

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR. BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 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. Reekhow. 3. Jos. Crockett, Jr. 15. Geo. D. Jackson. 4. J. G. Bremer. 16. J. A. Abl. 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.

Which Will be Best? Reader, of whatever political faith you are, which will be the best? That the country shall remain whole and united as it is, the South being the receptacle and market for the manufactures and workshops of the North—furnishing the raw material and affording labor to the toiling millions of the North, and buying the goods again in return, thus causing general prosperity all around, or that it be disrupted, and the intercourse of the two sections of the country severed, the South opening her own ports and receiving her supplies of manufactured articles from foreign countries, and leaving the workshops and manufactories of the North desolate and without a market—Which will be the best? This is a matter for every voter to consider.

As it any wonder that the Southern mind should become uneasy, and even desperate, under the threats like these, and particularly when the result of the recent election in Pennsylvania appears to indicate that this once conservative State has imbibed the poison of New England? Is it to be supposed that any portion of the American people would tamely surrender to such an outrage as the North threatens to inflict on the South? We put it to the people of Pennsylvania whether they would submit to it? If the relative strength of the two sections of the Union were reversed—if the South were the stronger and the North weaker portian, and the South were to attempt to appropriate to herself all the Territories of the Union, would you submit to it without a murmur? And if, not content with excluding you from the Territories, the South declare it to be her settled purpose to force slavery upon you here in the North, and should nominate for the Presidency a man pledged to carry out that purpose, would you not begin to think of taking measures to protect your rights?

Now the South, if she were the stronger portion of the confederacy, would have just as much right to exclude the North from the Territories, as the North has to exclude the South—just as much right to force slavery into the North, as the North has to force slavery out of the South. But the truth is, neither of them has any right or shadow of right to do the one thing or the other; and if either of them attempts the outrage, the other will have just cause to draw the sword in defence of her invaded rights.

It is folly to expect the South to remain loyal to the Union, when it is made the instrument of her spoliation. None but a spaniel will lick the hand that smites him. We are satisfied that no portion of the American people ever will submit to be deprived of their just rights, and that the South is now fully determined to maintain hers. Because she has not heretofore taken up arms, an intimation of a disposition on her part to defend herself is sneered at by malignant Black Republicans as "Southern blusters." The first meetings of the oppressed Colonies were sneered at by the British. For their sneering ceased with the battle of Bunker Hill. The malignant Abolitionists who by their sneers add insult to the injury they are doing the South, may yet be taught a lesson as severe as that learned by the British King. Aread Southern men who have heretofore opposed the idea of forcible resistance, now publicly avow a firm and unalterable resolution to regard the election of LINCOLN as an open declaration of war by the North against the South.

Both branches of the Legislature being largely Republican, that party will have things their own way. The squabble as to who shall be United States Senator, in place of Mr. Bigler, has already commenced. A number of disinterested patriots are named in connection with the position—some of them worthy and capable, and others unworthy and incapable. Among the names mentioned are those of David Wilmut, Morton McMichael, Alex. K. McClure, Ex-Gov. Pollock, A. H. Reeder, Thaddeus Stevens, Eli Sizer, Henry C. Carey, and Wm. B. Mann, and doubtless there are scores of others who would have no objection to serving the "dear people" in that capacity.

Get Out the Vote. We hope that our Democratic friends in every district will exert themselves, from now until the 6th of November, to get out the vote in their respective localities. We now have but one Democratic electoral ticket in Pennsylvania, and if we give it a united and cordial support we can elect it and thus redeem the State from the hand of the Black Republicans, where it was unjustly fell, at the late election. We can increase our majority in old Columbia very materially, for we know that there are many Democrats who were not out at the late election. We can give 1,000 majority—let us do it. The Black Republicans polled their full strength at the late election, let us poll ours at the next.

The Genesee Farmer.—We have no space for a long notice. The October number is at hand and worthy a careful perusal by every one in search of Agricultural and

Danger to the Union. If ever there was a time when the Democracy of Pennsylvania owed it to their country to make a desperate struggle for victory, that time is now. A dangerous, sectional party, flushed with victories won by bribery and by imported voters, threatens to assume the government of the country, and wield its tremendous power to the detriment of the rights of fifteen States of the Union. Against this usurpation the threatened States, with a unanimity they never before exhibited, are preparing for resist-ance. Equal partners in the Union, they demand equal rights. Sharing the burdens of the partnership, they claim a just share of its benefits. Contributing their blood and treasure to the capital stock, they protest against being cut off from the enjoyment of a fair proportion of the common property.

Virginia, a slave State, gave to the North and to freedom the magnificent Territory of the Northwest, out of which the free States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin have been made. How does the North propose to requite Virginia's liberalities? How do the five free States named propose to requite it? Let the John Brown murders at Harper's Ferry and Sherman Booth rescue in Wisconsin answer.

But the North does not seem disposed to rest on her Bays and Boon laurels. LINCOLN says slavery must be put "in progress of ultimate extinction." This does not extend itself to new territory, but that it must be wiped out where it exists. In other words, the Southern partners in the Union not only to be deprived of a share of the profits of the partnership, but they are also to be forcibly dispossessed of the property they brought in when the partnership was formed.

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People of Pennsylvania, why should you push the South to the point of armed resistance to Northern aggression? What good will it do you? Think of the consequences before you make up your mind to aid with-burning New England to force a dissolution of the Union. It cannot possibly do you any good to elect LINCOLN. He is not the champion of any measure that would promote your prosperity, and there is no reason under the sun why you should risk disunion and civil war to make him President. On the contrary, every consideration of self-interest and of patriotism requires you to defeat him.

Democrats, to the Polls! Every Democrat in Columbia county, as well as in our sister counties, should go to the polls on next Tuesday and cast his vote for the Reading Electoral Ticket. It is his duty, and we would earnestly insist in his performing it. Let nothing interfere with your attending the polls early and late; and see that every voter is brought out. The absence of a vote or two in each township throughout the county would make quite a material difference; so much of a difference in all probability that it might form the result of our county disastrous to the Democratic party. But no such thing is conceded. The Democrats of each township, ward or borough will, in our humble opinion, go at the work in good earnest on next Tuesday and show their Republican friends that the time is not near when "Republicanism" and "negro equality" shall reign predominant over these United States.

[COMMUNICATED.] Ma. Ed. of THE STAR.—Why is it that Dr. John pursues me so implacably through the columns of his paper, I cannot discover—Previous to the election I did not wonder at it, as it is the policy of his party to malign its opponents and exalt its partisans; but since then I have quietly settled down to school-teaching, and why he should still seek to cast reflections upon a defenceless "boy" is beyond my comprehension. I have been personally acquainted with him for years, and in justice I must say, that outside of the "Republican" he has treated me courteously, and I am indebted to him for many kind acts. But since he has determined that there shall be an "irrepressible conflict" between us, so be it, and in the rather forcible language of Shakespeare, "I lay on Macduff, and—be he who first cries hold, enough." Neither education nor practice fit me for a newspaper disputant, yet when I find myself thus assailed week after week by name in his sheet, I cannot help attempting a defense.

In the first place, in speaking of a communication in your paper dated Greenwood, he says: "If a trip to South America thus tends to deteriorate a young man's manners as well as his sense, we are sorry a certain young friend of ours ever took the voyage." This I presume is intended to hit me; and as I was present during the discussion alluded to in "Tuya Servidor's" communication, I am prepared to endorse it, and I may add many others beside myself, are willing to do the same. Dr. John has twice referred to that article, and yet he does not deny that the gentleman I named (and whom I personally respect) advocated the doctrine of negro equality, etc. And now let me state that I have frequently heard the same doctrine promulgated by prominent Republicans in Greenwood, and one object I had in view in attending the discussion was to get them to commit themselves on these very points. They went even further than I expected, and on expressing my surprise to some Republicans near me, they answered that it was but the enunciation of their opinions.

But I wish to say a word relative to "negro equality" since the Doctor has the goodness to call my attention to it in particular in another portion of his sheet. He may well say with Burns: "O would some power the gillie gie us To see ourselves as others see us! It wad frae ironie a blunder free us And foolish notion." He may well say "let us hear no more prating about negro equality" for to him it is a sore question. Even his own friends consider the idea ridiculous, and made the Doctor himself a subject of sport. After trying to fasten upon the Democratic party the stigma of favoring slavery, which makes negroes unequal, then he makes a grand somersault and declares that the Democracy favor negro equality! Of course then, he and the Abolitionists of Greenwood will turn round and support our candidates!

That his ideas were confused, and that he did not know what he was talking about, is evidenced by the fact that the caption of the article in question reads, "A Word About Negro Equality," and in the first line the words "negro equality" occur. But in the name of common sense why is it that if the Democratic party favors negro equality, the negroes themselves where they have the right of suffrage always go in for the Republican party? Why is it that the only States where the negroes are allowed to vote, hold office, act as jurymen, etc., are overwhelmingly Republican; while the Democracy claim no State where the pernicious doctrines of Negro equality prevail? By the decision of a Republican Judge, Brinkhoff of Ohio, 14,000 negroes were allowed to vote at the last election in that State, and their vote not only made him Judge, but elected a Republican Governor, though there was a majority of nearly 6,000 white voters against him. In New York negroes are allowed to vote by possessing \$250 worth of property, and Horace Greely the great exponent of the principles of the Republican party, through the Tribune said lately, that "we regard this discrimination as atrocious. We shall have a chance this fall to vote down this anomaly, and we ought to do it. Let us abolish the property qualification, and give the poor blacks an equal chance at the polls with their richer brethren." Dare the Republicans further deny that their party favors negro equality? If so, let them examine Republican Massachusetts, where negro "wide-awake" clubs daily parade, and in which John A. Andrews, Governor of that State, walked, and that too in the rear to show his humility! In order to prove their earnestness, last year 72 white women married black men. The Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 5th of May, 1858, said: "Now, Mr. President, I live in a Commonwealth that recognizes the absolute and perfect equality of all men of all races. A mulatto or negro in the State I represent is not only a citizen of the State; he has not only a right to vote, but, if the people choose to do it, they may elect him to any office in their gift." Con. Globe, 1st Sess. 35th Congress, page 1966. The speeches of this same Senator Wilson are now being scattered broadcast throughout the land. But all men are not equal in his State for the fact that a white foreigner has to reside there seven years before he can vote, while the negroes they steal from the South can vote after one year's residence! The Republicans in New Jersey and New York have recommended the passage of the same law. Further, it was the Republican party which introduced the bill into the Ohio Legislature to strike the word "white" from the Constitution in order to give negroes the right of suffrage. Salmon P. Chase, U. S. Senator from that State, and twice Governor of it, says that "I regard the exclusion of the colored people as a body from the elective franchise as incompatible with true Democratic principles." Lincoln himself has frequently advanced the doctrine of negro equality; and C. M. Clay the principal

Election for Governor, 1860.

Table with 3 columns: COUNTIES, CURTIN, FOSTER. Lists counties and their respective votes for Curtin and Foster.

The Negro Party. We find the following advertisement in the Philadelphia Ledger of Wednesday last (24th, inst.) Comment is unnecessary. We advise our readers to cut it out, paste it in their hats, and when they hear a Black Republican say that his party is not in favor of Abolitionizing the South and of the elevation of negroes to a position of social and political equality with the white race, read it to him: ATTENTION WIDE AWAKES!—THE COLORED CITIZENS of Philadelphia will meet nightly at S. WILLIAMSON'S, Seventh Street near Lombard, for the purpose of organizing a City Wide Awake Club. THOS. JOHNSON, Sec. protem.

raise the platform upon which our free colored people stand, they should give to them full political rights to hold office, to vote to sit on juries, to give their testimony, and to make no distinction between them and ourselves? Mr. Editor, I have quoted sufficiently to prove which party favors negro equality, but if I find it necessary in the future, I can extend the list. C. B. BROCKWAY.

Editor Star of the North.—As my name is Little, my potatoes are too small for my notice. Hence, I condescend to descend upon the useless properties of a nuisance; viz: Dr. John's paper; it being perverted, in his hands, from the true use of a public journal. Of course, I shall not disgrace your paper, by referring to his black guard. Aside from that, he says he has no reply to make to me, or to the public. Of course he has not. Until he purges himself of the four or five distinct falsehoods, published in his paper, to which I called his special attention, he will not be qualified, to reply, nor to discuss any question with any person. They were favorably mentioned, as mere specimens of his fabrications. That he might have no excuse, they were specifically pointed out. This was an issue of his own raising, when he boasted that he despised lying. It is the first issue to be settled. In vain, will he try to crawl out of it; or expect to frighten me from it, by filling his columns with manufactured communications, slung and blacked up, to mislead the public. He will then be partially qualified to discuss the hypothesis, that he esteems negroes as better than foreigners; which is evidenced by his paper, where he classes Irishmen with paupers and by his previous conduct. I say partially qualified; for in the interim, he has published falsehoods, on matters of equally public notoriety, as I happen to remember. But one thing at a time. He, of course, can never get over these. Considering the man; it is no wonder that exposure causes him thus to writhe; blackguard, fret and fume; with all the malignity of a copperhead, and the spiteful imbecility of an inferior sergent.

Another feature of his paper, equally nauseous, is his attempts to puff his diminutive, mental and moral proportions into importance. Boasting, that he, has been on the stump! That he, has endeavored to conduct the canvass lying in his paper! That he despises lying! &c. And whenever he has occasion to speak favorably, of the performances of others, it is always with some qualification, implying a sly boast or compliment of himself. I once became familiar, with many of his fraternity; but never with but one like him. That person's object, in starting his paper, was to puff himself into Congress. A part of his programme, was to insinuate some every article he wrote, if it could in anywise be twisted in; just after the manner of Palemon John. His character sunk, however; until he is beneath contempt. If Palemon John, dislike the further exposure of his paper, let him crawl back into his snail shell; and cease to besmear men, by naming them in that prosaic and vulgar sort. He shall again enjoy that peaceful obscurity, for which he is so peculiarly qualified. E. H. LITTLE.

October 19th, 1860. In the Philadelphia Ledger, we find the following advertisement, which, for cool impudence, we think can certainly remove the dilapidated linen from the bush: WANTED.—By a respectable colored family, a WHITE BOY 14 or 16 years of age, to wait on the table and make himself generally useful about the house. Address with reference "Pendergrast," Blood's Dispensary. Where are you, all you nice little boys who are eternally asking to be employed? Here's a chance for you, such a chance, in a highly colored family; bring on your references as to age and competence to make yourself generally useful; for Mr. Pendergrast, Mrs. Pendergrast, and all the little Pendergrasts are suffering for your services. All you are wanted to do is to wait on the table and make yourself generally useful. Remember you are not expected to be ornamental, nor are you desired to make any "irrepressible conflict" when told to scrub knives and to carry the wash tub, or when the "dirty little white trash."

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The onward march of truth—Why is it?—The great doctor announced some fifty years back by Dr. Holloway, that the stomach, the liver and the blood are the fountains of disease, is now universally admitted, his greatest opponents having become his staunchest supporters. The reason is obvious. Millions who were afflicted with Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, Debility and Physical prostration, have been radically cured by a thorough course of his famous Pills, while others have been healed of Scurvy, Old Sores, Bad Leggs, Scrofulous humors, Glanders Swellings, Tumors, Aches, Brucelias, &c., by his Ointment and Pills, when all other means had failed. Such is the progress of truth and the triumph of reason.

MARRIED. On Thursday evening, Oct. 18th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Sank, Presiding Elder of Bellefonte District, Rev. D. A. BEEKLEY, of this place, to AMANDA DEVLING, of Lamar, Clinton co., Pa. By the Rev. S. L. Bowman, on the morning of the 25th of October, at the residence of the bride's mother, ELISIA W. M. LOW, M. D., to Miss REBECCA J. HILL, both of Lime Ridge.

GRAND JURORS, For December Term, 1860. Bloom—Evan Jones. Bor. Berwick—William H. Woodin, Mordecai Jackson. Briarclark—William Hartman. Centre—Samuel C. Bower. Cattawissa—George Hughes, Adam Federick. Fishing Creek—Hiram Hess, Dan'l Edgar, George Howell. Franklin—Michael Mensch, Jackson Cleaver. Greenwood—James Vanhorn, Robt. Robbins, Elijah Lemon. Hemlock—John Giron. Lousé—Jacob Helwig. Main—William Messenger, William Bittler. Montour—Isaac Mowry. Mt. Pleasant—Abraham Diddine. Orange—William Fisher, Samuel Zimmerman. Sugarloaf—Anderson Kile. Bloomsburg, Oct. 24, 1860.

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THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861. Prospectus.

The XXth Volume of the Weekly Tribune commences with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year the Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussions almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less interest, but more abiding interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to: I. Education.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of The Tribune in the half during the year 1861.

II. Agriculture.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. What-ever discovery, deduction, or illustration, is calculated to raising the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. Manufactures, &c.—We hail every invention of enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy. VI. Foreign Affairs.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

Nice Opening for a Young Man. In the Philadelphia Ledger, we find the following advertisement, which, for cool impudence, we think can certainly remove the dilapidated linen from the bush:

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NEW FALL AND WINTER Goods? MARTZ & ENT

Have just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of merchandise, purchased at the lowest figure, and which they are determined to sell for Cash or Country Produce, on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street. Their Stock consists of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, choicest styles and latest fashions, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CERDARWARE, HOLLOWWARE.

Iron, Nails and Spikes, ROOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c. In short every thing usually kept in a country Store. They respectfully invite their old friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. The highest price paid for country produce. MARTZ & ENT. Light Street, Oct. 31, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a certain writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday 3d day of December next at one o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, the following property, to wit:

A certain piece or lot of land, which were of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, owners, and E. M. Heilner, contractor, a certain dwelling, one and a half stories high; the building is about thirty-two feet by twenty-eight feet, and situated upon a certain lot or piece of ground, within the County of Columbia, and owned by the said Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company owners, and E. M. Heilner, contractor.

ALSO—All that certain lot of land situate in Centreville, Centre township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to wit—on the north by an alley, on the east by a street of said Centreville, on the south by lot of Jacob Mensinger and on the west by an alley, containing fifty two feet in depth, whereon is erected a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE with the appurtenances. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Josiah B. Edwards.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, bounded on the north west by a public road, on the west by Charles Haycock, and on the south by a public road leading from Millville to Rohrsburg, containing one half of an Acre more or less, whereon is erected a two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a log out house, a frame stable, a frame wood shed and other outbuildings with the appurtenances.

ALSO—One other lot situate in the twp. and county aforesaid, bounded on the north west by a public road, on the north by a public road leading from Millville to Rohrsburg, on the east by lot of A. T. Kester, and on the south by land of Ezra Eves, containing one half of an acre more or less, whereon is erected a frame Cabinet Maker Shop, and a Log Stable with the appurtenances. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Hampton.

ALSO—All that certain Lot of Ground situate in Espytown, Columbia co., bounded and described as follows to wit: on the south by Main Street of said town, on the north by lot of Fowler & Creveling, on the north by lot of Isaac & Thomas Creveling, and on the east by lot of Andrew Owens, containing forty one feet in front, one hundred and eighty feet in depth, be the same more or less, whereon is erected a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a frame stable, and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Priscus Bomboy.

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. all that certain Tract of Land, situate in Briarclark township, Columbia co., bounded on the west by a public road leading from Berwick to New Columbus, on the north by land of Peter Hayman, on the east by land of S. E. Heady and Britain, and on the south by land of Wm. Linden and others, containing seventy acres, more or less, about fifty acres of which is cleared land, whereon is erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house, a frame barn, a log stable and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Shaffer.

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Testatum venditioni expans issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Schuylkill county, Penna., all that certain tract of land situate in Franklin township, Columbia county, Penna., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a white oak, corner of land of John Hower, thence by the same, South Eighty-nine and a half degrees west, forty perches to stones, thence by land of Benjamin P. Foutner, north two degrees west, forty two and two tenths perches to a stone, thence by the same, north nine degrees west forty three perches to a maple tree, thence by the same, north ten degrees east thirty perches to a pickwood, and thence by the same, north twenty five and a half degrees east, thirty perches to the mouth of Yetter's Run, thence up the north east branch of the Susquehanna River, by land of Charles S. Cox, south thirty seven tenths perches to a red oak, and thence various courses one hundred and thirty and seven tenths perches to a stone, beginning at Charles S. Cox, south thirty five and a half degrees east, sixteen and two tenths perches to stones, thence by the same, north eighty five degrees east twenty four perches to stones, thence by wood lot, south forty two degrees west twenty six and six tenths perches to stones, thence by the same, south forty eight degrees east, one hundred and six perches to a stone, thence by land of John Foutner's (dec'd.) south thirty and a half degrees west, fifty three perches to a stone, thence by the same and lands of the aforesaid John Hower, south eighty two and a half degrees west, one hundred and sixty four perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and seventy four acres, one hundred and forty perches, and allowance of six per cent, but the same more or less, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house, a large frame bank barn, a frame wagon house, a spring house, and other out buildings with the appurtenances. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Margaret Gable, by her attorney, in fact Henry Snyder, Sheriff.

JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Oct. 24, 1860.

NEW STORE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAT AND CAP STORE. THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg, and the public in general, that he has purchased the NEW HAT STORE, in the white frame store house, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Exchange Buildings, where he has just received a splendid assortment of City Hats and Caps, Direct from the Manufactures, of all kinds, styles, sorts and sizes, latest fashions, which he offers wholesale and retail, at very low prices. Also, STRAW GOODS, including all the modern styles and fashions. These Goods will be sold at very low prices, for Ready Pay. JOHN K. GIRTON.

BRINDLE STEER. CAME on the premises of the subscriber, in Orange township, Columbia county, on or about the first of August last. A BRINDLE STEER, supposed to be about nine months old. It was not in a very thriving condition when it came to the subscriber, but at present looks tolerably good. The owner or owners are requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law. AUGUSTUS EVERHART.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Columbia, Penna., will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Thursday 29th of November 1860, at one o'clock in the forenoon, the following property to wit:— ALL THESE SIX CERTAIN TRACTS OF LAND, situate in Beaver township, County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, one of them called, "BALBEC," bounded and described as follows: to wit: beginning at a post thence by land of Jas. McNeal, north, 12 degrees west, three hundred and forty perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of Wm. Gray and Wm. Steedman, south, seventy eight degrees west, one hundred and seventy nine perches to a post, thence by land of Jeremiah Jackson, south, twelve degrees east, four hundred and ten perches to a post; thence by land of Richard Brook, north, seventy degrees east, seventy three perches to a dogwood, north, twelve degrees west, fifteen perches to a post; thence north seventy eight degrees east, eighty two perches to a black oak; thence by an old survey, north, twelve degrees west, twenty five perches to a white oak, and north, thirty two degrees east, thirty four perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and twelve acres and a half, and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c.

ANOTHER of them called "PALMYRA," beginning at a post; thence by land of Robert Gray, north, twelve degrees west, four hundred and ten perches to a post, thence by land of Wm. Gray, north, seventy eight degrees west, one hundred and sixty perches to a post; thence by land of John Brady, south, twelve degrees east, four hundred and ten perches to a post, and thence by land of John Wild and Richard Brook, north, seventy eight degrees east, one hundred and sixty six perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and one acres and a quarter, and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c.

ANOTHER of them called "STONE HALL," beginning at a post, thence by land of John Brady, north, twelve degrees west, two hundred and sixty three perches to a post, thence by land of Charles Hall, south, seventy eight degrees west, two hundred and seventy one perches to a chestnut; thence by land of Nathaniel Longeneberger, south, sixteen degrees and a quarter east, two hundred and seventy six perches to a stone, and thence by land of Deborah Stewart and Thomas Brooks north, seventy eight degrees east, two hundred and forty nine perches to place of beginning, containing four hundred and thirty eight acres and a half, and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c. be the same more or less, on which is erected a stone house, and about half an acre of cleared land is cleared land. There is also a vein of Stone Coal opened on this tract and a Large Coal Breaker erected thereon.

ANOTHER of them called "Farmers Delight" beginning at a post, thence by land of Wm. Steedman, north, sixteen degrees and three quarters west, three hundred and ten perches to a Spanish oak, thence by land of William Webb, south, twenty six degrees and a quarter east, sixty two perches to a black oak, thence by land of Thomas Say, south, sixteen degrees east, twenty perches to a chestnut, thence by land of Ches. Hall, south, eight degrees and a half, east, three hundred and sixty six perches to a post, thence by land of John Brady, north, seventy eight degrees east; one hundred & thirty perches to an ash; north, twelve degrees west, eighty perches to a white oak, and north, twelve degrees west, eighty perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and eighteen acres and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c.

ANOTHER of them called "TROY" beginning at a post, thence by land of Jeremiah Jackson, north, twelve degrees west, four hundred and ten perches to a post, thence by land of W. P. Brady, south, seventy eight degrees west, eighty perches to a white oak, south, twelve degrees east, eighty perches to a black oak, thence by land of John Wild, north, seventy eight degrees east, one hundred and six perches to a black oak, and north, seventy eight degrees east, eighty perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and eighteen acres and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c.

ANOTHER of them called "MAINE," beginning at a post, thence by land of Wm. P. Brady, north, eight degrees and a half east, three hundred and sixty two perches to a chestnut tree, thence by land of Thomas Say and Jesse Budd, south, seventy four degrees west, one hundred and eighty eight perches to a post, thence by land of Thos. Bellas, south, fifty five degrees east, eighty nine perches to a chestnut oak, thence by the same and land of John Longeneberger, south, one hundred and eighty eight perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of the said John Longeneberger, south, seventy