COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, March 14, 1857.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. WM. F. PACKER,

Of Lycoming County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

NIMROD STRICKLAND,

Of Chester county.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

HON. ELLIS LEWIS,

Of Philadelphia.

The Cabinet.

The cabinet of President Buchanan is as follows:—

LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, Secretary of State.

HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia, Secretary of War.

ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.

JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General.

AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee, Post-Postmaster General.

This is a cabinet combining high personal character, tried administrative ability, and comprehensive nationality.

General CASS was born in New Hampshire, in 1782, and is now seventy-five years of age. At an early age, he emigrated to the then wilderness of the West, and located in the State of Ohio. He was here elected to several high positions in the Territorial and State governments, by the choice of the people, as well as that of President Jefferson, who recognized his merits as a popular and able young man.

When the war of 1812 came on, General Cass, obeying the instincts of patriotism, which has always been a marked trait in his character, volunteered his services, and entered the army, to beat back the British and Indian invaders. He served gallantly under General Harrison, during the whole of his north-western campaign, and acquired much distinction as a brave and active officer in the battle of the Thames, as well as in several other severely contested actions. After the conclusion of the war, he was for many years, under successive administrations, Governor of the North-West Territory, and in that position acquired immense popularity. Strongly imbued with the principles of Democracy, General Cass was one of the ablest supporters of the hero Jackson, who honored him with the most distinguished marks of confidence—He was made Secretary of War in Jackson's second Cabinet, and discharged the duties of that most important department, at the nullification era, with great credit to himself and the country. One of the last acts of the hero of New Orleans was to send General Cass as Minister to France in 1836. He remained at the Court of the Tuilleries until 1842, and during that time rendered us more important service than almost any other Minister we ever had abroad. By his patriotism, ability and vigilance, he succeeded in preventing France from becoming a party to the Quintuple Treaty between the great powers of Europe, which asserted the right of search against American vessels, and would, had it been ratified, have involved us in a bloody war against half of Europe.

In 1848 General Cass was nominated for President, at Baltimore, by the Democratic Convention, receiving a two-third vote on the fourth ballot. General Buttler, of Kentucky, was selected Vice President. Previous to this time he had written his immortal Nicholson letter against the "Wilmot Proviso," thaking the then novel ground that Congress had nothing to do with slavery in the Territories, but that it belonged entirely to the people who reside there to settle. This position was furiously assailed by the opposition, but General Cass has lived to see it adopted as the fixed policy of the government. In this campaign he was beaten by General Taylor, receiving one hundred and twenty-seven votes to Gen. Taylor's one hundred and sixty three.

General Cass was one of the principal supporters of the Compromise measures of 1850, which were based upon the idea of his Nicholson letter. In 1852 General Cass was again a candidate for President at the National Convention, and received by far more votes than any other candidate. An agreement was finally effected upon General Pierce, as a compromise man, and that gentleman then received the support of General Cass and his friends.

He lent the immense weight of his name and influence to the passage of the Nebraska bill and to the election of Mr. Buchanan, in 1856, and actually, notwithstanding his great age, took the stump in Mr. Buchanan's favor, in Michigan.

Few men, if any, in the country have had a more successful or honorable political career. As a man of high statesmanship, of firm integrity, of stern and unbending democracy, and of pure patriotism, he stands high in the public estimation. He will be as true to his trusts in the Cabinet as he has been in the Senate, and political relations.

HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, has won an enduring reputation by the commanding ability with which he has discussed and the boldness with which he has defended the rights guaranteed by the constitution. He was born in 1815, in Georgia and consequently is but forty-two. After graduating at a southern college, he entered upon the practice of the law, and exhibited ability so marked that in 1837 he was chosen by the Georgia legislature solicitor general. In 1842 he first appeared in the national field by an election to congress. In this body he took rank among the foremost debaters, and was reelected for four successive terms. In 1849 he was chosen speaker of the house. Succeeding this service he was chosen in 1853 governor of Georgia, and in 1855 again was returned to congress, where his power was universally felt, and his fitness for leadership as universally acknowledged. So elevated has been his patriotism; so irreproachable is his private character; so industrious his habits; so clear his intellect that it is conceded on all hands that he is worthy of the responsible post to which he has been called, and if prior service be any test, it is a guaranty of an able and faithful administration of the treasury department.

JOHN B. FLOYD is of Virginia, where his eminent services to the democratic party won for him a wide popularity. He has powerfully supported the democratic candidates since 1836. He is an eloquent speaker; has held many and various public offices; was governor of Virginia in 1850; and has evinced administrative ability of a high order. An opposition journal concedes that he "possesses considerable talent and versatility, and from experience in various offices will no doubt be found competent to his new position."—He made an able reply to Mr. Banks's speech from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, New York, and was a democratic elector in the last election.

ISAAC TOUCY, of Connecticut, has had a long and wide experience, both in his own state and in the general government. He served in the house of representatives from 1835 to 1839; in 1846 he was elected governor of Connecticut; in 1852 was chosen senator; and, in every station to which he has been called, has exhibited ability and judgement. He was a fearless advocate of the Nebraska bill, and his arguement for this great measure will be a monument of his patriotism and statesmanship long after the assults of faction shall have been forgotten. To fine ability, Mr. Toucey has a private character above reproach; a fidelity to his friends as true as the needle is to the pole; and the President in him will have a constitutional adviser who knows how to appreciate the difficulties, and to estimate the patriotism and sacrifices of those at the north who stand by the national compromises, and are laboring to recall this section of the country back to fidelity to the constitution.

JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, severed several years in congress—from 1839 to 1851; and distinguished himself by his industry, practical knowledge of business, and good sense. He applied himself faithfully to measures of high importance, which he discussed with ability and eloquence and stern integrity. He, like Gov. Brown, is a state rights southern democrat; but also like Governor Brown, did not, in the contest when the 1850 compromise measures were enacted, go with the extreme southern wing. He has great firmness of character; large personal popularity; thorough knowledge of public affairs; and is emphatically a working man, having in him the qualities that go to make up administrative ability of a high order.

AARON V. BROWN, is by birth a Virginian. He early distinguished himself as a lawyer in Tennessee, and was the partner of President Polk. He was a senator in the Tennessee legislature from 1821 to 1827, and a representative in 1831 and 1833, where he earned a solid reputation as a debator and legislator. From 1839 to 1845, he served in congress as a member of the house. His speeches on the "freedom of elections," "the burning of the Caroline," against the tariff, of 1842, against the fiscal bank bill, on the remission of Gen Jackson's fine, on the Florida treaty, and on the Oregon bill, are pointed to by his friends with pride as evidences of his superior ability. In 1845 he retired to private life, but was met on his return home with the news of his nomination as governor by the democratic state convention. He immediately entered upon the canvass, ex-Senator Foster, one of the most popular men in Tennessee being his opponent.—The canvass was a brilliant one, and resulted in Mr. Brown's election. His administration as governor proved him to be possessed of great executive talent. He was defeated by a very small majority for reelection, owing to parties being evenly balanced. In 1850 he was a member of the Nashville convention, and though a state rights democrat, took ground against the extreme radical views which met with some favor in that body. He was a prominent candidate for the vice presidency before the last national convention. Governor Brown made very able speeches against know nothingism, sharply exposing its insidious character. He is 62 years of age, stands high in the confidence of the democratic party, and will make a capital cabinet officer.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, is the attorney general; and is pronounced by all who have known him long and intimately to be one of the greatest and best men of the country. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was born in 1810. He devoted himself to a professional life, and never held a purely political office. In 1842 he was appointed one of the district judges of Pennsylvania: became on the bench the chief justice, and in 1854 was elected to the supreme bench. His literary attainments are of the very highest order. He is profound in his knowledge of law, and his opinions as a judge have won for him the highest respect of his professional brethren. His selection has elicited the flattering eulogiums even from the opposition press—Thus the Philadelphia Gazette says—"He is a lawyer of very high attainments, and of most accomplished mind in other respects; and we are sure he will do eminent credit to his new position." The Pennsylvanian (democratic) remarks—The purity of his character, the inbred and incorruptible honesty of his nature, the soundness of his principles, the superior brilliancy and clearness of his intellect, all stamp him with the genious attributes of true greatness. The nation could not have marshalled into her service a nobler spirit."

This glance at the antecedents of the personnel of the new administration shews that it has a marked homogeneous character. Not that the members went as a unit on the exciting questions that have lately divided the country; but that they all held their views and action as subject to the paramount duty of the preservation of the Union. Hence, while this cabinet is representative of the strictest fidelity to constitutional rights, it is emphatically a representative of that national sentiment, that comprehensive regard to all the interests of our common country, which should ever mark the counsels and the conduct of patriot statesman.

And at its head, as the dispenser of the political power, as emphatically the PRESIDENT, is the illustrious statesman, who has just solemnly declared, that he is convinced he owes his great office "to the inherent love for the constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people;" and who can have no motive to influence his conduct but the desire ably and faithfully to serve his country, and to live in the grateful memory of his countrymen. Let patriotic citizens, of whatever party, sharply review the past and calmly survey the present in the legacy of "the richest political blessings which Heaven has bestowed upon any nation;" and then say whether such an administration, based on such a platform as the inaugural, is not worthy of their united and powerful support. But especially let the great national party that called this administration into power, resolve to rally round it with zeal and enthusiasm. Measures emanating from such a source deserves to be judged with candor; and the past is a guaranty that they will be found worthy of the support of the patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

Judge Black's Successor,

The transfer of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, by President Buchanan, from the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania to a seat in his cabinet, has created a vacancy in the Supreme Court, which will be temporarirly filled by appointment of Governor Pollock until the Election in next October. Mean time, the Democratic State Convention, will reassemble and nominate a candidate for the succession. It is uncertain who will be nominee, but as a matter of information, we gave the names of several distinguished democrats, who have already been named by the newspapers—viz:

William Strong, of Berks county.
Charles A. Black, of Greene.
William A. Stokes, of Westmoreland.
James Thompson, of Erie.
Hopewell Hepburn, of Pittsburg.

From such an array of distinguished gentlemen, with others who will yet doubtless be proposed, the Convention can have little difficulty in making a judicious selection. Either of whose nomination would greatly strengthen our State Ticket. They are good men and sound democrats.

Cheap Straw Goods.

Messrs. *Walters & Stackhouse*, at their splendid establishment, No. 25, North Fourth Street, (opposite the merchant's Hotel,) Philadelphia, invite the Northern Trade, through our advertising columns.—Their stock of Straw Bonnets and Summer Hats, and Spring Goods, generally, are among the first in the City. Give them a call.

Exchange of Store Stands.

The Messrs. *Hartman & Mr. A. C. Mensch*, Merchants of Bloomsburg, last week, made a regular exchange of Store stands. Mr. MENSCH, is now flourishing up town in the "Old Arcade," whilst the Messrs. HARTMAN, are comfortably located bellow Market on Main Street, on their own "Cheap Corner." We wish each of these gentlemen great success in business, as those who deal with them, will readily attest their generous attentions.

☞ Our readers are requested to peruse with attention, the notice and statement of the SAVING FUND, of the National Safty Co., which appear in our paper. People who have large sums, often come from a great distance to put their money in this old and well established institution, on account of the security it affords. The office is in WALNUT Street, South-west Corner THIRD, Philadelphia.

The Democratic State Ticket.

We briefly referred yesterday morning, says the *Pennsylvanian*, of Wednesday, to the fact that the Democratic State Convention had nominated Hon. William F. Packer, of Lycoming County, for Governor. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, and has risen to his present position from the starting point of a printer's apprentice. Previous to his appointment as Auditor General by Gov. Porter, he had been for a short time one of the Canal Commissioners of the State. He was Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the session of 1848 and 1849, and was soon after elected a member of a State Senate, where he bore a conspicuous part in all its deliberations It will thus be seen that the training of Gen. Packer has been admirably calculated to qualify him for the office of Governor, Endowed with an active and penetrating mind, by his ripe experience he has become fully conversant with all the varied interests of the State, and when he is elected, we shall once more have a Governor of our noble old Commonwealth who knows something about her interest and of the duties devolving upon the Executive, and who will thus present a refreshing contrast to the present inefficient incumbent. Gen. Packer is one of the finest speakers in the State. During the last campaign he rendered very effective service to the Democratic cause, and his speeches always commanded the deep and earnest attention of his auditors.

For Canal Commissioner, Hon. Nimrod Strickland, of Chester County, was nominated upon the second ballot. We have known him long and well, and we do not believe that any party in this State ever made a better nomination for a State office. There is no man in the Commonwealth who has, through life, maintained a higher and more honorable personal character than Judge Strickland. Ardently attached to the Democratic party, he has given the best energies of his life to its service, and few men have labored more zealously and efficiently for its success. Connected with that staunch old Democratic paper, the West Chester *Republican*, as its editor, for near fifteen years, his vigorous and industrious pen was ever busy in sustaining great principles, and his political services as an able and convincing writer, were of a very important and useful nature. Notwithstanding his straightforward political course, however, his high moral character and unswerving integrity have always secured to him the respect and esteem of the members of all parties, wherever he is known. As an evidence of this, he was last year elected Associate Judge in Chester County by a handsome majority, although the Democratic State ticket was in a minority of several hundred. No stain or blemish mars the purity of his life. He will go into the office, if elected, with clean hands, and no one who knows him will doubt that he will come out of it equally pure, and free from all taint of corruption, or tampering with the public interests.—Diligent, faithful, upright and intelligent, he would do honor to the station, and the people of the State cannot do themselves better service than by electing him.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, the present able Chief Justice, Hon. Ellis Lewis, has been re-nominated. In early life, he, like Gen. Packer, learned the mysteries of the "art preservative of all arts," and for some time edited a newspaper in Lycoming county. In 1832 and 1833, he was a prominent member in the State Legislature. In the latter year he was appointed Attorney-General by Gov. Wolf, and shortly after he was appointed President Judge of the Lycoming district, which position he occupied for twelve years, until in 1845, he was appointed Judge of the District composed of the county of Lancaster. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and since the expiration of Judge Black's term as Justice in 1855, he has occupied that position. For twenty-four years Judge Lewis has now occupied high Judicial positions, and during all that period he has most ardently devoted himself to his profession. At this day he stands in the front rank of the Jurist of the age. There can be but one opinion as to his abilities and devotion to his duties. Notwithstanding the eminence he has attained, he displays the same unflagging industry that has distinguished him through life, and his opinions give ample evidence of the possession of an amount of legal learning rarely attained even by the most skilful and distinguished Judges."

Altogether, our ticket is a good one—a very good one—one that every Democrat may be proud of, and one eminently deserving of success at the polls in October.

The Panorama of Life and Literature.

This invaluable monthly, for March, is on our table. It comprises the choicest literature of the age and stands first amongst the American Magazines. The *Living Age*, a weekly Magazine, of similar character, accompanies the Panorama, both of which are published at Boston, by Littell, Son & Company.

March Farm Journal.

This excellent work was on our Table with the opening of the month. It is so well known to our readers, and becoming justly popular, that we scarcely deem further commendation necessary. EMLEN & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Late News Items.

HENRY S. MAGRAW, State Treasurer, was on last Wednesday, re-elected Treasurer, for the ensuing year, Manear, Lebo and Wagonseller, voting with the Democrats.

New Hampshire has gone for the Republicans.

The Mexican War has terminated without blood-shed.

The Senate Committee has reported in faver of admitting *Cameron* to a seat in the U. S. Senate.

The remains of Doctor Kane were on Wednesday last interred in Philadelphia.

The Family Keepsake.

A neat and very interesting Family Magazine.—a great favorite with the Ladies,—published monthly, by *Burdick & Scovill*, in New York, $1 00 per annum. Ladies, here is what you are all in want of viz: a Companion,

Holmbold's "Extract Buchu."

This medicine is said to be a certain specific for the lingering and distressing complaints mentioned by the inventor in his advertisements. Persons thus afflicted would do well to test its miraculous powers. Mr. Jno. R. Moyer, Druggist, is the Agent for its sale in Bloomsburg.

☞ JOHN MCREYNOLDS, Esq., our Representative in the Board of Revenue Commissioners, at Harrisburg, has our thanks for important documents. Mr. McReynolds has discharged his duties very satisfactorily. The Board adgourned last Wednesday.

☞ PETER ENT, Esq., our Representative in the Legislature, was called home last Wednesday to attend the funeral of a deceased relative in Light Street.

BLEEDING KANSAS.—Let the people bear in mind (says the New Hampshire Patriot) that Kansas ceased to "bleed" as soon as the presidential election was over, which proves that she was made to "bleed" for effect upon that election.

Let them remember, also, that every statement and prediction of the black republicans in regard to the effect of Mr. Buchanan's election upon Kansas and slavery—every statement and prediction in regard to the slavery question—*have proved utterly false and deceptive;* while every position assumed by the democracy *has proved correct.*

The Inaugural Suit.

The Lancaster *Independent Whig* gives the following description of Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural suit:—The entire suit is to be black—the coat and pantaloons of the finest cloth, and the vest of silk, flowered. The entire affair will reflect credit upon the superior workmanship of our townsman, who finished it. In the inside of the coat, across the shoulders, and around the arms, thirty one stars are tastefully embroidered in silk, with the Keystone in the centre, representing the glorious trio, of brilliant stars, which Mr. Buchanan will endeavor to bind still more firmly together, with the Keystone of the whole, strengthening, and holding firmly the splendid arch."

A Harmonious Cabinet.

Every member of President Pierce's cabinet occupied the same place from the begining to the ending of the late administration. This is said to have been the only case of that kind since the formation of the government. The fact speaks well for the Presdent and each one of his cabinet officers, showing as it does an unprecedented degree of harmony.

A New Supreme Judge.

The appointment of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black to the Cabinet, leaves a vacancy on the Supreme Bench, which will be filled until next election by Gov. Pollock. Who he will appoint we know not. It will also create the necessity of calling together again the Democratic State Convention to nominate an additional candidate for the Supreme Bench. We shall elect next fall two members to the Supreme Bench.

Perforated Postage Stamps.—A Great Convenience.—Hon. James Campbell, the Postmaster General, has recently introduced an improvement in the postage stamps, which according to the Philadelphia Ledger, adds greatly to their public convenience. He has had them prepared on sheets with perforations around the borders of each stamp, so that they can be separated, one from the other, without using a knife or pair of scissors. Besides the saving of time in this improvement, there is greater security that the stamp will adhere to the letter, for the points or rough edge left by the perforations will stick better to the letter, there being none of the risk of the edge turning up as when it is continuous. This plan of perforating letter stamps is practiced in Europe, and Mr. Campbell had the contractor to procure a machine from that country for use here. The contract is made with Toppan, Carpenter & Co., of Philadelphia, and, in addition to a supply for that city, the stamps have already been sent fo New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, and Albany. The amount of letter writing in the United States may be inferred from the number of postage stamps used.—The number sold by the government last year reached nearly one hundred and fifty millions of stamps.

☞ The case of James Simmons, in Cincinnati, found guilty of murder in the first degree, ten years ago, on account of poisoning his father's family, two of whom died, has been disposed of by the supreme court, and he is ordered to be hung on the 14th of April next.

☞ The population of New York is dying at about the rate of one every seventeen minutes, day and night, all the year round.

☞ The House of Representatives of Indiana has passed a bill securing to married women whose husband have been imprisoned for felony, all their own real and personal property, their own earnings during such desertion or separation, and the proceeds of their husbands' debts. This is a righteous law.

☞ A prisoner in the Michigan penitentiary, sentenced to solitary confinement, was found dead in his cell. A steam pipe passing through his cell to warm it had burst, and as no cry of help could be heard by the keeper, to save himself from being *cooked* to death the poor man cut his throat.

☞ A statistician who has compiled a list of the killed and wounded during the Revolutionary war makes it as follows:—British, 25,339; American, 9 271.

☞ The Democrats of Missouri have nominated R. M. Stewart for Governor, in place of Gov. Polk, who is elected to the United States Senate.

☞ The editor in chief of the *London Times* is said to have the same salary as the President of the Uniten States, $25,000.

☞ The line of steamships running between Philadelphia and Liverpool, will hereafter run into the port of New York.

☞ The Legislature of Indiana has fixed the rate of interest at ten per cent on special contracts.

☞ There is now living in Gardner, Mass., 21 farmers, between 80 and 90 years old.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Possessed of these remedies every man is his own family physician. If his wife and children are troubled with eruptions, sores, tumors, white swellings, sore throat, asthma or any affection of the skin, glands or muscles, a perserving use of the Ointment is all that is necessary to produce a radical cure. If on the other hand, the internal organs are assailed by disease—whether it be located in the liver, the stomach or the intestines, he can eradicate it by administering the pills to the sufferer, under the guidance of the clear directions which accompany every box.

☞ CAUTION:—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT HARTMAN'S STORE

Wheat	$1 40	Butter	.22
Rye	.62	Eggs	.14
Corn	.60	Tallow	.14
Oats	.37½	Lard	.14
Buckwheat	.62½	Potatoes	.50
White Beans	1 50	Dried Apples	1 50
Bees-Wax			.25

DIED.

In Bloomsburg, on the 5th of March, Mrs. *Margaret Ann*, wife of Casper J. Thomas, aged about 40 years.

In Light Street, on Saturday last, Miss. *Margaret Salmon*, (sister of the late Sheriff Salmon) aged about 70 years.

In Light Street, Columbia county, on Tuesday last, Mr. *John H. Dewitt*, Post Master at that place, aged about 32 years.

In Benton township, Columbia co., on the 4th of March, *Anna Longer*, aged 50 years, 4 mo., and 22 days.

In Kingston, March 4th, 1857, *Daniel Rood*, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

In Pittston, on Tuesday last, of Neuralgi, Mr. *James D. Foresman*, aged 63 years.

In Abington, Luzerne Co. Pa., 19th ult, of dropsy, Eld. *John Miller*, aged 82 years.

New Advertisements.

SUFFER NOT.

WHEN A PERMANENT CURE IS GUARANTED in all stages of SECRET DISEASES. Self-Abuse, Nervous Debility, Strictures, Gleets, Gravel, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Ankles and Bones, Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Eyes, Ulcers upon the Body, Female Irregularities, and all improper discharges, no matter of how long standing, or obstinate the case, recovery is certain and in a shorter time than a permanent cure could be effected by any other treatment, even after the skill of the most eminent physicians had failed, and the disease resisted all other means of cure. The remedies are free from odor, causing neither sickness nor inconvenience, and without mercury or balsam During twenty years' practice, I have restored to health over seventeen thousand patients who were suffering under the worst forms of all the above mentioned diseases, which guarantees me in promising a perfect and most speedy cure. Secret diseases are the greatest enemies to health and happiness, as they are the first cause of consumption, scrofula, &c., and should be a terror to all nations on the earth; for the disease is becoming so common and treatment so little understood, that a permanent cure is scarcely ever effected, as a majority of the cases fall into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the malady, but ruin the constitution with corrosive sublimate—a dangerous poison, a preparation of mercury—which, with the remains of disease in the system, produces many of the above named affections, which finally terminate in consumption and frequently a rapid one; but should it not cause death speedily, and the victim to disease marries, the disease is then conveyed from the parent to the children, causing them to come into the World with scrofula, affections of the skin, eyes, throat, &c., and a train of miseries in consumption, and consigns its victim to an untimely grave, between the ages of six months and thirty five years. Self abuse is another formidable enemy to health; it destroys the nervous system rapidly wasting away the energies of life, causing mental derangement, preventing a proper development of the system, and disqualifying a person for marriage, society, business and all earthly happiness. Female irregularities and all other diseases of females treated in the most skilful and scientific manner. Medicines, with directions, sent to any part of the United States and Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter.

J. SUMMERVILLE, M. D.,

Box 59, Post Office; FIDELITY st., below 12th, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 14, 1857.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

WILL be exposed to sale, by Public Vendue, at the residence of the subscriber, in HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP, Columbia county, on

Thursday, 26th of March,

The following described personal property, viz: Four GOOD HORSES, nine Cattle, flock of Sheep, one 4 horse Wagon, eight Hogs, 2 horse Wagon, Truck Wagon, and one Rockaway, Sleds and Sleighs, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and Threshing Machine, and in short, Farming Utensils generally.

—ALSO—

Grain and Potatoes by the Bushel, with a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, too tedious to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN K. GIRTON.

March 14, 1857.

JOSEPH FUSSELL,

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTURER,

NO. 2, NORTH FOURTH STREET,

(*North West corner of Market street*)

PHILADELPHIA.

HAS now on hand an extensive assortment of the newest and most desirable kinds, including many NEW STYLES not heretofore to be had in this market. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere

March 14, 1857—1m

NEW FIRM.

THE subscriber would inform the public and his customers generally, that he has associated his son, Daniel K. Wertman, with him in the Mercantile business, at Rohrsburg, from and after the 2d of March, 1857, and that the business hereafter will be conducted under the name and style of the firm of E. Wertman & Son.

E. WERTMAN

Rohrsburg, March, 9, 1857—3t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, are requested to make settlement and payment in order to the speedy closing up of his business.

E. WERTMAN.

Rohrsburg, March 9, 1857—*

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

SOME half dozen GOVERNMENT LAND WARRANTS are wanted any time between this and the first of next May, at this office.

March 14, 1857—1m.*

GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS, in every variety, at wholesale and retail—embracing all the new and desirable kinds, carefully put up in papers for the retail trade or supplied in bulk—Chinese Sugar Cane Seed, Japan Peas, Orange Water Melon, &c.—Also, a choice assortment of fine Flower Seeds, twenty varieties in a box for $1. Clean Clover and Timothy Seed, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Herd and fine Lawn Grass, &c., &c.

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,

Agricultural Implement and Seed Store,

N. E. corner of 7th and Market streets,

March 14, 1857. Philadelphia.

A VALUABLE BIOGRAPHICAL WORK.

SHOULD BE OWNED AND READ BY

EVERY YOUNG MAN IN THE LAND:

THE LIFE OF THE CELEBRATED

INVENTOR OF STEAMBOATS,

AND THE

"Father of Steam Navigation,"

ONE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S MOST PATRIOTIC AND GIFTED SONS,

ROBERT FULTON.

One volume octavo. Illustrated with twenty five superbly colored and tinted engravings, executed in the best manner from Mr. Fulton's original drawings, representing his numerous inventions in Steam Navigation, Submarine Navigation, Fortifications, &c. &c., together with copies of his early drawings when an Artist (miniature painter) in Philadelphia, by J. Franklin Reigart, Esq., Author of "United States Autography," "The Inventors' and Patentees' Guide," &c. &c.

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ROBERT FULTON—Perhaps there is no man in all the bright galaxy of distinguished Americans, who have adorned the history of the Republic, whose career is more strikingly associated with her glory and her prosperity, than he whose name we have placed at the head of this article. Biaths, written by J. Franklin Reigart, of Lancaster, Pa., which was also the birth place of Fulton, has been lately published. It has evidently been a labor of love, the writer having performed his allotted task, with a fidelity and completeness that do honor at once to his head and to his heart. It is the only reliable or satisfactory life of Robert Fulton, and takes its place among American biographies, without the slightest possibility of dispute.

The people who dwell in the broad valley of the mighty Mississippi, should be among the earliest and the most prompt to welcome the appearance of an author the record of the man, to whose genius they are so deeply indebted for the means of so rapidly developing the abounding resources of their section of the country. The first to demonstrate the practicability of propelling vessels by steam, and to put it into successful practice, his claim to be considered as among the chief benefactors, not only of his country, but of his race, has long been admitted to be unassailable. That the possibility of this had struck other minds, and had been urged theoretically, but without any practical demonstration of the fact, does not militate against his right to be considered the father of steam navigation. The passage in 1807 of the CLERMONT, from New York to Albany, was the seal of his title to this distinction, and it is now, and has for years been undisputed, and will forever remain indisputable.

From the early boyhood of Fulton the germ of his future fame was recognized by all who knew him, and who watched the development of his mind and of his character, as a plant of strong and vigorous growth, promising a rich and pregnant maturity. The first of Mr. Reigart's interesting illustrations shows him a boy of fourteen years of age, making a successful experiment of propelling a small skiff by paddle wheels of his own construction, on the Conestoga, in 1779. Twenty eight years thereafter he satisfied all doubters that a vessel of large size could be propelled by paddle-wheels with steam as the motive power—Between those two eras of his life, his genius was developing itself in many varied ways. He was a draughtsman of no ordinary merit, and painted with great skill. He supported himself with his pencil for many years, deriving emolument from painting portraits and landscapes, and making drawings of machinery. These arts he put to good and useful purposes when he became, as he soon did, a civil [illegible] machinist.

In the book before us we have colored lithographic plates of several of Fulton's illustrations of Joel Barlow's famous "COLUMBIAD," which show great originality of conception, aptness of design and facility of execution.

It is not our purpose to give even a synopsis of the interesting events of the remarkably active and useful career of Fulton's life, much less to go into an elaborate essay upon his genius, and the wonderful results that have flowed from his great invention. These two tasks have been very creditably performed by the author of the volume to which we have alluded. Our purpose is principally to call attention to that work.

There is one incident which it especially becomes us, however, to call to the notice of our immediate fellow citizens. During the war of 1812-15, Robert Fulton was of great service to his country. A contract was made with him, by the United States Government, in December 1814 for the purpose of employing his steamboats Vesuvius, Etna, New Orleans and Natchez, on the Mississippi river, in transporting troops and munitions of war, and the Buffalo on the Ohio. The celebrated battle of New Orleans took place about a week after the arrival of the Vesuvius in our waters, and it was upon her, (says our biographer,) that the commanding general relied, as an auxiliary, in his arrangements of safety in the city, and the accomplishment of a brilliant victory. John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson both certified to Congress the valuable services of Fulton at this trying period.

Besides putting into successful operation steam vessels all over the country, plans of defence against marine invasion, and the application of steam navigation occupied his thoughts, and no little of his time and experimental activity. And out of suggestions and demonstrations made by him have sprung many of the most useful and effective instruments of naval warfare of this class the world now knows.

It was the opinion of Cadwalader D. Colden, of New York, as expressed in his memoir, read before the Philosophical Society of that State, in 1857, soon after the death of Fulton—and it is an opinion in which all mankind will now agree—"that there cannot be found, on the records of departed worth, the name of a person to whose individual exertions mankind are more indebted than they are to Robert Fulton. The combined efforts of philosophers and statesmen have improved the condition of man, but no individual has conferred more important benefits on his species than he has done."—*New Orleans Picayune*, Nov. 7, 1856.

March 14, 1857—2m.

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT are positively curable by inhalation, which is simply the medicine in the vapor in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving tone and energy to independable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to be a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent., for the lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eight millions are destined to fill the consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful, and the gifted. By the help of that supreme being, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The great success of inhalation is from impure blood, and the immediate effect, produced by their deposition in the lungs, is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a Weakness of Vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicine entering the seat of disease in the form of vapor, than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy after inhaling remedies. True, inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with much more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, cutaneous inhalation will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will cause the system when fainting or apparently dead. The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air. Is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs, should produce the most happy results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the efforts of contracted chests; to enlarge the cherishing the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Box 52, Post Office, G. W. GRAHAM, M. D., Office 109 Fingger street, below Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa.

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