

STAR OF THE NORTH.



R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester County.

THE WASHINGTON RIOT.

On Monday of last week the municipal elections were held at Washington City, and a gang of Know-Nothing rowdies calling themselves "Plug Uglies" came on from Baltimore to attack the polls.

It is fit that this lawlessness and outrage should come from the only Know-Nothing State in the Union, and that it should follow in the wake of the riots at Baltimore and Louisville by the same party.

Hereafter let no Know-Nothing evermore talk of "Border ruffianism" in Kansas. Let them take the beam from their own eyes before they reproach the restless, wild spirited men on the verge of our Western civilization.

ECONOMY OF LIFE.

The proposition of Lieutenant Mury to prevent miasmatic diseases by planting sunflowers suggests some general considerations which will be useful in the preservation of health.

This is the natural process when everything is evenly balanced and entirely healthy. While vegetables grow they absorb a little more than the usual quantity of carbon, and we therefore never suffer in the spring or early summer for the want of a proper proportion of oxygen in the air.

Now any expedient to absorb the carbon which arises from decomposed vegetation in autumn will prevent miasmatic diseases. The sunflower grows luxuriantly in that season; and to grow it must drink in with its large leaves and stem much of that excess of atmospheric carbon which would be poison to the human system.

It is upon this principle that in climates where vegetation at all seasons grows in rank luxuriance, the class of miasmatic diseases do not exist; unless from such causes as the Pontine marshes at Rome. The carbonic gas of one decaying crop feeds the next one then already growing over it or by its side.

THE BODY FOUND.—The corpse of Thomas Ale, whose death by drowning we noticed last week, was found near Melick's Bridge on last Saturday morning. It had moved down the stream about a half a mile.

COME HOME.—We are pleased to learn that John Sharpless and Walter Scott were so little injured by the late Railroad accident that they have returned home, alive and well, with no bones broken. Mr. Sharpless moves about as of old, and Mr. Scott is confined to the house by a sprained ankle.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION is in session at Harrisburg as we are now writing (on Tuesday). Two candidates for Supreme Judge will be nominated, and there will doubtless be resolutions passed denouncing the proposed sale of the Main Line.

A young lady in Danville had her hand and arm severely burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp. This is the second accident in that borough within a few weeks.

THE CITIZENS OF TYRONE, Pa., have petitioned the Blair County Court to incorporate the City into a Borough. Permission granted.

E. B. Reynolds has erected at Danville a Hall with a cast iron front.

A FALLACY.

The only excuse which we hear given for a sale of the Main Line is that the tonnage tax of \$250,000 a year which the Pennsylvania Railroad has heretofore been compelled to pay to the State could not be retained any longer but would be repealed by the force of public opinion.

But this is a heresy. Every species of taxation, tariff and license money is in restraint of the commerce and business of the country, and so far as it goes, is a weight upon the industry, labor and capital of the community.

And therefore it is that an honest view of the question can find no more reason for repealing the tonnage tax than for relieving the industry and business of the State from any other of the incubi which debt has imposed, like a second curse, upon our people.

An act was last winter passed giving Equity powers and jurisdiction to all the courts of Common Pleas of this State. This will make a very material change in the form and manner of legal proceedings in our Courts, though it can make but very little difference in the results of litigation.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of this Commonwealth, in addition to the powers and jurisdictions heretofore possessed and exercised, shall have the same chancery powers and jurisdictions which are now by law vested in the Court of Common Pleas or District Court of the City and County of Philadelphia, and in all cases an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court from the final decrees of said Courts respectively.

Approved, 14th February, 1857. P. L. 39.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

For May has been received from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, and is a capital number. The following is the table of contents: Scenes of Clerical Life, No. 2.—Mr. Giff's Love Story—Part 3d; A Run to Nicaragua; Foot, Part 2; The Abinglins—or the Three Gigs, Part 12; Oxford and Thomas Heame—A Letter to Irenicus; The Sculptured Stones of Scotland; Life in Central Asia; Columbus; Lays of the Elections; Letters from a Light-house, No. 4.

The Edinburgh Quarterly Review.

For April, from the same publisher, is also at hand, containing its usual variety of excellent reading. The subjects treated are of: Alexander the Great; The last Census of France; Physical Geography of the Sea; Kaye's Life of Malcolm; Roumania; The Festal Letters of Athanasius; Boswell and Boswelliana; The Dilettanti Society; British Relations with China; The Past Session of the New Parliament.

TERMS—PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the 4 Reviews, \$3 per an. For any two, " 5 " For any three, " 7 " For all four of the " 8 " For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 " For Blackwood and three Reviews 9 " For Blackwood and the four " 10 "

Address LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton Street, New York.

Agricultural Society.

Some gentlemen met at the Court-house on last Saturday and elected the following persons as the officers of the Columbia county Agricultural Society for the ensuing year: Dr. P. John, President, E. P. Lutz, Recording Secretary, W. Wirt, Corresponding Secretary, Joseph W. Hendershot, Treasurer.

Frederick Douglass, the nigger, made a speech before the Abolition Society of New York, in which he used the following language: "The Presidential election had been followed by two events—the insurance in the South and the poisoning at Washington. He would not say what or why that was; but one thing—it was not strange that men who were accustomed to cut and lacerate and prostitute their cooks should find death in the pot. If any man wanted to save his soul alive, let him not enslave him (Douglass) to cook for him."

Two Counterfeiters Killed on a Railroad.

Early last Thursday morning, the Express train going West on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ran over and instantly killed two men who were walking on the track near High-spire, Dauphin county. At the time they were unknown, and from papers found upon their persons, it was supposed their names were George Vickroy and Charles Williams; but subsequent developments proved them to have been two expert counterfeiters and house-breakers, whose real names were Clark and Brown, well known to the police of Philadelphia. They had been living in Harrisburg for some months previous to the accident, which fact having come to the knowledge of Deputy U. S. Marshal John Jenkins, he made a search of their house on Sunday night, and obtained possession of a number of dies and other counterfeiting implements, and between two or three thousand dollars of counterfeit gold coin. The dies are made of copper, and designed for making both kinds of \$1, as well as \$2, \$3, \$5, and \$10 gold pieces. A woman was living in the house, who claimed to be the wife of the man whose name was at first supposed to be Williams. She said she was from Northumberland county, and had moved to Harrisburg with her husband to avoid trouble. She stoutly denied any knowledge of the business in which the men were engaged, and was allowed to go to Philadelphia. She has been since arrested in that city, but as yet nothing has been ascertained to implicate her. The Harrisburg Telegraph states that additional facts which have come to light in connection with the affair, "have revealed the existence of an organized, oath-bound band of villains, extending through all the States in the Union, and designed to carry on operations, on a scale unsurpassed. From Maine to Texas, its members are ranged, in a manner best calculated to aid in their schemes, and had not this most lucky dispensation occurred, we would soon have heard of actions unparalleled in the history of crime. Already the names of over thirty members have become known, embracing some very prominent lawyers and physicians. Their head-quarters seem to have been in Northumberland county, of this State."

Several robberies were committed at Middletown, Dauphin county, during the Wednesday night previous to the killing of the men on the railroad, and circumstances have transpired to fix the crime upon them almost beyond a doubt. They are evidently hardened villains, whose career of iniquity was suddenly arrested by a mysterious interposition of Providence.

Serious Railroad Accident.

A serious accident occurred on the Erie Road early this morning, says the Elmira Gazette, of Tuesday last, by which one person was instantly killed, and a number more or less injured. The Night Express from New York, when about two miles this side of Addison, was thrown from the track, causing almost a complete wreck of all the cars. Dr. Peck, of Cincinnati, was instantly killed; a young lady had both limbs broken; the engineer was very seriously injured.

Three gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Mr. James Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. John Sharpless and Walter Scott, of Catawissa, who staid at Haight's last night, and who were on the train, were brought back here by the Day Express to-day. Mr. Hutchinson has both limbs injured, near the ankles, one being fractured; Mr. Scott is severely bruised, but has no bones broken; Mr. Sharpless received some bruises, but not of a serious nature. He described the crash as most terrible, and truly miraculous that so no more lives were lost.

Utah Affairs—Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Maj. McCullough has again emphatically declined the Governorship of Utah. A selection will however, positively be made in a few days; when the vacant Judgeships of that Territory will be filled, and other measures adopted with a view to the effective organization of the administrative machinery. The President has appointed Gov. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, Minister to Berlin, in place of Mr. Vroom, recalled at his own request. Henry C. Murphy, of New York, Minister to Netherlands, vice Belmont, recalled at his own request.—Hon. A. Richardson, of Illinois, Governor of Nebraska, vice Izard. Isaac R. Diller, of Illinois, Consul at Bremen, vice Hilderbrand. Wm. Thompson, of New York, Consul at Southampton, England, vice Croskey. Gabriel G. Fleuret, of New York, Consul at Bordeaux, to fill existing vacancy.

"Straight" American Convention.

Nomination for Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner. LANCASTER, June 3.—At the "Straight" American Convention held here to-day, nine counties were represented by fifty-four delegates. Herman S. Hickman of Northampton county was appointed temporary Chairman—when a permanent organization was effected by the election of Col. Daniel McCurdy of Allegheny county, as President.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., of Philadelphia, was nominated by acclamation for Governor. Jacob Brown, of this city, and Jasper E. Bredy, of Millport county, were nominated; after a long contest, great confusion prevailing, for Supreme Judges, and John H. Linderman, of Berks county, was nominated for Canal Commissioner.

THE DANVILLE POISONING CASE.

The Danville Democrat, of June 5th, gives the following sketch of the suspected murderers: Wm. John Clark was born in the town of Morass, in Donegal county, in the northern part of Ireland, on the 1st day of August, 1834, and is, therefore, only 22 years of age. His parents, one of whom (the father) is still living, and resides in Sagarceek township, Armstrong county, in this State, belonged to the Presbyterian Church, in which persuasion the prisoner was brought up. In the spring of 1851, he came to this country, his parents having gone before him about two years, and landed in New York, when he worked at a brickyard during the early part of the summer. In the fall he went to Philadelphia, drove cart for Thos. Bronson, a coal merchant on Broad street, and married his late wife (who was poisoned) on the 27th of August, 1851. With her he had three children, two of whom are dead. The oldest, now about five years old, is still living, and in charge of his brother, Henry Clark, in Philadelphia. In March, 1852, he went to Armstrong county and worked at the Rolling Mill of Brown Phillips & Co., at Kittanning, where he remained for about two years and three months, and then returned to Philadelphia, residing there for about two years again, part of which time he worked as puddler at the Kensington Iron Works.—On the 14th of November, 1855, he came to Danville and was employed at the Montour Rolling Mill as a puddler, where he had worked ever since. He has three brothers living in Philadelphia.

In stature Clark is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, has a dark and luxuriant crop of hair, heavy black eyebrows, very low forehead, small mouth, black eyes, and a pale though fair complexion. He is rather intelligent, wears a downcast look, and has hitherto borne a good character as far as we can learn. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Association of this place. To the charge laid against him, he pleads innocence.

THE COMET.—The comet occupies a great deal of public attention, and bets are freely wagered upon the possible collision. The most extensive proposition of this kind is the following, by the editor of the Urbans (Ill.) Constitution, who examined the celestial visitor carefully with the instruments of the Urbans Brass Band, and comes to the following conclusions: 1st. The comet will not strike the earth; but— 2d. If it does strike, it will never do it a second time.

In case, however, any gentleman holds opinions different from the above, and is willing to back his views to a limited extent, in order to arrive at the truth in this momentous matter, we hereby make the following propositions: 1st. We will wager \$20,000, more or less, that if the comet offers to strike, we will lodge before it does it; in other words, that it can't be brought to the scratch. 2d. A like sum—that if it does strike, it will be knocked higher nor a kite. 3. Twenty-five times the above amount, that in case the comet strikes, it won't bounce the earth six inches by actual measurement. 4th. A like amount, that after the comet strikes, its trail drops. 5th. An optional sum, that the earth can knock the comet further than the comet can knock the earth nine times out of eleven. 6th. That after the comet gets through striking the earth, it will never want to strike anybody else. These propositions are intended to cover the case of any gentleman on this globe, or on the comet, or elsewhere. All wagers to be decided by the Judges of the Supreme Court. Money to be deposited in the Bank of Newfoundland.

THE CROPS.—The fine growing weather of the last month has greatly improved the appearance of the crops. The Trenton American, speaking of vegetation in that vicinity, says the change is extraordinary, and fields of grain which, in the middle of last month, promised but little yield, are now presenting a very different aspect. Grass fields are much improved, also, and the general impression is, that unless some unforeseen occurrence happens to mar the present bright prospects, the early crop of this year will be more than an average one. Similar accounts come from nearly every other quarter of the land. The crops which show the finest are wheat and corn, a good yield of sugar, potatoes very fair and cotton moderate.

The Hudson Bay Company.

An inquiry has for some months been pending before a select committee of the British House of Commons, relative to the re-charter of the Hudson Bay Company, which is exciting much attention, as an extension of its privileges is strongly denounced by the Canadian papers. The power of the Company extends over an extent of country nearly as large as the entire of Europe, while its settlement is pervaded by the policy which has prevailed. There are two hundred and thirty-nine stockholders with a capital of ten million dollars, and as they divide a million of profits annually, the shares have doubled their par value. The trade is solely by barter, for which the articles are shipped from London to be exchanged with the Indians for furs, of whom there are some 300,000 scattered over the entire territory, engaged in collecting peltry. The Governor General resides at York Factory, on Nelson's river, and under him are some fifteen hundred factors, leaders and clerks, whose salaries are made contingent upon the earnings of the Company. Besides these, Canadians or Indian half-breeds, are enlisted for terms of five years at stated salaries, and all the clerks who are a species of cadets, look for advancement when vacancies occur among superiors. Thus monopoly has been seriously detrimental to the settlement of the province, and is to be hoped that the Parliamentary inquiry will lead to the abolition of the charter, and throw open the vast territory to emigration.—Penny Magazine.

INTERESTING TO TOPERS.

The recent death of a young man in Brampton, Canada, from tasting the "essence of brandy," with which he was manufacturing Cognac, and the revelation of the fact that astringent is largely used in the manufacture of whiskey, has awakened some attention to the nature of the drinks which are sold for pure spirits. Brandy, gin, wine, and whiskey are so adulterated that comparatively little pure liquor can be purchased. Most of the brandies are a mixture of diabolical ingredients, caustic enough to burn oak chips, to say nothing of the delicate tissues of the human body. The Springfield Republican says: "No secret is made of this business. The drug-dealers of New York advertise openly the compounds by means of which the vile imitations of which spirituous liquors are made. A circular from one of these drug houses informs the world that brandy No. 1—the best sort, we take it—is made of 'oil of brandy,' a poisonous ether, oil of bitter almonds (as poisonous as prussic acid,) ethereal wine, alcohol, sugar and Malaga wine. No. 2—oil of brandy, acetic ether, tamarinds, cherry juice, sugar, all colored with burnt sugar. No. 3—oil of brandy, ethereal oil, bitter almonds, elder flowers and tannin. No. 4—oil of brandy, acetic ether, oil of peach, and alcohol. Gin—oil angelica, oil of juniper, rum, essence of lemon, salt, syrups and water; if sickness is required, add a few drops of crocus, and to make it biting upon the palate, add some caustic potash. The circular advises manufacturers to use 'with discretion' tamarinds, French plums, cherry juice, brown sherry, oak shavings, tincture of catechu, powdered charcoal, black tea, ground rice, and other ordinary materials, well known to distillers and rectifiers. We should advise drinkers to use the villainous mixtures with discretion—and throw them into the gutter."

TWO PHRASES OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—We clip the following from the New Haven Register:—"In the Senate of Massachusetts the proposed constitutional amendment requiring adopted citizens to reside in the State two years after being naturalized, before being allowed to vote, was adopted by a vote of 25 to 9.—This is Massachusetts Know Nothingism.—In New York the property qualification for negroes is not only to be abolished, says the Albany Argus, but the three years' residence heretofore required of that class. This is New York Know Nothingism. In one State five years is too short a term for a white man, and in another three years is too long a term for a negro! Well, Black Republicanism is a queer affair."

AN IMPORTANT POLITICAL DECISION.—Great Britain, even quite recently, in its judicial decisions, acknowledged the binding force of the principle that British subjects could not throw off their allegiance, but were always subjects of the Crown, to whatever part of the globe they went. This principle has been relaxed in a recent instance. Mr. Lawrence, a merchant of Grenada, and a non-combatant in the late Nicaraguan troubles, was dragged out of his house and shot by the Guatemalans, when they took Grenada. He was formerly a British subject, but became a naturalized citizen of the United States. His mother applied to the British Government for compensation for the loss of her son's life and property. The reply was, that he had renounced his allegiance by becoming a citizen of the United States, and was not entitled to British protection. The decision is stated in a letter from Lord Clarendon. This is the doctrine of expatriation fully admitted.

SPLITTING ROCKS WITHOUT BLASTING.—Some French inventors have taken out a patent in England for splitting rocks by the generation of heat without causing an explosion. They used a substance composed of 100 parts of sulphur by weight, 100 of saltpetre, 50 of sawdust, 50 of horse manure, and ten of common salt. The saltpetre and common salt are dissolved in hot water, to which four parts of molasses are added, and the whole ingredients stirred until they are thoroughly incorporated together in one mass, which is then dried by a gentle heat in a room or by exposure to the sun, and is fit for use. It is tamped in the holes bored for blasting rock in the same manner as powder, and is ignited by a fuse. It does not cause an explosion upward like gunpowder, but generates a great heat, which splits the rock.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.—By a peculiar process in the manufacture of sugar, it may now be converted into perfect loaves in the space of twenty minutes, instead of requiring a period of three weeks for the operation to be accomplished. The sugar is scraped from the cleansing machines into moulds placed on a revolving frame, and then subjected to pressure from the blows of a piston, as they are carried around on a circular frame, and having completed their circuit, are raised by a pressure from beneath on to an endless web, which conveys them to the drying shelves. In this manner, 2400 pounds of loose sugar can be converted into loaf every hour, with the attendance of one person and a steam engine of four horse power.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.—The N. York Mirror states that the Rev. Henry L. Simpson, a colored clergyman, who graduated at Madison University, was married in Auburn, N. J., last week to a colored woman named HARRIET E. BOGART, and the wedding party was comprised of about equal portions of white and colored persons, among whom were Gov. SEWARD and family, Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, and others. Did the United States Senator and the ex-member of Congress claim the usual privilege of saluting the fair bride? It is to be hoped that the fee of the officiating clergyman was paid off in new scenes!

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.—The New York Herald says, speaking of Kansas outrages, &c. "But the truth of the matter is, that all this fuss that has been made about Kansas within the past two or three years has been created for the benefit of a few speculators in lands and politics. Under the new regime the bubble will burst."

At last we are beginning to get the truth of the matter—and through the Herald!

GERMANS IN NEW YORK.—There are one hundred thousand German inhabitants in the city of New York. They have upwards of twenty places of public worship, upwards of fifty schools, ten book stores and five printing establishments, a German theatre, a German opera, and matinees and soirées musicale innumerable. Many Germans are engaged in mechanical arts, many are practical farmers, surgical instrument makers, manufacturers of pianos and fancy articles, grocers, bakers, confectioners and hotel keepers. There are several daily, weekly and monthly newspapers.

A material for resisting fire has been invented, the manufacture of which consists in combining and melting limestone with iron scales, or with the cinder from puddling furnaces, or from ball or mill furnaces, and running or casting the same into moulds. This kind of material is said to possess especial qualities of resistance to fire.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD.

It was a saying of the first Napoleon that there was no such word as impossible in the vocabulary of a great man. Difficulties which appal a mediocre intellect only stimulate the energies of a powerful mind. Newton conceived the idea of mapping the skies, and measuring the distance from planet to planet, from system to system, and he executed it. The godlike Washington, determined in the name of Liberty and Justice, to resist the mightiest and the wealthiest government in the world—and we are free. Others have made successful war on the common enemy, Disease; and in the foremost rank of these champions of humanity we place Prof. Holloway. Happily we live in an age which does not delegate to posterity the duty of appreciating and rewarding its master minds. They carry with them the applause and gratitude of millions. So it has been with this extraordinary man. He has been heard with his own ears the voice of approval which is to vibrate through the future.—He has been the architect of his own fame, as well as future, and has seen with his own eyes the fabric which is to be his monument.

Remedies for the various disorders which afflict mankind have been so extensively used, so universally popular as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. It may, perhaps, be said that the newspaper press of the day affords vast facilities for giving publicity to new inventions and discoveries. We admit it, but it must be also remembered that the same medium which affords the opportunities to the discoverer and inventor is open to all who may challenge the correctness of his theory or impugn the value of its practical results. Holloway's remedies for external and internal diseases stand before the world unassailed. The conclusion is they are unassailable. But this is not all. Their efficacy is not merely undoubted, it is conceded by men of science, by incorporated institutions jealous of all innovations upon old rules and precedents, by governments watchful of the public interests and conservators of the public health. Even this is not the strongest evidence in their favor. The press may err, men of science may be mistaken, institutions may be deceived, governments may act hastily, but universal experiment is infallible.

Preparations that have been tested by millions of people, civilized, semi-civilized and savage, in every quarter of the globe, and that have never failed to produce the promised results, have received the highest sanction which any invention is capable of receiving. In fact it may almost be said of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, that they have been authenticated by the affidavit of mankind.—N. Y. Sunday Times.

A letter from New York, published in the Prohibitionist, is sharp upon Mr. Gough. Mr. Dow writes from Manchester: "In England, as in America, the greater part of the newspapers of the country are opposed to the cause of prohibition, and refuse to publish articles in favor of it—while the strange declaration of Mr. Gough that the temperance cause was in an extremely distressed state throughout the country, and that the Maine Law is a dead failure everywhere, emboldens the enemies of temperance to combine and resist the movement."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Pills produce a most surprising change in cases of general debility. The broken down invalid, whose flaccid muscles and relaxed nervous system have scarcely sufficient vitality to sustain his emaciated form in an erect position, his food vomited and braced by the invigorating effect of this priceless remedy, and his whole frame is re-animated and filled with energy. His spirits resume their buoyancy, and he feels like a new man. Such is the experience of thousands. Longevity depends in a great measure upon the regular and healthy action of the organs of digestion and excretion, and upon these organs Holloway's Pills operate irresistibly.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BRUSH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits! Be sure each bottle is signed FETTRIDGE & CO., N. Y. For sale by all Druggists. Feb. 18, 1867—6m.

MARRIED.

In Wilkesbarre, on the 28th ult., by Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. HENRY BEARLE and Miss CLARA S. LINDSAY, both of Beach Haven, Luzerne county, Pa.

On Sunday, the 24th ult., by Jesse Hicks, Esq., Mr. TIMOTHY QUINLEY, and Miss MAY E. TOBY, both of Lime Ridge, Columbia county, Pa.

DECEASED.

In Greenwood, on Wednesday, the 13th of May, ELMA, daughter of Ira and Sarah Johnson, aged 4 years and 4 months.

TOLLS AT BEACH HAVEN.

Collector's Office, Beach Haven, June 8th, 1857. Mr. Editor:—The amount of tolls received at this office are as follows: March, \$91 04 April, 10585 79 May, 20953 30 Total, \$31630 13 JOHN S. FOLLMER, Collector.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Lunger, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased. ALL persons interested will take notice that the undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets of the estate of Elizabeth Lunger, deceased, in the hands of Edmund Crawford her administrator, to and among the respective creditors, according to the order established by law, will attend at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, for the purpose aforesaid, when and where all persons interested will attend if they think proper. WESLEY WIRT, Auditor. Bloomsburg, June 8, '57.

40,000 JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES for sale at the Arcade by A. C. MENSCH. May 27, '57.