

STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1860.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN'L JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

RICHARD VAUX, GEORGE M. KEIM,

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Fred A. Server. 13. Joseph Laubach.

2. Wm. C. Patterson. 14. J. Reckhow.

3. Jos. Crockett, Jr. 15. Geo. D. Jackson.

4. J. G. Brenner. 16. J. A. Ahl.

5. G. W. Jacoby. 17. J. B. Danner.

6. Charles Kelly. 18. J. R. Crawford.

7. O. P. James. 19. H. N. Lee.

8. David Schall. 20. J. B. Howell.

9. J. L. Lightner. 21. N. P. Fetterman.

10. S. S. Barber. 22. Samuel Marshall.

11. T. H. Walker. 23. William Book.

12. S. S. Winchester. 24. B. D. Hamlin.

25. Gaylord Church.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Hon. GEORGE SCOTT,

Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.

SENATOR,

M. E. JACKSON, Esq.,

Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.

ASSEMBLY,

Col. HIRAM R. KLINE,

Subject to the decision of the Representative Conference.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

JACOB EYERLY,

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

DANIEL LEE,

FOR COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM LAMON,

FOR AUDITOR,

JOS. B. KNITTLE.

Election, Tuesday, October 9th, 1860.

Resolved, That the convictions of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania remain unshaken in the wisdom and justice of adequate protection of iron, coal, wood, and of the great staples of our country, based upon the necessities of a reasonable revenue system of the General Government; and approving of the views of President Buchanan upon the subject of specific duties, we earnestly desire our Representatives in Congress to procure such modification of the existing laws as the wisest legislation of the Republican party in 1857 renders absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the great industrial interests of the State of Pennsylvania. Passed at the Reading Convention, March 2, 1860.

MR. WELSH'S ADDRESS.—We call attention to the address of the Hon. Wm. H. WELSH, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, which will be found in today's STAR. For a document of importance it is brief, and exhibits in a lucid style and nervous language, the peculiar position of the Democratic party at the present time, the duty which every Democrat owes to his country in the crisis, and the only means in the use of which we shall be able to rescue our beloved Commonwealth and the whole Union from the hands of the "Philistines," which are against the rights and interests of our common country.

We heartily commend this address to all Democrats, and earnestly solicit them to reflect calmly on the advice contained in it, and to use the means which it suggests.

The Republicans of Montour county have made the following nominations: For Commissioner, Charles Fenstermacher; Treasurer, Thomas Jameson; Auditor, Peter Harder. They made no nomination for Prothonotary, but empowered the Standing Committee to make a nomination if they should think proper. They instructed conferees for SCANTON for Congress. Also instructed conferees for BOUND of Milton, for Senator. The Representative conferees were appointed without instructions. We are informed that the Republican party stand no chance of electing any of their ticket in Montour. The Democrats of Old Columbia will hold the Opposition at bay this fall, as they have done heretofore, and nobly maintained their principles and position. The Democracy are already unshieling their swords and preparing for the combat.

In New York the Breckinridge party has at last fused with the Douglas, and Bell and Everett parties. Though in 1856 that State gave Fremont 80,000 majority, yet strong and reasonable hope is entertained that she may this fall be redeemed from Republican misrule, against which even Greeley cries. He says, that "for the next eight weeks the Republican party has harder work to do than it ever did before." While the spirits of the opposition are flagging and being depressed, those of the Democrats are being commensurately elevated, and they seem resolved to make up for their former inertia by renewed activity now. In this section the best of feeling exists, and we are resolved to throw in heavy majorities for our candidates.

"Is this extraordinary crisis of affairs, no man can be a true patriot without first becoming an Abolitionist. A free-spirited man is only a TADPOLE in an advanced state of transformation; an ABOLITIONIST is the full and perfectly developed FROG!"

Gross Misrepresentation of Mr. Breckinridge's Opinions.

Judge Douglas and his friends are making strong and persistent efforts to convince the people that Mr. Breckinridge is, first, the Disunion candidate, and secondly, the exponent of the doctrine of Congressional intervention for the establishment of slavery in the Territories.

Nothing is more destitute of truth than both of these propositions, and none know this better than those who make the charges.

No act or word of Mr. Breckinridge, indicating disunion sentiments, has been, or can be pointed out.

Indeed, the last speech he made, which was delivered in Kentucky, after his election to the Senate, is full of patriotism, conservatism and attachment to the Union.

The strongest characteristic of that speech, is its calm and dignified denunciations of those bad men and fanatics, who aim at the dismemberment of the Confederacy. In language of fervid and majestic eloquence he deplores the dangers which they have brought upon the country, and appeals to all good and true men to unite in a common effort to frustrate their wicked designs, and to preserve in their integrity the Constitution and the Union. But in a few days, he himself, pressed to the wall by his enemies, relentlessly pursued by base detraction and malignant aspersion, will make, before the American people, vindication of himself, that will forever set at rest this most wanton and unfounded accusation.

The second charge, like the first, is without the shadow of truth.

When and where did Mr. Breckinridge ever express the opinion that Congress should intervene for the establishment of slavery in the Territories? We defy his enemies to answer. On the subject of slavery in the Territories, he holds that doctrine which is common to all good Democrats, North and South—the doctrine of non-intervention. We know of but one prominent politician who advocates intervention for the establishment of slavery in the Territories, and that is Senator Brown of Mississippi. So different are Mr. Breckinridge's opinions on this point from Senator Brown's that it has been thought, the Mississippi Senator would withhold from him his support. It is only recently, that he has published a letter, in which he finds fault with Mr. Breckinridge for not maintaining this doctrine of intervention. He says that this constitutes, in his mind, an objection to our candidate, but that he will sustain him on account of the general coincidence of opinions between them on other subjects.

This charge that our candidate and his friends hold this doctrine of intervention, is not only rank injustice, but it is sheer nonsense. Mr. Yankee even does not hold it. In his late speech he indignantly repudiates it, and declares that no Democrat entertains it.

But Mr. Breckinridge holds, and all good Democrats and all conservative men of all parties hold, that in the Territories, which are the common property of the nation, all the citizens of the United States are protected by the Constitution, in their property—the slaveholder as well as the rest. The Constitution goes into the Territories and covers them as soon as they become American Territories. It goes there before the squatter, it goes there to govern and protect him until he is able to govern and protect himself. The Constitution does not create or establish any property; it only protects the citizen who removes into a Territory in the enjoyment of his property.

When the Territory is organized and acquires sufficient population to authorize it to make a Constitution, and to entitle it to admission into the Union as a sovereign State, then it can either admit or prohibit slavery. This is the Democratic doctrine, and farther than this the Democratic party has never gone.

It is short sighted policy in Judge Douglas and his friends thus to misrepresent Mr. Breckinridge and those who support him. It may take for a while; it may draw out the insensate burrah, and deceive for a brief hour the ignorant and unlettered; but in the end, it will react powerfully against those who pursue it. The truth cannot be repressed. It will come out, and it will cover with shame and confusion the authors of this misrepresentation and injustice.

Our candidate is too noble a man, and too pure a statesman, to be injured by unscrupulous enemies.

DOUGLAS says that his sole object is to crush BRECKINRIDGE. We have read of a Haman who erected a gallows on which to hang the pious and patriotic Montcalm, but was hung on it himself. The Illinois squatter will find that his efforts to crush Kentucky's glorious son will only result in his own utter and disastrous overthrow. The people will have a say in this proposition to crush Major John C. Breckinridge—and instead of becoming the instruments of the pitiful spite of the Illinois squatter—will give him his quietus—will consign him to that obscurity and contempt, to which his treason to his party and his corrupt and unscrupulous ambition entitle him. John C. Breckinridge will live in the affections and admiration of his countrymen—loved, respected and trusted, for his many virtues and lofty and stainless character, long after the Illinois demagogue, shall have sunk beneath the contempt of all true Democrats.

SAY OF THE MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.—The Montour Iron Works, located in Montour and Lycoming counties, were sold at the Merchants' Exchange last week, by order of the trustees of a mortgage of 25th of September, 1855. The property consists of rolling mills, furnaces, dwelling houses, of fences, lands, mineral lands, etc., mining rights, &c. The works of the company are erected in the borough of Danville. The lands sold comprised two thousand acres, and the dwelling houses numbered upwards of three hundred. Mr. Joseph A. Clay, attorney for the parties interested in the works bid \$100,000. There was no other bid, and the property was accordingly "knocked down" to him. The terms of sale were \$20,000 cash, and the balance on the ex-

Court Proceedings.

Court met, Hon. W. J. Woodward, Pres.—Hon. Peter Kline and Jacob Evans, on the Bench. The usual business of the morning was gone through. An unusual amount of criminal business was sent to the Grand Jury—many matters of the kind were laid over to December term.

Com'th. vs. William Goodman—Assault with intent to commit a rape—District Attorney, Jackson and Freeze, for Commonwealth—Clark and Comly, for defendant. Verdict guilty of assault, but not an attempt to ravish. Sentence, a fine of ten dollars and the costs.

Com'th. vs. John Whipple—Indictment, larceny of a horse. Dist. Atty. for Com'th—Wirt for defendant. Plea of "not guilty" withdrawn and plea of guilty. Sentenced three years to the Penitentiary.

Com'th. vs. Henry May—Larceny—Dist. Atty. for Com'th—Jackson and Hurley for defendant. Verdict, guilty—motion for new trial.

Com'th. vs. Edward Cary—Assault and battery. Dist. Atty. and Jackson for Com'th—Clark for defendant. Verdict "guilty." Five dollars fine and costs.

Com'th. vs. Abraham Young—Indictment, misdemeanor in office, as Justice of the Peace. Dist. Atty. for Com'th—Clark and Hurley for defendant—verdict not guilty, and Wm. Dennison prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com'th. vs. C. Tisworth—Fornication & bastardy—Dist. Atty. for Com'th—Jackson for defendant—verdict guilty—the usual sentence.

Wagner adm. of C. Henninger, vs. Ludwig Thiel—Action of assumpsit. Plaintiff—Clark for defendant—Non suit entered by consent, with leave to take it off upon cause shown.

Com'th. vs. David Evans—Assault and battery Dist. Atty. and Freeze for Com'th—Clark deft—verdict, not guilty, but deft. to pay half the costs.

Com'th. vs. George Levan—Fornication, Dist. Atty. and Clark for Com'th—Wirt and Freeze for deft—verdict, guilty. Sentence \$100 dollars fine and costs, and to stand committed.

Com'th. vs. Nathan Seely—selling liquor to minors—Dist. Atty. and Jackson for Com'th—Freeze for deft. Verdict "guilty." On motion of Freeze, rule for new trial.

Com'th. vs. Vincent Arwine—assault and battery—Dist. Atty. and Hurley for com'th—Clark for deft. Verdict not guilty—but deft. to pay half the costs.

Com'th. vs. Nancy Michael—Adultery—Dist. Atty. and Clark for com'th—Wirt and Freeze for deft. Verdict guilty—sentence, six months in county jail.

Com'th. vs. Franklin Stewart—Obtaining money under false pretences—Dist. Atty. for Com'th—Hurley, Clark and Freeze for deft. Verdict, not guilty,—prosecutor, Jos. Thomas, to pay the cost.

VERILY THIS IS AN AGE of wonder, excitement, and progress. Let us illustrate. On Friday evening last, while the majority of the good citizens of the peaceful town of Bloomsburg were cozily locked in the pleasant embraces of Morpheus (we believe that is his name), a voice cried through the air "Fellow citizens of Bloomsburg!" Immediately half-formed visions vanished, thoughts of a Harper's Ferry, or Texas insurrection succeeded, and donning our wearing apparel in "hot haste," we hurried to the scene of action. On reaching the front of the Court House, we found assembled a respectable number of our fellow-citizens, who were intently listening to "the accents of that unknown tongue, which, like a silver clarion rung," a T. Bell. Evidently it was an extemporaneous political gathering, and as cheer after cheer went up for Bell and Everett, the crowd increased and also the curiosity to know the speaker who dared "make night hideous" by thus proclaiming his political faith. But, scarcely had his voice died away upon the listening air, when another speaker took his place and boldly proclaimed himself a Breckinridge man, in favor of the "Constitution and the equality of the States." He spoke briefly of the tariff and various other issues before the American people, and the frequent demonstrations of applause proved that the sympathies of the crowd were with him. But no sooner was his place vacated than it was filled by a fine looking man with a voice like a Stentor, who announced his allegiance to the Republican party, and proceeded to argue why his candidates should be adopted. Candor compels us to acknowledge that it was a masterly effort, and Lincoln and Hamlin lost nothing in his hands. Still another speaker was announced, who took up the gauntlet for the "Little Giant." He spoke at some length, and if he did not succeed in convincing his hearers that Douglas was right, he showed that he was in earnest, and nobly would contend even though single-handed against all opposition. The speaker's remarks elicited frequent applause, especially from the clique at the base of the steps. But the end was not yet. Though Gen. Houston has withdrawn himself from the Presidential contest, yet one faithful adherent, it seems, denies his right to resign, and zealously endeavored to win the suffrages of those present, by appeals to their patriotism and sense of duty. The speaker at the close of his remarks, it was noticed, was somewhat hoarse. To the surprise and disgust of many, an advocate of Gerrit Smith dared make his appearance. Notwithstanding the threats of "rotten eggs," "tar and feathers," etc., the speaker continued his remarks plainly announcing the "irrepressible conflict" and citing Seward, Giddings, Greeley and others as brothers-in-law, all being wedded to the daughters of old Madam Abolitionism. He strongly lamented John Brown's fate, comparing him to Washington, etc. He soon found out, however, that he was not in New York, and consequently could raise no enthusiasm here. At the close of the last speech, the speakers disappeared as mysteriously as they came, leaving their entry and exit a subject for future discussion.

THE OIL BUSINESS.—Twenty three hundred barrels of oil were received at Erie, in August, from the Pennsylvania oil region.

THE OIL BUSINESS.—A load of good

For the Star of the North.

The Light Street Orator.

MR. EDITOR:—Indifference to newspaper scribbles is a characteristic of all great men, hence, I presume that this article will pass unnoticed. But since he has become the bright light of Republicanism in this section—the exponent of their political faith, and especially on the subject of the tariff—well may the shades of the sages of Ashland and Marshfield sink to rest, since those bright luminaries are eclipsed by the newly discovered genius of Light Street. I wonder much at this great light being hid so long under a bushel. But it has passed into an axiom that "Republics are ungrateful," hence the reason of our hero's poor obscurity. I have heard those wonderful bursts of eloquence in the Court House, and yet so strong is the influence of prejudice, that they failed to convince me of the error of my ways.

Our "Luminary" pretends to be a strong tariff man, and claims that the Democracy of this State and elsewhere, is a free trade party. Local circumstances control the opinions of all parties on this subject. Thus in the South we have a great many free trade Democrats and free trade Whigs. In the East, the Eastern and Western States we have a great many free trade Republicans also. But it is nevertheless, an indisputable fact, that since the formation of our government, six protective tariffs have been passed, and the record proves that five out of these six were passed by the Democratic party. The tariff bill of 1789 passed without any material opposition. That of 1816 followed and was strongly advocated by John C. Calhoun. Next came the tariff act of 1824, against which Daniel Webster, the leader of the Whig party, voted; and for which James Buchanan, now a Democratic President of the United States, voted. Next came the high tariff of 1828 which Henry Clay, another prominent Whig leader, severely denounced, while Martin Van Buren, Thomas Benton and other prominent Democrats voted for it. This was one of the most protective bills ever passed. The next tariff bill passed of a protective nature, was in 1832, for which James K. Polk and George M. Dallas both voted, the latter being U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania. The tariff of 1842 succeeded, which the Whig party claimed the merit of passing. This bill, though protective in its nature, yet was unjustly so, discriminating in favor of particular sections, and taxing articles, which, from their nature should be free. Yet the Democratic party of Pennsylvania even here maintained its consistency and voted against the act of 1846 with the exception of David Wilmot, the Republican candidate for Governor in this State in 1857, and the same gentleman who was to address the people of Bloomsburg, in company with Mr. Curtin, a few weeks ago. But in 1857 the Republican party were in power—elected N. P. Banks, a noted free trader, as Speaker of the House. The Committee on Ways and Means appointed by him was free trade, and they framed a bill still further lowering the tariff of 1846, which they successfully engineered through Congress. The Morrill bill of last Congress was framed with the avowed purpose of having it defeated, in order to make political capital at the coming election. It was not prepared until near the close of the session, so that even if it had been acceptable in all its provisions, the Senate had no time to fully consider it.

We have thus we believe fully proved that the Democratic party is, and always has been, a protective tariff party, especially that part of it in Pennsylvania.

Our opponents in some places claim to be the old Whig party, in others the Jeffersonian Democracy, in others the American party, while in others the Abolition party. But no man in his senses will affirm that it is the Whig party, hence they can claim no praise for what the Whigs have done, even if we should grant that that party favored protection. The Republican party arose within the last few years, and is based wholly on the idea of slavery. Its open and avowed object is to exterminate it, and to this end is the party pledged. But short as its existence has been, we have demonstrated that they passed the tariff bill of 1857, which their orators, with the exception of the one from Light Street, do not, and can not deny. One firm in New England gave Throlow Weed and other Republicans \$80,000 to lobby the bill through Congress. These are historical facts. David Wilmot, a noted free-trader, leads the party in Pennsylvania. N. P. Banks another free-trader, rules in Massachusetts. Bryant a popular journalist, and consistent free trader, for forty years past, is at the head of the Republican electoral ticket in New York, and says distinctly that the Chicago Platform favors free-trade. Lincoln endorses said platform, which is thus peculiarly adapted to two interpretations; and by other acts in his meagre political life, has proved that he is no friend to the protection of American industry. Hannibal Hamlin, the candidate for Vice President, is beyond contradiction, a free-trader, and voted for the tariff of 1846.

And now, voters of Columbia county, with these facts before you, can you support the nominees of the Republican party which is 'all things to all men?' We trust not. But above all, attend the meetings of the Republican Club at this place; mark the inconsistencies and contradictions of the speakers, and your doubts as to their candor will be verified.

VERDAD.

GENERAL FOSTER.—By way of the N. Y. City dailies we learn that General Foster, our candidate for Governor, has at last concluded to take the stump. The Chairmen of the Democratic and Republican State Central Committees are arranging a series of meetings for him and Col. Curtin, at which both are to address the people upon the issues involved in the campaign. We are not yet informed of the time and place of these meetings.

THE PEOPLE in New Haven are seeing stars in the day time. That is not a new discovery. But, says the Providence Journal, it does not speak well for the morals of the place.

Address of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

In a few weeks you will be called upon to perform the most important duty that ever devolved upon you as American citizens. At no time in the history of our country was your action invested with deeper interest nor fraught with greater consequences. Pennsylvania is again the battle ground of the Union; and upon her decision in October next, will depend in a great measure, the triumph or defeat of the Republican party in the November contest.

Deeply impressed with this truth, the Democratic State Executive Committee desires briefly to address you. It needs no lengthy argument at this time to call you to a sense of duty. In the crisis now impending, every true patriot can see at a single glance the pathway he should tread with unflinching footsteps.

Ever since the separation of the National Democracy at Baltimore, the State Committee has earnestly labored to promote the union of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. It has sought no other object, it has struggled to produce no other result. When the chasm yawned that threatened to engulf the powerful organization which, in times past, has been able to contend successfully with the foes of the Constitution and the contemners of the equality of the States, the great heart of the American people was filled with dread, and the Democratic masses were overwhelmed with consternation. The Republican party viewed our internecine warfare with ill-disguised delight. Its leaders, confident of success, boldly enunciated their dangerous and treasonable sentiments. The advocates of the odious doctrines of Seward, Sumner, Lincoln and John Brown, became reckless and defiant. They believed that the prestige of the success which had crowned the labors of the Reading Convention was irrevocably broken, and they promptly made the Keystone State the field of their active and energetic exertions. On our soil the battle is to be fought, and with our people the victory or defeat must be accomplished.

In this emergency, the State Committee, actuated by feelings of patriotism, and prompted only by a wish to secure the triumph of the "good old cause," endeavored to agree upon a course of action that would enable the Democratic masses to unite upon one electoral ticket, and thus permit them to make a common effort against the candidates of the Republican party. After much deliberation, a plan of union was agreed upon, which, if faithfully executed, will unquestionably produce this patriotic result. In such a crisis it requires no words to prove the wisdom of any effort that will firmly consolidate the operation to our common political enemy. It is simply a question between Republicanism and Democracy; and, as such, it is committed with confidence to the calm good sense of the people of Pennsylvania.

It cannot be denied that the union of the Democratic party will result in a brilliant triumph in October. On that initial battle all our energies must now be concentrated. We have a leader worthy of our cause. With an enthusiasm never before equalled in any political assemblage, Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, was selected as our standard bearer in that important contest. He did not seek the nomination. He repeatedly declined being a candidate for the office. When struggling partisans met at Reading to advance the interests of their peculiar favorites, he remained in the quiet retirement of his own home, with no thought of personal advancement, and anxious only for the success of Democratic principles.

The presentation of his name to the Convention was met by a prompt withdrawal, at his urgent solicitation. But when the voice of the people unanimously proclaimed him the leader of the party in his native Commonwealth, he did not refuse to obey the call to duty, yet seeking no preferment by any word or act of his own. The record of his life is the record of a Pennsylvania patriot. In every position he has occupied, he has obeyed the instincts of his nature in laboring for the good of those who gave him place and power. The purity of his private character; the ability which marks every act of his public life; the devotion he has shown to the industrial interests of Pennsylvania in the halls of our National Congress and State Legislature; the zeal he has ever brought to bear upon all questions involving the true policy of our State Government; and the conservatism which has always characterized his views upon National issues, make him eminently worthy of the support and confidence of all who have at heart the arduous welfare of Pennsylvania freemen.

In asking you to do battle for such a champion, the State Committee feels that it is only calling upon you to guard and protect your vital interests. You will not be thus appealed to in vain. The people are with the Democratic party, and will follow its flag, because it is the party of the Union and the Constitution. It has made this country great and powerful. It has never ceased to struggle for the elevation of the masses, and for the establishment of the true policy of government. Its power is exhibited in the rapid growth of our extended boundaries, in the general prosperity and happiness of our people, and in the free and liberal character that has been given to our political institutions. In invoking through and complete organization through the State in behalf of this party, a simple duty is required of the Democratic masses. The State Committee is not actively engaged in endeavoring to secure this sure and certain precursor of victory. We must be united in the contest, or our cause is utterly hopeless. Parties, as well as nations, perish before the evil genius of dissension. Although clouds and darkness may surround us, the union of the Democracy will avert every calamity by which we may be threatened, and will carry our banner in triumph through the storms of battle.

WILLIAM H. WEISH, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1860.

The Lutheran Synod will convene in Sunday School.

A Scurvy Trick.

In the summer of 1854, a servant girl, named Hannah Mangle, in the family of Mr. Cummings, of Bellefonte bought a ticket in a lottery, held by J. M. Lytle, at Mountain House, Blair county, by which she drew a carriage valued at \$3000. The carriage was given in charge of Mr. Cummings, to deliver to the girl, but he charged the girl in settlement of her wages with the ticket, and locked up the carriage. Acting under the advice of ADREW G. CURTIN, Cummings refused to deliver the vehicle over to the girl. She brought suit to recover the property she had fairly drawn in the distribution of articles at the Mountain House. Through the influence of Curtin and a Know Nothing jury, and notwithstanding the judge charged directly against the defendant, she lost her dollar and her carriage. The verdict was not guilty but the defendant to pay the cost. This is literally true, and can be substantiated from the records of the Court of Centre county and it shows the honor and manliness of Andrew G. Curtin the Black Republican candidate for Governor, in aiding to cheat a poor girl out of her property, which she had fairly won and which every right-minded man will justly belong to her. What think the people of Pennsylvania of a man who would be guilty of such meanness? But it is consistent with the character of the notorious Mr. Curtin, and acts like the above are part and parcel of his nature—*Mifflintown Democrat.*

DAVID LOWENBERG.

Bloomsburg, September 12, 1860.

NEW ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

Bloomsburg, September 12, 1860.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Tenth Annual Exhibition

THE WYOMING BATTLE GROUND

Near the Wyoming Monument, and in the vicinity of Wilkes Barre, Pittston & Scranton, Luzerne County.

The Exhibition will open on Tuesday, and will continue Four Days, viz:

September 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th.

The Grounds which are most beautifully situated, are not only large, but remarkably well adapted to the purposes of the Exhibition.

THEY CONTAIN SEVENTY-TWO ACRES.

A fine track for horses, as well as every other convenience necessary to the comfort and safety of exhibitors and the animals and articles they wish to exhibit, are provided.

Arrangements have been made with the different Railroad Companies for the transportation of articles intended for exhibition free of charge both ways.

Visitors to the Exhibition will find most ample accommodations, at moderate prices. The different Railroad Companies will issue Excursion Tickets.

Lists of Premium Judges, and Regulations, &c., can be had at all the principal Agricultural Warehouses, from Gen. E. W. S. Arlevant, at Wilkes-Barre, and on application, until September 1st, to the Secretary, at Harrisburg. After that time the Secretary's office will be at West Pittston, Luzerne county. Competition open to all.

A. O. HESTER, Secretary.

August 22, 1860.

LIQUORS! LIQUORS!

Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he is selling LIQUORS in large and small quantities, and at different prices, at his New Store, on Main street, north side, two doors south of Iron street, Bloomsburg. He has stock of Foreign and Domestic

BRANDIES, Old Rye, with age, fine Old Bourbon, Old Folks' Whiskey, and any quantity of common.

PURE HOLLAND GIN, Madeiras, Lisbons, Claret, Sherry and Champagne Wines, &c. not least, a quantity of good double extra BROWN STOUT; all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. The public are respectfully solicited to give his liquor a trial.

D. W. ROBBINS, Ag't.

Bloomsburg, July 11, 1860.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Ninth Street, Below Locust, PHILADELPHIA.