

STAR OF THE NORTH.



W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1859.

Standing Committee.

It is known by the Democracy that such a Committee as a STANDING COMMITTEE was appointed at the Democratic County Convention last Fall, for the purpose of calling County Conventions to elect or appoint Conferees to meet similar Conferees of the different counties of our district in Conference, to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will be held at Harrisburg on the 16th inst. According to the Rules and Laws adopted in a full democratic county Convention, held September 6th, 1851, this Standing Committee is not doing its duty. Why is this? Is Democracy getting to be a secret organization? Why does not the Chairman of this Committee call a County Convention, and allow the Democracy of the County a voice in this matter of appointing Conferees, as should be done, and not violate our Rules and Laws? By carrying out our Rules the will of the people will be represented in Conference, and Delegates sent to the Democratic State Convention representing the wish of their constituents. There is no use in having Rules and Laws when they are not regarded. No Convention has been called in this County, and the time for appointing Delegates to the State Convention has nearly arrived, and how are the people of this county to be fairly represented in Conference and in the State Convention at Harrisburg?—How can Conferees from this county claim seats in Conference when they have not been appointed or elected in County Convention according to our Code of Laws and Rules which are established for that purpose? These Rules strictly set out that "all appointments of Conferees, and election of Delegates, shall be made in County Convention." The Democracy of the county ask why we have not had a Convention? It does not suppose that the Standing Committee, Chairman and all, are the whole county; neither do they intend to be governed by its action so long as it has abandoned its duty.

Lancaster County.

The Democratic Convention of Lancaster county, for the election of Delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 16th March, met in Lancaster on Wednesday—Col. JOEL L. LIGHTNER in the chair. After a recess of two hours the Convention met, and Col. S. C. STAMBAUGH, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read a lengthy series, endorsing the National and State Administrations, favoring Mr. BUCHANAN'S Tariff policy, the acquisition of Cuba, recommending the location of the National Foundry in or near Lancaster, and complimentary of the election of Mayor SANDERSON. The resolutions were adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:—WILLIAM T. McPHAIL, Col. S. C. STAMBAUGH, FREDERICK S. PYPER, PAUL HAMILTON, P. J. ALBERT, JEROME B. SHULTZ. The Convention was well attended; all the Districts, with the exception of three or four, being represented.

INAGURATION OF JUDGE McCANDLESS.—The inauguration of this gentleman as Judge of the United States District Court, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, took place at Pittsburg on Tuesday last. The commission of the new Judge, dated February 8th, 1859, was read by United States District Attorney ROBERTS, and the fact announced that his Honor Judge McCANDLESS had taken his oath of office before the Supreme Judges of the United States, at Washington. On taking his seat upon the Bench, THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., a prominent member of the Pittsburg Bar, addressed Judge McCANDLESS, and congratulated the Bar, the public at large, and his Honor, on this occasion, and the cause which produced it.

The County Convention which assembled at Middleburg, Snyder County, on the 22d ult., failed to elect any Senatorial delegates, therefore the Chairman of the Standing Committee has appointed Col. H. C. Eyer and Thomas Bower, Esq., as delegates from Snyder County, to meet similar Delegates from Columbia, Montour and Northumberland counties, for the purpose of electing a Senatorial Delegate to the Democratic State Convention which will meet on the 16th of March next. These delegates will meet those from the other three counties of the Senatorial district at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 5th day of March, at Brown's Hotel in the town of Northumberland.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—This valuable and popular journal for March has been received. It is filled with useful hints for the farmer and mechanic. It contains a large quantity of reading matter; printed upon good white paper; with many handsome illustrations. It is a cheap journal, only one dollar a year in advance; so cheap that every farmer ought to have it. A single copy would be of more value to some men than its subscription. OSWEGO JUDG, publisher, 189 Water st., New York.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—We command to the attention of our readers, with much confidence, the announcement of this well known benevolent Institution in our advertising columns. The managers are very prompt in their business transactions, and we have no doubt that persons applying to the Institution for medical aid, will receive judicious and skillful treatment.

We frequently hear complaints from our subscribers about not receiving their papers regularly, and sometimes they don't receive them at all. Now, how is this? It certainly is not our fault. We mail our papers regularly, every Wednesday. Postmasters be careful, and do your duty, and there'll be no complaint.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former directions, they are responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is PRIMA FACTE evidence of intentional fraud.
6. The United States Courts have also repeatedly decided, that a neglect of the Postmaster to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of any person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

THE LAST COURT in Northumberland county incorporated Turbittville into a borough, and the first election came off on the 15th ultimo, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:
Chief Burgess—S. A. SAVIDGE, Esq.; Town Council—A. T. BEISEL, Jacob Giltner, J. D. Barr, A. Dennis, George Christman, Jacob Stahl; Town Clerk—Dr. Wm. B. Schuyler; Overseer of the Poor—M. Reader; High Constable—James Volk.
The pleasant little village of Turbittville is incorporated into a Borough at last, and has elected its borough officers. We discover that our friend, Dr. Schuyler, has received an office—Clerk of the Town. Well, surely, this is encouraging. These borough officers are not very profitable after all, but afford considerable practice. We also notice that S. A. Savidge, Esq., has received a post of more responsibility than profit. It is that of Chief Burgess. My young friends, in order to gain fame and occupy more high and exalted positions, you should, which we have no doubt you will, attend to the functions of your offices with fidelity and integrity, and this will be certain to work out success.

BARRETT'S GRAMMAR.—This Grammar is composed of English, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, and French, with a Polyglot arrangement of a part of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and a Commercial Dictionary of the Modern Languages. Containing five hundred and seventy-five pages. Price two dollars and twenty-five cents. This is unquestionably a popular work; and is constructed throughout upon certain mathematical principles, bearing the same relation to Kirkeham, Smith, Covell, Clark and other old authors that a treatise on Algebra does to a common Arithmetic. It compels the student to think, to reason, to compare, to analyze, to synthesize, to equate, and to classify and form correct conclusions for himself, instead of taking the definitions and rules of another. To go into detail and describe all the improvements would require an elaborate article. We were shown the book on last Monday by a young man, who designs canvassing this place. We would say to the School Directors, Teachers, and Parents of this place, examine the work, and if you do not find it as we have represented it to be, why post us as a story-teller.

TO OUR READERS.—A failure to notify a wish to discontinue at the end of the year, will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly. No discontinuance is permitted until all arrearages are paid. This we intend shall be regarded wherever we can enforce it. No subscriber need pride himself with the idea that he can discontinue and send back his paper to the publisher any moment he chooses, when he has not paid up all arrearages. Any person wishing to stop taking our paper, by locking over the "dimes," can do so; and under no other circumstances; but they need not think that they'll take the paper a year, and four or five weeks longer, and then have the Post Master perform their dirty work, (i. e. to send it back to the publisher, marked "REUSED!" "NOT TAKEN OUT!" &c.) when they have not paid the publisher a single cent under their subscription. Those delinquents invariably fail to inform the Post Master that they have not paid for their paper; but we will notify them, that, as a general thing, those who act in this fashion, very seldom pay, unless they are forced and the creditor succeeds in getting their "all at stake!" We are sorry to say that, we have a few of this stripe upon our list; but a very few; we are getting them ferreted out as fast as possible. They are very clever chaps till they swindle five or six dollars out of a poor Printer's pocket.

WASHINGTON CITY, according to a telegraphic dispatch in the *Pennsylvanian*, was thrown into intense excitement on the 27th ultimo, caused by the killing of Philip Barton Key, U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia, at the hands of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, member of Congress from the Third District of New York. According to report Mr. Sickles became convinced of the truth of certain scandalous rumors, involving his wife, and resolved to redress his wrongs, which he did. Mr. Sickles met Mr. Key near the President's House, and charged him with having dishonored him, and destroyed his domestic peace, and immediately shot him, one of the balls taking effect on the left side of the body and the other took effect in the right thigh near the main artery. Key in falling implored Sickles not to kill him. The third ball was shot in the right side, glancing from the body and bruising it. Of which wounds death soon ensued. The body was taken into the National Club House, and a Coroner's Jury immediately summoned. Sickles gave himself into the hands of an officer and was conveyed to jail for further examination.

Montgomery County.

The democratic County Convention of Montgomery County met on the 24th inst., to select delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, which meets on the 16th of March next. E. W. DAVIS, Esq., was elected President.

Gen. JOHN H. HOBART, Dr. J. W. BIGORY, JESSA B. DAVIS and SAMUEL HOPPE, were elected delegates, and instructed to support RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT for Auditor-General. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the Democracy of Montgomery county, in convention assembled, reiterate their firm adherence to the platform as laid down in the National Convention of Baltimore and Cincinnati, believing that these principles are best calculated to promote the interests of the people at large, and the harmony of the country.
Resolved, That we feel confidence in the wisdom, integrity and statesmanship of James Buchanan, the first President elect from Pennsylvania, and that we believe the measures recommended by him so far have been dictated by the sole and earnest and general prosperity of the whole country.
Resolved, That we heartily approve of his recommendation in regard to the acquisition of Cuba. The possession of that Island is desirable for the proper defense of our country, as well as the commercial advantages which result from its acquisition.
Resolved, That we hail with joy the admission of Oregon into the sisterhood of States, as strengthening the bonds of the great confederacy; and that the vote upon her admission is another evidence of the inconsistency of the Republican party—professing to favor the admission of *free States* and yet voting almost bodily against it.
Resolved, That in William F. Packer we have a Governor whose ability and talents are calculated to adorn the Executive chair, and that the measures of State policy as recommended in his late annual message meet our approval.

Resolved, That the course of Hon. Wm. Bigler in the United States Senate, and Hon. Owen Jones, our representative in Congress, in sustaining the interests of Pennsylvania, and advocating a revision of the Tariff of 1857, passed by the aid of Republican votes, meets our warm approbation, and that they are entitled to the thanks of the people of the whole State.
Resolved, That the course of Messrs. Hill, Stoneback and Dismant our Representatives at Harrisburg, thus far meets our entire approval, and we have every confidence they will use their united efforts to protect and advance the interests of their constituents.
Resolved, That we are still opposed to the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, believing it to be detrimental to the interests of the people of the State; and that the late reported refusal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to pay the same; is another evidence of the grasping avarice of that mammoth corporation.

THE MYRIAD-HANDED MAN; Or the Miracles of Enterprise and Mercy. Familiarity, they tell us, is the mother of contempt. Things which we see and handle every day, lose all distinctive value in our eyes. The very air we breathe is an unrecognized blessing, though, if deprived of it, the twentieth fraction of an hour, the world would cease to live! In like manner we have all of us—no matter of what race or country—been so long accustomed to see the name of THOMAS HOLLOWAY at the head of medical advertisements that we begin to look upon it as one of the essential components of a newspaper, and hardly pause to enquire into the true significance of this universal fame.

Let not our readers fancy that this paragraph is a puff, at the bottom of which they will find a "puff" for the "Universal Remedies," with the fame of which Professor Holloway is associated; it is no such thing. We could say much of the Pills and Ointment; but at present our design is merely to call attention to the biography of a man whose achievements will hereafter be regarded as the surpassing wonder of the nineteenth century!
There are few varieties of the human race unrepresented in the population of this cosmopolitan city. Coolies from China—Malays from the Eastern Archipelago—Redskins from the West—Blackskins from all parts of Africa—Whalemen from Greenland and the regions of the Arctic Pole—Brazilian half-breeds from Brazil and the other states of South America—Borneans, Tasmanians, Arabs, Hindoos, Armenians, New Zealanders and Kafirs—these, with the millions from all parts of Europe, make up the motley immigration which our world-embracing commerce throws daily on our shores. Thousands of such, perhaps, have never heard any one of the great names which we have been trained to regard with reverence; the name of Washington cannot thrill their sluggish blood; of Napoleon Bonaparte, his conquests and his fall, they are utterly ignorant. But had them a newspaper and see how rapidly their faces brighten! They recognize its friendly promise—they rely on its long-tested truth; they rejoice and are, perhaps, astonished to know that the great physician, whose visit to their own country formed the epoch of a physical regeneration, has like himself been before them on a like errand of mercy to the land of their future adoption! They no longer feel that they are strangers; for Holloway, by his genius, his labors, adventures and world-wide travels, has established a connecting link between all tribes and races of the human family. Possessed with a burning zeal to relieve the afflicted, and fearing nothing that man can do, he has made the pilgrimage of the earth and established in every spot he visited not only depots for the sale of his medicines, but like-wise journals in the native tongues. What a romance could be framed, from the labors, perils and adventures of such a life!—U. S. Journalist.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Navy Department, this morning, received a despatch from Lieutenant Braine, commanding the U. S. ship *Vincennes*, dated Norfolk, in which he states that he had captured the slave Julia Dean on the coast of Africa, and brought her into that port. Augustus Fregeron, represented as a passenger on board the *Dean*, died on the passage to the United States, previously requesting that his effects should be sent to his wife in Havana. It is supposed that he was the captain of the *Dean*, and that his effects comprise a great deal of treasure. The Department, this morning, sent orders to Lieut. Braine to turn over the men on the *Dean* to the United States Marshal for trial. It is supposed that the *Dean* is owned in Charleston. The *Vincennes* is ordered to be examined, as it is supposed she was injured by striking on a reef.

The Pennsylvania and other members representing different parties, voted with those favorable to the revival of the tariff of 1846, on Mr. Hughes' ineffectual motion to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill for that purpose. Some, while opposed to the bill, thought that it would afford a basis for a different measure. The Southern members, embracing the extremists, the Massachusetts members, and gentlemen from nearly all the other sections, opposed the motion.
The special committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against Mr. Searing, have made a report. As it was immediately sent to the Printer, there was no opportunity to examine its contents, but on authority of the statement of a member of the committee, it appears that while the committee unanimously concur in opinion that the testimony does not exculpate him, they think it insufficient to warrant his expulsion. The House will be called on tomorrow to decide upon the subject as proposed by the committee. It is further said that Mr. Searing has filed a statement of his own to rebut the testimony against him.

STEAMER COMET SUNK—Loss of Life.—The steamer *Comet* was sunk in the Mississippi, below Memphis, on last Saturday night, during a storm. Several of the passengers and crew were drowned. We learn from the *Cincinnati Commercial* that among the lost are John S. Pope, first clerk; Job Hill, cabin passenger; John Clark, Wm. Cook, Joseph Howard and Samuel Hardeman, deck hands. A little girl and two cabin passengers, names unknown, were also drowned. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The *Comet* belonged to Cook & Co., of Memphis. She was insured for \$4,500.

The Judicial Policy of New England.

Hon. JOHN S. WELLS, one of the soundest Democrats of the Granite State, and (with the exception of Franklin Pierce) the best stump speaker in New England, addressed the gallant Democracy of Exeter (N. H.) last week, on the present position of parties. We make an extract:
"They have in the South a population of about ten millions, nearly four millions of whom are slaves. They have ever been our friends and patrons, and the best customers which New England has ever had. Not over one-sixth of their cotton crop comes to us, and every intelligent man well knows that England would gladly secure the monopoly of that production, even at a great sacrifice, and thereby silence forever the spindles of New England. English influence has been potent in creating the alienation which now exists between New England and the South, and if they can succeed in producing an open rupture, their long cherished desire of a manufacturing monopoly will speedily be realized. Can we provoke the South to withdraw their friendship and patronage? Have not the opponents of the Democratic party done wonders already in that direction? Witness the crippling of mechanical industry; see our merchants establishing agencies in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the avowed purpose of retaining the Southern trade, which they are endeavoring to lose by retaining their own establishments in New England. Consider the shoe interest, larger in amount than our cotton production, plainly and palpably suffering year by year, by the transfer of its Southern customers to New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. And still worse and more gloomy is the future. Outside of agriculture and commerce the great mass of our people require for their employment, cotton, iron, leather, and coal, none of which, save iron and leather, and these to a very limited extent, have we here. How is it with those who are so loudly and incessantly denounced by New England Republicans? They are in reality an agricultural people, their lands are rich and extensive, and their laboring population better fitted for that employment than for mechanics and manufacturing hence those branches have been freely and cheerfully yielded to us. We have the best and most extensive water power, and for a long time it was considered that New England had almost the exclusive hydraulic force; but now with the improvement in machinery and the varied application of steam, the power for propelling machinery is at every coal bed in the land. Look then over the Southern States, and realize the immense and extensive deposits of minerals only to be wrought to create new and successful competition to our mechanics and manufacturers.
Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, and Missouri, have each vast deposits of coal and iron, and many of them abound in copper, lead, zinc, salt, gypsum, granite and marble, and even down to Georgia and North Carolina extensive deposits of coal, iron, limestone and marble abound. Open these now dormant mines, and centre around them the mechanical skill and genius which the patronage of ten millions of people can call together, and then we shall realize in its fullest extent the suicidal policy of northern fanaticism. [cheers.] Already the genius of mechanism is busy in that land, their 180 cotton factories, 98 woolen factories, 269 iron mills, 3474 flouring and grist mills, 2588 saw mills, and 2120 tanneries, are daily demonstrating the self-supplying ability of that section of the country."

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills—A perfect safeguard.—No one who takes the trouble to examine the pamphlets used as wrappers for these preparations can be the victim of imposture. If genuine, the water-mark, "Holloway, New York and London," will be found on each leaf of the pamphlet. The test is simple, and should not be neglected. We learn that the "mothers of America" are almost universally adopting these wonderful medicines—the Ointment, as a cure for sore breasts, scald head, rashes, eczema, eruptions, cuts, sores, bruises, etc., and the Pills as a swift and certain remedy for summer complaint, malarious, worms, and all internal complaints incident to children.

MARRIED.
On the 14th ult., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. HEATY MORGAN and Miss HANNAH YEAGER, both of Locust twp., Columbia co.
On the 10th ult., by Esquire Fabringer, Mr. WILLIAM H. FORTY and Mrs. MARTHA CAMP, both of Locust twp., this county.
Married, in this city, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. P. Safford, D. D., Mr. N. W. BARTON, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and Miss MAGGIE, daughter of Col. John Yeager, of this city.
The nuptial ceremony was very interesting and impressive, and peculiar to the celebrated divine who officiated on the occasion. The exchange of rings was a new feature at occasions of this kind to us, and very suggestive. The ring, being pure gold, was emblematical of unalloyed affection; and, being a perfect circle without end, represented the unending bond of love which should characterize them in their intercourse. After the ceremony Mr. Safford made a short, but pertinent and affectionate address to the parties, during which he presented the bride with a copy of the Bible, his usual token of remembrance to one of his congregation. We wish the happy couple a bright and prosperous future.—*Piquette (O.) Enquirer.*

DIED.
In Greenwood twp., this county, on the 28th of January, JOHN R. ALBERTSON, aged about 64 years.
On the 17th inst., MARTIN LUTHER, son of Peter and Mary Eyerly, aged 3 years and 4 months.
In West Hemlock, Montour County, Pa., on Friday evening, Feb. 18th, after an illness of six days, JAMES EVERETT, aged 78 years and 6 days.
In Epsworth, Columbia co., on the 15th ult., ELNORA ADELPHI, only child of Alex. and Lydia McCarty, aged 10 months.
At Beach Grove, Luzerne co., on the 16th ult., ALEXANDER JAMISON, aged 94 years and 5 months.

For the Star of the North.

BLOOMSBURG, Feb. 24, 1859.
MR. EDITOR:—Allow me, through the columns of your most valuable journal, to say a few words in relation to the Keystone Literary Society of this place, which has its meetings every Tuesday evening in the Academy. In the first place, a Literary Society, conducted in a proper manner, is a very useful and necessary enterprise; and through an organization of this kind, information and knowledge may be obtained, that otherwise would be dormant. Here the mind should be at work, for the good of the Society, to promote and elevate the cause in which it has so honorably enlisted,—in the pursuit of Science and Literature. No time should be idled away in matters that neither interest or instruct the Society.—What business, of a formal character, is before the Society, for transaction and consideration, should be disposed of readily, and with as little equivocation and discussion as possible. Now, is this the principle upon which the Keystone Literary Society of this place is conducted? I answer in the negative! To give your readers an idea how things are "done up" by the Society in question, I will mention a few proceedings, of a recent meeting, which I was pained to witness: First, in order—calling for a roll and reading the minutes of last meeting. (While this is being performed the room is in a perfect buzzing condition.) Next in order is a "string of business," which they arrange under the head of Miscellaneous Business. (This business appears to me of no importance or benefit; and I think the Society would profit by having it "done away with" entirely. Under this head of business a Committee, of two, is appointed for the purpose of waiting upon the audience and soliciting members. When this is performed the Committee make out a report and hand it to the Chairman for his action. He carefully reads it over and finds the names of several persons upon it, who wish to be proposed, and become members of the Society. Finally the Chairman orders a vote upon the names of a certain person proposed, with the privilege of taking a vote upon it. It carries—the *Ye* have it. Another is offered—a member rises and earnestly objects to this one—up springs a young lady member who speaks with considerable force in defence of this person proposed—whereupon a motion is made that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to investigate the good and bad qualities of this person proposed. A Committee is appointed, and the matter is "laid over" for a future investigation. After this being done, the answering of questions is the next exercise in order. (Questions are given out at each meeting to be answered at the next. Some of them were decidedly of an invidious character, while others were of a trifling nature.) When these questions were gotten along with, then came the reading of a Literary Paper, edited by one Miss _____, containing various contributions from the members, abounding in love, fiction and light literature. (This is one of the means of improving the mind, but I would suggest to the young aspirants after literature, of choosing different subjects—subjects of a more useful and honorable character, than those of a wooing and love-making complexion. I am decidedly in favor of "composition writing;" but I do not wish to hear compositions upon subjects of more solidity.)
Reader, you have now the manner and form of proceedings, as they are manufactured by the Keystone Literary Society of this place. After the above exercises are performed the evenings are pretty high spent and the hour of adjourning has arrived. No debating is done when the meetings are closed at this juncture.
MR. EDITOR, I trust, this Society should be styled the Keystone Literary Society, instead of the title they now assume; for, from what I could understand, by their actions, very little knowledge and literature are sought after in their meetings. The Society is pretty nearly a complete failure, and I do hope they will turn their attention to the object of Literary Societies generally.
It may be a curiosity for some of the members to know the writer of this article. I will just add that, I am not a member of the Society, but I was present at the last meeting, in company with a female friend, and doubt very much whether I shall be seen there again, for the character of females are, I opine, too roughly handled, by certain members of this institution. I subscribe myself,
Pesse comi-17A-TVS.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of MARCH, inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, ISAAC K. KRICKBAUM, Executor of the last will and testament of John Kline, late of Benton township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, upon the premises, a certain portion of the REAL ESTATE of the said deceased, situate in said township, consisting of about

ONE HUNDRED ACRES.
Of Land, the most of which is reasonably WELL TIMBERED, about Fifteen Acres being cleared. A SAW MILL is on the premises, and the land when cleared will be good farming land. Terms favorable. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Benton, and county aforesaid.
JACOB EYERLY, Ck.
Bloomsburg, March 2, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Fry, late of Millin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned, living in Millin, in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator, duly attested, without delay, and all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment forthwith.
Mifflin, Feb. 26, 1859.
SAMUEL CREAMY, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons interested will take notice that letters of administration on the estate of Catharine Metz, late of Locust township, in the county of Columbia, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Charles Metz, who resides in said township and county; all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to make them known to the administrator, without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith, to
CHARLES METZ, Administrator.
Locust, Feb. 19, 1859.

PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Act of the Legislature of this State, for the Relief, Comfort, and Instruction of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Violent and Epidemic Diseases.
THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition. (Free consultation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.
An admirable Report on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports also, on those to be sent, are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.
A Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEATWELL, Pres't.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
March 1st, 1859.—8.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, THE 26th DAY OF MARCH, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Peter Kline, administrator of Henry Metz late of Locust twp., in said county, deceased, has been directed to sell by public vendue, upon the premises, a certain

Peace or War.

Never were statements, rumors and opinions more perplexingly at variance, than those advanced since the first day of the year 1859, in relation to the Italian imbroglio. One portion of the European press strongly inclines towards the belief in war; another considers that event inevitable, and predicts it as one of the certainties of the next spring or summer, and the third denies the positions of both, insisting that there are no sufficient reasons to apprehend a belligerent development. Yet, in every one of these divisions, we discover journals that otherwise command most excellent sources of information. The majority of the British press are on the side of the war theory, and express themselves more decidedly in that sense than the journals of the Continent, but it is to be considered that England is a commercial country and the great money lender of the world—that Austria is negotiating for fifty million dollars of English gold, and Sardinia is about following suit with a loan of twenty millions, and that seventy millions is somewhat of an object of national interest to be loaned on the best terms possible. The greater the war cry, the cheaper will the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD have to sell the Austrian and Sardinian bonds. Then it is proper, no doubt, that under any circumstances, the lenders should be acquainted with the whole magnitude of their risks. Moreover the war-opinions derive strong food and support from the armaments, movements of troops and preparations in France, from the non-committal policy of the *Monitor*, the Russian agitations in Turkey, and the language used by the St. Petersburg press, which is evidently intended to encourage the elements of disaffection in Italy, and which tells Austria very plainly that in the event of an outbreak she need not again expect any assistance or countenance from that quarter. The speech of Queen Victoria, too, touches upon the subject with such extreme caution, and so evasively, that but for the interpretation afterwards put upon it by her Minister, it would have conveyed the impression that it was framed rather to vary than to appease the public mind.—Her promising to contribute, as far as her influence can extend, to the preservation of the general peace, and to the maintenance of the faith of treaties, without expressing the faintest hope of success, indicates the existence of misgivings in the Cabinet as to the efficacy of that influence, as well as their conviction of the imminence of danger. But then we have, on the other hand, the declaration in the House of Lords of the Earl of Derby, the head of the Cabinet, that Austria had given assurance not to interfere with the internal affairs of Italy, that they had also an assurance from the Emperor of the French that he would give no assistance whatever to Sardinia in an aggressive war, and that Derby thought there was strong ground for believing that the recent apprehensions of a rupture would prove groundless; and in the House of Commons, Mr. DREWELL said that he had every confidence in the maintenance of peace. It may be, however, that these ministerial expressions are less the offspring of conviction than part of a policy of repression of war sentiments in the Tuilleries, by bidding the Emperor in the eyes of Europe to his promise not to assist Sardinian aggressions. And NAPOLÉON, he may have thought in giving that promise, that he might keep it to the letter, if not to the spirit, without abandoning the grand Napoleonic idea of a "regeneration of Italy," by simply permitting Sardinia to open the ball, and to make common cause with the revolutionists in Austrian Italy for the expulsion of the Austrians; awaiting himself a favorable opportunity to interfere under some other pretext than that of "assisting Sardinia in an aggressive war." And in the case of the Sardinians, allied with the people of Lombardy and Venice, should prove able to achieve the expulsion of Austria, he may not even contemplate any active interference, but content himself, for the time being, with the result, which would be a great point gained for France and her traditional policy of absorption. All this is possible, and the assurances of the British Ministry must, therefore, be received with many grains of allowance.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of MARCH, inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, ISAAC K. KRICKBAUM, Executor of the last will and testament of John Kline, late of Benton township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, upon the premises, a certain portion of the REAL ESTATE of the said deceased, situate in said township, consisting of about

ONE HUNDRED ACRES.
Of Land, the most of which is reasonably WELL TIMBERED, about Fifteen Acres being cleared. A SAW MILL is on the premises, and the land when cleared will be good farming land. Terms favorable. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Benton, and county aforesaid.
JACOB EYERLY, Ck.
Bloomsburg, March 2, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Fry, late of Millin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned, living in Millin, in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator, duly attested, without delay, and all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment forthwith.
Mifflin, Feb. 26, 1859.
SAMUEL CREAMY, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons interested will take notice that letters of administration on the estate of Catharine Metz, late of Locust township, in the county of Columbia, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Charles Metz, who resides in said township and county; all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to make them known to the administrator, without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith, to
CHARLES METZ, Administrator.
Locust, Feb. 19, 1859.

PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Act of the Legislature of this State, for the Relief, Comfort, and Instruction of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Violent and Epidemic Diseases.
THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition. (Free consultation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.
An admirable Report on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports also, on those to be sent, are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.
A Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEATWELL, Pres't.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
March 1st, 1859.—8.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, THE 26th DAY OF MARCH, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Peter Kline, administrator of Henry Metz late of Locust twp., in said county, deceased, has been directed to sell by public vendue, upon the premises, a certain

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to be directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 26th day of March inst., at one o'clock, in the afternoon, the following described property to wit:
A certain Plantation and tract of land situate in Franklin township, Columbia County, bounded on the East by lands of Abram Liley, on the East by the lands of Aaron Lomberson, on the North by other lands of the said James K. Fisher, and on the East by lands of George Schick and others, containing in the whole ninety-five acres or some more or less. About ninety acres of which is cleared land, whereon is erected a one and a half story dwelling house part frame and part log, a large frame barn, a frame wagon house, a stone spring house, and other out buildings with the appurtenances.
Seized and taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of James K. Fisher.
ALSO—At the same time and place by virtue of a writ of *Levati Facias* to me directed, all that two story plank house or building, since Court House, in the town of Hubbleville in the township of Beaver, in the County of Columbia, on a corner lot in said Town, the said building being thirty feet in front, and twenty feet in depth, and the lot of ground upon which the said building is erected bounded by the Railroad of the Columbia Coal & Iron Company, and by lands of Truman M. Hubble and others.
Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Everley.
Conditions of the above sales are, to be paid at the striking of the property, and the balance on the first Monday in May next.
JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 2d, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

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THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition. (Free consultation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES