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forming their whole duty to the country. Mr. Wilcox takes very positively about what is going on in the Territory. Of course he knows; but I spent some weeks this summer and found it difficult to obtain accurate information. That wrong has been committed on both sides is clear; but the idea of Mr. W. that his peculiar order have been uniformly right on all the issues that have disturbed the quiet of the Territory, is absurd. No unbiased mind will come to such a conclusion. It is not, however, my purpose to go into a history of Kansas affairs, or give my views at length as to the policy of the administration at this time; but I can assure Mr. Wilcox that the only impracticable politician I met in the Territory were of his own school, the leaders of the Topeka rebellion. They seemed determined to rule or ruin. It was no uncommon thing to hear them say that if the convention to meet this month should adopt the Topeka Constitution, word for word, they who made it, originally, would reject it at the polls. But I hope and believe that, through the agency of the present able and patriotic Executive of the Territory, Mr. Walker, the bitter feuds dividing the people of that Territory, will be happily settled, and Kansas be brought into the Union on principles perfectly consistent with the organic act. In this effort Governor Walker will be sustained by the great mass of the people, whom I found to be moderate, practical and patriotic in their views. For myself, I have believed that the spirit of the Compromise of 1850, as in the organic laws of Kansas, contemplated the decision of the question of Slavery, in the Territory, by some direct action of the people, prior to application for admission as a State; otherwise the question will come back to Congress in the same shape in which it was referred to the people, unaccompanied by any expression of popular will. That expression should, and I have no doubt, will be had without any official interference as to what it should be; and when so had, deciding the question of Slavery as the people wish, I shall, for one, assist to throw wide open the portals of the Union, and welcome Kansas as a State, Slavery or no Slavery. But I shall not vote to admit her on the Topeka Constitution, because the movement was not of the people, but of a party; was not by authority of law but in violation of law and therefore revolutionary. Nor am I at all inclined to indulge the rebellious spirit of those in the Territory who seem determined to set the laws at defiance. If they will not act save in their own way, and Kansas becomes a Slave State by the voice of those who do not, the responsibility must rest upon them.

But I have been wandering from my text, and neglecting the Republican candidate for Governor. I wish to make one more extract from his speech, and then I shall have done. "With respect to the labor question, it is alleged by the Democracy that we have no sympathy with free white labor; that all our tears are exhausted on the black man. Now I leave the civility of the South to the noble office of kicking negroes. God has laid a heavy hand on them. The civility may have all the glory of *harrowing up women and selling their babies*. Democracy may trample their rights under foot, if they please, but I tell you that the interests of all humanity are one. God has so ordered it, that no man can do deliberate and systematic wrong to other men; to man can be a tyrant or a despot without staining his own soul, and without becoming a beast or a demon." How idle, if not unmanly, it is for a man who uses language of this character, on a question entirely beyond the reach of those to whom it is addressed, to become indignant and denounce the democratic press as "debauched," "venal," "corrupt," and "in pay of the slave power," because it has designated him as an "Abolitionist," a "wild, impracticable theorist." What else could he expect? What else could the truth telling press say? Does not the whole tenor of his address justify this conclusion? Is it not "wild theorizing" to excite the minds of the people day after day, about great evils, without telling them how a remedy can be applied, and what confessions they have no right to interfere for or against such evils in the States, and acknowledging the binding effects of a definition of the Constitution, which shows that it should not be tolerated in a civilized country—as involving that measure of tyranny and oppression, that no man can practice it "without staining his own soul," without "becoming a beast or a demon"? Is it vile demagoguism thus to inflame the passions and prejudices of the people of one section of the country against the institutions of another to subvert the ends of party? Mr. Wilcox must not conclude that his sickly recognition of the rights of the States, and his ungracious bow to the decision of the Supreme Court, will protect him in the use of such offensive language as the foregoing. The use of such language can in no way improve the morals or politics of the country, its institutions or its customs; can do no good to North or South; to white or black race. It is not my habit to deal harshly with the character or actions of public men, but I should do injury to my feelings were I not to say that much of Mr. Wilcox's address, whether considered as a declaration of principles or as a specimen of logic or literature falls far below what his friends had reason to expect. It can rank but little above common place anti-slavery rant, as wanting in method, and useful suggestion as in the ordinary graces of even parizan discussion. It is possible that the Republican party cannot maintain their principles without resorting to such dangerous incendiaries. Uncharitable criticism of the South seems to be their only course of parizan capital. Assuming respect for the constitutional rights of the slave-holding States, they are sure to discourse in such a way as to lead the fanatical abolitionist to believe that in some way or other, at no distant day, through their agency, the institution is to be propped every where. It was by such means in the last Presidential election that they gained over Fremont, Garrison, Parker, Beecher and all that school of fanatics. Unable to devise a practical scheme to improve the position of the black man, they persist in the work of agitation as the most fruitful means of politi-

STAR OF THE NORTH.
W. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.
Bloomburg, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.
Democratic Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG,
JAMES T. JOHNSON,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS,
PAUL LEIDY,
ASSEMBLY,
PETER ENT,
JOHN V. SMITH,
PROTECTOR,
JACOB EVERLY,
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
DANIEL LEE,
COMMISSIONER,
ELIAS DIETBERICK,
TREASURER,
JAMES S. MCNINCH,
AUDITOR,
JOHN R. YOE.

This gentleman was nominated for Congress in this district, on last Saturday morning after a protracted struggle among the Conferees, lasting nearly a week. Mr. Leidy will certainly be a strong candidate before the people. His moral character and private habits have always been entirely unexceptionable. As a lawyer he has always been studious, careful, industrious and safe. Without any meteoric brilliancy, he always exhibits that common sense and clear perception which are always the safest elements of character. Political economy Mr. Leidy has studied less thoroughly than law, and has, therefore, sometimes, been misled by the clamor and influence of association, rather than guided by the result of his own reflections. But his intentions are to be all ways right—he has a logical mind, a willingness to study a subject to the bottom, and these can be made as effectual guides in politics as he has found them in the science of law.

Book Notices.
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million—Price \$1.25. T. B. Peterson, Publisher, Philadelphia. This work, which is now in Press and to be ready for sale on Saturday, October 3d, is a complete family directory and household guide, and contains 4,545 receipts, facts, directions, &c. The publisher promises it to be the most complete work of the kind ever published.

The Lost Daughter; and other True Stories of the Heart. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Price, \$1.25. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. This work is in Press, and will be issued on Saturday, Sept. 25th. It is unnecessary to do more than call attention to this edition of Mrs. Hentz's last novel, as every one knows, that as a successful writer of sketches, she is unequalled in this country. The *Dollar Newspaper* says:—"Every one feels while reading Mrs. Hentz's tales, that the writer herself must possess the virtue, and patriotism, and religious sentiment she inculcates."

Charles Dickens's Works—Reprinted from the original London editions, by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. "Peterson's" is the only complete and uniform edition of Charles Dickens's works ever published in America. No library can be complete without having in it a complete set of the works of this great author. The cheap edition is complete in thirteen volumes, paper cover, either or all of which can be had separately. Price 50 cents each. Copies of either of the above works will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on any one remitting in a letter the price of the work to the publisher, T. B. Peterson, No. 306 Chestnut street.

We have received from the publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., No. 79 Fulton street, New York, the August number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, containing the continuation of Bulwer's new novel, "What will he do with it?" and a variety of other interesting matter. We have also received from the same source, the "London Quarterly" and the "Edinburgh Review," filled with sterling essays, for which the English Reviews stand prominent. The Quarterly contains papers on the French Constitution, Electioneering, Ireland's past and present, Internal decoration and arrangement of Churches, Fontaine and Hue's travels in China, &c. The "Edinburgh Review" is no less rich in its variety, and has essays on the Confraternity of La Salette, De La Rive on electrical science, Marmot's Memoirs, Social progress of Ireland, the License of Modern Novelists, Schlegel's life of Handel, &c. The essay on the License of Modern Novelists is a blow aimed at Dickens, because of his caricaturing the English public-offices, by the circumscription office in Little Dorrit. It has provoked a caustic reply from Dickens, in his Household Words.

We are informed that, in answer to an invitation of W. Witt, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, the Hon. Thomas B. Barrows, of Lancaster, replies that he will deliver an address before the Society on the second day of the Fair, viz: 23d Oct. next. Mr. Barrows' reputation as a speaker and an agriculturalist warrants us in expecting a rich treat.

LIVING THE RAILS.—We are glad to learn that the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company last week commenced laying the rails at their junction with the Catawissa Road, and are going on to complete their work. It is all graded, and in a few months may be in running order.

The Conferees of this Senatorial District met at Danville on Saturday last, and after thirty-two ineffectual ballottings, adjourned to meet in Milton on the 26th inst. The vote stood all through, four for Buckalew, of Columbia; two for Judge Walker, of Northumberland; and two for Col. Eyer, of Snyder.

We regret to learn that Captain J. S. Follmer, Collector of tolls at Beach Haven, died last week, at his residence near Milton.

Meeting of the Congressional Conferees of Missouri, Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming.
The Conferees of the Democracy of the 12th Congressional District assembled at the house of Geo. P. Steele, in the borough of Wilkesbarre, on Wednesday, the 18th of Sept., 1857, and organized by appointing JOHN DEAN, Jr., of Montour, President, and Edward Dolph, of Luzerne, Secretary. The names of the Conferees were then called, and the following gentlemen answered to their names:
Montour—John Dean, Jr., and Sam'l Hammer.
Columbia—John Fruit and Wm. G. Quick, substitute of Dr. K. Robins.
Luzerne—Dr. Charles R. Gorman and Edward Dolph.
Wyoming—C. D. Gearhart and Thomas Osterhout.
The President stated the first business in order to be the nomination of a candidate for Congress.
Mr. Dean nominated Paul Leidy, of Montour.
Mr. Fruit nominated John McReynolds, of Columbia.
Mr. Gorman nominated Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne.
Mr. Gearhart nominated Robert R. Little, of Wyoming.
On motion of Mr. Fruit the nominations were closed.
On motion it was resolved that the Conferees proceed to ballot for candidates.

FIRST BALLOT.
Messrs. Dean and Hammer voted for P. Leidy.
Messrs. Fruit and Quick voted for John McReynolds.
Messrs. Gorman and Dolph voted for Col. H. B. Wright.
Messrs. Gearhart and Osterhout voted for R. R. Little.
No nomination being made, on motion the Conferees proceeded to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th ballots, when no nomination was made, the Conferees of each county voting as above. On motion Conferees adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock M.
At 12 o'clock, Conferees re-assembled and took the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th ballots with no change from the former ballots. Adjourned to 2 1/2 o'clock P. M.
At 2 1/2 o'clock Conferees met when Mr. Jacob Dewitt appeared as a substitute for Mr. Osterhout of Wyoming, who was obliged to leave on account of sickness in his family. The Conferees then balloted to the 20th ballot inclusive with no change from former ballots. On motion adjourned to 7 1/2 o'clock P. M.
At 7 1/2 o'clock met and balloted to the 20th ballot inclusive with no change. Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY MORNING.
The Conferees met according to adjournment and balloted to the 23rd ballot with no change. Adjourned to 11 o'clock A. M.
At 11 o'clock met and took the 29th ballot with the same result as before. Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.
At 2 o'clock met and on motion Col. W. A. J. Britain was admitted to a seat in the Conferees in place of Mr. Fruit of Columbia. The said and 31st ballots were taken with no change. Adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.
At 7 o'clock Conferees met and proceeded to the 32d ballot, when the Conferees of Wyoming voted for Col. Wright, giving him four votes; Messrs. Leidy and McReynolds each having two votes as before. On the 33d ballot the Wyoming Conferees voted for Mr. Little, thus leaving each candidate two votes as at first. On motion adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18TH.
Conferees met according to adjournment. Mr. Dolph being absent, Mr. Britain was substituted as Secretary, and on motion Jacob Sorber was received by the Conferees as the substitute of Mr. Dolph. On motion they proceeded to the 34th and 35th ballots on each of which the Luzerne and Wyoming Conferees voted for Mr. Little, giving him four votes, Messrs. McReynolds and Leidy having two votes as before.
On the 36th and 37th ballots the Luzerne Conferees voted for Mr. McReynolds, giving him four votes, Messrs. Little and Leidy, each having two. After an adjournment of ten minutes, met and took the 38th, 39th, 40th, and 41st ballots, Messrs. McReynolds having four votes as before, and Messrs. Little and Leidy, each two. Adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Met at 1 o'clock and took the 42d, 43d, and 44th ballots with no change. Adjourned to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Met according to adjournment. On the 45th ballot there was no change from above. On the 46th, 47th and 48th the Luzerne Conferees left Mr. McReynolds and voted for Mr. Little, giving him four votes each ballot. On the 49th and 50th ballots, Luzerne voted for Col. Wright, thus giving each candidate two votes. Adjourned to 8 1/2 o'clock.
At 8 1/2 o'clock met when the Wyoming Conferees on the 51st and 52d ballots voted for Mr. Leidy, giving him four votes; Messrs. Wright and McReynolds each two. On the 53d ballotee candidate had two votes. Adjourned to 8 o'clock, P. M.
At 8 o'clock met and took the 54th, 55th and 56th ballots when the Wyoming Conferees voted for Mr. Wright, giving him four votes; Messrs. Leidy and McReynolds each having two. Adjourned to 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19.
Conferees met and after addresses by Messrs. Dewitt, Hammer, Dean, Quick, Gorman and Brittain, and on motion proceeded to the 57th ballot, when the Luzerne, Columbia and Missouri Conferees voted for Mr. Leidy, giving him six votes. Messrs. Gearhart and Dewitt voted for Mr. Little.
On motion of Mr. Gearhart the Conferees concurred unanimously in the nomination of Mr. Leidy. On motion.
Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers and published in all the Democratic papers in this Congressional District.

JOHN DEAN, Jr., President.
W. A. J. BRITAIN, Sec'y.

Petition with a proposition of some \$,000 for a single public school.

English reviewers.
A late number of the Westminster Review contains one of those delicious bits of absurdity which the British press occasionally publishes, when the text happens to be American. The writer is sanguine, that, at a certain day, the Union will fall to pieces. The revolution, he says, has already begun, which is to make North America as divided as South America, and he not only begins, but has progressed as far as that of the last century had, when the people rose against the stamp act. It would be folly to answer such a writer seriously. He furnishes his own justification for the ignorance he exhibits regarding the most potent facts connected with the United States. He tells his readers, for example, that it is a common practice, in the North, to kidnap white children and sell them into slavery; that a slaveholder may take his slaves into any northern State and settle with them there in defiance of emancipation laws; that the sickness at the National Hotel at Washington was the result of a wide-spread black conspiracy; that the Pennsylvania Legislature has voted the Dred Scott decision null in law; and finally that "grave proposals" have been put forth "from high quarters to make slaves of the Irish and German emigrants." A reviewer who knows no more of America than to pen such nonsense, carries with him, at least in the United States, his own refutation.—*Leader.*

Recent Failures and Suspensions.
The following firms have failed or suspended during the past week in Pennsylvania:
Dawson & Hancock, Iron and Crockery, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities very heavy.
John V. Rushton & Co., Crockery, Philadelphia, suspended.
Thomas White & Co., Straw Goods, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities said to be \$300,000.
Featherhoff, Montgomery & Co., Groceries, Philadelphia, failed.
W. P. & G. Hacker, Crockery, Philadelphia, suspended.
W. W. & H. Smith, Philadelphia.
Hayes & Smith, Coal, Philadelphia, suspended.
Joseph Ripka, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities about \$500,000.
Hart, Montgomery & Co., Philadelphia, suspended.
Marple, McClure & Co., Philadelphia, suspended.
J. & W. Horrock, Dyers, Philadelphia, suspended.
Reckhill & Wilson, Clothing, Philadelphia, suspended.
Hotchkiss & Barton, Scranton, Pennsylvania, failed.
John Gommel, Petersville, Penn., failed.

Luzerne County Dem. Nominations.
The following gentlemen were nominated at Wilkesbarre by the Democrats, as their candidates for office.
For Representatives—P. C. Gritman, of Carbondale; Steven Jenks, of Wyoming; S. G. Turner, of Plymouth.
For Recorder—Richard Hutchins, of Kingston.
For Treasurer—E. Taylor, of Wilkesbarre.
For Register—Thos. M. Atherton, of Jackson.
For Auditor—Stephen Vaughan, of Wilkesbarre.
For Commissioner—John C. Denning, of Madison.
E. Dolph and C. R. Gorman, were elected Congressional Conferees, with instructions to go for Col. Wright.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—On Sunday morning last, a man, whose name we have not learned, but who, we are informed, was a German by birth and a boarder at Seybert's hotel, in Beach Haven, brought his existence in this world to an awful and sudden termination at the breakfast table, by attempting to swallow before masticating it, a huge mass of beef-steak.
At a post mortem examination, by Dr. Schryver, the piece of meat, measuring three inches in length, two in width, and with an ordinary thickness of meat served up at the table, was extracted from the throat of the deceased.—*Berwick Gazette.*

In the late canvass in Missouri Mr. R. Birch was one of the stump speakers in favor of the "emancipation candidate" for governor. Since the election this Mr. Birch has published an advertisement offering \$100 reward for the return of one of his runaway slaves!
Miss Hannah Antes, daughter of Jos. Antes, Esq., of Nippenose township, Lycoming county, was bitten by a copper-head snake, two weeks ago. For a short time her life was despaired of, but she has recovered.

A Military Encampment is to be commenced on the 20th inst., near Look Haven, to continue one week. The uniformed Military of Lycoming, Clinton, and adjoining counties are expected to be present.

Andrew Jackson, Jr.'s refusal to give the gold box to Major Dyckman, caused him to be roundly abused in the New York board of aldermen on Monday evening, but public opinion sustains him. The 7th regiment was called out to take part in the presentation ceremonies, but had a dress parade instead.

Wm. C. Godfrey, one of the survivors of Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition, was arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon on the charge of larceny. There are five charges of bigamy pending against the same person. His Arctic explorations do not appear to have had a very good influence upon his morals.

Hon. Thomas S. Bell, of West Chester, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the State Senate, in the Chester and Delaware District.

The Harrisburg Cotton Factory has suspended operations for an indefinite period, and a number of the operatives have left the town to seek employment elsewhere.

Partial Deafness and Discharges from the Ear.
Dr. Hartley begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequalled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Artists exorbitant fees in advance, and the inflictions of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.
Dr. H. may here state that he has no objection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.
Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.
Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.
The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. Hartley was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at 760 Broadway, New York.
Consultation and examination each morning.

WHITE SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT.—In Messrs. Barber and Ponderson's History of New Haven, published in 1856, among other curious advertisements copied from the "Connecticut Gazette," printed in this city, is the following:
"Just Imported from Dublin, in the brig Darby, a parcel of Irish servants, both men and women, to be sold cheap, by Israel Boardman, at Stamford."
"New Haven, January 1764."
So it seems, that less than 100 years ago, men and women were brought from Ireland, and sold as slaves, in the State of Connecticut! And not 100 years before that time, Indians were sent from Connecticut, Rhode Island, &c., to the West Indies, and sold into slavery. Curious historical facts, these—*New Haven Register.*

Exorbitant Price.—The retail flour dealers in Philadelphia are still asking \$9 for a barrel of flour, though good flour is sold wholesale for \$5.50 per barrel, and wheat has declined to \$1.15 and \$1.20 per bushel. Why should there be this enormous difference between the wholesale and retail price?

Good Wages.—The salary of the Governor of the English colony of Victoria, is fifty thousand dollars a year, with a snug little retiring salary annexed. So far as the money goes it is better than being President of the Erie railroad, which officer receives only \$25,000 a year.
The fines on the Lager Beer sellers of Lancaster City at the last Court amounts to \$875, which goes into the Common School fund.
The Galena (Ill.) Courier says: "Poatoes are now selling in this city for twenty cents per bushel."

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 medicine. Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellow-men, 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.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair—Highly 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 Gentleman's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," New York. For sale by all Druggists.

SEABRETTE.
On Monday, Sept. 14th inst., in Fishing-creek twp., by Elder J. Sutton, Mr. JOHN EVANS, of Madison, Luzerne county, to Miss ELLEN McHENRY, of Stillwater, Columbia co.
On the 10th inst., by Rev. D. W. Wolff, Mr. DANIEL ANTON, of Danville, and Miss MARY C. YEAGER, of the same place, formerly of Fishing-creek, Columbia county.
In Berwick, Sept. 17th, by Rev. I. Babb, Mr. THOMAS CAINE, to Miss CHRISTINA GAUVIN, both of Lime Ridge, Columbia county.
In Segarville, Columbia co., on the 6th inst., by W. B. Peterman, Esq., Mr. DAVID YORUM, of Benito, to Miss ANGELINE HOAR, of Davidson, Sullivan County.

DECEASED.
At Ferrandville, Sept. 6th, 1857, FRANKLIN SCOTT PARSONS, aged two years, five months, and thirteen days, only child of Fosyth and Mary Ann Petrik.
In Fishing-creek township, on the 27th ult. SANEZ—and also on the 1st inst., DANIEL SANFORD, infant of Peter and Catharine Peeler, aged 1 month and 20 days.
In Fishing-creek township, on the 19th inst., daughter of Mrs. Sarah Raaf, aged 3 years, 2 months and 5 days.
In Espytown on Tuesday the 5th of Sept., JOHN WILLARD, son of Reuben and Rebecca Hess, aged 1 year, 2 months and 11 days.
In Bloomsburg, on Sunday morning the 13th inst., JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, aged 86 years, 10 months and 24 days.
Near Jerseytown, August 25th, Mr. JOSHUA THORNTON, in the 69th year of his age.

The wife of Daniel Farrell, of Syracuse presented her husband with a pair of girls recently weighing together twenty pounds and a half.
The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Mrs. Cunningham, on the charge of producing a fictitious hair to the Butcher estate.
Railroad at Auction.—The Illinois Great Western Railroad is advertised to be sold at auction at Springfield, on the 15th of October.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS
A "THOAT" is positively curable by inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, perfuses the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first, second, and third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent., for the lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even in the most advanced stages, inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that out of the present population of the United States, eight millions are destined to fill the consumptive's grave.
Truly the conquerer of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the great, and the good. To whom by the help of that Supreme Being, whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect, produced by their deposition in the lungs, is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medical means entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy after inhaling remedies. Thus, inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered through the stomach. The powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain, and the patient, after inhaling gas will destroy life in a few hours.
The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead.—The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air. Is not this positive evidence that local remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs, should produce the greatest and most certain results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands, suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the last stages, which fact alone proves that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of chronic bronchitis; to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, and to renews vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.
Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canada by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.
Office 1121 Filbert Street, (old No. 109,) below twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 23, 1857.

A Retired Physician
75 YEARS OF AGE.
Whose hands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Herp, and the thought occurred that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered this wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to each of his afflicted fellow-creatures as request in the recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to enclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address—Dr. H. JAMES, Jr., 19 Grand Street, Sept. 23—11 Jersey City, N. J.

Public Sale of Real Estate.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, on SATURDAY the 21st day of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Matthew McDowell, administrator of Abner McDowell, late of Scott township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, upon the premises, a certain tract of land situated in Orange township, in the county of Columbia, adjoining lands of William White on the East, Peter Sobog on the North, and lands of Matthew McDowell on the South and West; containing eight acres, more or less. There are encroached on the premises a two story log house, and Stable, &c.

POWDER MILLS.
Glazing House, Dry House, Slack House, &c., and a water power apparatus. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange and county aforesaid. Any person inclined to go into the business of making powder can find no property better calculated for the business.
JACOB EYERLY, CTR.
September 16, 1857.