R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR

duiture, weg andary se prof 1857.

mocratic Nominations VILLIAM F. PACKET JAMES THOMPSON. NIM ROD STRICKLAND

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET. JOHN M'REYNOLDS,

PETER ENT JOHN V. SMITH. JACOB EYERLY. DANIEL LEE. ELIAS DIETERICK. JAMES SO MONINCH. JOHN R. YOHE.

Representative tonference.

We are glad that justice has been done to the time of holding the Representative Conference, and we would have been still better pleased if the nomination could have been entirely free from all considerations dutside of this subject, and upon the merite of the candidates alone. We do not say that the result would have been different, for we had no personal reason to favor eithe candidate; but it would have been more hor orable to the party and stronger with the people. It was proced that the Representa ive must go to Wyoming to secure Congres for the lower and of the district. But by the be in our Congressional District would a ways be ruled out for Representative; be would be equally interested to give Colum-bia and Montour each a Representative, so as to secure a Congressman in the upper end. Dr. Smith has been one year in the Legis-

lature, and was less year a candidate for his second term. Mr. Jackson was then the choice of Sullivan, but magnanimously gaves way to Dr. Smith, who was nominated an defeated in that Republican district. The first year he was elected by reason of a division among the Opposition. He spent some time last winter at Hartisburg to secure the connection of Wyoming county with our present Representative district, and to free it from the Republicanism of Susquehanna, which always overwhelmed it. His conny will no doubt give him a grateful vote for h

uccessful services.

Dr. Smith was also for sometime editor the North Brunch Lemocrat; and in the Legislature his votes were all Democratic, se

An Explanation.

We regret to hear some persons on the South side of the river complain that the proposition made in the late convention of have that side vote first for Treasurer was not agreed to by this side. For ourselves we always thought that as the Treasurer was conceded to that region, it ought substantially to select the man; and we said s to all three of the cardidates. But we do not think that the South side of the river has any cause to complain. The Commis sioner was conceded to this side; and by the same rule which we suggest above, de-ference and respect ought to have been paid to the voice of this side on the subject of Commissioner. The delegates on this side

For Dieterick,

The South side did not observe the rul in this case which they laid down for Treas urer, and could therefore hardly expect this side to be bound by it. The difference is the vote for Treasurer was not so much of the other side of the river as for Commis sioner on this side. It stood-

For McNinch,

As a general rule we believe that the re-giou in which a man lives is the best qual-ified to judge of him, and that the neighborhood to which a candidate is conceder to be allowed in effect to select him. It is as safe as any other rule, and though per sonal friendship may bias a mans immediate neighbors, yet this cannot influence any large circle of country. A nomination is always stronger for being the fair and clear expression of the people's choice. The transgression of any principle will be sure to invoke its retribution.

"Progres.— Phis delicious fruit is very scarce in our latitude this year, as many of the trees have been egricusly tojured by the last two agrees winers. But the orchard of Mr. Hiram J. Reader, a few miles beyond Catawissa, is a fortunate exception to this general ill lock; and he best during the past week furnished some fine fruit to this place and Catawissa.—much superior to their brought here from the city. His orchard is carefully attended, and he understands procuring the best species of peaches. It as doubt remonstrates him, for he could find a market for ten terms the quantity he can puise. In this season, and when pearly one half of the prouplies the laxary like Mr. Reader is a public benefactor. PEACHES .- Phis delicious fruit is very scarce

heibenefactor.

It seems that a high and dry place is the proper one for a peach orchard. The trees are rejured in valleys and samp localities by the freezing of the miste, rain and snow upon the timbs in the spring.

This gentleman, whom the Democratic ored with an unani ation for the General Assembly, has b ending a few days, the past week, in

nave been able to learn, have be pleased with his general appearance. Mr. lackson is a merchant at Dushore, in Sulli-van. In politics he is a sound Democrat, a oung gendeman of fine personal appear ance, manly address and splendid busines qualifications, and, should he be unmina ted by the B-presentative Conferee Con-vention, and elected, in connection with our late worthy member, Peter Ent, Esq., would honor our district, and adorn a seasing the halls of our State Legislature.

In copying this the Sullina, Democrat says:
"The semiments will be confailly indorsed
by every one who knows Mr. Jackson. Although comparatively a young man, he is old m experience, and possesses all the requisites for an able and efficient Member. Since his advent into the political areas he has always asted with the Democratic party—shared its defeats and rejoiced in its victories—and has always been found true to his professions. We hope he will re-ceive the nomination, then we shall have a hance to express ourself.

Making Mosey of a Chance

There is much money made by small risks. One of our richest men, during the latter pare of his life, invested in lotteries as an amuse-ment, and thus added to his great store of ment, and thus added to his great store of wealth. A man may spend, in dissipation that demoratizes his character, ten d. Hars per-week, which would be much better appropri-ated to the purchase of lottery tickets, for he would be sure; almost, to draw a hand-one sum by which he would be furnished with capital to supply himself with a good form, or messablish himself in business. The Japer County Academy Lettery, of which Addressa & Son, of Management of which Addressa & Son, of Management of the Address of the Addre per County Academy Lottery, of which Adderson & Son, of Macon and Savannah, Ga, are the managers, is so honestly and fainfully conducted, that no one need hesitate to send them \$10 for a whole, \$5 for a half, or \$2 50 for a quarter ricket in their excellent lattery, wherein the tickels are only numbered singly, from one to thirty thousand. The managers are well known to be men of character, and will furnish their correspondents with all necessary information. We understand, by the Southern papers, that their next drawing will take place on the 15 h of Senember next, and promises to be a magnifi cens affair.

ent affair.

Any one who wishes to make money of nch a favorable chance as is here afforded, can do no better than to make his invest-ments at once, and thank his stars, when he is enriched, that he has been put upon the right track at last. If people, will speculate, let them do it by the most easy method, and not consume their time and health by such opportunities as are offered at card tables and mong the instruments of gambling. The above-named managers perform their duties to the States in which they reside with faith-fulness, and can be trusted as honorable men. Those who want tickets must write their address plain, and direct to Anderson & Son. Managers. Macon or Savaonah, who will, in return, answer promptly.

Court Proceedings.

Court opened here last Monday with Judg Woodward, Evans and Kline on the bench es Woodward, Evans and Kline on the bench. Charles Kahler, Esq., was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury. John Uren was appointed Constable of Conyngham township, and Patrick Murphy and Jacob Derk were appointed Supervisors of the same township. Orphans' Court business and notions were disposed of on Monday, but there is no case of very general interest to this term. On Theaday morning a tury was called in

On Tuesday morning a jury was called in the two cases of Adam Stroup for use of Har-ris & Appleman vs. Rupert & Koons. They of covenant brought on an orelease, and is still in progress. Hurley and Weaver for plaintiffs: Clark and Buckalew

The Grand Jury have found the following Com. vs. Wm. Houghton: Assault and bat-

tery, a true bill. Com. es Same : Fornication and bastardy, a true bill.

Com. vs. Geo. Reichart: Fornication and bas ardy, a true bill. Com. vs. Wm. Struthers: Seiling liquor

ithout license, a true bill. Com. vs. Elizabeth Struthers : Selling lior without license, a true bill.

Com es Jacob Gensel and John Jacobl elling liquor, not a true bill.

We are glad to see that in the Washington and Greene Senatorial District Geo. W. Miller, Esq , has been agreed upon as a harmonious nominee by the Democrats— There was a contest between the counties as to which should have the candidate, but that is how healed. Mr. Miller is a safe and able man, and has some creditable legislative experience.

A Fir Nomination.—We are glad to observe that Wm. P. Schell, Fsq, of Bedford, has been nominated by the Democrats of Somerses, Bedford and Huntingdon district for Senator. He is in a hard Republican district, but we are sure he ought to be elected if the people voice for the best man.

MAIL SERVICE .- A large and flourishing business community will be gratified to fearn that route 3218, Bloomsburg to White Hall, has been extended via. Exchange to Turburs-ville, affording additional important mail fa-cilities as memorialized.

A New Post OFFICE.—The Postmaster General has established a new post office at the Exchange, in Montour county, and J. C. Ellis appointed Postmaster.

Montour-Guielius Snyder, J. Reese Philip Sullivan-James Degan, C. C. Finch. Wyoming-W. M. Piatt, L. C. Conklin. Convention organized at 3 o'clock,

The Convention then proceeded to nomi-ate candidates for Members of the Legis only two of whom are to be elected the following nominations were

made:—
Col Degan nominated George D. Jackson Sullivan county.

Cal Britain nominated Porer Ent. of Co

ambis county.

Maj. Conklin nominated John V. Smith, o On motion, the nomin

the Conferees proceeded to vote, when, on the first ballot, PETER ENT, E-q, was unan The Convention then proceeded to

for another candidate for Assembly, Mesars Smith and Jackson being in nomination, with he following result:
For John V SMITH-Messis. Derr, Sayder

Part and Conking 4.

Fon Geo. D. Jackson Messrs. Brittein, comps, Degan and Fuction.

There being no choice, four more ballots were then had with the same result, when the Convention took a recess of some ter On the re-assembling of the Convention,

the 6th ballot was bad, with the following r ili : For Smirn-Messrs, Derr, Brittain, Snyder

Philips, Conklin and Pian - 6.
For Jackson - Messrs. Degan and Fine Whereupon, JOHN V. SMITH, of Wyo

ning county, was declared duly nominated and the nomination unanimously ratified.

The tellowing resolutions were then into uced and unammously adopted: On motion of Mr. Snyder, it was

Resolved, That the parminations made this ay far Representatives, be unanimously suported by the Conference of this Conference. Resolved, That the meeting of the Confer s of this district, hereafter, be held annually the escoud Friday of September.

On motion of Col. Brittain, it was Resolved. That the next Conferee Meeting On motion of Maj. Prett, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Con
ention be published in all the Democratic

apers in this Representative district.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.
IRAM DERR, Pres't. WM. M. PIATT, Secretaries.
Bloomeburg, Sept. 4, 1857. Wyoming County.

The Democratic county convention neld on the same day in Wyoming as in Co-umbia. Hon. Robert R. Little was nominaed unanimously for Congress, and Thomas Sterbont and C. D. Geathart elected Co. gressional conferees. For Assembly, Col. A. Gordiner was nominated by a vote of 18 to 16 for Dr. John V. Smith. The nominee of oce declined, as he was in favor of Sullivan having the candidate. The convention then nominated D. John V. Smith, and elected L. C. Conklin, Esq., and D. N. C. Purdy Rapresentative Conference to meat at Bloomaburg

nominations were made : For Sheriff—Zaba Billings. Prott onotary-David D. Dewitt. Commissioner—Hartison Comstock.
Register and Recorder—Horace Hallock
Auditor—John Crawford.
The Tunkbannock Democrat, the organ

Democracy of the county, thus speaks of

or Convenions and nominations:

"The Demogratic Convention, which asembled here on Monday, was one of the
argest and most respectable, that has been held in this county for a number of years.andidates, for the various offices, so far as he men themselves are concerned, but think Representative Conferees should have been in-tructed to conque with Sullivan country, for in truth the Representative belongs in her this year. But, o,on the whole, we have no reason to find fault with the action of the Convention; although the course pursued by cratic creed, and something we are unac customed to see practiced by the Democrat ic or liberal party. In our estimation, the Convention could have made the nominain the presence of all speciators, as well as o exclude them therefrom; but we are dis posed to make due allowance for the inflaence of deep and excited feelings. It is not easy for men in a large assemblage, with brief time allosted for business, to adopt per-fect precision in its rules and regulations, and to our minds, had the. Convention not acted from the impulse of the moment,—had they have taken the second thought they would not have adopted that mode, which bonders too much on Know Nothing customs, for us

articularly next week." Stoppage of the Reading Cotton Mill.—We have already noticed the cloupage of a number of the largest cotton mills in the New England States, on account of the high price of raw material; and we learn with regret that a meeting of the directors of the Reading cotton mill teld on Tuesday last, it was descripted to close it as soon as the year, now termined to close it as soon as the yam now portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary.

In this state of affairs, would I not have course of two or three weeks. The great in: course of two or three weeks. The great in-crease in the cost of cotton makes it impos-sible to keep their mill in operation except at a loss. The company employs about three hundred operatives, a very large proportion of them women and boys, who will of course

States and el their memorial of the United States and of our politics of the United States and of our politics of the United States and state their shall make use on large, and elect their shall make use of their states. wn raters. We'sre with grief, it not with asionishment, that Guv. Walker of Kansas openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing, President of the United States is emptoying, through him, an ermy, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon esidence that they never elected. We represent therefore, by the foregoing, your Excellency is held up and proclaimed, to the great decognion of our national character, as violating in the most exential particular, the solution of the second of the control of ing, in its most essential particular, the sol support the constitution of this Union. We sail attention further to the fact that your Ex cellarity is in like manner held up to this untien, to an mankind, and to all posterily, in the arimule o "layring wear against a portion of "by employing arms in Kansas to upbook a body of men and a code of emant—" passerting to we neglishing, but which never had the election nor sancbut which never had the election not sand

We gamestly represent to your Excellency that we have also taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may be assured that we shall not refisin from the prayer that the Almighty God will make your administration as example of justice and be neficence, and with His terrible majesty pro ect our people and her Constitutio

THE PRE-IDENT'S REPLY.

Wushington City, Aug. 15, 1857.
GENTLEMEN: -On my return to the city a ter a formight's absence, your memorial without date, was placed in my hands, thro without date, was placed in my hands, into the agency of Mr. Horatio K. g., of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been in-trusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to

you first assert that the fundamental print ciples of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. You then express your gref and stomehment that I should have vi-olated this principle, and through Gov. Walk-er, have employed an army, "one of the pur-poses of which is to force the people of Kansas, to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but which it is notorious and established upon evidence they never made and rulers they never elected." And as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly beld up and proclaimed, to the great desogation of our national character, as violating, in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this

Union."
These are heavy charges, proceeding from tlemen of your high character, and, if well ounded, ought to consign ray name to infa my. But in proportion to their gravity, com y, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they we well founded; if not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their author. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or leve leboring under a strange delusion. So odie prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the troth, that political prejudice is blind, even to the existence of the plainest and most palpa

ble historical facts.

To these facts let us refer. When I ente ed upon the duties of the Presidential office on the 4th of March last, what was the cor

dision of Kansar f This. Territory had been organized under an act of Congress, passed the 30th day of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was full in operation. A Governor a Secretary of the Territory, a Chief Justice triet Attorney, had been appointed by my discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial egislatore, and the Judiciary were employed expounding and carrying these laws into

viously arisen, respecting the validity of the election of members to the Territorial Legislaure, and of it e laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized this Legislaure, in different forms, and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under the Territorial law, had just they completed his term of erreice on the day pre-rould vious to my inauguration. In fair, I found the Government of Kanasa as well established

duty ? Was it not to suctain this government; to protect it from the violence of lawless me o prevent it being overturned by force ; i the language of the Constitution, "to tal care that the laws be faithfully executed?"

It was for this purpose, and this alone, the Lordered a market force to Kanses, as a posse comission raiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not

been justly condemned, had I left the Mar-shal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the process and judgment of a court of Justice, established by Congress or the Territorial Legislature under its, ex be thrown out of work by the sloppage of the mill.—Reading (Pa.) Gazetts.

or the Territorial Legislature under its, express authority; and thus have suffered the mill.—Reading (Pa.) Gazetts.

ny oaih.
I ask what else could I have done or or I io have done? Would you have de nent, sanctioned as it had been by Congres triot had deplored? This would, indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and fix a damning blot on the ch

I most cheerfully admit that the ne for sending a military force to Kansas, to a in the execution of the civil law, reflects t

Whence did this necessity erise 1 A ponion of the people of Kaness, unwil-ling to treat to the ballot box-the certain American remedy for the address of all grissnues-undersook to create an independent Government for themselves. Had this at empt proved successful, it would, of cours effed the existing Government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and su seitined are recognized by Congress, and sub-stand. This was purpation of the same char-acter as it would be fer a postion of the peo-ple of Connecticut to undertake to establish separate government within its own limi for the purpose of redressing any griseenees real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate govern-ments. Such a principle, it carried into exesution, would destroy all lawful authority on

produce utilifical anatohy consequent enforce I south to specify more particularly a con-dition of affairs, which I have embraced only in general terme, requiring the presente of a military force in Kanega. The Congress of the United States has most wisely declared o be the true interest, and meaning of this legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the

also prescribed by the same act, that when the Ferritory of Kausas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into this Union with or without slavery, as their constituioc may prescribe at the time of their admir

Slavery existed at that period, and still exusis in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at lest been finally decided by the highest tribunal know to our laws. How it could ever have bee seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confecration of Sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their commo blood and treasure, surely one set of the part ners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to b property by the common constitution. But when the people, the bene Ade residents of such territory, proceed to form a State Con-stitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue to ratify or abolish sla-

To them, and to them slone, does th question belong, free from all foreign inter-ference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas the time has arrived for entoring the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State constitution. This is was fair and just in its provisions.

In conferred the right of suffrage on every bona fide inhabitant of the territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the in-trusion of delizens of near or distant States, most properly confined the right to those who that resided therein three mouths previous to had resided therein three months previous to the electron. Here was a fair opportunity presented for all qualified resident citizens of be territory, to whatever organization the might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opin ions at the ballot-box on the question of shi very. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular territorial gover ment. They refused to be either registers or to vote, and members of the Conventiassemble to perform the solemn daty of fra ming a constitution for themselves and the posterity, and in the state of incipient rebell persiive duly to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the Convention against violence while framing a constitution, and in prote under the provisions of this ins shall be submitted to them for their approba

I have entire confidence in Govern Walker, that the troops will not be employ ed except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the law; and this, not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring then nto actual collision with the con and the laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the government. In performing this du ty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my

I thank you for the assurance that you wil not refrain from prayer that the Almight God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence. You ca greatly assist me in carrying out his blesses consummation by exerting your influence allaying the existing sectional excitemes on the subject of slavery, which has bee productive of much evit and ne good; an which, if it succeed in attaining its object would rain the clave as well as the master this would be worth experience.

he Divine Providence. Yet pl rust in Him, and in Him alone, I good hope that He will enable good hope that He will enable me to und justice to all portions of the Un-id thus render me an humble instrum people of the several States

Yours, very respectfully, JAS. BUCHANAN. The Work on the Capital Extension.

The extension of the Capitol at Washington is on an extensive and magnificent scale.

The cest of some of the items is given in e north and south fronts \$1,659 each. The marble workmanship on each of the eastern front doorways, \$4,076. The two figures of tatuary to be placed over each door are estimated at \$6,260. The doors bronze, and earing bas-relief designs illustrati an history, will cost \$13,200 for each wing. They are designed by Crawford. It is the intention to have one executed at Muintention to have one executed at Munich, and the other, for the promotion of American art, in this country. The door opening from the old hall of the House of Representatives into the corridor leading to the next hall will also be of bronze, bearing bes-relief designs illustrative of American history, and will, it is estimated, cost \$11,-416—designed by Randolph Rogers. The statuary intended for the eastern pediment of the north wing of the Capitol, designed red will cost \$16,000. For the design and model of the Statue of Liberty, intended to rmount the new dome of the Capitol, Mr. rawford is to receive \$3 000, th Girl \$429, and the mantel piece for the Sen-ate reception room \$500 — Ledger.

Great Cry but Little Wook

The citizens of Chicago got into anti-slavery convulsions a few days ago, over the fact that a Pennsylvanian, residing in Juniata county, had a small colored boy with him, whose bringing up had been consigned to the Pennsylvanian by the mother of the boy. The boy had been put upon a farm, but as he had not been used well, the Pennsylvantan was removing him. The impression was created that the boy was a slave, and a mob assembled and assaulted the genand a mob assembled and assaulted the gen-tleman who had him in charge, as he was riding off in a carriage, and stopped his progress. Laver in the day, the mob became infuriated still further, though the re-lations of the gentleman and the boy had been explained to them, and the boy had next day a suit was brought against the gentleman, when the facts were fully made out that the boy was free and was voluntarily going with his Pennsylvania guardian, and that all the fuss created and trouble given was entirely needless -Ledger.

Miss Curtis, a school teacher, while erne county, was overtaken by a man, grappled by the throat, brutally thrown upon the ground, and robbed of her gold watch, hain, and locket; she bravely resisted the sult, but his superior strength compelled her to give up the jewelry. She was but a short distance from her boarding house, but he held her so tightly by the throat that she vas unable to give utterance to a single loud ound. The villain tore the jewelry from her in the most brutal manner, and then escaped, though vigilant search was made.

J. Porter Brawley figures in a crim. con. case at Erie, and was knocked down by he husband of the woman seduced. The woman, named Haight, was afterwards ar-reseed, and had a hearing on a charge of dultery, but was discharged for want of ev-

Breaking of the Submarine Cuble .- The Sabmarine Cuble broke when about three hand-red miles from the coast of Ireland. The Fleet returned to England. Another attempt is to be made—some Scientific croakers have decided that the undertaking is an absurdity, and will result in an entire failure.

A batch of twenty seven destitute filibus-

It is said that no fort ever suffered so much from a single battle as has the piano-forte from the Battle of Prague.

"Wood, and Creag"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair—Lighly 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 causes Gentlemen's Hair to cut 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

Proprietors of the "Bahn of a thousand Plowers."

For sale by all Druggists. New York.

Tue Rev. C. S. Bunnery; while laboring as The Rev. C.S. Burnerty; while laboring as a Missionary in Southero Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for Consumption, Ashma, Brenchitis, Conglis, Colds, Nervous Debility, and all impurities of the blond; also, an easy and effectival mode of lohaling the remedy. Actuated by a desire to benefit his soffering fellows, he will observed with the Recipe (free) to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine.

Address Rev. C. S. BURNETT, 831 Broadway, New York City.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Ever, Mr. Fradmiand Nickel to Miss Emilia Gorff both of Montour county. boin of Meniogr county.

On the 29th ult., by S. A. Worman, E
Mr. Jacob Saydes of Northumberland co.
Miss Sanan Robbins of Jackson, Col. co.

BRRB.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMA-

WHEREAS by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made "the duty of the Sheriff of very county to give notice of the general elections, by publication in one or more newspapers of the county, at least twenty days below the election," and to enumerate therein "the officers to the elected," and to "designate the place at which the election is to be held." Therefore, I, STEPHEN H. MILLER, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county, that a general election will be held throughout said county, on TUESDAY, the FHIRTRENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, being the second Tuesday in said month, at the executed districts within the county to wit:—
Bentou township, at the bouter of Ezekiel Columbia county.

Shaman, Bloom township at the Court house Blooms

Bloom (ownship at the Court house Bloomsburg.
Briarcreek township, at the Town House,
Berwick.
Catawises township, at the house of the late
Stacy Margoram, Catawissa.
Centre township, at the house of Jeremiah
Hess, deceded.
Fishingereek township, at the house of
Abraham Kines, now occupied by William

Long
Greenwood township, at the house of Jose
R. Patton.
Hembest township, at the Buck Horn.
Locust township, at the bouse of David
Reinhold.

Reinhold.

Franklin township, at the house of Benjamin Drum.

Mifflin township, at the house of John Kel-

ler.

Madison township, at the house of John Welliver, dec'd.

Mountpleasant township, at the house of William Hotchinson.

Montour township, at the house of John Richards, now occupied by William Hollings-

Main township, at the house of Jenac Yet

ter.
Roaringbreek township, at the house of CA.
W. Driesbach, now occupied by Franklia

onuman, distributed by Franklia Orange township, at the house of Peter P. Pine township at the

ter.
Sugarloat township, at the house of Alinas Cole.
Scott township at the house of Euceh Howell, K-pytown.
Conyugham township, at the house of F.
R. Wolforsh.

Jackson townsup as Savage.

It is further directed that the election at the said assers' districts shall be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'cluck in the forenoon, and shell continue open without interrupi in or adjournment, antil 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The officers to be elected at the time and place altressid are:—
A GOVERNOR
2 JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
A CANAL COMMISSIONER.
A MEMBER OF CONGRESS,
A STATE SENATOR.
2 MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
A COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
ONE PERSON FOR PROTHONOTARY.
CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SENSIONS OF THE GRPHANS COURT, AND OF THE COURT OF OUT, AND OF THE COURT OF OUT, MISER.
I PERSON FOR REGISTER—MAD DE

MINRR.

1 PERSON FOR REGISTER AND BR-CORDER.

1 PERSON FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.
A COUNTY TREASURER,
A COUNTY AUDITOR.
And the said election of Congressman is
held in purenance of a writ to me directed
by the Governor of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania, wherein it is directed that because a vacasicy has happened in the representation of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of the death of JOHN G. AONTGOMERY, Esq. elected a member of the
Twenty Fith Congress, from the Twelfth
Congressional District, composed of the
counties of Columbia. Luzerne, Montour and
Wyoming, that I, Stephen H. Miller, High
Sheriff of Columbia county, shall hold or
cause to be held, in each formship, at the
time and the places eforecaid, an election for
choosing a Representative of this Commonwealth in the House of Representatives of
the United States, to fill the vacancy aftersaid.
And, whereas, I have been directed by the
Covariet in size and the place of the load of the loa

the United States, to fill the vacancy aftersaid,

And, whereas, I have been directed by the
Governor to give notice that a joint resolution, proposing ceram amerdiments to the
Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been
sgreed to by a majority of the members
elected to each House of the Legislature, at
two successive terms of the same, and that
it is provided by the Constitution, that any
amendiments to agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. Therefore, for the purpous of ascertaining the sense of the citizene of his Commonwealth in regard thereto, I, Stephen H.
Miller, High Sherifi of Columbia county, do
give notice and proclaim to the qualified. A paten of twenty seven destitute filibuslers, shipped by the authorities of New
York to Detroit, were properly sent back by
the officials of the latter city, the other day,

The One of the persons awaiting his trial
for murder, in Danville, came near escaping
lately. He is now heavily ironed. opened and closed at the time at any increase, and opened and closed at the time at and within which the General Elections of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed; and, in shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of each of said townitips, wards and destricts to receive at the said election, lickets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed from citizens duly qualified to vote for Members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets whall be be respectively labelled on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," "Third Amendment," "Fourth Amendment," and those who are lavGrable to said Amend. "First Amendment," "Second Amendment,"
and those who are laverable to said Amendment desire by voting each as many separate written or printed, or partly written or printed ballots or tuckets, containing on the inside thereof the words. "For the Amendment," and those who are opposed to such Amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words. "Against the Amendments."

And further, I do hereby give notice, direct and proclaim, that the election on the said proposed Amendments, shall be opened and closed at the same time, and in all respects be conducted, as the General Elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted, as well as respects the qualifications of voters, the time and manner of making returns, as all other particulars.

of his Commonwealth are now conducted, as well as respects the qualifications of voters, the time and manner of making returns, as in all other particulars.

It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges, at the Court Hones in Bloomsburg, to make out the general returns shell be on the first Friday succeeding the general election, which will be the sixteenth day of October.

The Congressional return Judges of the Twelfith District, composed of the counties of Courthouse, Luzerne, Montour and Wymming, will meet at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on TUESDAY, the twenteth day of Uctober next, to make out returns for member of Congress.

The Senatorial return judges of the This-