

Mercer and Venango—Arnold Plumber, A. Price.
Millin—John Kyle.
Monroe and Pike—G. W. Rowland.
Montgomery—J. W. Bigony, Jesse B. Davis, Samuel Hoop.
Northampton—Peter Kemerer, George W. Shawde.

Northumberland—Jacob Leisenring.
Philadelphia—Wm. Cunningham, Henry A. Gliden, Benj. H. Noyes, Geo. F. Wharton, Frederick A. Server, Joe. A. Morrie, Wm. Neely, John H. Pinner, Rob. J. B. Knight, A. L. Sweeney, John Wharton, Geo. Fisher, Francis McManis, Samuel O'Brien, J. Henry Askins, John Roberts, John Brenner.
Potter and Tioga—Timothy Ives.
Schuylkill—Geo. A. B. Keim, Henry L. Acker, Wm. J. Leib.
Susquehanna—J. O. Bullard.
Union, Snyder and Juniata—E. S. Doty, J. K. Davis.
Washington—Geo. W. Miller, Andrew Bruce.
Wayne—H. L. Stephens.
Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Monroe—W. D. Weidenhammer, Levi L. Tate.
York—Wm. S. Picking, E. K. Herbert.

The convention resumed the consideration of the amendment submitted by Mr. Tate, in reference to the permanent organization.
After some debate, participated in by Messrs Hopkins and Wharton in opposition, and Mr. Tate in favor, the amendment was not agreed to.
Mr. Hopkins then modified his previous motion, so as to read as follows:
That a committee of thirty-five be appointed for the purpose of reporting permanent officers of the convention, said committee to be designated by the delegates from the Representative districts.
The motion, as modified, was adopted.
The list of Senatorial districts was then read by the clerk, and the following gentlemen were designated as the committee:
H. A. Gliden, T. H. Fotsyth, Hugh Clark, J. G. Brenner, R. E. Monaghan, John H. Hooper, F. Yansart, Philip Johnson, Tobias Barto, George W. B. Keim, W. H. Butler, W. H. Peck, W. S. Ross, Timothy Ives, D. M. Hall, James K. Davis, J. S. Miller, George W. Bowman, W. T. McPhail, Peter J. Albright, W. S. Picking, J. B. Sanson, W. J. Baer, W. A. Wallace, J. W. Rohrer, C. B. Pointer, William Hopkins, Jesse Penny, J. A. Gibson, S. Marshall, A. Price, William Carr, Jacob Turney.
On motion, the convention then took a recess until the above committee should be prepared to report.

The convention re-assembled at 12 o'clock. A communication from W. H. Miller, Clerk of the Senate, tendering the use of the Senate chamber to the convention, was read.
On motion, the rules of the House of Representatives, so far as applicable, were adopted, to govern the proceedings of the convention.
Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following:

PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.
President:
ARNOLD PLUMBER.
Vice-Presidents:
S. H. Gilbert, P. Hamilton,
J. A. Munson, J. H. Albright,
R. B. Knight, W. H. Welsh,
John Roberts, H. S. Myers,
Wm. Grey, David Plank,
J. B. Davis, J. W. Tate,
J. Van Buren, S. H. Bell,
P. Kemerer, J. W. Rohrer,
N. H. Shannon, H. Lowrey,
C. D. Brodhead, A. Bruce,
Anthony Grady, H. Phelps,
Charles Lyman, H. Symon,
A. C. Nimes, J. S. Dicky,
L. L. Tate, Wm. McKnight,
E. S. Doty, J. L. Gillis,
R. J. Haldean, J. Wheelan,
J. O. Bullard.

Secretaries.
J. W. Douglas, J. Leib, J. S. Africa, J. H. Bailey, B. D. Dyer, B. D. Dyer, P. Collins, Jno. Sween, W. S. Picking, S. Jenkins, A. J. Gerson, S. S. Seely, G. W. Shawde, Jacob Cunell.
The report was unanimously adopted.
Mr. Plumber on taking the Chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on him, in a lengthy and very appropriate speech.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.
A member moved that a Committee of Fifteen be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions and a platform of the sense of this Convention.
Mr. Sanson moved to amend as follows: That a committee of one from each Senatorial district of the State, to be selected by the respective delegations, be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.
The amendment and the original motion was discussed at some length by Messrs. Johnson, Sanson, Lambertson, Gillis, Tate, Wharton, Baer and Whallon, when Mr. Johnson moved to amend the amendment by striking out the amendment of Mr. Sanson, and the word "fifteen" in the original motion, and insert in lieu thereof, the word "thirty three," making the motion then read:
"That a Committee of thirty three be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions and a platform expressive of the sense of the Convention."
The amendment to the amendment was discussed at some length by Messrs. Whallon, Girtman, Monaghan, and Welsh, when it was not agreed to.
The question then recurring on the amendment submitted by Mr. Sanson, it was disagreed to yeas 59, nays 66.
The question recurring on the original motion to appoint a committee of fifteen, it was agreed to.
Mr. Gillis submitted the following:
Resolved, That all resolutions offered at this Convention be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.
Mr. Johnson opposed the resolution, and moved to postpone its further consideration indefinitely.
Messrs. Johnson, Hopkins and Gillis debated the motion, when
Mr. Lambertson suggested a modification so as to include all resolutions offered previous to the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was accepted by Mr. Gillis.
The motion to postpone indefinitely was then disagreed to; and the original resolution as modified, was adopted.
Mr. Vansant moved that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock, which was agreed to.
On motion the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, P. M.
The Chairman announced the following Committee on Resolutions:
R. J. Haldean, G. M. Wharton, G. W. Miller, Jas. L. Gillis, R. E. Monaghan, Levi L. Tate, V. E. Piolet, G. H. Rolin, S. Jenkins, N. P. Feuterman, R. B. Petriken, J. B. Beck, J. Hageman, E. S. Doty, J. Leisenring.
Mr. Lambertson moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Auditor General.
Mr. Girtman moved to postpone the further consideration of the motion for the present, pending which,
Mr. Lambertson withdrew his motion.
Mr. Hopkins moved that the Convention take a recess until 4 o'clock P. M. in order to enable the Committee on Resolutions to

prepare their report, which was agreed to. The Convention then resolved itself into a mass meeting, when a committee was appointed to wait upon the Hon. Samuel Black, and request him to address the meeting.
The committee left the Hall in search of Mr. Black.

REVISING SESSION.
The following is an abstract of the resolutions:—The first resolution sustains President Buchanan's Administration.
The second question with Great Britain, Kansas, Utah.
The third advocates incidental protection to the iron and coal interests, and holds the present tariff to be inefficient. It also recommends the views as advanced on the subject of the tariff by the President in his message.
The fourth defends the Paraguay expedition.
The fifth advocates the annexation of Cuba.
The sixth commends the administration for opening a highway to the Pacific, to enable the public to travel with safety.
The seventh supports the doctrine of popular sovereignty.
The eighth favors an honest and economical administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth, until the people are relieved of the enormous debt and oppress any unnecessary expenditures or reduction of the present sources of revenue.
The ninth recommends the establishment of an independent treasury, for the safe keeping of the money of the Commonwealth on the principle of the United States Sub-Treasury.
The tenth approves of Senator Bigler's course in Congress.
The eleventh opposes the granting of corporate privileges, and holds that individual capital should be encouraged.
The resolutions were read separately and adopted.
Mr. Lambertson offered a resolution approving of the State policy of Gov. Packer, the fearless exercise of the veto power, and his administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth, particularly of the exemption laws, as worthy of commanding commendation. Mr. Lambertson supported the resolution in a powerful speech.
Mr. Monaghan, of Chester, spoke against the resolution, charging Gov. Packer with dishonesty in his public acts, by the transfer of the Delaware Division, and other exactions of the State.
Messrs. Jenks and Hopkins supported the resolution.
Mr. Johnson denounced Governor Packer in unmeasured terms.
The previous question was called by Mr. Gillis and sustained. The resolution was lost—yeas 37, nays 84.
The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Auditor General, with the following result: Wright, 89; Zeigler, 27; Salisbury, 7; Hamlin, 8.
Mr. Richardson L. Wright was thereupon declared the choice of the Convention.
John Rowe was re-nominated for Surveyor General, by acclamation.
At a late hour in the evening the Convention adjourned.

Timely Advice.
The editor of the Medical Reformer remarks that as in the spring and early summer, the sensibilities of the digestive organs are increased, the full diet of winter will, if persisted in, induce fever. This is by no means a new discovery. The ancients named the month of February, when their spring began, from *februa* a fever, and wisely recommended, as a preparative for the heats of summer, judicious exercise, light diet, and the full and free use of water.
Professor Holloway, the distinguished English practitioner, has done something more than this. He has discovered and introduced two remedies for all the derangements incident to a change of temperature, which have saved the lives of thousands of unacclimated travellers and sojourners in every region between the equator and the poles. When a sudden transition from cold to heat produces dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever, diarrhoea or dysentery, Holloway's Pills seem to subdue the disturbance in the system at once, and to bring all its functions into harmony with the new atmospheric influences by which it is surrounded. Where the shock occasioned by the change affects the skin or glands the Ointment, in combination with the Pills, soon puts the external organization into a healthy condition.
Under these circumstances, common prudence suggests the propriety of having both remedies always at hand at the commencement of the summer, and of providing a supply of them before starting on a journey or voyage. In this climate, summer and autumn are, unquestionably, the seasons most prejudicial to health, and therefore nothing should be left undone that will have the effect of fortifying and bracing up the system, purifying blood, and putting the digestive apparatus in good working order.—So far as our observation goes, Holloway's Pills will infallibly secure these results.—Families who have habitually used them for years as a Spring, Summer and Fall medicine, declare that a complete exemption from the complaints usual at those seasons has been the invariable consequence of their exhibition. This we can readily believe, knowing as we do, that they exercise a triple influence upon the internal organs. They purify the fluids, remove obstructions, and invigorate the digestive powers. There are few systems so healthy as not to require such helps to Nature at this critical period of the year, and it is therefore obvious that a course of Holloway's Pills is proper, as a protective measure.—*Bottom Journal.*

RE-UNION OF THE BEECHER FAMILY.—The family of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, residing in the different parts of the country, came together during the early part of this week, at the house of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, for a family reunion and visit to their father, who has now reached the eighty-fourth year of his age. All the children were present except James, who is now in China, engaged as chaplain to the seamen at Hongkong. Their names, in order of their ages are as follows: Miss Catharine Beecher, of Hartford; Rev. William Henry Beecher, of North Brookfield, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, of Galesburg, Ill.; Mrs. Mary F. Perkins, of Hartford, Ct.; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, of Andover, Mass.; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn; Rev. Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass.; Mrs. Isabella Hooker, of Hartford, Ct.; Rev. Thomas C. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y. The absent son, Rev. James C. Beecher is the youngest of the children. The health of Dr. Beecher is still good, and he bears with cheerful spirits the weight of his more than fourscore years.

STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.
BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1859.

Democratic Nomination.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE,
OF JOHN ROWE.

HOW GOES PENNSYLVANIA?

After the storm and battle of the last political campaign has passed by; after the political heavens have cleared; and now that the passions of men are fairly at rest, let us, as Democrats, survey our position. Congress has adjourned. It has ceased to exist; and now, in the lull, before the new champions of the various interests of our great Union meet in battle array at Washington, let us see where we stand. How does Pennsylvania stand with reference to the National Administration? It was sneeringly shouted last fall by the opponents of Democracy and of the people, that Pennsylvania was lost—lost to the Democratic party—that she had gone over to the interest of the monied power—that she had bowed down to Mammon—that the people were prostrate, and that Monopoly, the great god of the capitalist, was triumphant.

But how is it now? The Democracy of Pennsylvania have lately sent representatives from every district to a convention called for the purpose of selecting standard bearers for the coming campaign, and to express their views on the great questions of the day. It was attempted by foul hearted traitors to the party which gave them political being and political influence, to pervert the doings of this Convention—to have it ignore and repudiate the principles which have always influenced, and in fact been the essence of the party. But the people as they always have done—never later than at second thought—sternly rebuffed these traitors, and have proved true to themselves. A recent Governor, backed by a crowd of recreant office holders, and they again supported by a host of recreant Democrats, (Heaven save the mark!) were told almost in terms, that the people not only could, but would, do without their councils; and next fall will witness such a wiping out, such a complete annihilation of traitors as was never witnessed before, and which we hope occasion may never call for again.

The late Democratic Convention has again proved the truth of the adage that the sober second thought of the people is always right. Local causes produced many of the results last fall which were vainly gloriously attributed by the opposition to degeneracy of the people. The people have now righted themselves.

State Convention.

In to day's paper will be found a synopsis of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention which convened at Harrisburg on the 16th inst. Resolutions endorsing the National Administration were adopted. The resolutions were all adopted by the convention separately, and all unanimously with one or two exceptions. After the whole "report" was adopted, Mr. R. L. Lambertson offered the following resolution in addition:

Resolved, That we approve the State policy of Governor William F. Packer. His just exercise of the veto power has been fearless and democratic, and his administration of the affairs of our Commonwealth and the execution of the laws commands our commendation.

This resolution it appears would not go round, and created quite a good deal of discussion, when finally the yeas and nays were called by Mr. John B. Beck, and resulted in the rejection of the resolution. They stood 84 to 37. (We did not notice particularly low our friend Tate voted, or whether he voted at all or not.) Our space prevents us giving the proceedings in full with the resolutions as adopted by this convention. We may publish the resolutions in our next.

Among the opponents of the National Administration, we are sorry to find some Democratic leaders from the North and the South, whose names formerly gave hopes of a brighter future.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—This very valuable quarterly publication has been received from the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 78 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK, for January, laden with matter from the ablest authors. The contents are as follows: Article I. Lord Cornwallis; 2. Consular Service; 4. Pius VIII. and Gregory XVI.; 5. Patents; 6. Lodging, Food and Dress of Soldiers; 7. Life and Writings of Johnson; 8. Bread; 9. Reform.—These subjects are all of an interesting and instructive character. The reading of one single article in this work is often times worth double the subscription price which is three dollars. There is always something useful and instructive to be found in these British publications that cannot be had in our American prints.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We are in receipt of this most estimable publication for April, and after perusing its pages we hesitate not a moment in pronouncing it a perfect gem. It is emphatically the Ladies' Book, and every Lady upon Columbia's soil should place it on her table. We know that the Ladies cannot help but read it with more than ordinary interest, as it is both interesting and instructive. Its embellishments are of a superior cast; and its illustrations of fashions are true to the prevailing styles.—The book is what it purports to be, a ladies' book. It is published by Louis A. Godey, Philadelphia, at \$3 00 per annum for a single copy. We are enabled to club it with our paper at \$3 50. This is certainly an inducement, for in no other way can the Star and Godey's Lady's Book be had for so small a sum.

State Nominations.
We place to-day at the head of our journal the Democratic state nominations as they were made at Harrisburg on the 16th inst. For Auditor General we have Mr. RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, who closes his career as a State Senator from that city with the present session. For Surveyor General we have Mr. JOHN ROWE, of Franklin. These are both worthy and upright men—men who come before the people with clean hands, and in whom the Democracy, as they have done heretofore, can place confidence. Mr. Rowe has acted in the capacity of Surveyor General for the last two years and a half, and has discharged his whole duty ably and faithfully. He has proved honest and upright in all his transactions, which is a great deal to say in these times.

WRIGHT and ROWE form a strong ticket, of tried and approved party men—men who are Democrats not from a desire to bask in the sunshine of that success which with brief intervals has attended the party, since the organization of the Government, but because they believe the principles of the Democratic organization to be essential for the union of the States, the prosperity of each separate member of the Confederacy. These men accepted the nominations placed upon them from a conviction that bold, upright, fearless party action was necessary to meet the circumstances which surround the Democracy of Pennsylvania at this moment.

The Convention at Harrisburg saw that Pennsylvania, old staunch Pennsylvania, was being abused and scandalized by the action of those who represented her Democracy in other sections of the Union, while at the same time these men were plotting against the National Administration, and thus giving aid and comfort to the common enemy. These facts were notorious, and stared all true party men in the face.—They demanded action. Either the party must be purified by repudiating the corrupt and dishonest schemers, or fall into their tracks, suffer an ignominious and deserved defeat at home, and forfeit that proud position which the Democracy of the old Key-Stone have always occupied in the National Councils of the party.

When this idea was fairly presented to the Democracy, there was no hesitancy as to the course necessary to be pursued.—There was scarcely a district which did not at once declare for the party and the National Administration, and the proceedings of the Convention demonstrate with what unanimity Democratic sentiment was expressed from all sections of the State.—There was no attempt on the part of the National Democracy to revive decided issues. They did not seek to ostracize men who had differed with their political brothers within the lines of party fealty and party action. They did not withhold the hand of fellowship from such as had contended with honest zeal before nominations, but fought the common enemy after. The party did not do this in the State Convention. But they did what was right and proper, what the Democracy demanded should be done. They repudiated those men who acted with the common enemy, who spoke at Black Republican meetings, and who used official position for corrupt and selfish purposes.—The Democratic convention did these things, and in so doing represented most faithfully the wish and demand of the party in Democratic Pennsylvania.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.—The well known firm of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 305 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are now engaged in publishing a remarkably cheap edition of these unapproachable works of fiction. The first, "Vanhoose" appearing on Saturday of last week; the next, "Guy Mannering," will issue to-day, "Rob Roy," next, and so on, one novel will be published regularly on each and every coming Saturday, until the whole number of volumes—twenty six—is completed. The low price fixed by the publishers for them are only 25 cents a volume or the whole twenty-six volumes for five dollars. A complete set will be forwarded, free of postage by mail, to any part of the United States, to any one, by the publishers, on receiving a remittance of five dollars for the twenty-six volumes; or a remittance of three dollars will pay for the first twelve volumes; or remittance of one dollar will pay for the first four volumes. The novels will be neatly printed, and each volume will contain about 125 pages, printed on fine white paper, and neatly bound with paper cover. The revised uniform Edinburgh edition, from which this is reprinted, comprises forty-eight volumes, the cost of which is seventy-two dollars; and this edition will contain every word of the Edinburgh edition. We commend the determination of this enterprising Philadelphia firm, to furnish the work of an author like Walter Scott, at a price so reasonable, that all persons whatever may possess a full set, and direct the special attention of our readers to the fact, and would advise them all to make a remittance of five dollars at once, per first mail, to the publishers, for the entire set, who will send them complete to any one, free of postage, on receipt of that sum.

A YOUNG WOMAN SPLITS A YETTER'S HEAD WITH AN AXE.—It has been stated that a young man, named Sparks, was murdered in Newcastle, Botetourt county, Va., on the 18th instant, by a woman, named Polly Tucker. A correspondent of the Salem Register says:—

"Young Sparks, who was partially intoxicated, went to the house of a Miss Polly Tucker, and knocked at the door, desiring admittance, which was refused. He then went to the window and raised the sash and put his head through, and in a good humored way threatened to enter the house in that way. Miss Tucker, it seems, had an axe in her hand, and threatened to strike him with it. He laughingly told her to strike away, which she did, with fatal effect striking him with the poll of the axe immediately on the top of the head, inflicting a mortal wound. He lived about six hours, and died apparently without much pain. He did not speak after the blow was given. It was one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded murders ever perpetrated. The murderer has since asserted that she had the axe ready for two weeks, for that purpose, and that she committed the murder coolly and deliberately. It has created an intense excitement in this community. He was the only child of his mother, who is utterly prostrated in consequence of the murder of her son, and it is believed she cannot long survive the awful deed."

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SLAVES.—A lot of 436 slaves, belonging to Pierce Butler of Philadelphia, formerly the husband of Mrs. Fanny Kemble, was sold at auction in Savannah last week for the sum of \$300,205, being an average of \$716 a head. They were sold, *The Savannah News* says, "most in families."

Indictment for Murder.
We clip the following from the Court proceedings of Schuylkill county, published in the *Record and Emporium* of last week. This case created considerable excitement in the neighborhood where it was tried:
Commonwealth vs. Charles Brumm.—The defendant was indicted for the crime of murder. He was charged with having cruelly murdered a child a short time after its birth, in the house of Mr. Jeffries, in Minersville, several years ago. The defendant was a married man and had separated from his wife for some time—and the prosecution alleged that after the defendant and his wife had commenced living together again, his wife was delivered of a child, in the house of Mr. Jeffries, in Minersville, where they were living at the time, and that the defendant killed it in the presence of the wife, shortly after birth, concealing the dead body in the cess pool and subsequently carrying it away and throwing it down one of the air shafts of the mines in the neighborhood. The prosecution alleged as a motive for the act, that the child had been begotten whilst the defendant and his wife were living apart, and that it was the disgrace consequent thereon which induced the defendant to commit the act and remove the evidence of disgrace. The wife of the defendant who was divorced from him subsequently, and married to another person, was the principal witness offered to prove the facts alleged by the prosecution, but the Court decided after a long argument, that the wife, though subsequently divorced, could not testify either for or against the husband. Mrs. Jeffries testified that the defendant had confessed to her a few days afterwards that he had killed the child and removed it—but her testimony was not entirely supported by other testimony or other circumstances, but was contradicted in the material points by other witnesses. After all the testimony for the prosecution had been given in, the counsel for the Commonwealth stated that they could not ask for a conviction under the evidence, as they had entirely failed to make out their case, and that the Jury should render their verdict accordingly. The counsel for the defence, under the permission of the Court proceeded to show the motives which induced this prosecution to be brought—That Mrs. Jeffries, the real prosecutor, had followed the defendant with feelings of the most rancorous hate, bringing charge after charge against him, that she had said she would drive him out of the place, and making use of many bitter expressions against him, which she denied having used when asked. The Jury after a charge from the Court detailing the evidence, returned a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the box.

Township Officers.
We have gathered from the returns the following names of the officers elected in the several townships, of this county on last Friday, and give them publicly as a matter of local news. We will not vouch for the correctness of these names, but hope they are all right.

Bloom—Supervisors, Jno J. Barkley, Samuel Shaffer, Eli Barton; Overseers of the Poor, Geo. W. Foster, John B. Pursell; Judge, Caleb Barto; Constables, Gordon Goff John M. Bowers; School Directors, Palmon John, John R. Moyer; Assessor, John M. Chamberlin; Inspectors, Richard Menagh, Wm. Sawyer; Auditor, A. J. Sloan.

Briarcliff—Justices of the Peace, Adam Solt, Wm. Lamont, Constables, Morris Edwards, Silas E. Moyer; Judge, Joseph Kester; Inspectors, D. W. Martz, Isaac Bower; Auditors, Henry Lamont, Peter Traugh, Jno. H. Smith; Supervisors, Keuben Bower, Andrew Fowler; Assessor, William Erwin; School Directors, Samuel Dieterick, Geo. M. Bower, Chas. Reed, David M. Hart, Enos Fowler; Overseers of the Poor, Henry Dieterick, Henry Rittenhouse.

Beaver—Supervisors, John Wininger, Solomon Swank; Constable, Charles B. Tray; Judge, Stephen Lehr; Assessor, A. M. Mann; Auditor, Andrew Shuman; Inspectors, Daniel Reihner, Joel Breadbender; Town Clerk, Amos Johnson; School Directors, Daniel Gearhart, Moses Schlicher, John Smith.

Benton—Constable Samuel Kline, Assessor, Jacob Welliver; Overseers of the Poor, Hendrick Baug, L. H. Baug; School Directors, Richard Stiles, Samuel Hess; Auditor, J. K. Keeler; Judge, R. L. F. Colley; Supervisors, Peter Kase, Samuel McHenry; Inspectors, Adam Lutz, Moses Vocum.

Catawissa—Constable, Peter G. Campbell; Justice of the Peace, Wm. Yenter; Supervisor, Lewis Metz, Jno. Scoot; Overseers of the Poor, Solomon D. Rind, Levi Keeler, Nelson John; Auditor, George Long; Inspector, George Long, Francis Dean; Judge, Daniel Kneib; Assessor, W. H. Keim; N. C. Centre—Justice of the Peace, Lindley W. Woolley; Constable, Charles H. Dieterick; Judge, Samuel Bower; Inspectors, Jos. P. Conner, Jno. Laiter; Overseers of the Poor, Geo. Hilday, Elwood Hughes; Supervisor, William Hess, Richard Shuman; Assessor, Solomon Neyhart; School Directors, John H. Campbell, Gilbert H. Fowler, William Shaffer; Auditor, Elwood Hughes.

Corry—Justice of the Peace, Silas Davis; Constable, Patrick Burke; Supervisors, William Hess, William L. Kline; Assessor, Patrick Burke; Judge, D. M. Hart; Inspectors, Richard Hughes, Andrew Haner; Auditors, I. L. Beadle, George Scott; School Directors, I. L. Beadle, Ab. Womer, I. C. Deener; Overseers of the Poor, Reuben Wagon, Jno. R. Jones.

Fishingneck—Constable, J. C. Ranyan; Judge, Nathan Fleckenstein; Assessor, Daniel McHenry; Auditor, M. A. Ammerman; School Directors, Jonas Doty, Philip Appleman, R. B. Bright; Inspectors, Hiram Bitt, Andrew Sawyer; Overseers of the Poor, John Dreyer, A. W. Holman; Supervisors, Thos J. Hutchison, John Wenzel; Franklin—Constable, Thos. Hower; Judge, Daniel Knittle; Inspectors, Dan'l Zarr, Clinton Mendenhall; Assessor, Aaron Lambertson; Supervisors, Jesse Cleaver, Samuel Gorman; Overseers of the Poor, Solomon Arley, William Mensch; School Directors, John Lawrence, Solomon Arley, Joseph Hartman; Auditor, Abraham Lillie.

Greenwood—Constable, Jacob Berlin; Supervisors, Clark Merrill, William Robbins; Overseers of the Poor, Hugh L. Hartman, M. McMichael; School Directors, Johnson H. Keeler, John Staley; Auditors, John Staley, Wilson M. Eaves, J. H. P. Kester; Judge, Joseph R. Patton; Inspectors, Enos Hancock, Jacob Evans.

Hamburg—Constable, Dan'l Neyhart; Supervisors, Reuben T. Folk, Frank M. McBride; Overseers of the Poor, L. Shoemaker, T. J. Vanderslice; School Directors, Jacob Harris, James Emmitt, Mathias Appleman; Assessor, John H. Faust; Judge, George W. Kettle; Constables, Hugh L. Hartman, Mathias Giron, Hugh D. McBride.

Jackson—Constable, Jeremiah H. Yocum; Supervisors, John Savage, Michael Reem; Overseers of the Poor, Hiram Baker, Elisha Robbins; School Directors, James W. Kitchen, Jeremiah Kline; Assessor, James Yocum; Judge, John Savage; Inspectors, Jno. Pous, Alvin McHenry; Auditor, John T. Dyer.

Locust—Justice of the Peace, P. K. Heber; Constable, Solomon Fetterman; Supervisors, Mayberry Snyder, Charles Fetterman; Overseers of the Poor, Helwig Jacob Stuber, School Directors, John Wagner, Jacob Stine; Assessor, Isaac Fehrmann; Judge, William Goodman; Inspectors, David Helwig, Cyrus Shaffer; Auditor, Isaac Rhodes.

Millin—Constable, Lewis Eckroat; Supervisors, John B. Angie, Plemis Smith; Overseers of the Poor, E. Brown, H. Swack; School Directors, Abraham Schwab, Peter Er. Stephen Gearhart; Assessor, Lawrence Waters; Judge, John Michael, Jr.; Inspectors, Charles Werksheiser, W. F. Keller; Auditor, Abraham Smith.

Montour—Justice of the Peace, William L. Shuman; Constable, Rudolph Shuman; Supervisors, Jno. Nuss, Henry Bowman; School Directors, Isaac Yetters, Jno. Harman, Henry Hartzel; Overseers of the Poor, Daniel Yeter, H. G. C. Miller; Assessor, Jesse John; Judge, Michael Grover; Supervisors, Jesse Nuss, Daniel Miller; Auditor, John Ketcher.

Montour—Constable, Even Welliver; Supervisors, John Deitrick, David W. Clark; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Mower, Peter Heimbach; School Directors, Josiah Roberts, Lewis Kline; Judge, L. M. Evans; Inspectors, James Barton, David M. Hart, Charles J. G. Quick; Assessor, Cadwalader Roberts.

Madison—Constable, Milton Cox; Judge, Elias Bogart; Assessor, Conrad Kreamer; Supervisors, Isaac Wagner, Wm. B. Welliver; School Directors, Joseph Correll, O. P. Ranyan; Overseers of the Poor, Daniel Bruizer, Samuel Rimby, Inspectors, Silas Welliver, Erastus Hendershot; Auditor, J. B. Mills.

Mount Pleasant—Constable, John Shipman; Assessor, John Johnson; Supervisors, James Schen, Joseph Keizer; School Directors, John Covenhoven, John Sterner, Abner Welsh, Edward McHenry; Constable, Michael Keller; Supervisors, Peter P. Kline, Abner Welsh; Judge, Jacob Snyder; Inspectors, Benj. Jones, Benj. Evans.

Pinetown—Constable, John Assessor, A. J. Manning; Auditor, John Leig; Judge, Elijah Fulmer; Inspectors, Clark Whitmyer, Valentine Wintersteen; School Directors, John Lore, John Gardner; Supervisors, Thomas Lariand, George Stackhouse; Overseers of the Poor, Wintersteen, George Welliver.

Roaring Creek—Judge, John Rairig; Inspectors, William Rhoads, Elias Rairig; Overseers of the Poor, Abraham Beaver, William Vocum; Supervisors, Daniel Rairig, Daniel Gearhart; School Directors, Elias Rairig, Samuel Gable; Auditor, Michael Federoff; Assessor, Charles Dyer, Constable, John T. Kase.

Scott—Auditor, H. W. Crensky; Inspectors, N. W. Barton, James W. Searcy; Justice of the Peace, Isaac McKamy; Judge, Cyrus Barton; School Directors, Josiah Smith, Eli Creveling; Assessor, Lewis Appleman; Supervisors, H. B. Melick, Aaron Boone; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Lillie, Assessor, Richard Kite; Inspectors, Elias S. Fritz, William L. Herring; Constable, Josiah R. Fritz; School Directors, Josiah R. Fritz, Joseph York; Supervisors, Wm. Wolf, Harvey, Andrew Hess; Judge, Andrew Hess; Overseers of the Poor, Thos. A. Stephens, Christian L. Moore.

Truth About the Kansas Gold Mines.
LESS EXCITING ACCOUNTS.—The Missouri Democrat publishes several letters from the gold mines giving accounts which should cool us, to some extent, those who have dug the gold fever. One writer says: Some persons have already commenced working in the mines; but so far it pays poorly. Diggers who have been the most successful have not averaged three dollars per day, and some have not made fifty cents, working hard at that. The gold is very fine. It takes from 20 to 25 particles to make the value of a cent. The largest speck which I have heard of will weigh more than 23 cents in value. All the large lumps that you have received in St. Louis of Pike's Peak gold were never obtained in this region—they belong to California.—All the accounts of gold findings of an extravagant character are the fabrications of speculators.
I wish to put you and others on their guard against these stories; especially Gea. Larimer's account. I will venture to say that he does not know anything about the matter. I have not found a good prospect yet, and I am on the ground. I venture the prediction that few persons will make fortunes hunting gold in this country.—But as "seeing is believing," let all who wish to have a sight at the elephant" come on. I am beginning to get a view of him.
There are more than two hundred cabins built here, and two hundred more are to be erected before the last of March. A good hotel will be ready for "the boarders" by the end of May. It is to be two stories high, seventy five feet in width, and one hundred and twenty feet in length. Speculators are already busily engaged in laying off camps around the diggings and they are the fellows who are sending to the States such glowing accounts of gold discoveries.
Enough of gold is not found before the latter part of May, many a row will go to California, New Mexico and Arizona, while not a few will pitch their tents in this new region for life.

Ms. SMITH sat reading the paper at home in the morning before leaving for his store, when the boy of a neighbor entered with the usual way: "Mr. Smith, pappy wants to borrow your Journal a few minutes this morning." "Tell your pappy," said Mr. Smith, "that I am using it out (but drawing two pennies from his pocket and handing them to the boy) here's two pennies which I am not using just now, with which he can buy one. Tell him, needn't put himself out of the way to return them to-day. I will send for them when I want them, the same as I frequently have to do for my paper."

HARRISBURG AND HAMBURG RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Harrisburg and Hamburg Rail Road Company, held at the public house of Christian Lantz, in Jones own on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, Gen. John Weitman; Directors, John A. Beiteman, Franklin W. Wagner, Joseph Seifer, Frederick Harner, David M. Rank, George F. Meily, John C. Selzer, William Rank, Jacob Hontz, William A. Barry, and Lewis R. Walker.

Public Sale of Personal Property.
There will be sold at public sale at the residence of the undersigned in Bloomsburg ON SATURDAY, MARCH 26TH INST., the following described property to wit: TWO SHOATS, 2 STOVES AND PIPE, BUREAUS, CHAIRS, TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES, CARPET, 4 BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING, CULLERY WARE, in short the household and kitchen furniture entire. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when conditions will be made known by HIRAM W. BROWN, Bloomsburg, March 23, 1859.

YOUTH AND MANHOOD.
Just published, the 25th Thousand, and mailed in a sealed envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of three stamps.
A medical essay on the physical exhaustion and decay of the frame, caused by "self-abuse," infection, and the injurious consequences of mercury. By R. J. Culverwell, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.
Spermatorrhea or Seminal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, Loss of Energy, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Disease of the sexual Organs, and Impediment to Marriage, are promptly and effectually removed by the author's novel and most successful mode of treatment, by means of which the invalid can regain pristine health without having recourse to dangerous and expensive medicines.
(From the London Lancet.)
The best treatise ever written on a subject of vital importance to all, well worth the author's exalted reputation.
Address, the Publishers, J. C. KLINE & Co., 1st Avenue, cor. 19th-street; Post Box 4586, New York City, March, 23 1859.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS!
STEPHEN H. MILLER
HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**
At the old stand in the Assessors Building on A Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. he will sell cheaper than the cheap goods which consist in part of Silks, alpaca, muslin, cloths, cassimere, lawns, french and Scotch ginghams, and in short, a full and complete variety of STABLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, with a good selection of hats, caps, &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
And a superior lot of FRESH GROCERIES, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Spices, &c. Also, Hardware, Queensware, Crockery and Cedarware.
Having selected his entire stock with the greatest care and at the lowest cash prices, he can guarantee his friends and the public generally, that he will do all in his power to make his establishment known as the "Head quarters for bargains." Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market prices.
Bloomsburg, March 23, 1859.

IRON STEEL, and every kind of Hard ware or sale by **McKELVY, NEAL & Co.**