STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1860.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEN'AL 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.

Meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

Democratic State Ex. Com Rooms,
419 Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA October 8, 1860.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at *Reading*, on Friday, October 12, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Business of great importance will be laid before the meeting, and every member is earnestly requested to be present.

WM. H. WELSH, *Chairman.*

The Tariff.

The Tariff question is one that does not naturally belong to party politics. The Democratic party and the Republican both contain advocates of the protective policy and both advocates of free trade. In this State, where our immediate interests would be promoted by a Protective Tariff, all parties, with rare exceptions, are favorable to protection, and anxious that Congress should legislate so as to develop our great mineral and industrial interests. Such being the condition of the public mind in Pennsylvania, this is the last State in the Union where the Tariff issue should have been made. But the Republican party deemed it necessary at the last session of Congress to manufacture as many issues as possible for the purpose of carrying this Presidential election. For the Western States they devised the Homestead issue as the means of making political capital in that quarter. For Pennsylvania they got up the Tariff. Induced Republican members of the House, naturally opposed to the increase of duties to vote for the Morrill bill as a political dodge. It was delayed until the close of the session, and as soon as it passed the House and was sent to the Senate, a resolution providing for an early adjournment of Congress was passed by the Republican members—for the manifest purpose of bringing the session to an immediate termination, so that the Senate would not have time to act upon the Tariff bill, and so that the Republicans might attribute the responsibility of its defeat to the Democratic Senate. The Senate could not refuse to adjourn at the time proposed by the House without incurring the responsibility of protracting the session—and for want of time to act upon it the Tariff bill had to be postponed. The House occupied months in maturing and considering this bill, and then gave the Senate but a week to reflect and act upon it. The Republicans expected and wanted the Tariff bill to be defeated or postponed for the purpose of using the question for electioneering purposes in Pennsylvania. They succeeded in their design, but what have they gained by it?

In forcing the Tariff issue upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and attempting to make political capital upon a question which is not of a party character, and upon which the people of this State are nearly all of one opinion, they have made a great blunder, because they have led people to investigate the question of responsibility for the Tariff of 1857, under the operations of which the interests of Pennsylvania have not prospered as they should. That Tariff was passed by the Republicans, who had control of the House of Representatives.—N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, the Republican Speaker and a free-trader, used his position to accomplish the reduction of the Tariff. Lewis C. Campbell, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, appointed by Mr. Banks, engineered the bill through the House, where it was passed by a large majority, including many of the most prominent Republican members. In the debate on the passage of this bill Mr. Campbell told the House that the question of a Tariff ought to be withdrawn from party politics; and he even went so far as to rebuke the Pennsylvanians for clinging to her old policy "which sees no other interest than her "iron and coal."

After fastening upon this State the Tariff of '57 the Republicans were entirely regardless of the interests of Pennsylvania, until it was necessary to get up the sham Morrill bill and pass it through the House, that it might be thrown upon the Senate at the last expiring hour of the session, and its defeat attributed to the hostility of Democrats.

OUR townsman, JOHN G. FREEZE, Esq., addressed a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting on Monday evening last, at Pittston, Luzerne county. On Friday evening last he addressed a meeting in the town of Wilkesbarre.

THERE will be preaching in the Baptist Church at this place, on next Sabbath, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon. Hereafter set

ELECTION RETURNS.

In Bloom township the Republican candidate for Governor has 74 majority. Scranton, Rep., for Congress has 105 majority. Bound, Rep., for Senate, has 123 majority.

In Hemlock township the whole Democratic ticket has the usual majority. In Scott township the Republican candidates have a decreased majority—not up to their standard quite.

The whole Democratic county ticket is safe. The District ticket is thought will be elected by a small majority.

The estimated majority for Foster in Montour county, is 250. For Randall, for Congress, about 150.

The counties of Erie, Dauphin and Allegheny, are set down for Curtin.

Sixteen Districts in Luzerne county report gains over Scranton for Congress.

Foster's majority in Lancaster is 276.—In Harrisburg it is 144.

Berks county will give Foster about 2800 majority. Schuylkill is said to have gone for Curtin

It is said that Philadelphia city will give Foster about 4000 majority, it may be considerably larger.

Columbia county will give Foster her usual Democratic majority, if not increase it

We go to press too early to give anything definite.

Horrible Sentiments.

We call the serious attention of the sensible and patriotic people of Pennsylvania to the following horrible and disgusting sentiments uttered by JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, one of the leaders of the Lincoln Black Republican party. Can it be possible that the conservative voters of our noble Commonwealth will follow the lead of men who *dare* give utterance to such fiendish doctrines? Listen to this black hearted Lincoln Abolitionist:

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a SERVILE INSURRECTION IN THE SOUTH; *when the black man*, ARMED WITH BRITISH BAYONETS, AND LED ON BY BRITISH OFFICERS, *shall assert their freedom, and* WAGE A WAR OF EXTERMINATION AGAINST HIS MASTER; *when the torch of the incendiary shall light up towns and the cities of the South, and blot out the last vestige of slavery.* And though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, *yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millenium.*"

Patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania, how can *you* sustain a party whose *leaders* openly promulgate such horrible sentiments as these? Do you not shudder at the bare thought of placing *such* men in power?

Remember, this man GIDDINGS, is a leading Lincolnite; and, but a few days since in company with CURTIN, addressed a Black Republican Abolition meeting at Erie, in this State! Are the people of Pennsylvania prepared to endorse the teachings of such men as GIDDINGS, the infamous Carl Schurz, and the host of Abolitions who have been precipitated upon our State? No! perish the thought! Up, then, Democrats! and by one bold and united effort, put down these miserable, traitorous wretches, whose sole aim is to precipitate our happy country headlong to destruction.

Pennsylvania the Battle Ground.

The eyes of patriots throughout the country are anxiously fixed on Pennsylvania—She enters as the main element into every calculation as respects the defeat of LINCOLN. May she prove that she is worthy of her proud title of the "Keystone State." The Boston *Post* thus closes an excellent article on the pending canvass:—

"But a survey of the political horizon presents to-day Pennsylvania as the great battle ground. All eyes will be upon her sterling national men. Never was cause more just than their cause; the union seen in support of it rises to the dignity of those grand movements that are for the good of a whole country; and its triumph will be a vast benefit conferred not only upon the fraternal element that unites these States, but to the manufacturing, the commercial and indeed the business interests of the nation.

In this connection we take occasion to call attention to the fact that, in this State, in the Presidential canvass of 1856, the joint majority of the conservatives over Fremont was 165,009 votes. The vote for Buchanan, 230,772; Fremont, 147 963; Fillmore, 82,200. Thus it appears that the Black Republicans will have to poll 312,973 votes, and overcome a majority of 165,009 before they can elect Col Curtin. To suppose this result is almost to suppose an impossibility.

Democracy in Bloomsburg.

Pursuant to notice the Democracy met at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday evening last, and held the largest political meeting of the season that has been attended in this place. The Court House was well filled. The Bloomsburg Band was in attendance, and executed some most excellent music.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

PRESIDENT:

GEORGE WEAVER, ESQ.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

John Snyder,	Jacob R. Grool,
Henry Arthur,	Peter Billmeyer,
Joseph Barkley,	Richard Plumer,
John Cressler,	Martin Woodward.

SECRETARIES:

C. G. Barkley, W. H. Jacoby.

The meeting being fully organized, and everything properly arranged, WELLINGTON H. ENT, Esq., was invited to speak, who made his appearance before the audience, and delivered the introductory speech of the evening, which occupied nearly an hour's time. He was followed by HENRY HAKES, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, who made a very excellent speech. After him, E. H. LITTLE rose and made a few remarks, when the meeting adjourned by giving a vote of thanks to the speakers for their able and patriotic addresses, and to the band for their most excellent music, after which three cheers were given for the whole ticket.

Death of Governor Willard, of Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—A private despatch from St. Paul's, Minnesota, says that Gov.

Democratic Meeting at Rohrsburg.

On Tuesday evening the 2d ult., an immense concourse of people assembled in the upper part of Mr. —— Appleman's wheelwright shop. The building is 45 feet long and about 25 wide, and was crowded to excess. At the least calculation there were 700 people present. They strung into Rohrsburg on foot, in wagons, in buggies, on horseback, and every other conceivable method of traveling. Not only was the Democracy of Greenwood present, but the townships of Pine, Jackson, Benton and Orange, sent in their delegations.

The meeting was organized by appointing JUDGE EVANS President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents, and Secretaries. After the preliminary business was got along with, CHARLES B. BROCKWAY, of this place, was called upon for a speech. He responded in a speech of over an hour's length. His address was received with a great deal of cheering, and no doubt had a good effect.

E. H. LITTLE, Esq., was next called for, and addressed the audience for about one hour, in a logical and argumentive speech. The Democracy appeared to be inspired with a new kind of enthusiasm after listening to these speeches, and left for their homes with a determination to leave nothing undone to secure the success of the glorious old Democratic cause. On all journing, three cheers were given, for our nominees, which made the building shake to its very foundation.

Democratic Meeting and Pole Raising.

On Saturday last the Democracy of Benton township, and adjoining townships, held a meeting and pole raising in the town of Benton, which was addressed by Henry Hakes, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, Wellington H. Ent, Esq., and Charles B. Brockway. We are informed there was a tremendous gathering of people present. The meeting was enthusiastic and spirited. A splendid hickory pole was raised with flags and streamers upon it. The Democracy of Benton will give good account of themselves on the 9th inst.

Pole Raising in Mainville.

On Thursday afternoon last the Democracy of Mainville and vicinity held a Democratic meeting, and pole raising.—There was a large turn out of both the young and old Democracy. The Pole raised was 110 feet high, with flag and streamer upon it. Most excellent martial music was in attendance. The meeting was presided over by Mr. MICHAEL GROVER, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries Addresses were delivered in an able and patriotic manner by Messrs. FREEZE and LITTLE, of this place. The Democrats of Main township are all alive in the cause of Democracy.

On Wednesday evening, 25th ult, at New Orleans, the friends and supporters of Breckinridge and Lane held an immense meeting. The *Delta*, of the 27th ult., in speaking of it, says:

The turn-out of the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane last night surpassed the anticipations of the most sanguine friends of the cause, not in its numbers alone, which far exceeded those of any other procession during the present campaign, but in the genuine enthusiasm and spirit which pervaded the immense throng. The immense crowds on the sidewalks attested the universal sympathy in the cause by their shouts and hurras, while every balcony and window on the line of the march of the cavalcade was crowded with ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs and threw garlands to the gallant youth who bore so splendidly the banner of the Union, of the Constitution and of the rights of the South.

Our local report will give the details of this grand demonstration. We can only say here that the display of last night gave an earnest assurance that New Orleans does not intend to be cheated or betrayed out of her right and her reputation, as the great metropolis of the South. The true Democracy will not suffer her to be placed in antagonism with the vast majority of the people of the States, from whom she receives her chief sustenance, and with whose people her own ought to be identified in interest, feeling and purpose.

Cruelty to Animals.

The forty-sixth section of the Penal Code of this State, as revised by a committee of the last Legislature, imposes a severe penalty upon those who cruelly beat or torture animals. And it is just, that it is so. In every civilized community such statutes exist, and in London and other cities of Europe, societies exist for the protection of animals, the individual members of which are required to inform upon and bring all such offenders to justice. For the benefit of those who own horses and cattle and who think, because they are their personal property, they can beat and treat them as they please, as well as others, we subjoin the 46th section:

"If any person shall wantonly and cruelly beat, torture, kill, or maim any horse or domestic animal, whether belonging to himself or another, every such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court."

NEW Millinery goods are making their appearance for the Fall and Winter. It will be seen in another column of our paper that Miss MARY BARKLEY of this place, has just replenished her already large stock of millinery goods. For taste, beauty, and durability, her stock is not excelled in town by any of her cotemporaries.

WE go to press too soon to give any election returns of much importance. The official vote of the county will appear in our next.

A DEMOCRATIC meeting was addressed at Stillwater by Messrs. Ent and Brockway on last Wednesday evening.

ON LAST Friday evening a Democratic meeting was held in Franklin township, and was addressed by Wesley Wirt, Esq., of this place. On the same evening E. H. Little, Esq., addressed a meeting at the House of Joseph Hurst, in Slabtown. These

Germans and Irish, Read, Pause and Reflect.

John M. Wilson, the author of the following, a Lincoln Elector in Massachusetts, some time ago addressed a Republican meeting, in a speech of considerable length, from which we make the following extracts. The German or Irishman, who can read this and then vote for Lincoln, has very little self-respect:

"In the heart of the foreigner beats not one single noble impulse—not one single throb of patriotism. He is so brutish and degraded that he has no sympathy for anything but cabbage and lager, potatoes and buttermilk, or some other abominable outlandish dish, only fit for hogs of the street or pen.

"Some tell you that many foreigners are intelligent; yes intelligent. How in the name of the Almighty God can they say it? Look at the Dutchman smoking his pipe, and if you can see a ray of intelligence in that dirty, idiotic looking face of his, show it to me. Look at the drunken, bloated Irishman, with his rot-gut whiskey bottle in his pocket, and he drunk and swearing and reeling, and shows not in that polluted face one spark of morality, intellect or education. The idea is absurd—it is preposterous.

"We must change the laws of the land, and prevent these ignorant, degraded paupers here from voting and holding office.—They are a set of unprincipled villains and ruffians, who congregate in and around our large cities and villages, and live by stealing from the American.

"Would you have the American to stand back, and let a bloated Irishman vote instead of yourself? See the wretch as he approaches—his knees knocking and the slobber of tobacco running down his jaws, and as he comes, you hear him hurrah for 'Dimocracy,'" and here he comes fresh from the bogs, just one year ago, and wants to vote—and because the boys cry 'move him,' and he gets knocked down for his impudence, a great cry is made about it by old line demagogues. I say it is right, let them stand back.

"Again: you see a lop eared, wide-mouthed, mullet-headed Dutchman coming up from the land of Krout, with the foam of of beer still sticking to his horse-tail whiskers, and his whiskers and his breath smelling of garlick and onions enough to kill a white man three hundred yards, and before he can say anything in the world but 'Dimocrat' he must vote, and that vote counts as much as yours or mine. This is outrageous and abominable. These foreigners that have carried elections for old liners, will have to learn their places. They have no more right to vote than the brutes of the field, and have not half the sense of a good Newfoundland dog; and God knows, were I a candidate for any office, I would tell these paupers and vagabonds; these vile, dirty, degraded, and idiotic foreigners I did not want their votes, and if I ever am a candidate, I hope to God I never will get them."

The Maine Democracy.

That the organization of the Democratic party should sometimes fall into unworthy hands—into the hands of those who would not hesitate to attempt to turn it aside from the path of constitutional duty—is not strange. Its doors are ever open, and friend and foe can enter at pleasure. In the days of its prosperity there is always a rush of unprincipled men to its enclosure, and when they are once within its fold their first aim is to get control of its organization. Loyal Democrats are often modest men, and make no resistance to such persons when they seek the highest places of power and trust in the party.

Too many of such men were made delegates to the Charleston Convention, and a well nigh successful effort was made to sectionalize the party, but fortunately they did not succeed. They were met in their traitorous attempt by a solid phalanx of Jacksonian Democrats who thwarted their base designs, and, wresting the helm of the organization from their hands, saved the ship from being dashed upon the breakers of squatter sovereignty towards which they were directly heading. Thanks to the true men of the South, aided by equally true men of the North, the gallant ship of the Democracy again rides safely upon the smooth and open sea of constitutional principles.

So far as the organization of the party in the State of Maine is concerned we have not been so fortunate. Our little Democratic craft has been landed high and dry on the same breakers from which true and manly valor saved the national ship. Those who held the helm now freely acknowledge the disaster, and laugh at those who sincerely mourn over the wreck. But true Democrats must not despair. All damage done must be repaired, and our craft must be got off the breakers before she goes to pieces entirely. She must again be launched upon the open sea of Constitutional principles, and the work must be done in Norombega Hall next Tuesday.

In whose hand was the helm when this mischief was done? Who was Chairman of our State Democratic Committee? Was it not Sylvester R. Lyman, a man who never had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, and who has only taken temporary shelter in our party, because he had driven his own to wreck and ruin? The best of his days have been spent in open warfare on the Democratic party, and, like Parsons of Alabama, the height of his ambition is to ruin and overthrow it.

It is now high time that the organization of the Democracy of Maine was wrested from such hands. The work has already been neglected too long. Our foes feel that we are now on the very verge of the yawning chasm of Abolitionism, and that one more step will precipitate us into the gulf. From this destruction the party must be snatched. It must again be placed on the broad and enduring basis of constitutional principles. True and loyal men must be placed at the head of the organization. When this is done, as it will be done next Tuesday, the Democracy of Maine will again be on the highway to victory.—

Fusion in New York.

We have the official report of the final action of the Cooper Institute Committee of Fifteen, and their Electoral ticket for the State of New York is now before the people. It has been officially accepted by the DEAN RICHMOND or Douglas Committee—The friends of Mr. Douglas in New York have thus abated their determination not to coalesce with other conservative elements to accomplish the defeat of Mr Lincoln. It shows a return to patriotic sentiments and is an acknowledgment of the true wants of the crisis, full of hope and encouragement. In New York, from the beginning, the Breckinridge Democracy have shown the most patriotic spirit. They have insisted on no extreme or unpracticable conditions, but have offered repeatedly to be satisfied with much less than justice. Their reasonable demands having been rejected by the Douglas Committee, there was of course an end to all further arrangement as regards that organization.

But the action of the Cooper Institute Committee has placed the whole subject on a different footing. A majority of this Committee are the friends of Mr. Breckinridge. Their object was not the degradation of the Breckinridge organization, but the Union of all conservative elements against Mr. Lincoln. What could not be conceded to an arrogant and antagonistical organization, could be yielded to parties not connected as partizans with either organization. The want of the times, the duty of patriots, the measure of in New York is the union of all conservative elements to defeat Mr. Lincoln. We have reason to believe, that the Breckinridge organization, true to its past record, true to it generous and pure devotion to the country, will abandon all technical objections, will waive the assertions at this time of its just rights, will make sacrifices for the common cause, and acquiesce in and support the Cooper Institute Electoral Ticket as arranged on the 3d inst., by the Cooper Institute Committee at Albany.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Terrible Flood in the Rhone.

The deluge which swept down the valley of the Rhone in 1856, inundating towns and carrying off an immense quantity of agricultural products, is fresh in the public mind. It is believed to have been caused by a change in the aerial currents blowing over Western Europe from the Atlantic.

These had, for a number of years previously, been moving towards the North every season; but all on a sudden this motion was checked, and that belt of wind crossed France nearer the Mediterranean, the consequence of which was an unusually heavy fall of rain in the Southeastren parts of that country, and the destruction of life and property referred to.

Another cause appears to have produced a similar visitation in the Rhone valley.—The hot South winds which visit Italy in Summer would seem to have been more violent and lasting than usual this season, at least on the upper Alps. There they blew for a long period and melted an extraordinary quantity of ice and snow. The rains were also very heavy. About the 1st of September it was announced that the Saltine, one of the tributaries or the upper Rhone, had overflowed its banks, and that some bridges on the latter had been swept away by an avalanche. The torrent continued to swell rapidly and become more threatening every hour. At Sion, the capital of Valais, the river banks burst, and soon the valley was a sheet of water, every description of property being carried down with the torrent.

The people collected by boat of drum and strove with all their might but in vain, to check the progress of the destroyer. The flood came on so suddenly that individuals had to climb trees, where they remained during a whole night, before they could be rescued. Many sad cases of loss and suffering are reported; although it does not appear that any individuals of Switzerland, with a population nearly altogether agricultural. It consists of one narrow principal valley, with a dozen or more tributaries, traversed by as many streams, which rush down from mountains averaging ten thousand feet in height. The present visitation is said to have been the most severe cash of the kinp witnessed since 1834. It is not probable that the lower Rhone has been seriously damaged.

The Queen and the Prince.

When very young, she was ricketty and weak in the ankles, but was recovered by healthy training. She was brought up at sea side, at Ramsgate, her ankles pumped on, and sea bathing resorted to. She was very benevolent; when she rode abroad, which was on horseback, and often, her purse always returned empty. She had and still has a good appetite. Her mother carefully inculcated in her a love for the Protestant religion. She learned German, French and Italian perfectly, knew a little Spanish, and was an accomplished musician and vocalist. At the age of 18, on June 20, 1837, she became queen, in consequence of the death of her uncle, William IV. Lord Melbourne and the Duke of Wellington proved excellent advisers to the queen. They dined with her every day, and being old gentlemen, would sometimes drop asleep over their wine, when she would tickle their noses. Very soon Lord Melbourne thought she should be married, and, on his stating it in diplomatic language, she did not understand him, and replied: "Let me have the Duke of Willington!" Explanation being offered, she objected to her cousins of Cumberland and Cambridge, and suggested "poor Albert." It proved a happy choice, as the young prince makes an excellent husband. It was said that the queen liked Lord Elphinstone, but he was sent to Madras, to get him out of the way. The young couple started in life with a mutual income of $650,000. It was not too much; they brought up their family on it, without calling for a separate allowance for any of them.

The queen rises at half-past six in summer and seven in winter, and always walks abroad, returning to morning prayers and breakfast, at which she eats heartily, and subsequently spends half an hour in the nursery. She next receives the master of the household, and decides what invitations should be accorded for the day, and then visits her aviary, menagerie, aquarium or stables. She is passionately fond of horses and a good rider.

At eleven she receives the secretary of war, the home and foreign secretaries; at twelve generally visitors; lunches at one, and drinks Alsop's pale ale. At three she rides in her carriages or on horseback, either visiting or on some errand of charity.—Returning, her majesty dines in state, which is rather a dreary affair, no conversation being allowed. But that over, etiquette is dismissed; in the drawing-room the queen plays upon the piano, and indulges in German games. At eleven she retires. The queen appears fond of American ladies.—The prince of Wales is neither dull hor stupid, but a youth of the noblest disposition ane splendidly educated. Like his mother, he appeared ricketty and delicate in youth. He speaks French, German, Italian and Spanish with fluency, beside being a good Greek and Latin scholar. He is well acquainted with law and the fine arts, a good soldier theoretically and a good horseman. He dances enormously, like most of the English youths of the day, and always chooses the partner he likes best.

THE EVILS OF MEDICAL MALPRACTICE.—"The report of the City Inspector," says the New York Herald of the 9th May, 1860,—"to the Board of Health which we published yesterday, reveals an alarming state of affairs in the condition of the public health showing not only an increase of 1,819 deaths within the past four months over those of last year, but a frightful increase of mortality from scarlet fever, croup, bronchitis and pneumonia—the increase of deaths from these diseases forms one fourth of the total. This fact warns us of the necessity existing for some means of protection against unskilled and half educated Physicians. The public are thus constantly exposed to malpractice at the hands of ignorant men, who follow the profession merely as a means of making money, without the ambition or the qualifications which pertain to the educated practitioner." How widely different have been the results in the above disorders from those who have used Holloway's Pills and Ointment is manifest by the fact that not a single case of death occurred wherever the Pills and Ointment had been taken in time. Thousands of mothers owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Holloway for being the means of saving the lives of their darlings. There is no idle theory or speculation in the use of these medicines. The effect is invariably the same—sure and certain—where all the instructions given are strictly fulfilled. The Pills cool and purify the blood, while the Ointment locally applied in scarlatina, croup or bronchitis, allays the inflammation and speedily restores the little sufferer to the enjoyment of health. In Europe, we learn that hundreds of lives have been saved in cases of diptheria, for which the Ointment is a certain cure, and for all diseases affecting the throat, penetrating as it does, the affected glands, which no internal medicine alone can reach—so effectually as to act with sufficient celerity to save the patient. This extraordinary Ointment will give permanent relief to all asthmatic patients, and may therefore be considered as a sovereign remedy.

"SHORT calls are best," as the fly said when he lit on a hot stove.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—He only is wise who seeks safety in precaution.—Life is uncertain, thousands in the vigor of health to-day will never see to-morrow.—The varying atmosphere, the raw piercing winds warn us of winters approach with its icy blasts and ruthless courges; Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchhitis, Pleurisy, Consumption, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Frosts bites, &c. The wise and cautious will immediately have recourse to those powerful invigorators Holloway's Pills which enable the lungs to resist the deleterious effects of the weather and fortify the constitution to withstand the rigors and inclemencies of winter. The Ointment is an infallible remedy for inflammation of the throat, and all disorders of the chest produced by violent colds, it also gives speedy relief to the organs of respiration.

MARRIED.

THOMAS L. SWISHER and MARY S. COTNER, together, have departed this life of single-blessedness and ascended to the happier realms of matrimony. This doleful act occurred in Muncy, on the 30th of Sept. ult., at 4 P. M., through the agency of the Rev. Mr. Rittenhouse. Thomas has found "the balm of Gilead" and she "has found the *physician* there." *Requiescat in pace.* C.

In Espy, Columbia county, Pa., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. OWEN R. EVERLY, of this place, to Miss EFFIE A. WHITMYER, of the former place.