STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 2, 1859.

Douglas and Fitch.

It matters not what transpires in these days, in high or low places, the public will be, in a short time, familiar with its nature, and speculating largely as to the results — Those who make themselves conspicuous at both large and *small* gatherings are closely observed and watched in the smallest of their doings. They are subject to a severe scrutiny. The papers soon contain columns after columns written upon the merits or demerits of the case—as the matter may be. Now and then rumors are heard of things done and said in secret session that should not have been done or said. But it is the best policy to treat rumors lightly, as they often times are untrue. In cases were they are done in privacy, they should be allowed to rest as secrets till they are published by authority. And it is just so in the case of DOUGLAS and FITCH; rumors were in circulation too violent and outrageous to be credited. Since then there has been published a correspondence, begun by MR. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, with DR. FITCH, the Senator from Indiana, and as we now have the facts before us we must deal with them. Our readers will find the correspondence in another column of to-day's STAR, and from the same, it appears that Mr. DOUGLAS, by high words and reckless and unsubstantial accusations, has provoked others beyond all forbearance. Then feeling the necessity of some relief and acquittal, he approached DR FITCH, soliciting absolution, and invites an explanation, which is freely given upon well defined conditions, and clearly expressed qualifications. Had it rested here it would have been well for the Senator from Illinois; but no—the explanations are greedily snapped up as good enough for his honor, and at the same time he attempts to avoid the conditions, and withdraw the qualifications by means of which he had secured the explation. This is all an unfortunate business — He is to easily roused and to easily satisfied. This affair, as well as other matters, must fully convince the Senator as it satisfies the public, that he is not the man yet to lead and command a great party. That position demands a person of full resolve of character and control of deportment and conduct Let him tarry a little longer at Jericho. Let him fall back to his condition of apprenticeship, and assume to be a master before he has finished his years of wandering. When he has disciplined and tamed his other passions, then he may undertake to organize and lead, and not till then; as it is very necessary that he should do this, before he pretends to assume the leadership and command of so great a body as the democratic party.

BLACKWOOD FOR JANUARY.—LEONARD SCOTT & Co., NEW YORK.—"Maga" opens the new year with a most attractive number. Bulwer's master-piece, "What will he do with it?" is brought to a satisfactory conclusion Darrell and Lady Mountfort Lionel and Sophy, are all made happy, and the intense anxiety of the millions who have read this famous novel is relieved. We trust Sir Edward, who, of late years gives all his literary labors to the public through the pages of "*Blackwood*," has something new in store for us as good as the inimitable work he has just completed. "*Burmah and Burmese*," is a review of "A Narrative of the Mission of the Governor General of India to the Court of Ava" with notices of the country, government, and people. "A Croise in Japanese Waters" is continued with unflagging interest, giving us a still further insight into the manners, morals, customs, etc, of the people of Japan, with some humorous remarks on their *apparent*, not *real*, indelicacy in exposing their persons at the public baths, in that delicious climate. "How to Boil Peas" is not as the title indicates, a dissertation on modern cookery, but one of the most witty, pointed articles on the folly of making ourselves miserable, that was ever penned. "*An Angling Saunter*" claims to be of interest to the *general reader* as well as to *anglers*, and is certainly a very readable article. "*Popular Literature and the Periodical Press*" is ably handled. It aims to show that the talent of the realm is leaving other professions, and concentrating in the press, and especially the *periodical* press of Great Britian; to which fact, more than any other cause, may be attributed the decline of the drama, and the lessening interest felt for oral discourse, whether from the lecture-room or the pulpit. The article is worthy a careful perusal. "The Royal Proclamation to India" closes the list of articles in this interesting number, and gives us the Tory view of the present condition and prospects of that vast country, as compared with what they were under the rule of the famous "East India Company."

We are pleased to notice that *Blackwood*, this month, is printed on much better paper than we have ever before seen it, and the publishers assure us that this improvement will continue. Price, $3 a year. Office, 54 Gold street.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.—The annual report of the Superinterdent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, shows that there are 11 281 schools in the State, being an increase of 325 over 1357; that there are 628,201 scholars in attendance upon the schools, being an increase of 28,633 over 1857; that the number of Teachers is 12,856, and that the average of salaries of male teachers per month is $24.25, of females, $17.22. The average cost of instruction for each scholar, per month, has been 53 cents and the total expenditures for school purposes during the year, were $2,427 632 41. These figures include the city of Philadelphia, which has heretofore been omitted from the State Superintendent's Report.

HON. PAUL LEIDY, member of Congress of this District, has placed us under obligations for a copy of the Congressional Directory for the Second Session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress of the United States of America.

The Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad Bill, about which there has been so much talk and wrangling for weeks past in the Senate, is not quite dead yet. The discussion will be resumed and we trust lead to a satisfactory result.—Senator Gwin, of California, has given notice of his intention to offer a motion for its reconsideration with such modifications as he thinks will meet the views of all the friends of that measure. As to the necessity of this great link, between the Atlantic and the Pacific States, for the safety of the country, for commerce and travel, and a uniform progress of civilization, all parts of the country are agreed. In regard to the location of the line, it will never be settled if sectional prejudices and interests are to be consulted in the matter and the decision left to them. The question of the terminus, whether it should be in the North, South or Middle States is a technical and economical one to be determined by the survey and estimates. The middle terminus seems to present, with a view to the interests of the whole country, obvious advantages over a terminus on either extreme, North or South. But unless a national spirit preside over the discussion of this all important subject, there is no prospect of ever bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion. It is high time that our Representatives should begin to feel the dignity and grave responsibilities of their position, and cease to sacrifice the interests of our common country to the evil spirit of faction and sectional jealousy, which actually undermines, and threatens to subvert the whole fabric of self-government.

WE NOTICE that the Opposition papers are pitching into Senator Douglas without mercy—saying hard things of him. You will all remember he is the same man that these clever Republicans, not many months ago, dallied in their arms and almost immortalized, and were willing to make him leader of their frail but noisy band any moment. They pick up a man very quick when they think him in the least wandering, before they fully understand him and his movements, and hold him up before the public as a hero and a statesman. This is invariably the case. But in some cases they perform a great deal like the little boy that picked up the "hot horse shoe," they drop the man about as soon as they take him up. Mr. Douglas differed widely with the Democratic party in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, as you all are aware. And we will suppose that he opposed every measure advocated by the Democratic party, and left their ranks entirely and joined the Opposition, would this break up and ruin our party? (There are some men just foolish enough to think so.) We answer, No! and we hear responses from Maine to California No! But this does not appear to be the case, Mr. Douglas did neither leave the Democratic party nor join the Republican party. He feels like giving the Republicans a number of good sound thrashings before he joins their party.

REASONS FOR ELOPMENT.—Mr. Joseph W. Branch, who recently eloped with a young lady from Connecticut, named Grant, and was overtaken in Albany, N. Y, has published the following card, which is decidedly rich, and cool as the temperature on Monday last: About one year ago, I met Miss G. at a party. I was then living in the town of Wilmington, Ct. At that time I was living with, or recognized as my wife, another woman, to whom I was married five years since. We lived unhappily together, and last Spring separated, after which I went to board with the father of Miss Grant for a short time, and of course became better acquainted with her. In a short time I went into the jewelry business, and in my travels I called often at her house. 'Tis true I did think Miss G. a very fine girl, and still do; and judge you my surprise, during one of my calls, when she came to me and told me that she had been seduced by a bar-tender from Massachusetts, and implored me to help her. I did make the attempt to do so, with the aid of an eminent physician in Providence. He did all he could, and failed to accomplish anything. I then told Miss Grant that I knew of but two steps for her to take—either to go home to her parents or fly with me. She choose the latter. I intended to procure a divorce and marry her, (and do now if in my power,) but was prevented by her brother. The rest you know. I would just add that when her brother was informed of the true state of affairs he became my friend.

MONEY DETECTOR.—In looking over *Peterson's' Philadelphia Counterfeit Detecter and Bank Note List* we observe that eighty one new counterfeits have been put in circulation since the issue of the last monthly number. Forty-six of which were described in the semi-monthly issue, of January 15th ult. In connection with this number, is sent a complete Coin Book; containing perfect facsimiles of all the various gold silver and other metallic coins throughout the world, with the present United States mint value of each coin under it. Every merchant, or every man that handles much money, should have this detecter. With such a guide as this a person need not be afraid of being imposed upon. For a proof of the fact just try the detecter for a year.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—This valuable journal is upon our book table for February well filled with interesting and useful hints for those engaged in the culture of the soil. It is a work that every farmer had ought to be in possession of, in order to become more acquainted with the different modes of tilling their land, and gain a thorough practical knowledge of agriculture. The *American Agriculturist* is published in both the *English and German Languages* Both Editions are of a uniform size. This work is published monthly by ORANGE JUDD, New York.

OUR thanks are due Col. KELLER, of the State Senate, for Legislative favors. Also Messrs. OAKS and JACKSON, of the House have brought us under renewed obligations for favors in the shape of public documents.

Columbia County Conventions.

In looking over the CODE OF LAWS adopted by a full Democratic County Convention on September 6th, 1851, we find that RULE EIGHTH strictly sets out that all County nominations and all appointments of Conferees, and of Delegates to State Conventions, shall be made by County Convention. To show more clearly that this is the case, we will publish Rule Eighth, in this relation, *verbatim literatum*, which reads as follows:

VIII. All County nominations, and all appointments of Conferees, and of Delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Convention.

As this Rule has not been altered, it is high time that our Standing Committee takes this matter in hand, and call a County Convention for the purpose of appointing Conferees to meet in Convention with similar Conferees of the District to appoint a Delegate to the State Convention, which will be held at Harrisburg on the fourth of March next.

Rule twelfth reads as follows:

XII. None of these rules shall be altered, or rescinded, unless by a vote of two-thirds at a regular annual Convention.

This matter should be rightly attended to, and a good sound Democratic Delegate sent to Harrisburg—one that will go with the good will of the majority, able to represent his constituents in the State Convention with credit both to himself and the District.

The Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Jan 28.—Notwithstanding two accidents, which rendered it necessary to pack the Overland Mail about ninety miles, the trip was accomplished in twenty-three and a half days. Three passengers left with it from San Francisco, but were obliged to remain at a station fifty miles west of Fort Chadbourne, in consequence of the breaking of the coach.

The roads in Arkansas and Missouri are much improved.

The attack on the Caddo Indians, an account of which was telegraphed from Washington recently, is stated to have grown out of the thefts and outrages committed by the Indians. After the fight, the Texans made a treaty with the Indians on receiving their promise of good behaviour in the future.

Mr. Purdee came with the mail from Fort Smith.

PRAISE FROM THE ENEMY.—The late Message of Governor Packer, says the Bedford *Gazette*, is spoken of by many of the Opposition journals in terms of the highest praise. It seems that even the bitter enemies of the Democracy are compelled to applaud the course of the Governor. They not only approve his reference to Kansas matters but they also extol his view on State affairs. Thus we see that the same fellows who but a little more than a year ago, denounced Mr. Packer and took particular delight in heaping all sorts of insults upon him, because he was then a Democratic candidate, are now engaged in heralding forth his merits as a Governor and lauding him as a "brave, conscientious and incorruptible man!" It is a little singular that they are just now discovering Gov. Packer's great virtues, especially as they have known him as a public man this twenty years. We venture to predict that should Governor Packer ever again become the Democratic nominee for any office, they would very soon loose all recollection of once having given him their approval.

HORSE THIEF KILLED.—The Livingston *Sentinel*, published at Danville, Ohio, relates the circumstances of a horrible tragedy, which occurred one night last week. A farmer hearing a noise in his stable, immediately dressed himself and seizing a club, proceeded to the scene of action; he found his stable door opened and two men inside — He listened and heard one of them remark, "he could not get the bit in his, (horse's) mouth." He immediately enquired "who was there?" This query was responded to on the part of one of the thieves by the presentation of a pistol to his breast, but without waiting for him to fire, the farmer dealt him a blow over the head, which almost instantly killed him. The other thief made himself scarce. There was about $400 found on the body of the dead man, but nothing affording a clue to his identity.

A HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE.—A few days ago Mr. Smith, a resident of Mifflin township, in this county, while hunting on Larry's Creek had what may truly be called a hair-breadth escape. Mr. Smith stopped to rest, standing with his hand over the muzzle of the gun, the breech upon the ground, when his dog came to him and jumpped up in a friendly manner, placing his fore feet upon Mr. Smith's shoulders. Mr. Smith pushed the dog off, when his paw struck the hammer of the gun with such force as to cause it to go off, the ball passing through Smith's hand, *grazing his forehead and passing through the rim of his hat*—*Jersey Shore Republican.*

THE tax of New York for 1859 has just been submitted to the Common Council, and the sum total reaches the astounding aggregate of nearly eight millions of dollars. Of this amount, in round numbers, a million is devoted to the police, a million for water, eight hundred thousand for the poor, a million and a quarter for schools, a million and a half for streets, half a million for lighting the streets, and six hundred thousand for salaries. The expenditures of the State of New York are much less than those of the city, being only about five millions.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The body of a young woman named Grossman, about 20 years of age, was found on Sunday last, drowned in Brush Creek, about six miles from Beaver She had been missing since the Thursday previous. It is said by some that she may have committed suicide. But suspicious of foul play are entertained against a man named Powel, who had been paying his attention to her and whose visit her parent had forbidden. He was with her on the night she was first missed, and had not been seen since.—*Ashland Gaz*

☞ A man was fined $1 and costs for skating on a pond near Irvington, N. Y., last Sunday week. The defence set up was that he skated for his health, by medical advice, and not for pastime.

From the Washington Union, Jan 25.

The Douglas and Fitch Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

SIR:—To-day, in secret session of the Senate, you offered me an affront so wanton, unprovoked, and unjustifiable that I am obliged to infer it must have been the impulse of momentary passion, and not of deliberate premeditation. This note is written for the purpose of affording you an opportunity of saying whether or not my conclusion is correct; and, further, of affording you an opportunity of retracting the offensive language which you thus gratuitously and unwarrantably applied to me.

Respectfully, &c.,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1859.

SIR:—Your note of yesterday was handed me this morning. In reply, I have to say that you yesterday made a charge that the lately appointed federal officers in Illinois were corrupt, dishonest men—or words to that effect. You knew my son to be one of those officers, and you could not expect me to hear such a charge without prompt denial of its truth. I pronounced it to be, to your knowledge, *untrue*. You subsequently so modified it as to satisfy me that you excepted my son from the general charge, although you did not name him, and I made no further issue with you on that subject. When, at a subsequent period of your remarks, you attributed to me statements which I had not made, I requested that in quoting me, you would do so truthfully. These remarks were certainly not "deliberately premeditated," but they cannot be qualified correctly as the 'impulse of momentary passion." The first was prompted by a determination to defend the honor and character of my son, as dear to me as my own, against an attack so general in its terms as necessarily to include him; and the second was the exercise of my right to rectify a misrepresentation of my own remarks.

Respectfully, &c., G. N. FITCH.
Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—8½, P. M.

SIR:—Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I admit, without hesitation, your right and duty to do justice to the reputation of your son. At the same time I maintain my right, in the discharge of my duty as Senator, to comment freely and fully on the character of Executive appointments, especially in my own State.—I deny, however, that my general remarks in relation to the list of Illinois appointees, confirmed by the Senate during my absence, could be fairly interpreted to imbrace your son. When you seemed so to construe them, I promptly replied that what I had said of the Illinois appointments was true as a *general rule*, but there were exceptions, among whom I recognised some of my own friends. Alluding particularly to your son, I added that I had nothing to say in regard to the merits of his appointment, choosing to leave that question where I placed it by my remarks to the Senate during the last session, in your presence, at the time of his confirmation. You now admit that you understood this explanation to exempt your son from the application of my general remarks; and yet, you have failed to withdraw the offensive language, but, on the contrary, at a subsequent stage of the debate, when apologizing for a breach of Senatorial decorum, you expressly declared that you had nothing to retract—thus appearing, in my apprehension, to re-affirm the objectionable words.

As to the other ground of offence admitted in your reply to my note, I have to say that I did not understand you to assume to correct me in a quotation of your language, as I was unconscious of making any such citation, but to repeat the original offence in another form; otherwise, I would have made a proper response on the instant.

This explanation, which is due alike to us both, on the points presented in your reply, affords you another opportunity of withdrawing the offensive words which you admit you applied to me in in yesterday's debate.

Respectfully, &c,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1859.

SIR:—Your note of last evening was handed me at 12, M., to-day. Your explanation in regard to my son being *now* explicit, I have no hesitation in saying that if you had excepted him from your charge, or not made it general, I would not have deemed myself warranted in repelling it *in the words* of which you complain as offensive, and which, in *consequence of your explanation*, I now withdraw.

I am also informed by your note that, if you had not been mistaken in relation to my remarks on the subject of your misrepresentation of my sentiments, you would at the instant have made a proper response.—This likewise enables me to say that, in my closing remarks explanatory to the Senate of my share in an exciting debate upon a subject not relevant to anything before that body, and the responsibility for the introduction which rested solely with you, I should have withdrawn, as I now do, the second offensive remarks, if you had made the same *satisfactory* explanation *then* you have *now* made.

Respectfully, &c., G. N. FITCH.
Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.

SIR:—I averse to prolonging this controversy after gaining the substance of my demand; but I cannot close without responding to your last note by saying that it is immaterial to me upon what you predicate your withdrawal, since I have guarded against a misapprehension of my position.

Respectfully, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS
HON. GRAHAM N. FITCH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.

SIR:—Your note of to-day was received at 11½ A. M. It is not for me to judge the motives which dictated yours of the 22d.—I can only say that my answer was upon the explanations it contained If your explanations are disavowed, my withdrawal must likewise be disavowed.

Respectfully, &c., G. N. FITCH.
HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.

SIR:—I averse to prolonging this controversy after gaining the substance of my demand; but I cannot close without responding to your last note by saying that it is immaterial to me upon what you predicate your withdrawal, since I have guarded against a misapprehension of my position.

Respectfully, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS
HON. GRAHAM N. FITCH

A Negro Burned Alive—Horrible Affair.

The follwing account of the burning of a negro at the stake by a mob, for the murder of his master, is given by a correspondent of the Maysville *Eagle*. It took place at Troy, Ky.

On New Year's day the annual negro sales took place at Troy, the county seat, and there was quite a collection of people there; everything went on smoothly until about 3 o'clock in the evening, when Mr. James Calaway, a brother-in law of the deceased, mounted upon an old goods-box before a store door, and addressed the people for about fifteen minutes. He said if the mass of the people felt as he did, and would do their duty, which he believed they would, that they would take the black murderer out of jail and burn him at the stake, in the presence of all the negroes that were there, to set an example before them, and show them what will be the result of all such conduct if there should ever be such again. Then he closed by saying, "All that feel as I do will follow me." He then leaped from the stand, and there was a general shout given, and he led the way to the jail, and nine-tenths of the multitude followed. On arriving at the jail they found the Sheriff and jailor, who did all they could to suppress the mob, but all to no purpose. They now mustered 800 or 1,000 strong. They then commenced with sledges, hammers, crowbars and axes, and in about an hour entered the jail and brought forward their victim (the negro murderer). They marched him to the centre of the jail-yard, drove down a large stake and chained him in an erect position, hand and feet fast to the stake. There was an abundance of shavings and fine split wood piled around him—this consumed some half hour. During this time the negro talked to the negroes that gathered round him. He told them that he had a good master, and that he was always treated too well and given too many liberties, and for them to take warning in time and never do as he had done. When the torch was applied, he seemed to be etirely indifferent about it until the flames began to burn as high as his knees. Then he began to twist and snort, and groan, and in about a minute more he commenced to scream. He gave some of the most hideous screams that I ever heard from any human being. I could not stand to see any more and left. When I left the flames were burning as high as his head. I was only a spectator, took no hand either for or against. I think that there were some 1500 or 2000 people to witness this dreadful scene, and 200 or300 negroes.

ALWAYS BOIL MILK FOR COFFEE.—Those who use uncooked or raw milk in coffee have no conception of the decided improvement there is in previously boiling the milk. To our taste there is as much difference between unboiled milk for coffee, and that boiled—if not scorched—as there is between a raw and a cooked beefsteak. We confess to having never yet learned to love the taste of pure coffee itself, but boiled milk, and good sugar, with cream when it is to be had, *flavored* with well made coffee, is not "bad to take."—Our observaion in travelling through the country has been, that not one family, or hotel, in five, habitually boil milk for coffee. Let the other four fifths try boiling the milk for a few weeks, and our word for it, they will not return to raw milk. The slightly cathartic effect of coffee alluded to in a former article is probably about counterbalanced by boiling the milk when any considerable quantity of it is used with the coffee.

The story in the Sunbury *Gazette*, stating that several tons of pig iron had been entombed and exhumed in the Grave Yard at that place recently, was wrong. There were strong symptoms of such a circumstance having occurred; two pigs of iron had been thrown into the Yard, which, somehow, grew into tons and passed into the grave through imagination only.

In 1829 there were 3 miles of railroad in the United States; in 1830, 41 miles; in 1840, 2,167 miles; in 1850, 1.355 miles; in 1856, 23,242 miles. The mortality upon English railroads in one year, where observation was made, was one person killed for every sixty-five million transported; in America for the same time, one in forty-one millions.

A serenade was recently given at Easton, upon the occasion of the marriage of the landlady of one of the hotels which was rather a costly affair, and rather exceeded the compliment. In addition to the calathumpian Band there was a cannon used, which broke seventy-two panes of glass in the windows of the hotel.

HON. DAVID TAGGART, of Northumberland, has been re-elected as President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society for the ensuing year.

"TOMMY, my son," said a found mother, "do you say your prayers night and morning?" Yes—that is, nights; but any smart boy can take care of himself in the day time."

We are indebted to an unkown friend for a neat Catalogue of the Lewisburg University for the years 1858—59.

Later from Mexico.

The Tennessee at New Orleans.—Threatened Bombardment of Mazatlan—Miramon adheres to the Zuloago Plan—Reported movement of the English and French Fleets—The Government Palace at Guadalajara destroyed.—Explosion of a Powder Magazine.—From one to two hundred killed.—Movements of the Sections of Armies.—The Relations between Miramon and Robles.—Payment of Interest on English Bonds Demanded.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.

The steamship Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 20th inst.

Gen. Trias and Admiral Zerman are passengers on board the Tennessee.

The Spanish fleet left Sacrificios on the 20th for Havana. The French and English fleet were at Sacrificios.

The *Progreso* quotes a rumor that an American war vessel had threatened to bombard and blockade Mazatlan, for confiscating the cargo of an American merchantman, by order of the Church party.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 19th inst.

The *Pensiamento*, General Miramon's organ at Guadalajara, states that Miramon will not accept the Presidency nor favor the claims of Gen. Robles, but will adhere to the Zuloaga plan.

Gen Miramon is marching for the Capital. Gen. Degallado is at Morelia.

Miramon has ordered a forced loan of $600 000 at Guadalajara, including the foreigners who paid their quota under the threat of expulsion.

The Press of the capital state that the French and English Ministers had notified the Government that unless a million dollars are paid, to satisfy the claims of their subjects within six days, their fleets will take possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico. The statement is discredited.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The mails by the Tennessee furnish the following intelligence:—

The Government Palace at Guadalajara was destroyed on the 10th inst., by the explosion of a magazine. Miramon had just departed for the Capital when the explosion took place. From one to two hundred persons were killed, and the city was thrown into a terrible consternation.

The Liberals had taken Mazatlan. Gen. Casmano had fallen back on Yeantpeck.—Gens. Blanc and Coranada with a force of three thousand were before Zacatecas. Miramon had sent 600 men to its assistance, but it was thought that the garrison would be obliged to surrender before they arrived.

Miramon had declared vehemently against the Robles' plan of government previous to his (Miramon's election; but he had been since silent on that point.

Robles was still presiding, being backed by capitalists and friendly with Miramon.—It is said that if Miramon declares for Zuloago, Robles will join the Liberals.

The English and French Admirals had made a formal and threatening demand on Juarez for the prompt payment of the interest on English bonds.

General Traconise had been released by Robles after a year's imprisonment. At the capital it was reported that Traconise will be placed at the command of the Vera Cruz forces.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—The bark Rapids, of New York, had discharged at Vera Cruz.

Giant Strides in the Nineteenth Century.

It is a world of wonders nobody can deny. we take up the periodical of the day with the expectancy of reading some new theory or discovery, as well as seeing news in the abstract. The trans-atlantic electric cable, at the time we write, is fast expanding from its central point in mid-ocean to its two "termini" on land, to link the hemispheres! but at the same time that we justly look upon this as a convincing proof of the great "march of intellect," we must not lose sight of another and no less great palpable evidence of what a giant intellect, single handed, can accomplish. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, whose name (as the great medical dictator of the present age) it needs no sub-marine telegraph to herald from one clime to another, has, by means of his two remedies, a *Pill* and an *Ointment* long established a chain of communicating agencies around the globe, without having recourse however to the aid of electricity or a metal wire. As the poet has designated man to be but "a *link in the great chain of causation*," so may HOLLOWAY be said through the instrumentality of his all-powerful remedies, to have organized a *Universal Dispensary* for the sick of all nations without regard to creed or color, whether civilized or savage, simple in their all-sufficiency, and within the reach of all.

What has led to these remarks at the present was a visit we paid some time since to Dr. Holloway's establishment in New York, and the inspection with which we were then favored of some of the innumerable proofs of his vast enterprize, from which we deduce the almost inconceivable extent to which his labors have extended, and the consequent universal acceptation of his twin-remedies as specifics for internal and external disease—pages might be written in adducing proofs of this, but one will serve to elucidate the fact in the present instance sufficient to convince the most sceptic. In proportion as countries are distinct and diversified, so are the means of reaching all the scattered members of the human family difficult to accomplish. To do this, it would be necessary to employ an almost "Penecostal" array of different tongues. Accordingly, in almost every living language, has this enterprising man made known his mission to suffering humanity, and in no less than thirty distinct dialects have the wondrous properties of his medicines been actually printed, thus in their own tongue enabling millions to apply to their own peculiar cases these all powerful curatives.

Such "Giant Strides" as these show the possibility of *one* master mind successfully competing with the capacities of hundreds backed by science itself.—*Philadelphia 'Press'*

AN editor down east thinks children's games are becoming popular with older persons now-a-days, as he has seen several gentlemen chasing hoops in our streets.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr JOHN V. BASSING and Miss MARY BRICKMAN, both of Danville, Pa.

On the 20th ult., by the same, Mr. JOSEPH KISTLER, of Cattawissa to Miss CATHARINE WEAVER, of Franklin, this county.

In Milton, on the 13th ult, by Rev. S. Barnes, Mr JACOB STINEMAN, of Montour county and Miss MARY TOBIAS, of Northumberland county.

In Princeton N. J, on the 12 ult, by Rev. W. H. Green, Rev. EDMUND YEOMANS, of Trenton N. J., and Miss A CORA GREEN, of the same place.

In Limestone twp., Montour county, on the 20th ult, by Rev. William Harden, Mr. PETER HUGHES, of Danville, and Miss MAGGIE OAKES, of the former place.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on the 30th of December last, by Rev. N. Murray, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM W. PINNEO, and Miss MAGGIE S. MONTGOMERY, of Danville, Pa.

DIED.

In this place, on last Saturday, the 29th ult, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY, wife of Mr. Hiram W. Brown, aged about 33 years.

In this place, on Tuesday the 25th ult, GEORGE HOWARD, infant son of A C. and Hannah Mensch, aged 6 months and five days.

In Danville, on the 19th ult., ANNA E., daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Freeze, aged 6 years, 6 months and 6 days.

In Liberty twp., Montour county, on the 23d ult, MARGARET CARSON, aged 18 years, 4 months and 25 days.

In Kingston, on the 8th ult, Hon. WILLIAM HANCOCK, in the 59th year of his age.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In ulcerous disorders, when the vitality of the parts affected is partially destroyed, Holloway's renovating unguent renews in the paralyzed flesh and corroded blood the elements of reproduction. While penetrating through the absorbents to the unseen source of the disorder, it opens the pores for the exhalation of the viscid and purulent matter near the surface, and imparts a degree of vigor to all the external vessels, which enables them rapidly to replace the corruption thus discharged, with sound flesh. All gatherings, sores, boils, glandular suppurations, etc., are readily cured in this way, the cure being assisted and expedited by the internal operations of the Pills.

FOR FEMALES.—It is a lamentable fact that so large a number of Females are afflicted with Irregularities, either refused or suppressed, which rapidly and surely undermine their health, shorten their lives, and oftimes render them unfit for those duties in life for which an all-wise Creator has formed them. This state of things need not exist when DR. WHEATING'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS are so sure to bring relief—They are composed of materials, harmless to the most delicate constitution, put efficient in the highest degree in eradicating that train of diseases incident to the sex, originating from irregularities. They are no Nostrum, but claim for themselves virtues resulting from the use of those most valued remedies prescribed by the highest medical authority, Ancient or Modern. Many Females give way to despondency, imagining themselves in a confirmed decline. To such we would confidently recommend these PILLS, believing if there is a power in *any* remedy to effect a permanent cure, that blessing will ensue from their use. They are manufactured only by J. E. BOWER, cor. 24 & Race streets, Philadelphia. None genuine without his written signature upon each box. Price $1 00.

A CARD.

The undersigned, the Founder and Publisher of VAN COURT'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, desirous of retiring from this branch of business, has merged that old-established work in the popular BANK NOTE REPORTER of IMLAY & BICKNELL. Having published Van Court's Detector since 1839, the undersigned reluctantly parts with his old friends and subscribers; but this relactance is lessened by the conviction that in Imlay & Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter they will receive a work that matches the times.

J VAN COURT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—All subscriptions to Imlay & Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter are payable scrupulously in advance. This is the oldest Bank Note Publication in the world. For thirty long years it has maintained an unsullied reputation, and continues to be the necessary companion of all business people over the whole continent of America. The Coins of the World, now in Press by IMLAY & BICKNELL, will be given gratuitously to all old and new subscribers. All Coin Charts, Guides and Manuals, as compared with this, may be considered waste paper.

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Address IMLAY & BICKNELL.
Box 1150, Post Office, Philadelphia, Pa.
February 2nd, 1859.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of R W. Weaver, deceased, will take notice, that all accounts must be settled and paid by the TENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT; all accounts not paid in by that time, costs will be added without respect to person.

GEO. WEAVER, Adm'r.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 20, 1859.

Public Notice For Licenses.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons in Columbia county, have filed their several petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said county, for Tavern and Store license in their respective townships, which said petitions will be presented to the said Court, on Monday the 7th day of February, next, of which all persons interested will take notice, and the licenses for the County of Columbia, will be granted on Wednesday, the 10th day of February next at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Applicants.	*Townships.*
1. Joseph Kistler,	Cattawissa,
2. Washington Yeager,	Locust.

JOCOB EYERLY, *Clerk*,
Prothonotary's Office
Bloomsburg, Jan. 20, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Catharine Lutz, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to the undersigned, who resides in Benton township, and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

WILLIAM LUTZ, Adm'r.

Benton, Jan. 24, 1859.

IRON STEEL, and every kind of Hard ware for sale by
McKELVY, NEAL & Co