



R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomington, Wednesday, July 29, 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, NINROD STRICKLAND, of Chester County.

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

He can be found constantly in his office, in Robinson's Row, near the Court House.

Abolitionism in Old England and New England.

We publish to day a very significant article from the London Times, which reflects the prevalent sentiment of British statesmen on the question of restoring slavery in the British colonies of the tropics. For years the British aristocracy have investigated all manner of mischief in the United States by violent appeals to the mock philanthropy of the abolitionists; and have used every means to inflame a spirit of disunion.

Now they are compelled to defend slavery, not as a necessity but as a choice. In this country the prevalent feeling is to devise a remedy for the evil—in England the question is how to open anew the traffic with some semblance of decency, and without giving too blunt an offence to the moral sense of the world. It is therefore proposed that some sort of free contract shall exist between the negro and his master, but it would very evidently be such a free contract as the wolf makes with the lamb—such as the French Emperor makes with his people—or such as England herself makes with her degraded serfs of India.

It is very late in the day for British statesmen to manifest conscientious scruples on this or any other subject. She stocked the Western World with slaves, and the infamous opium trade which she forces upon China at the mouth of the cannon is not just less nefarious than the slave traffic. But we have adverted to this subject to point out the fact that the hypocritical cant of New England is just like that of Old England. In the olden time it was the men of New England who grew rich upon the trade in human flesh and blood; and it was their representatives who, in the formation of the national constitution, voted to continue the slave trade 21 years longer than was the wish and vote of such States as Pennsylvania and Virginia. Now the degenerate sons of New England come among us with the price their fathers made out of this unholy traffic rattling in their pockets, while with sanctimonious cant they try to teach Pennsylvania and Virginia the law of rectitude and humanity.

Some of the facts in the article from the London Times are too true, and it furnishes matter for serious reflection.

School Exhibition.

The public exhibition of Mr. Eaton's Select School took place at the Court-house on last Thursday and Friday evenings. The scholars conducted themselves well, and there were crowded and interested audiences on both evenings. On Thursday evening Stone's Cornet Band enlivened the exercises with good music. On Friday evening Caleb E. Wright, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, delivered a finely finished address to the gratification of the entire audience.

We notice that some of our contemporaries steal our items by the half dozen without credit. Well, where brains are scarce nothing better could be expected. These offenders stand much in need of a co-vention of some sort to absolve them from the penalties of their transgressions.

LEGAL DECISION.—The Supreme Court of this State recently decided that a division fence of more than twenty years standing, though crooked, constitutes the line between adjacent land owners, even though the deeds of both parties call a straight line between acknowledged land marks.

A new Postoffice has been established in the southern end of Locust township, called Rhoadstown, and Mr. Isaac Rhoads appointed postmaster. This is a good appointment.

It is not true, as was published in many papers, that notice of the meeting of road viewers must be given by advertisement in a newspaper. The law is not changed in this respect.

Since the opening of navigation in February, there are said to have been at least two hundred persons drowned in the Ohio river between Wheeling and Pittsburg.

It is stated that out of fifty of the largest manufacturing establishments in New England, the stock of only six companies will at the present time sell above par.

Dr. Elder's life of Dr. Kane, which is now in press, promises to prove as popular as the narrative of the Expedition.

Herz Diebach is now traveling in Illinois with his menagerie connected to Stickney's Circus.

The title papers were to be delivered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the Main Line, last week.

There are only 5 cases on the trial list of Montour county for September term.

Proposed National Disunion Convention.

The Committee of the Massachusetts State Disunion Convention, which was held at Worcester, having circulated for signatures a call for a National Disunion Convention, to be held at some place not yet named, in October; "to consider the practicability, probability and expediency of a separation between the free and the slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require." In their circular letter accompanying the call, the committee, consisting of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Wendell Phillips, F. W. Bird, Daniel Mann, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, say: "From more politics there is little to be expected. The slave power has always commanded just votes enough to carry its measures, and, under our present organization, always will. If the Republican party told truth, last November, the Presidential election transferred the balance of power, more than ever, to the side of slavery. It has four years of corruption, conquest and annexation before it, and it remains to be proved that any purely political combination can defeat it. On the other hand, the attitude of Republican leaders is now, as always, one of timidity and compromise. They deprecate, with profuse caution, the charge of any disposition to interfere with slavery, as it is, and claim the support of Southern men, for their nominations, as affording undiminished security to the slave property. It is evident that the mass of Republican voters, in many States, are becoming more radically anti-slavery. And nothing will do so much to promote that desirable change, as the fearless disunion we propose. Undoubtedly the first object is to create an united and determined North. But if there is even a chance that the ultimate result of that effort is to be Disunion, every one must admit the necessity of being prepared for it."

SLANDER ON JUDGE THOMPSON.—The editor of the Clinton Democrat repels the low abuse of the Bellefonte Know Nothing organ, which denounced Judge Thompson as a drunkard, and says had it charged the Judge with having been the companion of Cain in the murder of Abel, it would not have been farther from the truth. Now hear the Erie Dispatch, published at Judge Thompson's residence: "Judge Thompson is a Democrat—we are a Republican. In his political conduct we have not always approved of his course, but as a man and a jurist he has ever had our admiration and shall have our support for the office to which he has been nominated. We know the man and do not know his opponents—hence we are not grappling in the dark. The legal ability of Judge Thompson is of high order—socially he commands the respect of all, and as a friend to the oppressed, he has boys of friends who are politically opposed to him who will give him their support, because they know that he, as a jurist, will know no party, and that he has no friends to reward or to enemies to punish."

THE Muncy Luminary goes into hysterics because of the appointment of William Michael as Postmaster at Muncy, in place of Whitlock, removed. Mr. M. held the office under the administration of President Polk, and was a very excellent and popular officer. He was removed, however, by the proscription administration of Gen. Taylor, and Mr. Whitlock was appointed. Now the tables are turned again, and much fuss is made, if the Luminary informs us correctly, about the re-appointment of a man who was removed only because he was a Democrat. The opposition never did relish the displacement of their friends and the appointment of Democrats to fill their places. Mr. Michael is a hard working and industrious mechanic, an honest, man, and a faithful and efficient officer.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—David S. McKim recently convicted of the murder of Samuel T. Nerocross at Altoona, and now in jail at Haldaysburg under sentence of death, came near making his escape on Monday or Tuesday night of last week. Although closely watched since his confinement, yet he managed to get possession of a case knife with which he sawed through the manacles upon his feet and had it not been for his timely discovery by the jailer, he would doubtless have escaped.

SURVIVING GOVERNORS.—Pennsylvania has only four surviving Ex-Governors, Riner, Porter, Johnston, and Bigler, while there are eight of New York, viz: Van Buren, Throop, Stewart, Bouck, Hunt, Fish, Seymour and Clark, and Massachusetts has six, viz: Everett, Morton, Briggs, Boutwell, Clifford and Washburn. The difference in the number is owing to the duration of the term of office in a great measure.

ELECTIONS IN AUGUST.—General elections are held next month, as follows:—On the 1st, Monday, in Alabama and Texas, for State Officers and Members of Congress; in Kentucky, for Members of Congress; in Missouri, for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court; in Iowa, for the new Constitution and County Officers. On the first Thursday, in Tennessee, for Governor and Members of Congress.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—Last Saturday night the lightning train, bound West, ran over the body of a man on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Altoona, Pa., cutting off the head and one arm, and mangled the body. The remains were recognized as those of a man named Cobley Rush, and from his being known to have some money on his person, it is believed he was murdered, and the body placed on the track.

THE mob spirit seems rampant in Iowa, and appears to have taken authority entirely from the legal officers. A few days ago, at Poweshieck, a man suspected of murder was taken from jail by a mob and hung upon the limb of a tree. The mob then, being dissatisfied with the conduct of the prosecuting attorney in the case, resolved to hang him all, but were induced to defer action for a few days. The Attorney General no doubt appreciated the alacrity which they have in Iowa, where these things can occur with impunity!

Thomas Jefferson on Massachusetts.

In 1815, Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of American Democracy, wrote a letter to General Dearborn, of Massachusetts in which occurs the following paragraph: "Oh, Massachusetts! how I lament the degradation of your apostasy! Let us look forward, then, to the act of repentance, which, by diminishing her venal traitors, shall be the signal of return to the bosom and to the principles of her brethren; and if her late humiliation can just give her modesty enough to suppose that her Southern brethren are somewhat on a par with her wisdom, in information, in bravery, and even in honesty, altho' not in Psalm singing, she will more justly estimate her own relative momentum in the Union. With her ancient principles she would really be great if she did not think herself the whole."

Tristram Burgess, in a speech in Congress, once declared that he thanked God that "the father of lies could never become the father of liars," and it is to be regretted that he could not thank the same authority for a parallel blessing; that the mother of humbugs could never become the mother of humbuggers! Were such the fact, ere this Massachusetts and all her humbugs, her fanaticism, her bigotry, her unrelenting malvolence, her factiousness, her tyranny and frauds, her blind hate and insane raving against the South, against the Union, against liberal institutions and popular rights—all her folly and all her wickedness—her vices and her sensuality, her base pandering to wealth and worship of self, her arrogance and stupidity—all these would be gone—Massachusetts would no longer be herself—the Union would be rid of a devil—and then, indeed, she might be "really great." Great Jefferson knew her well, watched her closely—always persecuted her for because he detested her bigotry, her liberality, and her proclivity to tyranny and to the vain things of monarchy—he knew the evil of her heart, and, in the fitting language we quote at the head of this article, he warns his countrymen against her principles.—Clinton Democrat.

Susquehanna River, N. and W. Branch Telegraph Company. At an election held on last Tuesday, for officers of this Company for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly chosen, viz: President—Dr. A. G. Goell. Treasurer and General Superintendent—M. C. Grier. Secretary—R. M. Cathart. Directors—W. Jenning, E. W. Conking and A. F. Russell, of Montour—H. A. Funds of Lycoming—E. C. Humes of Centre—L. A. Mackey and Geo. Forst of Clinton—Thomas Hays, of Union—H. W. Shuman, of Perry—J. G. L. Shindel, of Snyder—L. B. Rupert of Columbia—J. E. Barnes of Schuylkill—M. B. Prastley and S. R. Wood of Northumberland.

A dividend of 2 per cent. for the last year, payable on the 1st September, was declared by the Board of Directors.

Vote on the Purchase of the Main Line. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 23.—The hallooing of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the question of confirming the purchase of the Main Line by the President and Directors, closed at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The vote stood 144,151 shares in favor of the purchase, to 605 against it. A large majority of all the stock having voted for confirming the purchase, the question is now settled, and the transfer of the line will soon be made.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Mr. E. S. Baker, of Rochester Mills, Washburn county, has planted twenty-five acres with Chinese sugar cane the present season. "I am convinced," he says, "that the state of Illinois will, in five years, make her own sugar, and if I have luck I shall make enough sugar, and certainly with molasses, to supply my little town. At all events I shall try."

SPLENDID PANORAMIC VIEW.—A Boston paper says: "Mr. B. A. Farnum, of Philadelphia, is erecting a residence on a lofty eminence in New Bedford, Mass., from which no less than 25 towns and cities—including Lowell, Newburyport and Lexington—can be seen."

ARRIVAL OF BLOODED CATTLE.—The ship Georgia arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, from Liverpool, having on board 32 head of cattle, two horses, three ponies, 23 pigs, and 25 sheep. Lost during the passage one horse and some of the smaller stock. The stock consists of the best samples which could be procured in the British markets, and are intended for breeding purposes—having been selected by an association of farmers.

One of the greatest novelties of this "progressive age" was the celebration of the anniversary of Independence within the walls of the Indiana State prison at Jeffersonville, on the 4th. Speeches, toasts, dances, foot races, and singing were enjoyed under proper restraints, and the orator of the day confined himself to his subject and the prison walls.

DON'T WARY THESE NEAR NEIGHBORS.—The Imam of Muscat and Zanzibar has remonstrated against the English having taken possession of the Island of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea. The property of this island has long been claimed by both the Imam and the Shah of Persia, and these two sovereigns had, in a certain manner, divided the nominal possession. The "appropriation" by the British government will certainly all disputes about possession, for England never gives up voluntarily an inch of ground that she once sets her foot upon.

COMING ALONG.—M. Verneet has calculated the orbit of the comet recently discovered by a Berlin astronomer. He appears to be approaching the earth so rapidly that it will soon present a fine object to the naked eye. At present it is believed that it is not Charles the Fifth's comet, of which there has been so much talk, and destined to come into collision with the earth on the 13th of last month. Its position is in the constellation Perseus.—The comet wonderers can now start a fresh excitement.

The borough of Danville pays nearly thirty thousand dollars annually in Taxes.

Geographical Phenomenon.

Russia and Persia present us with a geographical phenomenon truly extraordinary. There is in these countries a vast region, covered with populous towns, great commercial establishments, and fertile lands, which is nevertheless much below the level of the ocean. The extent of this low region is said to be some one hundred thousand square miles. In illustration of this depression is the level of the Caspian Sea, which, at the Gulf of Astracan, is more than three hundred feet below the level of the Black Sea or of the Ocean. The enormous sinking of a whole country—a phenomenon which is believed to be unexampled—being very difficult to explain by the operation of known causes, has led some persons to attribute it to the action of a comet. In a recent firing it is evident that the spot struck by the ball is somewhat depressed. This, according to some, the Caspian Sea and the surrounding country has been indented by the stroke of an immense ball of fire, and it is to be regretted that he could not thank the same authority for a parallel blessing; that the mother of humbugs could never become the mother of humbuggers! Were such the fact, ere this Massachusetts and all her humbugs, her fanaticism, her bigotry, her unrelenting malvolence, her factiousness, her tyranny and frauds, her blind hate and insane raving against the South, against the Union, against liberal institutions and popular rights—all her folly and all her wickedness—her vices and her sensuality, her base pandering to wealth and worship of self, her arrogance and stupidity—all these would be gone—Massachusetts would no longer be herself—the Union would be rid of a devil—and then, indeed, she might be "really great." Great Jefferson knew her well, watched her closely—always persecuted her for because he detested her bigotry, her liberality, and her proclivity to tyranny and to the vain things of monarchy—he knew the evil of her heart, and, in the fitting language we quote at the head of this article, he warns his countrymen against her principles.—Clinton Democrat.

FREE LOVEISM IN OHIO.—Free loveism has broken out in Ohio, which, next to Massachusetts, exhibits the largest amount of mental derangement in the population. At a recent convention in Ravenna, one lady delegate said, "although she had one husband in Cleveland, she considered herself married to the whole human race. All men were her husbands, and she had an undying love for them." She said also, "what business is it to the world whether one man is the father of my children or ten men are? I have the right to say who shall be the father of my offspring." The universal affection creed is crossed with spiritualism and a very strong trace of religious infidelity. Whether the religion will become incorporated into a new religion is yet a subject of doubt, though there are strong leanings that way.

Corn Trade between France and Egypt.—The Courier des Etats Unis informs us that an association has been formed in France, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs, having for its object the direct importation from Egypt of wheat, corn, cereals, alimentary passes, &c. Since the reduction of duties on these articles, large supplies have been derived from the United States, chiefly in American bottoms. What may be the effect of this new movement on our grain trade with France remains to be seen, though but little good has ever been accomplished by monied monopolies.

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EPIDEMICS.

Every one knows or thinks he knows something about epidemics. When cholera or yellow fever comes sweeping through a city, if it does nothing else it sets everybody conjecturing causes for its having come this particular year and not another. Each one brings up facts in support of his theory, and though the theories may die, the facts remain. In the present age, news flies by lightning; facts are compared and sifted. The old theories are rapidly exploded, and broader generalizations take their place.

Are not epidemics all the effects of passion? Of this there seems very little doubt. Thus scarlet fever is found to be best treated, when regarded as an irritating substance perhaps inhaled through the lungs into the blood, but chiefly to be expelled from the system thro' the surface, that is the skin, where its poison is destroyed. The chief effort of medicine should, therefore, be to stimulate the system so as to enable it to expel the poison, instead of allowing the vital powers to be depressed by it. If a person is bitten by a rattlesnake, every physician knows that the best treatment is a stimulant. Brandy, whiskey, or ammonia must be kept at work upon the system, and the vital forces can hardly be failed. This seems now to be considered the best method of treating fevers. They must be considered as poisons which have got to be slowly worked out of the system.

But how do they work their way in? This is the next question. Is it in what we eat or what we drink, by the touch or through inhalation? There seems to be no reason to doubt that it may be by any of these means. The effect of poisons on the skin, and their different results at different times are well known. If a painter gets handling his white lead paints before breakfast, he will be far more likely so to imbibe the poison as to take the painter's cholera, because his stomach is empty, and the absorbents are active. But after breakfast, with a vigorous system, he may labor with far greater hope of impunity. So we have no doubt it would be found among those attending yellow fever and cholera patients. They may handle them even when dying or dead, and so long as the system is vigorous, feel no evil effects. But if after being fatigued with the watches of the night, the depressed system is brought in contact with disease, and copious ablutions be neglected, it will often absorb the virus. It is on this account that some hard drinkers have thought the practice contributed to their safety. But as all such stimulants must be succeeded by corresponding re-action at times, the habitual use of such things kills twenty where it saves one. So it was found by Walker's army in Nicaragua.

But the poison usually takes a more subtle form. It is chiefly through the air that it is propagated. In cholera seasons, there is noticeable an almost total absence of azote from the atmosphere where the epidemic prevails, an ingredient in some way connected with the presence of electricity, while influenza is probably owing in part to its excess. Whether these are direct causes, or whether only the means are letting loose other causes upon the system, through the fermentation of certain minute bodies, none can say. Carbonic acid will often seem to produce typhus fever. But sometimes there will be malaria in an atmosphere in which no chemistry has been able to detect so far as the presence or the absence of any unusual element. In the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., a malaria will prevail so marked as to be certain death to any stranger sleeping on a plantation for a single night, and yet those who live there all the year round enjoy health. All these are most certain to be injurious for a few hours after sundown and a few hours before sunrise. A heavy meal, by preventing the action of the absorbents, is one of the best preventives, and warm woollen clothing next to the skin is almost equally necessary. Hence it would seem that either the lungs or the skin may imbibe death through a virus so subtle that no analysis can detect its presence.

Of course whatever poisons may be floating in the air will be almost certain to impregnate more or less the water exposed to it. Often water will become most obviously the means of conveying the poison into the system. In London, the impure water of the Thames taken from certain localities, introduced cholera and death into many houses, while families supplied with water drawn by another company from a different spot were scarcely in any case affected by the disease.

Do poisonous miasmas always act on the same organs primarily, or on different ones? That is a very important question. In some cases, such as scarlet fever, it would seem as if the virus was absorbed through the lungs into the circulatory system, producing all its effects thus. But, in many cases, the first impression would seem to be made upon the nervous system. Hence those pains in the back, and that lassitude and mental languor which so commonly precede ordinary fevers attacks. But, in cases of cholera, it may be regarded as uncertain which organs are first affected—indeed, different organs may be in different cases. Thus, where the poison is imbibed through water, it may primarily attack the stomach and intestines; where inhaled or absorbed through the skin, it may first affect the blood or the nervous system. That it does destroy the vitality of the blood, has been clearly shown.

One truth of the first importance is clearly demonstrable—that we all pass through infections and miasmas hundreds of times, where we are attacked seriously by them once; that usually more is dependent objectively on the state of the system than objectively on that of the presence of miasmas, and that when, by temperance, cleanliness and activity, the nervous and digestive systems and absorbents are kept in a perfectly regular and healthy state, little is usually to be apprehended from epidemics. But by the general neglect of any of these in a community, a miasma may be generated with such violence that it may force an entrance into the most robust and healthy constitution.—Leiger.

The price of a passage to Europe in the Vanderbilt has been reduced to \$100 in the first class cabin, and \$50 in second cabin, a very considerable reduction, owing to the competition among the rival lines of European steamships.

A NEGRO APPOINTED TO OFFICE.—GOVERNOR

Buchford, of Wisconsin, of course a Black Republican, on the 9th inst, issued a commission, as Notary Public to H. Nolan, a person of nut-brown complexion and negro extraction, who has resided at Madison, Wisconsin, many years as barber, ice-cream saloon keeper, and leader of a coalition band. He also invented the "capitulum" and "trichopherous," two varieties of "dog wators" in general use and circulation for the hair. The commission is issued with all the proper formalities, and the bond required by law is signed by Wm. H. Nolan and Wm. B. Jarvis as bondsmen. But the Secretary of State, Col. Jones, refuses to file the bond, and on it has put the following endorsement: "This appointment is in violation of the constitution, and therefore void."

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—A good Impure.—As there may be counterfeits in the market, it will be well to know that there is a sure protection to the purchaser in the water mark which exists in every leaf of the genuine book of directions, viz, the words "Holloway, New York and London," which can be seen in the paper itself on being held to the light. In the external inflammation there is an unusual rush of blood to the part affected.—The effect of the ointment is to disperse the local fever, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. The pills alter the system. FETTERIDGE & CO., N. Y. For sale by all Druggists. Feb. 18, 1867-6m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. The pills alter the system. FETTERIDGE & CO., N. Y. For sale by all Druggists. Feb. 18, 1867-6m.

On the 26th inst by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. WILLIAM SNYDER, to Miss SARAH MOSES, both of LOCUST township, Col. Co.

On the same day by the same, Mr. DANIEL LINDENMUTH, to Miss LOUISA CANTNER, both of BRADYVILLE, Conyngham township, Columbia county, Pa.

In Berwick, on Tuesday, July 21st, by the Rev. Mr. KORTNEY, Mr. ROBERT W. GLENN, and Miss FANNIE J., daughter of H. OWEN, all of Berwick, Pa.

On the 24th inst, in Briarclark township, from eating fly-poison, THOMAS F., son of Thomas Adams, aged 2 years and 14 days.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. WANTED at this office copies of Harper's Magazine for August 1857, September 1857, and from June 1854 to May 1855, both inclusive, for which a fair price will be paid. July 28, 1857.

GRAND JURORS FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1857. Bloom—Charles Kahler, Hiram W. Brown, Briarclark—Samuel Fowler, Wm. Stahl, William Laman, Samuel Herr, Jacob Marx, Benton—John C. Dety, John O. Dildine, Abraham Young. Beaver—Isaac Longaberger. Centre—William Hoffman, Geo. H. Kelchner. Franklin—Joshua Mendenhall, Fishingcreek—Nathan Fieckenstein, John Creveling, Thomas Pealer. Greenwood—Samuel Evans, Isaac Evans, Jackson—Peter Hodge, Daniel Pevant. Locust—William Yeager. Madison—James Kiener. Orange—Samuel Achenbach.

Traverse Jurors for Sept. Term, '57: Bloom—E. P. Lutz, William H. Jacoby, Henry G. Phillips, L. S. Steinman. Briarclark—Wm. Herrin, Josiah Thomas, Beaver—Charles F. Mann, Daniel Singley, Benton—Isaac K. Krickbaum, John Kleker. Centre—Isaac Hess. Catawissa—Daniel Helwig. Franklin—Christian Arley and Mary Fishingcreek—Peter P. Pealer. Greenwood—Robert Robbins, Isaac Patt, Isaac Lyon. Hemlock—Franklin M. Bride, John Nevius, John Jager. Locust—Daniel Reinhold, Mark Williams. Mt. Pleasant—Samuel Johnson, William Howell, George Caven. Montour—John G. Quick, James Barton, George Blecher. Mills—Peter Longaberger. Orange—David Herring. Pine—John Leggit. Roaringcreek—Michael Mowry, Elijah C. Horn. Sugarloaf—Samuel Parks, Joshua Brink.

Public Sale of Real Estate. IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on Saturday, the 26th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Michael Faderoff and Mary Mowry administrator of Michael Mowry late of Roaringcreek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue upon the premises a certain PLECK PARCEL AND TRACT OF LAND situated in the township of Catawissa, to the said county, adjoining lands of Jacob Drumheller, Philip Gotshall, widow Davis, and others, containing FORTY-TWO ACRES, more or less, whereon are erected a log house and barn. Late the estate of said deceased situate in the twp. of Catawissa, and county aforesaid. JACOB EYERLY, Clerk. Roaringcreek, July 29, '57.

Trial List for Sept. Term 1857. 1 William Koons vs. George L. Kline, et al. 2 William Koons vs. George L. Kline. 3 Joseph Snackhaus vs. Gilbert Fowler. 4 Adam Stroup jr. et al vs. L. B. Rupert et al. 5 Adam Stroup jr. et al vs. L. B. Rupert et al. 6 Thomas Parker vs. John E. Steward. 7 George L. Kline vs. Moses Coffman. 8 Isaac Brown vs. Robert J. Lyon. 9 William Robison vs. Wilson Ager. 10 Jacob Schuyler vs. Wilson Ager. 11 Fletcher Tanner vs. John D. Weaver. 12 Catherine Tanner vs. John D. Weaver. 13 Adam Gable vs. Engle Fox adm'r. 14 Jonathan Mosteller vs. Stephen Baldy. 15 Christian Heist vs. Daniel Gieger. 16 Wm. Hepper vs. Edmund Crawford et al. 17 George Esigman vs. Solomon Fetterman. 18 Martin Mowry vs. Thomas Snackhaus. 19 Gilbert Fowler vs. Daniel Fowler's Ex. 20 Daniel Kostenbader et al vs. David Haaz. 21 Wm. Rittenhouse vs. Samuel F. Headley. 22 Jas. Ralston or James Ralston jr. adm'r. 23 David Hildbrand vs. Benjamin Faun. 24 D. L. Wimergeten et al vs. Christian Shuman. 25 William Robison vs. Wm. Edgar. 26 Jas. S. Woods, adm'r of John Lazarus vs. Catherine Lazarus. 27 Nathan W. Weaver vs. William Metz. 28 Thomas Marks vs. Clark B. Steward. 29 William Conrad vs. Daniel L. Smith.

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