



Bloomsburg, Wednesday, July 22, 1867.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming County. FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks County. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester County.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Esq., HAS resumed the practice of the Law in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.; and will give his prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him in this and adjoining counties.

BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.

It will be remembered that some three years ago a nest of outlaws, pirates, slavers and thieves was demolished by American vessels at Greytown, because it had become dangerous to the commerce of all nations, and was amenable to no municipal government.

That class of men who are always ready to oppose the government of their country at once cried out that this was a great outrage, and that President Pierce ought to be hanged for it.

These "intense Americans" who took the side of England and Greytown against the American administration, must feel very comfortable to see themselves thus deserted by their British allies.

Philadelphia Post Office. We learn that it is the intention of the Post Office Department to establish sub Post Offices in different parts of Philadelphia for the accommodation of all citizens.

Disease among Horses. It is but a week or two ago that Dr. J. B. McKELLY lost a valuable horse by some sudden sickness, making the third he has lost in this way within about a year.

AN OFFER.—S. V. Merrick, Esq., the President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, makes a proposition to the landowners along the road which he hopes will raise funds to complete the work.

BLOOM AHEAD.—The account of the Mountpleasant timber had hardly been published last week when Dr. J. Ramsey brought into our office a bunch of his timothy measuring 6 feet and 1 inch.

Judge Woodward, of this place, presided at a special court in Sunbury the early part of last week. The Sunbury American in speaking of him says:

"Judge Woodward, though comparatively a young man, is of quick perception, and has a well trained legal mind. He made a favorable impression on the Bench, as well as among those with whom he mingled, in the social circles."

FOR SENATOR.—Capt. Wm. Forsyth, Hon. Geo. C. Welker, Maj. Zimmerman and Wm. Follmer of Northumberland county are candidates for the senatorial nomination in this district.

Public Sentiment in Kansas.

A well known and highly esteemed Pennsylvanian, who has just returned from the Territories, writes the following to a friend in this city as to the state of politics in Kansas. The facts are interesting:—

"I could interest you in Kansas affairs, but the limits of this letter will not permit. Governor Walker will have matters his way, and I feel confident that his policy will lead to a happy termination of the difficulties in that heretofore unhappy Territory. The Convention, though composed of pro-slavery men, will submit the constitution to a vote of the people. The constitution will be unexceptionable, and the question of slavery will be submitted as a separate proposition, so that the elector can vote for the constitution and against slavery. About three to one will vote against slavery. The whole vote of the Territory is estimated at 22,000. Of these 5,000 are Pro-Slavery Democrats, 7,000 Free State Democrats, and 8,000 Republicans. 9,251 votes are registered, and of these 2,000 voted for delegates. It is estimated that the vote on the constitution will reach 25,000. In Kansas the question of slavery is regarded as settled. The issue now is, Shall Kansas be a Democratic or Black Republican State? I did not meet one pro-slavery man in the Territory who expressed the opinion that it could be a slave State."

Appointments.

The President recently made a number of appointments, mostly to fill vacancies. The most important among them are the following:—

Richard Kidder Meade, of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Empire of Brazil, in place of William Treadwell, of Tennessee, the present incumbent.

Benjamin F. Angel, of New York, Minister Resident to Sweden, in place of Francis Schroeder, of Rhode Island, recalled at his own request.

Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Texas, Minister Resident to the Argentine Confederation, in place of James A. Peden, of Florida, the present incumbent.

Wyman B. S. Moor, of Maine, Consul General for the British North American Provinces, from the 1st of September next, in place of Israel D. Andrew, of Maine, resigned.

The Washington Epidemic. The New York Academy of Medicine have recently reported upon the subject of the Washington epidemic, and are of opinion that the air was poisoned, and not the food.

The prevailing judgment seemed to regard foul air and noxious effluvia to be the cause of the epidemic, and the symptoms described, modified as the disease was by febrile indications and periodical remissions, exacerbations, and relapses, in many cases; pointing to the miasmatic climate of the locality as contributing to its aggravation.

Mexican Letters of Marque. Should Spain be silly enough to wage war upon Mexico, Mexico will retaliate by an attempt on Cuba, for which purpose, it is said, Commodore will employ the filibusters who are so desirous of setting their foot upon that fertile island. It is stated that he has already sent to some of our ports a number of quires of blank letters of marque commissions, which the Mexican Consuls will be ready to fill up and deliver to applicants upon certain favorable terms, the moment that war shall be declared by either party.

REV. B. S. HUNTINGTON, A. M., of the Astor Ridge Seminary, delivered a lecture on the Dangers and Securities of the Solar System, in the Court House, in this town, on last Saturday evening. It was listened to with interest by a full audience, as it had been before on several occasions by audiences in Philadelphia. It was well prepared, and well delivered.

A WARNING.—A gentleman recently visited McKim, who is now under sentence of death in the Blair county jail, and the unfortunate criminal ended the interview by saying—"It was gambling and this woman business which has got me into all the trouble."

COUNTY FINANCES.—On last Monday Treasurer Harris took in \$6,080.96 on the State tax due from Columbia county for 1857.—The largest amount paid by any collector was \$1,115.85 by Sheriff Miller of Bloom, being the largest amount ever paid by any collector so early.

We learn that the storm of last Sunday evening did very serious injury in Muncy and its vicinity, blowing off the roof of the Methodist Church, the roof of Dr. Rankin's barn, and doing other damage to buildings and crops.

THE LATE WM. L. MARCY.—As a jurist, he was not merely wise, but singularly conscientious. While on the bench, the preacher, upon one occasion, observed that he appeared unusually depressed. He questioned him as to the cause, when he replied that "he could not sleep, and had not for several nights, his mind was so burdened with a case submitted to him, the decision of which would involve the character of two of his fellow citizens. Until," said he, "I obtain a clear apprehension of the case, I cannot rest." No man more desired to judge wisely and honestly than William L. Marcy.

Ex-State Treasurers Indicted.

Two indictments have been found against Mr. Gibson, late State Treasurer of Ohio—one for the embezzlement of State funds, and the other for embezzlement in the Seneca County Bank.

One indictment was also found against Mr. Breslin, his predecessor in the same office, with several counts for embezzlement.

A valuable farm is offered for sale in Hemlock, in our advertising columns to-day.

The farmers of this region are now busily engaged in taking in their grain.—Nearly one half of it will this year be cut by machine.

A valuable ore property in Dry Valley, Union county, was last week bought at Sheriff sale by McKelvey, Neal & Co. for \$3900.

Thomas Bower and Reuben Keller are announced in Snyder county as candidates for Senator in this district.

President Buchanan, Vice President Breckinridge, and Gen. Cass and Howell Cobb, of the Cabinet, are said to be Free Masons.

Ner Middlewarth is recommended as the Union Candidate for the Assembly in Snyder and Union counties.

The Chambersburg and Hagerstown Railroad will be sold at auction on the 14th of August.

LAGER.—The Philadelphia breweries have over a million of capital invested in the manufacture of the modern article of Commerce.

A young woman who was brought before the Boston police, alleged in defence of her respectability that she was acquainted with all the lawyers in New York. She was committed for six months.

McKim, who has been convicted of the murder of Dr. Norcross, is to be hung on the 21st of August next. He protests that he is entirely innocent of the crime for which he has been convicted.

Among the useful citizens recently deceased at Harrisburg are Col. Daniel Herr of Herr's Hotel, and Frederick Kelker, long a hardware merchant.

The interest due on the Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Co., was paid on the 1st inst., at the Mercantile Bank of New York.

Montgomery Martin, a son of Lewis Martin, Esq., of Williamsport, was fatally injured, on Sunday last week, near Tamaqua, by his head striking his head against a water-tank. Mr. Martin was a brakeman.

The Fallon House, in Lock Haven has been taken by Jacob Lebo, favorably known as the former proprietor of the Commercial House in Philadelphia. The Fallon House is reported to be one of the finest country Hotels in the State, having been erected at a cost of \$50,000.

The Richmond Enquirer and many other Southern National Democratic papers, ably and manfully sustain Mr. Buchanan's course on the Kansas question and Gov. Walker's proposition to have the Constitution about to be framed, submitted to a vote of the people of the territory.

The beauty of Indian names, when translated, is all hump. Mississippi means no such thing as "Father of Waters," but simply "Big Water, or Big River." An exchange says that Niagara means "Husk to the Thunder." It does not. In the Tuscarora language Niagara signifies nearly the same as "Big water-tumble."

A Monster Bakery.

A new brick building, 95 feet long by 51 wide, is now in course of erection in Philadelphia, to be hereafter used as a bakery.

In the centre of the building will be six vast ovens, adapted to receive and discharge bread on an upper and lower story of the building. In each oven there will be 26 cars, which will constitute, when in the oven, so many shelves, on which, as they pass up and down, the bread is in the process of baking. They are made of iron, paved with tile, and will hold eighty loaves of bread each. They will be driven by machinery, worked by steam. The bread which will be received at the upper mouth of the oven, will be discharged at the lower, and that received at the lower discharged at the upper. The kneading is to be accomplished by machinery, so that the objections as the use of hands and arms will be avoided. A rail track will run in the rear of the ovens, to provide the fuel and take away the ashes.

Some of the finest railway repair shops in the country, are situated at Altoona, belonging to the Pennsylvania Central Company. They give employment, at the present time, to the following hands:—14 Foremen, 47 Boiler Makers and Bridge Builders, 80 Blacksmiths and Helpers, 8 Painters, 9 Tin and Copper-smiths, 7 Pattern makers, 66 Car Builders, 3 Brass Founders, 17 Iron Founders, 23 Engine Wipers, 80 Machinists and Shop hands, 3 Stationary Engineers, 27 Laborers, 6 Watchmen, 12 Yard Engineers and Firemen, 18 Passenger Engineers and Firemen, 32 Freight Engineers and Firemen, 5 Clerks and Storekeepers, 1 Draughtsman, making a total of 490 workmen in these shops alone; and this does not include other officers and employees, engaged at this station.

The Eastern Engineers are paid \$2 50 per day; the mountain engineers \$2 50, and the firemen \$1 40 per day, while the yard engineers, whose duties are lighter, receive but \$1 50, and the firemen \$1 10 per day. Since May 1st, A. McCausland, Esq., a smart and practical mechanic, has had charge of the machinery of the whole road.

The product of the United States, in gold, is estimated at 200,000 pounds; Australia and Oceania, 150,000; Russia, 60,000; Mexico and South America, 47,100. Of silver, the New World supplies 2,473,700 pounds, leaving 491,500 for all other countries. Of mercury, Spain gives the world 2,500,000 pounds, and the United States, 100,000 pounds. England and Australia furnish one-half of all the copper produced by the world. Prussia and Belgium furnish four-fifths of all the zinc used in the world; viz: 16,000 and 33,600 tons. England furnishes more than half the iron of the world, 3,000,000 tons, and the United States, 1,000,000 tons. France is the next most productive country in iron, 600,000 tons; Russia produces but 200,000 tons; and Sweden, 150,000—quantities bearing a very small relation to the celebrity of product of those countries. Lead is distributed between Great Britain, Spain and the United States, in the ratio of 4, 2, 1.

THE SUN THE ORIGIN OF FORCE.—Professor Youmans recently lectured in New York on chemical science, in which he showed the origin of all forms of force to be in the sun-beam. Every existing specific motion on the earth, whether known as wind power, water power, steam power, electric power, or animal power, have their origin in the rays of the sun. As an illustration of the professor's mode of elucidating his argument, he stated that the deflection of the iron tunnel for railroad trains over the Menil river in England, which is four hundred feet long, was but half an inch under the heaviest pressure of a train. When the sun laid upon it some hours it bent up an inch and a half from its usual horizontal line. The Bunker Monument is higher in the evening than in the morning of a sunny day. The little sunbeams enter the pores of the stones, like so many wedges, and lift it skyward.

NEW TAX LAW.—The following is the 3d Section of an Act passed the 21st day of April 1856, entitled "An Act relative to the Sale of Lands for the non payment of Taxes." The Auditor General has advised the County Treasurers that the provisions of the Act will be rigidly complied with:

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of Supervisors and Collectors of road taxes, and of all Collectors of any other taxes whatsoever, to make return to the County Commissioners of any exonerations claimed by them, on or before the first day of January in each year; and it shall not be lawful for the said County Commissioners to grant any exonerations after that time, nor for the County Treasurer to sell any lands which shall have been returned, and taxes exonerated after the said time."

MAKING A NUISANCE USEFUL.—The Yankees are some on notions, that is clear. It is now stated that Chinese fire crackers, for which no useful service greater than producing noise on the celebration of the Fourth of July have heretofore been discovered, have at last been applied to practical account. In some of the New England States caterpillars are destroyed with them. The way is to place one on the end of a split pole, to thrust it into the nest, and knock them all to finders. It will take sometimes two or three crackers to demolish a large nest, though for small collections a single explosion is sufficient. The boys don't consider this work, but go at it with a gusto.

FOUND GUILTY.—On Saturday evening, says the Pittsburg Post, the solemn scene of the rendition of a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree" against Henry Life, Monroe Stewart and Charlotte Jones, was witnessed by two thousand people. It will be recollected that they were charged with the murder, several months ago, of George Wilson and Elizabeth McMasters, two old people living alone in a retired spot in the country, for the purpose of robbing them of a sum of money they were known to have in their possession.

Harvesting in 1821.

In the "Republican Press" of July 18th, 1821, published by J. Cooper, Esq., in Danville, Mr. Cook finds the following account of a meeting of laborers held at Washingtonville, from which it will be seen that prices then and now differ considerably:

"At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Washington and its vicinity, held at the house of Benjamin Williams, on Wednesday, 4th day of July, 1821, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of fixing certain prices for laboring hands through harvest—Mr. ABRAHAM STROHM being called to the chair, and B. WILLIAMS appointed Secretary, the following prices were unanimously agreed upon.

For Mowing per day, 40 cents. " Reaping " 50 " " Cradling " 75 " " Raking and Binding " 75 " And other work equivalent.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting shall not work under the above mentioned prices, and we also recommend it to our fellow laborers to form the same resolution.

Always Finding Fault.

There are certain people who cannot live without finding fault. No matter what subject, or person, comes up in the course of conversation, they start some frivolous objection, or make some censorious remark. Instead of trying to be in charity with their neighbors, they take malicious pleasure in speaking evil about them. They ostensibly shut their eyes to good qualities; while they employ microscopes to discover and magnify evil ones; and afterwards they torture language to exaggerate what they have seen, so as to depreciate as much as possible. They do not, however, always speak out boldly.—But they deal in insinuations, in hints, and in ominous shakes of the head. Instead of frankly assailing in front, they assassinate behind the back. Practically, they persuade others that all men are so evil, that there is not even a chance of reform. Even in acts incontestably good, they pretend to find latent selfishness. They spend their lives in defiling human nature, like the foul Yahoos whom the satirist has depicted. To believe them, there are none virtuous but themselves; all the rest of mankind being knaves, brutes, or devils.

A proverbial fault finder little thinks that, in censuring so maliciously and indiscriminately, he is only painting his own portrait. It is a secret consciousness of his demerits, a gnawing rage at the superiority of others, which is the real cause of his want of charity, the principal inducement to his abuse. His own heart is the mirror from which he describes mankind. The best men have been those invariably who spoke the most kindly of their race. The great type of all mankind, whose perfect humanity is the admiration even of Pagans and Atheists, ever spoke in benignant terms, having charity even for "publicans and sinners." It is his precepts that we owe the great doctrine of human brotherhood. In the ideal of the fallen Lucifer, we have, on the contrary, the incarnation of malice, hate, slander, ill-will and all evil speaking. As to the One is said to have come to bring "peace and good will to men," so the other first defiled the fair creation with strife, and sowed "war among the hosts of heaven." We never hear a professed faultfinder, but our thoughts recur to his type. We never listen to the beneficent language of one who is in charity with his race, without feeling that he is advancing more and more to "the perfect man."

Expelled from the Church for Voting for Buchanan.—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) "Inquirer" contains a full report of the trial, conviction and expulsion from the church of Deacon P. G. Stebbins, of the town of Alpine, in that county. He was the first deacon of the church to which he belonged—the Free Will Baptist, and the charge against him was that he sustained slavery by voting for Buchanan. He was also charged with deception, because when asked if he was going to vote for liberty or slavery, he said liberty. Stebbins admitted the facts charged but defended himself by saying that the Democratic ticket, which he did vote, supported the most liberty principles of any ticket now in vogue.

DR. KANE'S WORK.—The Philadelphia Ledger learns, from good authority, that the publisher of Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition have paid upwards of \$60,000 to the estate of the deceased author, copy-right money for the nine months' sales of the work; and that the continued demand for that work will soon make the sum reach one hundred thousand dollars. Peculiarly, this is precisely remuneration; the largest, probably, ever paid to any author for so short a time.

The London Times newspaper is printed in an antique, dingy looking building in Printing House Square, and the rooms are all low, dark and uninviting. Eighty-eight compositors are always at work on advertisements, and forty-three more on parliamentary debates and other matter. Four presses are required to work off the morning edition, and to take advantage of these four presses, part of the paper is regularly electrolytied. The daily edition of the "Times" is 53,000. Eighteen proof readers are employed regularly. A new printing press from Hoe's factory, in New York, is soon to be put up in that office.

NEW WHEAT AND NEW FLOUR.—New wheat appeared in Charleston, South Carolina, as long as ten days since, so much that it is said to be on its way to the northern market. On the 12th inst., ten barrels of flour from new wheat were shipped from Augusta, Ga., to New York.

The Independent says that the Five Points Mission in New York has been nearly ruined by a legacy of \$20,000; its friends got the idea that it was too rich to need contributions, and so the supplies have nearly stopped. This is an illustration of killing by kindness.

THE MONTREAL DISASTER.—The Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of manslaughter against the owner, captain, pilot and mate of the steamer Montreal.

A Mormon Parable Three Centuries ago.

Strange religious fanaticisms are not confined to any country nor limited to any era of the world's history. The Anti-Christian world witnessed as strong delusions as have sprung up since the advent of the Redeemer.

A writer in the Providence Post, recalls some interesting particulars concerning a strange sect, which about the year 1530, arose in Germany, and, from their foul practices and the pretences of their leaders to special revelations, bearing a striking resemblance to the Mormons, the name also by which they ultimately became known, and are known at the present day, Mennonites, is not very dissimilar to that of their successors in depravity, the Mormons. They were called Anabaptists, for the reason that they condemned the baptism of infants and re-baptised all whom they admitted into their society. To this peculiar notion concerning baptism, they added other principles of a most enthusiastic as well as dangerous nature, among which was this, which the Mormons of the present day hold in common with them: That as neither the laws of nature nor the precepts of the Testament had imposed any restraints upon men with regard to the number of wives which they might marry, they should use that liberty which God himself had granted to the patriarchs. Two of their prophets, John Mathias, a baker of Harlema, and John Boccold, a journeyman tailor of Leyden, fixed their residence at Munster. Not wanting in talent or resolution, and affecting the appearance of sanctity, bold pretensions to inspirations, and a confident and plausible manner of discoursing, they soon gained many converts, among which were some of influence and eminence. Emboldened by success, they surprised and took possession of the city of Munster, and set about modeling the government according to their own wild ideas. The proceedings were all directed by Mathias, who, in the style and with the authority of a prophet, uttered his commands, which it was instant death to disobey; their enthusiastic passions were kept from subsiding by a perpetual succession of exhortations, revelations and prophecies. Upon the death of Mathias, John Boccold succeeded to the supreme rule; he appointed twelve judges, according to the number of tribes in Israel, to preside in all affairs. He at length took upon himself the title of King of Zion, assumed the pomp of royalty, wearing a crown of gold and clad in the richest and most sumptuous garments. Having now attained the height of power, Boccold began to discover passions which he had hitherto restrained. As the excesses of enthusiasm had been observed in every age to lead to sensual gratifications, the same constitution that is susceptible of the former being remarkably prone to the latter, he instructed the prophets and teachers to harangue the people concerning the lawfulness, and even necessity, of taking more wives than one, which they asserted to be one of the privileges granted to the saints.—He set them an example of using what he called their Christian liberty, by marrying at once three wives. As he was slurred by any one or the love of variety, he gradually added to the number of his wives until they amounted to fourteen. After the example of their prophet, the multitude gave themselves up to the most licentious and uncontrolled gratification of their desires. No man remained satisfied with a single wife. Together with polygamy, freedom of divorce, its inseparable attendant, was introduced. Every excess was committed of which the passions of men are capable when restrained neither by the authority of laws nor the sense of decency; voluptuousness was engrained on religion, and dissolute riot accompanied the austere of fanatical devotion. About fifteen months after the Anabaptists had established their dominion in Munster, they were overcome and the city re-conquered by an army in the service of the Bishop of Munster. Boccold, the King, was taken prisoner, loaded with chains, and carried from city to city as a spectacle to gratify the curiosity of the people. After this he was brought back to Munster and put to death. With its monarch, the kingdom of the Anabaptists came to an end. Their principles having taken deep root in the Low Countries, the party still subsists there, under the name of Mennonites; but by a very singular revolution, this sect, so mutinous and sanguinary at its first origin, hath become altogether innocent and pacific. A small number of this sect which is settled in England, retain its peculiar tenets concerning baptism, but without any dangerous mixture of enthusiasm.

Philadelphia Markets.

Flour and Meal.—The market is dull, and mixed brands of Flour are offered at \$7 per bbl., and brands for home consumption at \$7 00a7 50, and extra and fancy brands at \$7 75a8 75. There is very little demand for export, and little stock to operate in.—Rye Flour is held at \$4 75 per barrel, and Pennsylvania Corn Meal sold at \$3 71 per barrel.

Grain.—There is little demand for wheat. Sales of prime Pennsylvania red wheat made at \$1 85a1 87, and \$1 90a2 00 for good white. Rye is dull. Pennsylvania is worth \$1 02. Corn is in demand. Sales of Penn's yellow at 86c., soft. Oats are steady; sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 56a 60c. per bushel.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is without inquiry.—Sales of prime range at \$7 50 per 64 lbs.—Last sales of Timothy at \$4 and Flaxseed at \$1 90a1 95. Sales of Red Top at \$3 20.—Herd Grass, \$3 75. Whiskey is dull at 31a32 cents in bbls. and 31c. in hhds.

The Laws of Nature are just but terrible. There is no weak mercy in them.—Cause and consequence are inseparable and inevitable. The fire burns, the water drowns; the air consumes, the earth buries. And perhaps it would be well for our race if the punishment of crime against the laws of man were as inevitable as the punishment of crimes against the laws of nature—were man as unerring in his judgments as nature.—Long-fellow.

One of Gov. Slessor's school mams has got into a place out west where the children never heard prayer or preaching. So, one day, when she commenced her school with a prayer, one of the youngsters went home and reported.—"You never did see such a school-marm! She got down on her knees and swore with all her might!"

Great Robbery at Saratoga—\$3,000 in Jewelry and Gold.—There was a large robbery at the U. S. Hotel, Saratoga Springs, on Sunday afternoon. The room of a family from Cuba was entered during the absence of the family, and their trunks rifled to the amount of near \$1500, and diamond and other jewelry of about the same value.

SICKNESS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—A Washington letter states that several of the President's household are sick with intermittent fever, caused by the fog arising from the Potomac, which makes the White House damp and unhealthy.

Valuable Property.—O. Bushnell recently sold to Hon. S. A. Douglas forty acres in the northeast quarter section 28, between Palo Alto and Buena Vista streets, Chicago, west of the Rock Island Railroad, for \$160,000.

POSTHUMOUS PLEASURE.—A paper, in announcing the opening of a new cemetery, says: "Mr. —" had the pleasure of being first buried there."

Special Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are indispensable to the security of health and life in new settlements. Fever and ague, bilious remittents, and bowel complaints, are the worst enemies the western pioneer has to encounter, and he can only certainly and permanently put them to flight, with the aid of this inviolable cathartic, detergent, and restorative. There are multitudes of sallow and feeble invalids, now languishing in the western clearings, under the endemic diseases of that region, who would soon find their healthy appearance, strength, and cheerfulness return, under a course of Holloway's Pills.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair—Highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. New York.

DECEASED.

In Mountpleasant, on Wednesday the 11th inst., ISAAC W. MORGAN, Esq., aged about 65 years.

In Lewisburg, on Wednesday last, Mr. CHARLES E. HOFFMAN, formerly of Bloomsburg, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 13th inst., near Bear Gap, Northampton county, Mary, wife of Asa T. John, aged 65 years, 11 months, and 1 day.

THE NEW COLUMBUS MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

The fourth term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, the same having been in successful operation since last October, under the charge of Prof. ANDERSON, with competent and reliable assistants, and have been well patronized by students from abroad, the counties of Bucks, Lehigh, Carbon, and Columbia have furnished a good portion of the school besides several from the far west who have attended the same.

P. S. An opening address will be delivered on the day of the commencement at five o'clock, P. M.

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Special Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are indispensable to the security of health and life in new settlements. Fever and ague, bilious remittents, and bowel complaints, are the worst enemies the western pioneer has to encounter, and he can only certainly and permanently put them to flight, with the aid of this inviolable cathartic, detergent, and restorative. There are multitudes of sallow and feeble invalids, now languishing in the western clearings, under the endemic diseases of that region, who would soon find their healthy appearance, strength, and cheerfulness return, under a course of Holloway's Pills.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair—Highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. New York.

DECEASED.

In Mountpleasant, on Wednesday the 11th inst., ISAAC W. MORGAN, Esq., aged about 65 years.

In Lewisburg, on Wednesday last, Mr. CHARLES E. HOFFMAN, formerly of Bloomsburg, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 13th inst., near Bear Gap, Northampton county, Mary, wife of Asa T. John, aged 65 years, 11 months, and 1 day.

THE NEW COLUMBUS MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

The fourth term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, the same having been in successful operation since last October, under the charge of Prof. ANDERSON, with competent and reliable assistants, and have been well patronized by students from abroad, the counties of Bucks, Lehigh, Carbon, and Columbia have furnished a good portion of the school besides several from the far west who have attended the same.

P. S. An opening address will be delivered on the day of the commencement at five o'clock