom.

Eastern journals continue to predict that Kansas will be a slave State, evidently with the intention of preventing immigration to the Territory, and making it a slave State. If Kansas is not a slave State it will not be the fault of demagogues throughout the North, who we honestly believe, desire it to be made such that their predictions may be verified!

We say again and again that Kansas can never be made a slave State. Nineteen-twentieths of the population of that Territory, at the present rate of increase from the North, are or soon will be, in favor of freedom, and will never consent to be enslaved.

It is an outrage upon the people of Kansas, those who have borne the fight in person in the past; to be thus misrepresented in the East, and through political journals. Travel over the entire length and breadth of Kansas, and it is almost impossible to find a man of either party so lost to truth as to express a doubt as to the ultimate result. Let our friends in the States instead of depending, send us words of cheer and hope. A cause was never benefited by laboring continually to discourage and dishearten its advocates. Partisans may hope to gain position by pursuing the course they do, but their triumph will be short-lived.

We are disgusted, almost angered, at the croaking policy of some of our exchanges, and wish they would clip our acquaintance.

A Good Thing well Applied.

The scientific discoverer and the scientific inventor are distinct and different characters. It is rarely that he who discovers a great principle applies it successfully and thoroughly. Sometimes, however, this is the case. Prof. Holloway was among the first to broach the theory that disease was the result of the introduction of morbid matter into the circulation. But of itself this theory, however true, was useless. It could not embrace any beneficial purpose to point out the locality of the bane unless the discoverer were provided with an antidote capable of reaching it.—Professor Holloway came up to the good work doubly armed. He had not only traced the symptoms of disease to their genuine cause, but had, after long research and innumerable experiments, produced two remedies which would infallibly reach it. Time, which tries all things, has tested the value of those remedies. What has been the result? During the twenty years they have been before the world, thousands of medicines, hundreds of new systems of practice have been ushered into existence, enjoyed an ephemeral popularity, and passed into oblivion. Not so with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They stand first on the list of modern curatives. Their reputation is founded on a rock—the rock of truth—and cannot be shaken. Scarcely a year ago their inventor came to our shores unheralded. It is true that large quantities of his medicines were imported into the United States, and that his skill, his enterprise, his worth, were often referred to by the American press, but personally he was unknown to us, and the great system of agencies with which he had covered more than half the habitable globe had not yet been extended to this country. He came hither for the purpose of affording us new facilities for the procurement of his preparations, and consequence has been an increase of one hundred per cent., in the demand for them within a few months. It appears, from the statement of all who have taken the Pills for indigestion, that their effect in cases of dyspepsia is almost beyond belief. As this complaint has with some truth been called the national disease of America, a specific that never fails to remove it is of course invaluable.

The public, on both sides of the Atlantic, has been so often victimized by medical charlatans during the last fifty years, that it received with something of distrust the first rumors of the efficacy of Holloway's remedies. But every day furnished new proofs of the fact, and at last such was the overwhelming weight of evidence in their favor, that it became more absurd to doubt than to believe. They grew in celebrity, and the demand for them increased with a rapidity unexampled in the annals of medical science; nor has their fame or that of their inventor yet attained its culminating point.—It never will reach that point, for civilization pre-supposes cessation of progress, and so long as humanity is subject to pain, fever, debility, injuries and death, Holloway's Pills and Ointment must continue to maintain their proud pre-eminence.—N. Y. Nat. Pol. Gazette.

A NOVEL TEST OF STRENGTH.—The Pensburg Democrat says that Mr. George Reiter, of Upper Hanover township, Berks county, recently lifted a keg of nails weighing 100 pounds, from the floor to the counter with his teeth, in a store at Pensburg. He has been beaten, however, by Mr. Jacob Krause, of lower Milford, Lehigh county, who recently lifted, in Hillegas' store, Pensburg, a keg weighing 125 pounds from the floor to the counter, with his teeth.

The Bridgeport papers, announcing the departure of Mrs. P. T. Barnum and family for Europe, state that Mr. Barnum intends to make his future home on the other side of the Atlantic.

A Republican paper calls Gen. Packer a "political trimmer." He will "trim" Davy Wilmot to his heart's content about the second Tuesday of October next.

SUICIDE.—A few days ago, John Detweiler, Sr., a respectable elderly farmer of Montgomery county, Pa., went to his wages house and hung himself.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday night last, the tavern of Alfred H. Barber, of Doylestown Pa., was entered and robbed of \$145. The thief got off.

A proposition to abolish the Senate was discussed in Minnesota. It is proposed to have but one Legislative body.

IN GREENWOOD, June 12th, ELIZABETH, daughter of James V. and Lydia Ferguson, aged 11 years, 6 months and 20 days.

Special Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—Armed with this great antidote, the traveler is prepared to encounter all varieties of climate, for he has the means of eradicating nearly every species of internal disease. The enemies of the alluvial districts of the west, and the miasmatic swamps of the south, and the epidemics which at peculiar seasons decimate the population of our crowded cities, are susceptible of being controlled by the purifying, disinfecting action of the pills upon the animal fluids; while external diseases and injuries are rapidly and thoroughly cured by the anti-inflammatory and healing agency of the Ointment.

"WOODLAND OIL"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair.—Eighty perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It cures 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.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor to whom was referred the account of S. Barnum Woods administrator of the estate of John Lazarus late of Fishing-creek township, Columbia county, deceased, and the exceptions thereto, will proceed to hear all parties interested in the said estate at his office in Bloomburg on the 25th day of July inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. ROBT. F. CLARK, Auditor.

NOTICE TO THE HEIRS & DEVISEES

Of John Allen, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased. You and each of you are hereby notified that at the last term of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county the petition of David Allen one of the sons and devisees of the said John Allen deceased was presented to the said court praying for the sale of the following real estate of the said deceased to wit: A lot of ground in Jerseytown in Madison township, situate on the Main road or street, of said town adjoining lot of John Swisher, lot as lot belonging to Dr. Robert Farris and others, containing one acre of land on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house and frame stable.

Also one other lot of land in said town situate on said Main road or street, adjoining land of John Swisher and James Stout, being a seven lot.

Also two other contiguous town lots situate in said town on said Main Street and adjoining lot of John Fannon and others; and one outlot of land situate on the road leading from Jerseytown to Millville containing about three acres of land, with adjoining land of John Swisher, Abraham Brodt and others—which said property was on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1846, accepted by Robert Templeton Allen and awarded to him at the valuation and appraisement of an inquisition held thereon,