



R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomington, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER, FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM STRONG, JAMES THOMPSON, FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS. JOHN M'REYNOLDS, Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.

ASSEMBLY. PETER ENT, JOHN V. SMITH.

PROTHONOTARY, JACOB EYERLY, REGISTER AND RECORDER, DANIEL LEE, COMMISSIONER, ELIAS DIETERICK, TREASURER, JAMES S. MCNANEH, AUDITOR, JOHN R. YOHE.

The Opposition Ticket.

On last Thursday all the elements of opposition to Democracy met in the Court House in this place to form a district and county ticket. The following gentlemen were appointed conferees:

Congressional Conferees—S. E. Walton, Jacob Melick. Senatorial Conferees—Thos. E. Eves, J. P. Taggart.

Representative Conferees—Benj. P. Fortner, Andrew Madison.

There were no instructions for any candidates, though a motion was made to instruct for Dr. George W. Lott for Congress. It was voted down by a vote of three to seven, as we are told, for we were not there.

This was unkind to the Doctor, but probably arose from the fact that he has occasionally voted the Democratic ticket, and so far as we can learn, would not go into the foolish Know Nothing organization. The time for a meeting of the conferees was fixed for the 29th September, which will be next Sunday—This must be a Hindoo performance.

The following persons were nominated as a county ticket, by an indiscriminate vote of any person who chanced to be present, for there was no pretence that the voters represented the sentiment of the people.

Prothonotary—B. F. Hartman. Register and Recorder—S. B. Bowman. Commissioner—Elisha Hayman. Treasurer—S. B. Diemer. Auditor—Gilbert H. Fowler.

Some, and perhaps all, of these men would make competent officers, but as much can be said of the Democratic nominees. Though one of the Democratic nominees may have been misled into the camp of the political enemy on several occasions, his opponent, like all the above ticket, is a life long opponent of Democracy.

So nothing is to be made by any Democrat supporting a single nominee of the Opposition, and the line of principle is the only safe one.

The Reaction.

Every body went into business beyond his means, and the result is a general explosion in the money market. Banks break by the score, and merchants and manufacturers are involved in the general crash.

Iron manufacturers sold rails to Railroad Companies at double profits, but for stock as pay. The market is now glutted with such stocks; and the manufacturers have no money, while the Railroad Company has a crushing debt hanging over it, for the high prices it paid for every thing in stock.

Prices of all things went up to an unnatural point, because credit was cheap. The expansion benefited no persons except a few shrewd speculators, but the depression will squeeze many a man to ruin. The banks now refuse to discount, and the heads of the commercial interest have their paper protested. This is all the necessary and natural result of a departure from sound principles, and the too free use of credit. The lesson is an old one, as impressive one; but in many cases a dear-bought one.

The New York Post says: "The amount of floating railroad debt piled on the city of New York is stated, we know not on what authority, to be quite as much as twenty-four millions of dollars. This is mostly at enormous rates of interest—from two to four per cent. a month. There is, as there ought to be, a pretty thorough collapse in railroad stocks of the speculative class, including some that have heretofore paid regular dividends. The probability is, that many of them will disappear entirely from the market in the course of a few months. The backbones of our stock exchange is growing weaker every day, and when it can no longer carry its inflations by dipping into speculative capitalists, many will fall never to rise again."

"We are told, on good authority, that the Reading Railroad Company is now paying four per cent. a month on a considerable portion, if not all of its floating debt. Tried by the standard of moral rectitude, this is no better than fraud. Many other companies are in an equally bad or worse condition."

A New Way to Sell Books.

A fashion has started in the cities, which, though perhaps more honored in the breach than the observance, sometimes betrays luck to some fellow. It is to sell books at the publishers' price and give the purchaser a chance to draw some gift worth from 25 cts. to \$100. As the books are offered at trade sales, the vendors can afford to distribute gifts with them, and really do so. They are not such irresponsible vagrants as originated the gift concert humbug. Recently we published an advertisement for A. Ranney of New York, for which we ordered a copy of Duane's pay, thinking nothing about the gift. The book came, and after reading some eighty pages in it, there fell out from the leaves three fine gold shirt studs worth \$3.00.

The advertisement of Duane's Relison, Philadelphia, is for an enterprise of the same sort.

Court Proceedings.

In the case of Adam Stroup, Jr., for us. Rupert & Koons for several instalments on an ore lease, the defence alleged that the plaintiff had rescinded the agreement immediately after making it by his other lessees trespassing on the premises leased to the defendants, and taking out some ore. But it did not appear clearly whether this trespass was before or after the lease here in suit, nor that Stroup knew of it. There was no willful interference in bad faith, and the defendants did not complain of it until suit brought. The verdict was for the plaintiff in one suit for \$387 14, in the other for \$199 06.

On motion of Mr. Backalew, CHARLES M. BEAKER, Esq., was sworn and admitted to practice as an attorney in the several courts of this county. He had previously been admitted in the Supreme Court for the State of Illinois, and was admitted on the principle of reciprocity.

The case of Com. vs John Mason for for. and bas. was settled by the parties. The Grand Jury returned the following indictments in addition to those we noticed last week:

Com. vs Samuel Kostenborder: for selling liquor on Sunday. Not a true bill—county to pay the cost.

Com. vs Henry Faus and John Cotner: for not repairing roads, a true bill.

Com. vs Hendrick V. W. Vanaecker: for selling liquor without license, a true bill.

The case of Catherine Tanner vs John T. Weaver was next tried. It was an action for a breach of promise of marriage, and though it was not proved in express words, the evidence clearly proved by all the facts in the case that a promise existed. The defendant had courted the plaintiff for some eighteen months, and letters were given in evidence which indicated the most tender relations, consistent only with a promise of marriage. It was, however, proved in defence that Miss Tanner, after the alleged promise of marriage, denied that it existed. Other witnesses testified that after the suit was brought the defendant said she would not have sued Weaver except to spite Mrs. Remley, his mother. This was what the defendant's counsel relied on, but in the opinion of the court and jury it did not excuse his conduct, and the plaintiff obtained a verdict of \$600, which was all she claimed. The parties live in Madison township. Leidy and Comly for plaintiff, Clark and Freeze for defendant.

The following additional indictments were returned:

Com. vs Mary Sullivan: for selling liquor without license, a true bill.

Com. vs Isaac Leidy and Elisha Hartman: for not opening a road, a true bill.

Com. vs John V. Cresswell, Daniel Dall, and James Dull: for nuisance, a true bill.

Com. vs John Lewis and George Dille: for not repairing roads, a true bill.

Same vs Same: for not repairing road, a true bill.

The case of Adam Gable vs. the Administrator of Engle Fox was next tried. It was a claim of over \$300 for boarding and attending Engle Fox in his last illness. It was proved that for some six or eight weeks before his death Fox required very much attention and careful nursing, for which Mr. Gable claimed \$25 per week. For boarding he claimed \$3 a week, while the Administrator proved that there was a contract by which Mr. Gable was to board Fox, while well, for \$1 per week. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$147 71.

Jonathan Mosteller vs. Stephen Baldy was a claim of some \$150 for building a stable, and other work. The evidence as to the stable made out that part of the case, but the plaintiff failed to prove that Baldy agreed to pay for any of the other work, or ordered it to be done. So that part fell. Verdict for plaintiff for \$77 50. Clark and Freeze for plaintiff; Baldy for defendant.

The case of James Ralston vs. the administrator of James Ralston, Jr., was next tried. Claim for boarding defendant in his last illness. Verdict for defendant.

The following is the report of the Grand Jury as presented on Wednesday:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Columbia:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the body of the County of Columbia, respectfully REPORT: That they have examined the public buildings belonging to the said county and find them in good condition, the jail particularly being neat and clean. We would respectfully recommend the Commissioners of the county to appropriate \$150 of the County funds for the purchase of a Clock to be put in the Bell Tower of the Court House provided the citizens of Bloomington satisfy them that they will pay the balance of said purchase money of said Clock. We would also recommend that the Supervisor of Orange township be notified as soon as can be, to open and make a road which is already laid out, leading from Mathew M'Dowell's farm, around the hill to Stony Brook. All of which is respectfully submitted this 9th day of September, A. D. 1857.

CHARLES KAHLER, Foreman.

The indictments were mostly found on the return of constables; and, the defendants not being ready for trial, were continued to the next term.

The extensive Iron Manufacturing Firm of Colwell & Co. have suspended. They own the furnaces and iron foundries at Conshohocken. In the department of iron pipe for water and gas purposes, they have no superiors in the United States. But a few years ago they furnished a lot of new pipe for the city of Boston, some of the pipe being thirty-six inches in diameter. And they were, we have understood, to supply the city of Brooklyn. Their difficulties were occasioned, it is said, by too liberal investments in railroad enterprises.

NEW PATENT.—Mr. Hiram F. Everitt, of Benton, in this county has lately obtained a patent for an improved washing machine which we have heard well spoken of by those who have tried it.

The Supreme Court has recently decided that money due from solvent debtors is not taxable for borough purposes.

James A. Fitzsimmons, of Pottsville, was robbed of jewelry, &c., to the amount of \$1,000, a few days since by his son, who has been arrested.

Columbia County Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of Columbia county, in attendance at Court, on Monday evening last, met in the Court House, and organized by the appointment of the following officers: Hon. PETER KLING, President.

A. Young, John Doak, Wm. Howell, Jones Fahringer, C. F. Mann, Geo. Mack, L. B. Rupert, John Robinson, Thos. J. Vanderville, and Jacob Evans, Vice Presidents.

L. L. Tate, R. W. Weaver and L. F. Irwin, Secretaries.

The meeting being duly organized, on motion, Col. John C. Freeze, was called upon, and in response, made one of his thrilling, argumentative and spicy democratic speeches.

On motion of L. L. Tate, the following Resolutions were introduced, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the course of the present national administration meets with our approval, and that the Democratic State nominations being in all respect worthy and fit to be made, will receive our earnest support.

Resolved, That our local nominations will also receive our cordial support and we recommend them throughout to the people for their endorsement.

Resolved, That the conduct and votes of our Senator and Representative at the last session of the Legislature, were such as to deserve our confidence, especially their votes against the repeal of the law which prohibited the sale of liquor without license.

Resolved, That we are confirmed in our devotion to Democratic principles and policy when we see the inconsistent and reckless conduct of opposing parties, and will give increased exertions for the future to sustain "the good old cause" of equal rights and good government inaugurated by Thomas Jefferson the founder of our party.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Columbia County, hereafter hold an Annual Meeting in the Court House, on the Monday evening of the September Court.

Columbia County Agricultural Society.

This Society met on Monday the 7th of September, in the Court House at 1 o'clock, P. M. Dr. P. John in the Chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting which were adopted.

The next business in order being the election of new members, a number came forward and paid the annual fee, and received certificates of membership. The President distributed among the different Vice Presidents present, the certificates ordered at the last meeting, authorizing them to solicit membership, receipt for fees, &c.

The Committee to select grounds for the Annual Fair, reported that they had selected a very suitable lot, of Major Wm. Sloan, lying between this place and Fort Noble, which was accepted.

On motion of Dr. J. P. Taggart it was Resolved, That all persons entering articles for premiums at the coming Fair, be required to enter them on the first day.

On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements to prepare the ground and make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the Fair, to wit:

A. C. Mench, Peter Bilmyer, John Leacock, H. S. Cary, J. M. Barton, Caleb Barton, jr., E. Mendenhall, I. W. Hartman, M. C. Sloan, N. S. Prentiss, Jacob Dieth, G. H. Brown, T. J. Thornton, Thomas Dollman, Wm. Neal, C. Bittenbender.

On motion the Corresponding Secretary, W. Wirt, was authorized to correspond with and make efforts to secure some distinguished patron of agriculture to deliver an agricultural address at the coming Fair.

The hour of Court approaching, the Society adjourned.

We regret to have to announce the suspension of the firms of Reeves, Buck & Co., and Reeves, Abbott & Co., manufacturers of railroad iron, which took place yesterday, in consequence of their inability to realize the necessary means to meet their engagements. These firms suspended payment three years ago, and obtained an extension from their creditors upon a favorable exhibit of their assets, every dollar of which, principal and interest, as we are assured, was paid promptly at maturity. They were in a fair way to recover themselves, and to continue in operation their extensive works, which employ over two thousand workmen, when the panic in railroad securities, and the convulsion in the money market, cut short their relief for means to meet their current engagements. They are represented to have made large profits in the last two years, and we are assured have raw materials enough, when worked into shape, to pay all their indebtedness, and real estate in addition, at a fair valuation, for double the amount, all of which can be made available upon the return of confidence, and a renewal of the demand for railroad iron. Finding it impossible in the present condition of things to procure funds to pay their notes, even at enormous sacrifices which they have made, they have been compelled to suspend for the present. It is to be hoped that this suspension may be only temporary, and that the extensive works operated by these firms, so important to the general community, may continue in operation.—Ledger.

Double Tragedy. Canton, Bradford County, Pa. Sept. 12.—W. H. Greenman Esq., a lawyer of this State committed suicide to-day, by cutting his throat, while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens. Mr. Spaulding, the proprietor of the Canton Hotel, fell in a fit on seeing Mr. Greenman's corpse, and died immediately. There is the greatest excitement prevailing here, as the parties were widely known and respected.

Ran off with a Circus.—Two young girls of Harrisburg eloped with some of the men connected with Eldred's circus on Monday last, and have not since been heard from, to the great distress of their parents.

The Maine Law a Failure.

Everywhere, the experiment of the Maine Liquor Law has proved a failure, and those who were among its most zealous advocates are confessing their mistake, and repudiating the idea of compulsory abstinence upon which it was based, as a cure for the evils of intemperance. The latest instance of a confession of this kind, has just come under our notice, in a letter from Hon. Henry Wilson, one of the United States Senators from Massachusetts, to John B. Gough, the great temperance orator; "who, we believe, has himself publicly proclaimed his loss of faith in the Maine Law. An extract from the letter has been heretofore printed, but it was not until within the last few days that it appeared entire:

"Natick, Mass., June 20, 1857. "Dear Sir:—In response to your inquiries, I have to say that the Maine Law in Massachusetts has not met the expectations of its friends. I advocated and voted for the law in the Legislature, and I have supported it before the people, and I intend to continue to do so. But the law has accomplished far less than its friends expected when they passed it. In the first place the law has not been fairly tested, owing to the embarrassments thrown in its way by the courts and juries. They may be corrected in process of time. At any rate, I hope so. Another cause of failure is that its friends depended too much upon the repeal of the law which prohibited the sale of liquor without license. Work that ought to have been done has been neglected, because the friends of the cause have placed too much reliance upon the force of law. I think they begin to see this, and am confident that they will hereafter not only sustain and force the law, but uphold it by appeals to the moral sentiments of the people. My idea is that we want laws—such laws as can be enforced, and that appeals should be continually made to the heart, conscience and reason of the people, to abandon the use of what the law proscribes. Yours truly, "HENRY WILSON."

Admirably Stated.

The following description of the kind of men who made the Kansas trouble, is as good as we have seen anywhere. The idea is not at all new, for it has been constantly repeated by the Democratic press, but never in clearer or more marked language. And yet this is the tardy confession of an able and leading Fremont paper, the Providence Journal. All the more respectable opposition journals of the country are beginning to feel that they must now own up to the truth, which can no longer be concealed, and hence such confessions as the following. After describing how Kansas might have been peaceably settled, the editor adds:

"But this peaceful proceeding would not have met the American requirement for excitement; so men from the south, who had never owned a negro, and never had money enough at any one time to pay for a negro's suit of summer clothing, marched to Kansas to vindicate the interests and honor of the institutions of the south; and men from the north, who would have been quite as likely to join Walker in Nicaragua, or shipped on board some Portuguese slaver, started, on the other hand, and upheld freedom. And there they met, and fought, and speculated, and when the country is really settled, and quietness and order succeed the disturbance and trials of pioneer life, half of them will find the place too dull, and will seek some new field of excitement, where danger and turmoil and contention will pay for existence and take from life its ennui."

The Sub-Treasury.

In "making change" at our desk the other day, says the New Haven Register, there turned up one of the old copper devices got up by the opponents of the "Independent Treasury" system in 1837. It is in the form of a penny, and has upon it the figure of a ship called the "Experiment," whose spars are all going by the board, while the lightning is represented as giving it the strongest kind of lick! Surrounding it are the words, "Van Buren's metallic currency."

Twenty years had gone by—and to those of us who remember the warfare of those days—how the Independent Treasury was incessantly denounced, ridiculed and scouted; how vehemently the great statesmen of the opposition, predicted ruin to all business interests, if it was adopted; how the timid trembled, and the Democracy stood firm in faith of the measure which they had proposed; how the whole country was convulsed by mass meetings and violent harangues, how fear paralyzed business, and self protection closed the avenues to credit; how its friends breathed the storm and strove to convince its opponents of the folly of their madness; and how the Democratic party, in 1840, were overcome by a panic at once resistless and ridiculous, growing out of the success of that measure; so such, now that the Independent Treasury has long been conceded one of the wisest plans ever adopted by our Government, there is "a sermon" fruitful of pleasing reflections.

It tells of Democratic wisdom, its struggles, its endurance, its victories; and it gives to Democratic faith in the intelligence of the masses a firmer hold and a more vigorous force. Millions of these little scoffers at the "State Treasury" were dropped into the currents of trade to prejudice that measure; and they are occasionally "turning up," to remind us of its usefulness, and the mistaken violence that opposed its establishment.

Eleven persons, men, women, and boys were arrested in New York on Monday for passing a new counterfeit \$3 on the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City.

In New York the notes of the Ontario County Bank and the Bank of Orleans, at Albion, N. Y., have been thrown out by the redemption bank—both having failed.

Schenck County Agricultural Fair.—The sixth annual Exhibition of the Schenck County Agricultural Society, will be held at Oregisburg on the 20th, 21st and 22d days of October next. Horace Greeley will deliver the address on the third day of the Fair, which will be Thursday, October 22.

Broken Banks.

The following is a list of banks that are said to have either failed or suspended, which the public would do well to refuse until something more definite is known about them: Rhode Island Central Bank, East Greenwich.

Trenton Bank, Trenton, R. I. Farmers' Bank, Nickford, " Warren Co. Bank, Warren, Pa. Kanawha Bank, Virginia. Hancock Bank, Maine.

Waverly Bank, Waverly, N. Y. Winstead Bank, Winstoga, Ct. Farmers' Bank, Saratoga, N. Y. Honesdale Bank, Pa. Mercantile Bank, Ct. Perth Amboy Bank, N. J. Wooster Bank, Ct. Chemung Co. Bank, Horseheads, N. Y. Hollister Bank, Buffalo, N. Y. Oswego Bank, N. Y. Buffalo City Bank, N. Y. Reciprocity Bank, " White, Oliver, Lee & Co's Bank, Buffalo, N. Y. Farmers' Bank of Providence, R. I.

Wm. J. Clark, confined in the Montour county jail on a charge of poisoning his own wife and one Wm. Twigg, attempted to escape on last Sunday morning between eight and nine o'clock. The Sheriff, Mr. Edwards, locked Clark's room about that time with his breakfast, when the prisoner, partly concealed behind the door, suddenly pushed him violently against the wall, and then ran out and quickly shut the door and bolted it. At the same time, Mrs. Young, the Sheriff's wife, was taking breakfast to Mrs. Twigg, Clark's accomplice in the poisoning affair. Clark quickly shut that door also and bolted it, thus preventing the Sheriff and his lady from immediate pursuit. He then picked up the keys the Sheriff had left on the floor, ran down stairs pushing before him a young ladson of the Sheriff, who was coming up stairs; unlocked the outer door of the jail, and escaped through the garden into an alley, and from thence into an out-lot of Mr. Deen, along the river bank, from whence it was his intention to wade through the river to the Blue Hill and conceal himself in the woods until eight o'clock in his further flight. In the meantime several of the other prisoners, hearing the noise, ran up stairs and liberated the Sheriff and his lady from their involuntary imprisonment. The alarm was then instantly given, and before Clark had crossed half the field, he was overtaken and brought back to his cell where he now is securely fastened by a chain to the floor, being both handcuffed and hobbled.

In the night before his escape he had attempted to break a hole through the flue of the chimney with a bone, but finding the flue too small for him, he took the other alternative related above. He had contrived to unlock his hoppers with a nail, on the head of which he had ingeniously cut a thread with a piece of glass. They were tied into a pillow-case in the form of a slug-shot, and found in his room.

Clark still alleges his innocence, but says that since the conviction of McKim, whose dying speech he has read, he is fearful that people will swear anything against him, and that he, therefore, thought it would be better for him to effect his escape if possible, before the trial, which will take place at the September session, commencing in this borough on 21st inst.—Danville Democrat.

Philadelphia Nominations.

The Democratic Delegate Convention of Philadelphia, made the following nominations on Wednesday:

For Senator—Samuel J. Randall. For Assembly—Fourth District, J. C. Kirkpatrick; Fifth District, C. M. Donovan; Sixth District, Geo. H. Armstrong.

For Assembly—1st District, J. H. Donnelly; 2d, John H. Wells; 3d, David R. McLean; 8th, Henry Dunlap; 9th, John H. Donhart; 10th, Townsend Yearles; 11th, John M. Mulley; 12th, John Wharton; 13th, James Donnelly; 14th, Oliver Evans; 15th, J. H. Askin; 16th, Joshua T. Owens; 17th, Abraham Arthur.

CITY AND COUNTY.

For Senator—Dr. Isaac N. Marselis. Judge of Common Pleas—James R. Ludlow. Recorder of Deeds—Albert D. Boileau. Prothonotary—John P. McFadden.

Of the nominees for the Legislature, Messrs. Ramsey, Wharton, Arthur and Yearley, were members of the last House.

TIME'S CHANGES.—The inventors of Steam-power, Railroads, and machinery have during this century changed the means and courses of living, while the discoveries of science have done even more for the advancement of human happiness and the amelioration of human suffering. Our forefathers when they were sick, drank their bitter drugs that did not cure, and bowed their heads under diseases that are now easily broken. They tried crude roots and herbs, which failed them. Now scientific research has discovered that this peculiar property of one root and that of another was required. It is through this light, and on this principle Dr. Ayer has compounded his two great remedies—Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills.—He has concentrated the curative virtues of our best vegetable remedies. The result shows their origin and their results are known in this community. Mark the difference to a patient, in the lapse of fifty years. Then he swallowed his bitter pill or honied Drop and soon is well again. These adaptations of the sciences which bear upon the security or the comforts of human life are after all the tangible points of their advantage to men. Without them it matters little how much may be discovered, or what we know since it is unavailable to our necessities and use.—Eastern Literary Review.

SMALL WIT.—The Republican papers calling Gen. Packer, Baker; and Messrs. Hazlehurst and Swope, Hazlehurst and Swope. How smart!

How the Law is Vindicated in England.

A ship lately sailed from England with a remarkable freight. It was a convict-ship. It bore as condemned prisoners Sir John Dean Paul and his two partners, Bates and Sirahan; Redpath, a wholesale forger; and Robson, the Crystal Palace swindler; and Seward, a bar-rister, who, after a successful career of fraud, had lasted for more than twenty years, had been finally detected. These men were all educated, had enjoyed good social positions, and were apparently above the reach of suspicion. "The imposition of a duty falsehood, or a mean shuffle," to quote the words of a London newspaper, "would have filled them with indignation; and yet, at this moment, they wear the convict's dress, and herd with the common mob of vulgar criminals, the touch of whose passing garments would once have been held a foul pollution."

It must be acknowledged that, whatever other faults England may have, she at least vindicates the law, irrespective of rank and influence. This has been her boast for generations. From the times when Bacon was stripped of his dignities—when Sirafford was brought to the scaffold—when Karl Ferrers was hung for murdering his steward, down to our own day, no station has been high enough to protect a criminal from the justice of an outraged law. Neither rank, nor wealth, nor political importance—neither the friendship of the judges, nor a connection with the highest nobility, has been able to screen the offender. The courts stand above suspicion. Juries are free from the imputation of being bribed. The freight of this convict-ship is a new proof, if one was wanting, that justice, in England, is inexorable as well as impartial. Fraud itself—that vice of modern civilization, which so many consider comparatively venial—cannot escape.

The commonwealths of these United States might take a lesson from England. Political liberty is here in advance of what it is in Great Britain, especially political liberty in the Northern States; but personal rights are hardly as secure, and crime is assuredly less certain of punishment. We could, if necessary, quote numerous instances where men, guilty of crimes similar to those of Sir John Dean Paul have escaped punishment. The records of the Courts, in this as well as in other States, show how frequently justice winks at the release of offenders who have wealth or political influence. Vainly may we boast of our progress, vainly compare ourselves triumphantly with other people, while these things continue among us. In republics, even more than in monarchies, the law must be vindicated; for the law, in free governments especially, is the foundation of order and prosperity. Laxity in administering the law leads to indifference; indifference to anarchy; anarchy to ruin.—Ledger.

New York Commission Agency.

The V. B. PALMER & Co., have established, in connection with their office, Tribune Buildings, New York, a Commission Agency, through which persons residing out of the city, and in any State of the Union, will be enabled to purchase goods at the lowest market prices, and with every attention paid to style, quality, &c. They have associated with them, gentlemen who have had great experience in purchasing and selling goods, of every description, and will doubtless give satisfaction to all who may transact business through their agency. They will execute orders of any amount, large or small, and for any article that can be purchased in that city.

The necessary amount of cash must accompany all orders—except when payment can be made on delivery of the goods, which is usually the case if sent by express—unless the parties of whom the goods are purchased assume the responsibility.

To avoid delays and perplexing mistakes, great care should be used in making up orders, that they may be clear and perfectly intelligible.

Their commission charge on orders amounting to \$5 and less, is 25 cents; exceeding \$5, and not above \$10, five per cent. On orders of a larger amount, five per cent. is charged on \$10 of the same, and 2 1/2 per cent on the balance.

Our Black Republican contemporary, the Lewisburg Journal, has grown immensely eloquent over the vote for Rollins, of Missouri. It says:

"Let the cannon's peal awaken every heart to this truth: that the murders and outrages committed by Missouri Ruffians in Kansas, under the protection of the Democratic party, which the party in Pennsylvania pronounced all a lie, 47,000 honest voters in Missouri effected and manfully condemn where the effect of their noble conduct will be most appreciated—at the Ballot-box."

The beauty of the matter about these hallelujahs sung over Rollins is, that while he is trumpeted as the Republican candidate, he is the owner, as he says himself, in one of his letters, of between twenty and thirty slaves, and has the control of as many more that he does not own; while Stewart, the Democratic candidate—now Governor elected—never owned a slave in his life. No doubt Rollins is as good a Black Republican as any of them, and quite as sincere. Every one of the leaders of that party, for aught they care about the negro, would just as soon own him as any other property, if their own State laws would permit them. But since they dare not own him, they put him to the next best use they can for themselves—they make an instrument of him to put themselves in office. Rollins has this advantage over the Republicans of the free States, he owned the negro, and made a political hobby of him beside.—Williamsport Gazette.

Chief Justice Ellis Lewis was in Pottsville last week, and heard and determined a number of cases. In one case, involving \$40,000, which had been brought before him on a writ of error, he ordered the Sheriff to stay proceedings on the mortgage, deciding that a Judge of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, has the power to control process in the hands of a sheriff pending a writ of error, and that the case before him was a proper one for the exercise of that power.

Seduction by a Clergyman.—The Trenton

"State Gazette" of Monday relates the particulars of a case of seduction that occurred in Burlington, New Jersey, on Friday last. The perpetrator of the crime was the Rev. Wm. B. Sutherland, a clergyman and a married man, and the victim a young lady only fifteen years of age, of a respectable family and a member of his Church.

Special Notices.

THE REV. C. S. BURNETT, while laboring as a Missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, and all impurities of the blood; also, an easy and effectual mode of inhaling the remedy. Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellows, he will cheerfully send 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.

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Feb. 18, 1857-6m.

MARRIED.

In Fishersburg township, September 8th, by Elder J. Sutton, Mr. PERRY LAVERNEY, of Vandalia, Mich., and Miss PEARCELA RAYNES.

On Sunday, Sept. 6th, at Berwick, by the Rev. I. Bahl, M. SAMUEL MARTZ, of Briarcrest, Columbia county, to Miss BERLINDA REMAY, of Salem, Luz. Co.

On the 1st inst., in Bloomsburg, by Rev. E. A. Sharratts, Mr. GEO. A. BEAM, of Centre township, to Miss CAROLINE HAGENBUCH, of Centre twp., Columbia co.