

[We copy the following-most excellent letter, from the Daily Pennsylvanian of the 19th inst., written by James Gowen, Esq., to the Committee of the late Union demonstration, in Philadelphia, in consequence of his not being able to attend. It is pertinent in every sense of the word. Read it.]

### LETTER FROM JAMES GOWEN, ESQ.

Sir:—I had the honor to receive this morning your invitation to attend a meeting of the Democratic party, to be held at National Hall this evening. Although I have not attended a political meeting for more than twenty-five years, in all of which time my mind was exclusively, I might say, given to the interests of Agriculture, yet seeing by the call that your meeting is not strictly partisan, but invites all national men to join, I take into consideration the unhappy state of the country, (in which I deeply sympathize,) I should cheerfully attend; but living as I do, so far from the place of meeting, and its being held at night, with the present severe weather, must plead my excuse for not complying with your respectful request. The exigencies of the times refer to whether the United States shall continue to be a nation, and whether life and property shall remain secure under law and liberty, or be left to the chances of civil war. These are startling alternatives, in view of events so momentous and vital, and demand from every citizen, who can appreciate the blessings of well-regulated society, an honest effort to preserve and perpetuate these priceless blessings, by promoting peace and harmony among our distracted States. Therefore, since I cannot attend the meeting, I feel constrained to address a few lines to you on the occasion; and, first, let me assure you that there will be no man at the meeting, nor is there one to be found anywhere who appreciates disunion more than I do.

When a system is disorganized, whether it be of civil government or human health, the first remedial step is to ascertain the cause; the next, to apply the remedy most appropriate to restore the disordered frame to its pristine condition and relative functions. Now, in the case before us, it is plain to every unprejudiced, observing mind, that the real cause of the deplorable state into which the country has fallen, is opposition to negro slavery. A portion of the people of the New England States have ever since the war of 1812, manifested an undue partiality and truckling to British customs and practices; these, seeing that England had emancipated the blacks in her West India Islands, took up the notion of emancipating the slaves in the United States, forgetting that what might be tolerable in Great Britain, might be unendurable in the United States—the Government being essentially different. Notwithstanding England paid millions of pounds sterling to the owners of the slaves, yet the act caused a considerable revolution; for it ruined almost every planter, as well as every merchant in that colonial trade. The recollections of this impolitic step, with the unproductiveness of the Islands for want of suitable labor and cost of maintaining another class of slaves, (coolies,) while the former ones, through idleness, have become an intolerable burthen, are sources of discontent and vexation to this day. Brougham, who was the principal in the affair, having position and indomitable doggedness and perseverance, taxed himself to the utmost to bring over all in authority, from the Crown to the Commons, to look upon his anti-slavery lobby as the *summa bonum* of human virtue. Not content with his efforts on the little dots in the Caribbean sea, he meditated a wider field for the display of his operations; and observing a predisposition in the people of New England for Abolitionism, he dispatched, through the influence of Exeter Hall, propagandists to this country, to stir up the languid zeal of the believers in American Abolition. In this he had two motives, one was to afford the world a broader view of his achievements than the island could furnish, and to show by comparison the unreasonableness of the malcontents at home, in mourning for the loss of slaves paid for, when the same property was to go in America "scot free."

The other motive I need not dwell on, but if there be one man above another, who loathes and detests this Republic, that man is My Lord Brougham. In furtherance of the scheme, citizens of the United States, having some talent and an itching palm for the "sillier," were invited over to England, to return with pockets well-lined; others were spared the trouble by remittances and aid to have been made to them. Those being inspired by the "higher law" were constrained to write, preach and lecture slavery into disrepute and slave-holders into contempt. No one can deny but so far they have enacted their parts, whether of piety, tragedy or comedy, to the life, (and in some instances over it) sinners, whose crimes outnumbered perhaps those in the decalogue, would, under the cushion flumping of a Beecher, forget their villainies, while waiting and gnashing their teeth over that sum of villainies—slavery.—Lectures took the broad ground of "God and the country," while all the time they were mocking Deity in ill-disguised blasphemy, and sowing the seeds of treason and disunion broadcast throughout the land. Theatres were crowded to witness the drama of Uncle Tom's Cabin by those who would deem it a sin to enter one of those synagogues of Satan, even to see one of Shakespeare's best. Strong minded women might be seen at the firesides, shedding tears over some pathetic passage in the same Uncle Tom fiction, reminding one of the comic song on novel reading, as sung by the inimitable Jefferson, called the "Tidy One," a verse of which ran thus:

"O'er the Victim of Feeling (a novel) she is travelling;  
While the child in the fire chanced falling;  
She feelingly cried out: Oh, curse the devil!  
The devil can't read for his squalling!"

Our Southern fellow citizens seeing their time honored institutions held up to the scorn and execration of the world, themselves scoffed and insulted in private and

no longer, and have resolved not to trust to a Union that seemed inadequate to secure to them their property, character and lives, but to form a confederation for themselves, apart and distinct from intermeddling fanatics and their political abettors. Thus stands the cause and condition of disunion. Now for the remedy.

Some there be who recommend coercion, blood-letting by force of arms; but this is downright quackery, unsupported by either law, reason or usage, and which, if put in practice, could not fail to increase the disease and render it forever incurable. The Constitution gives no authority for coercion in a monstrous assumption, which if attempted would not only prove futile, but potent in defeating the end and object of its application. It is easy to say, "The Union must and shall be preserved," but it means preserved by force of arms then any one may perceive the thing to be wholly impracticable. Neither President Jackson, nor any President, including the present incumbent, could force a seceding State, or States, into the Union against their will. I happen to know something of Gen. Jackson's motive with his proneness to use the sword, besides the idea of preserving the Union, when he threatened to let slip the dogs of war on John C. Calhoun's nullification. Of this threat, and how it would have been resisted at that day, even in Pennsylvania, it would now be inexpedient to speak. The true citizen is one who regards all the people of the United States, whether of the North, South, East or West, as one national family and entitled to brotherly respect. There is, more-over, in the American heart a generous sympathy for the oppressed, as well as a magnanimity that would scorn to trample on or take advantage of the weak. Therefore, whether the seceding State was Massachusetts or South Carolina, the officers and men of the army and navy, could not (many would not) have the heart to slaughter their fellow citizens and brothers. The militia of Pennsylvania, if ordered out on such a service against a neighboring State, in all likelihood would refuse to march; if they did march, the probability is they would be followed by multitudes to bring them back before they had crossed the line, or to give them fight on their own dung hill. And thus civil war would rage at our own doors. If these promises should be verified, there is not a city, town, or hamlet would escape the desolating scourge; every spot throughout the country would be made to feel the bloody struggle; brutality would triumph over reason and humanity, as it did in France during its most horrible revolution. There is but one legitimate remedy for secession—and that is simple justice. The slaveholding States never asked for more than the rights and immunities conceded to them, in common with the other States, by the Constitution. All who deny to the South their rights are disunionists. Show me the man who has been guilty of provoking secession, and yet invokes vengeance on the head of the secessionists, and may I not say to him, without being irreverent, as Nathan said unto David, "thou art the man?"

Why will not these violators of the Constitution first purge themselves of their iniquities, before they arraign citizens of the South for offences of which they themselves are trebly guilty—first in violating the Constitution; second, in provoking others to violate it, and thirdly, in bearing false witness against their neighbors? Why will not the dominant party in Congress speak peace to our outraged nation trembling on the very brink of destruction? The obstinacy, pride, or selfishness that withholds the boon asked of them, may be the fearful sign that the Almighty is about to deal with us in wrath, by hardening the hearts of our legislators, [as he did the heart of Pharaoh of old] so that this nation may be overthrown in a red sea of blood. This apprehension is tenfold more terrible than if fifteen States should secede peaceably from the Union. Yet let us not wholly despair of averting the dire destruction of our nationality. Let us reflect that the Abolitionists with the politicians who turned them to account, are considerably in the minority. Let all conservative citizens rally to frown down coercion, which is but another name for civil war. Let town meetings be held everywhere to this end, to show the Abolitionists that their days are numbered; and to prove to our fellow citizens of the South, that they have by far more friends in the North than they dream of—friends who have sympathized with them on the invasion of their civil rights—on the invasion of their soil, their homes, and firesides. And will not Virginia and her sister States of the South, pause, ere they turn their backs on so many true and loyal friends to them and the Constitution. And thus may friendship, brotherly love, and the aspirations naturally invoked by a glorious nationality, save the Union. If these fail—all is lost!

Respectfully, your old servant,  
JAMES GOWEN,  
Mount Airy, Jan. 16, 1861.  
VINCENT L. BRADFORD, Chairman.

MARTIN IN FOX.—One evening recently a party of young folks assembled at a house in a neighboring city, and in their general fun a proposition to marry was entertained by two parties who had then for the time met. In carrying out the joke it was suggested that the ceremony be immediately performed—the preacher residing near by. They went to the house of the minister to consummate the joke, found the reverend gentleman in bed, awoke him and had the ceremony performed in the spirit of a joke. paid the fee in a joke, but the best part of the joke is that they have since learned the marriage was legally performed and is binding upon the parties engaging therein. We presume that the parties, who are both respectable, will mend matters by talking it down and eventually assuming in earnest what is intended as jest—the true relationship of man and wife—at least such would be our advice. This is a warning to folks who are fond of jesting, and especially in affairs of such deep moment as the consummation of marriage.

## STAR OF THE NORTH.



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1861.

### Popular Vote for President.

The popular vote for the Presidency in 1852, when Pierce, Scott and Hale were candidates, was as follows: Pierce Democrat, 1,600,513; Scott, Whig, 1,386,144; and Hale, Free Soiler, 156,149. Majority for Pierce over all, 88,220. The vote of 1856 stands thus; Buchanan, 1,803,629; Fremont, 1,342,164; and Fillmore, 874,625. Buchanan over Fremont, 460,885, and with in 412,760 of having as many votes as Fremont and Fillmore put together. In the late contest for President, Breckinridge has of the popular vote, 847,953; Douglas, 1,365,978; Lincoln, 1,857,610; and Bell, 590,631. We occasionally hear a certain reviewer of the Democratic party say that Lincoln had the popular vote of the United States. We would say to him in all truthfulness had Mr. Lincoln received 946,851 more votes he would then have the popular vote. He falls considerably more short of it than did Buchanan, although received a larger electoral vote.

### Military Affairs.

We understand that Gov. Packer has set aside the proceedings of the Court Martial held about a year ago, in the case against Maj. Brandon, on the grounds, that at the time the said court martial was instituted, the county of Monroe did not belong to the 8th or any other division of Pennsylvania Militia, and therefore, Gen. Kase, as Maj. General of 8th Division, had no authority to call a court martial to try any officers committed in said Brigade. At the same time the Governor has issued his order to Maj. Brandon, commanding him to rescind his (Brandon's) order disbanding the Washington Cavalry, and Montour Rifle Company, declaring that the order disbanding said Companies was illegal, thus reinstating said two Companies in their proper position in the Brigade.—Danville Intelligencer.

### President's Special Message.

The following will convey a very good idea of the contents of the President's Special Message to Congress. We find it impossible to publish it at length.—Union Argosy.

Alluding to the condition of South Carolina, he says he has no other alternative but to collect the revenue and protect the public property as far as practicable under the existing laws.

His duty is to execute and not make the law. The right and duty to use the military and naval force against those who illegally assail the Federal Government are clear and indisputable. But the present state of things is beyond the Executive control.

We are in the midst of a great revolution, and he recommends to Congress to meet the present emergency. To Congress is reserved the power to declare war and to remove the grievances that might lead to war, and restore peace to the country.

On them rests the responsibility. After eulogizing the blessings conferred by the Union, he says, should it perish, the calamities will be as severe in the Southern as in the Northern States.

The Secession movement is chiefly made on an apprehension as to the sentiments of the majority in several of the Northern States.

Let the question be transferred from the National Assembly to the ballot box. The people will redress their grievances.

In Heaven's name let the trial be made before we plunge into destruction: there is no alternative.

Let us have reflection. Would that South Carolina had reflected.

He appeals to Congress to say in their might, "THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED" by all Constitutional means.

### Is South Carolina a Foreign Power?

"If England, France or Spain had committed but a single one of the many aggressions of South Carolina, the United States Government would have ordered its fleets and armies to compel instant reparation."—Allan Evening Journal.

The Black Republicans are full of inconsistencies. They argue one moment that secession has not changed the relations of South Carolina to the Federal Government; that she is not, and can by no act of hers make herself an independent foreign Government. The next moment, they argue that the Federal Government must deal with her precisely as it she were a foreign power with whom we are at war, and send fleets and armies to subdue her. If she is still a member of our Confederacy, then it follows that she cannot be warred upon.—She is to be reached by civil process, aided when necessary, by the posse comitatus.

But we may answer the argument of the Albany Journal in a different manner.—If the Southern States had received from any foreign Government one fourth part of the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by the Black Republican States of the North, that foreign Government would long before this have been called to account. It would have been universally declared just cause of war.

It should be remembered in all the turns and entanglements of this unfortunate secession business, that the South only asks a redress of grievances. The unjust and obstinate refusal of the North to grant it, is the cause of secession. Remove the cause and the effect ceases. But no—the Republicans say they will persist in their wrongs, and, in addition, make war upon the South because she will not submit.

Mrs. Lincoln and some of her relatives are in New York city purchasing articles of clothing appropriate for the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

### President Buchanan's Cabinet.

Two more of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet have resigned, or have had leave to retire.—Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior; and Mr. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury. The first left because the President would not call Major Anderson back to Fort Moultrie, and the latter because his services were no longer needed. The cabinet is now a unit with the President, and stands as follows:—  
Secretary of State—Mr. Black, of Pa.  
Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Dix, of New York.  
Secretary of the Navy—Mr. Toucy, of Connecticut.  
Secretary of War—Mr. Holt, of Kentucky (acting).  
Secretary of the Interior—Vacant.  
Postmaster General—Mr. Holt, of Ky.  
Attorney General—Mr. Stanton, of District of Columbia.

### Georgia.

PASSAGE OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE.  
Milledgeville, Ga., January 19.—The State Convention adopted the secession ordinance at 2 o'clock this afternoon by yeas, 208, nays 80. It is as follows:—

We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, to declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinances adopted by the people of the State of Georgia in Convention in 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was assented to, ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

And we do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance until the 3d of March was lost by about thirty majority.

Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson are among those who voted against the ordinance.

A resolution was adopted to continue the present postal and revenue system until it be ordered otherwise; also to continue all the civil federal officers.

Unusual demonstrations of approbation are being made here to-night in honor of the adoption of the ordinance of secession, including the firing of cannon, rockets, &c.

More Courts-Feeling.—We learn from the Semi-Monthly Number of Peterson's Detector, published this day, that between the 15th of December and this date, seventy six new counterfeiters have been put into circulation. Among them, however, we do not find a forgery upon any Pennsylvania bank. Notes from South Carolina and other "seceding" States are nominally quoted at 10 per cent. discount—but really unobtainable at almost any rate. Even Pennsylvania country notes, except where redeemable here, are generally at a discount of 2 per cent.—This is a very bad state of things, which renders a reliable "Detector" almost an actual necessity just now.—Fremont's Press.

HOBACK GARRELY is expected to visit Mr. Lincoln, President elect, in a few days.—He will satisfy himself that Lincoln is prepared to make no concessions, and stands firmly upon the Chicago Platform, viewing that to "carry slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country." Such are the views of the Republican party, of which Greely is one of its acknowledged leaders.

Why Don't They Vote for It?—Why do not the Republicans favor the restoration of the Missouri Compromise Line, as proposed by that gallant old Whig, Mr. Crittenden? They whined and groaned for years about its repeal; why do their members of Congress not vote for it now, when it might be incorporated into the Constitution, and thus made a final settlement of the question of slavery?

PERSONS'S DETECTORS, the most reliable one published, again cautions the public against the notes of the following Canada Banks:—Bank Des Trois Rivières, Bank of Western Canada, Greenville County Bank, Eastern township Bank. The greater portion of this money is sent West to circulate, and the public are warned against taking any of the above named bank notes, under any circumstances. We have only to refer to the successful traps, the International and Colonial Banks of Canada, as examples.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—Levi B. Calder, postmaster at Equimuck, Wayne county, Pa., vice Wm. M. Nelson. Jno. D. Smith, postmaster at Moreland, Lyeomg county, Pa., vice Wm. J. Schuyler, moved away.—Levi Keiler, postmaster at Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa., vice Casper Kahn. E. L. Eimer, postmaster at Mount Union, Huntington county Pa., vice Benjamin R. Foust.

A MONSTER PETITION.—A petition was presented in the Legislature last week, signed by 11,000 citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the repeal of all laws conflicting with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It was the largest petition ever presented to the Legislature of this State, measuring over 500 feet in length. It was as large a bundle as one of the members could conveniently carry.

The Pemberton Mill at Lawrence Mass., the scene of a fearful loss of life some months ago, has been entirely rebuilt on the old site, at a cost of nearly \$500,000. It will commence running forthwith, and will give employment to about 1000 operatives. David Nevins & Co., of Boston Mass., the former proprietors, are still the owners.

The excitement in the Southern States seems to be abating somewhat. South Carolina still claims to be out of the Union.—Georgia stepped out of the ring a few days since. The Crittenden resolutions may yet

### Common School Affairs.

Educationalists are specially invited to contribute to this column. All articles not written by the editor, will be marked with the proper or assumed signature of their authors.

Mr. Editor:—In looking over the last number of your worthy paper that which more particularly arrested my attention was the Educational column and as I am engaged heart and hand in the promotion of its interests have determined to communicate a few of my "wandering thoughts" for the perusal of all interested. I hope that while writing, an idea may escape my mind that will prove beneficial to some and productive of the "greatest good to the greatest number."

The subject of education is one of great importance, and one which should be well considered, for, in the training of youth nothing is more essential, and as advancement is made in life nothing so invaluable. Time has been pursuing his rapid flight since the creation of the world, and still pursues it with the same undiminished velocity, making his mark upon the record of ages, and is leaving his impression upon those who are now in the hot engagement of active warfare, battling with life and its tortures which must soon end forever. Look at the careworn countenance, the furrowed cheek, the blanched eye, the gray hairs, and tottering step of him who has already spent his best days, and is now only waiting for the summons of his Maker, and his place is soon found vacant, his sound no more heard but the echo of his parting words on the "ear. When we realize these things we can but know that we are hurrying into the same scene, ere comes the consummation of our lives work, hence the importance of beginning early in life the work of securing to ourselves the "gem of learning" so indispensable to our future well-being.

Experience tells us that education is necessary in every avocation of life however humble or exalted. That good management and wise calculations are generally the result of it will not be denied—but why do I write thus—knowing that every man wishes his child to become educated, but among the number are those who are unreasonable enough to suppose their attainments will be equally high whether provision has been made for books or not, and often censure the merits of the teacher when the child fails to meet their expectations. Parents, consider; is this great work of educating to be accomplished alone by the teacher, or is he to expect the assistance of willing minds. Most certainly he is, but how often does he lack its reception—how often in time of great need is he obliged to labor singly—and what is worse against both pupil and parent. A teacher may be possessor of high attainments, but he can not apply them effectually if the parent acts in contradiction to his motive, which some are inclined to do. I do not wonder that ignorance predominates as universally as it does, and no great advancement ever can be effected in common schools, unless things are seen in a different light. Parents, it is especially enjoined upon you to ascertain whether your son or your daughter is sent to school provided those little necessities so naturally forgotten, School Books, whether his or her attendance is regular—also do not forget that the teacher would be pleased to see your face at least once a month, and what would be of vital importance to the child and should be no less than a pleasant pastime in these long winter evenings for you to require a recital of what had been accumulated during the day in the way of intellectual improvement, this would animate your children, seeing that their father and mother were really in earnest about their getting knowledge, they themselves would soon receive as a reality what they once considered fiction, vigorous application would ensue as the result of your giving attention to the matter as parents.

Now who will say no! to this, when a teacher does the same for the interest of fifty of sixty children daily? Where are the parents who will not take an equal amount of interest in the welfare of their loved offspring? There are those, however, who seem entirely indifferent to the advancement of their children. The matter never enters their minds until introduced by some energetic individual who becomes the instrument through which the thing is set in operation, but no sooner has his prudent arrangement been made the subject of thought than some gossip ignites the flame of dissension, and it hurriedly spreads throughout the vicinity, and his efforts are blocked and no progress is possible.—Parents for the better good of your children, be active in the performance of your duty, sustain their instructor, and upbraid the instigator of the innumerable atrocities perpetrated by the teacher, and if he, unhappily for himself, is not what is desired, assist rather than overwhelm him, prompt him in error and he will thank you for it; forever find fault with his operations and he will hate you. Remember that many of the difficulties under which he labors might be removed; upon him devolve responsibilities which require the sustaining and not the depressing influence of his constituents—permit him unjustly to incur your displeasure how can he thus discouraged make the advancement in his business of mental culture necessary demands.

Bloomberg, Jan. 21, '61. [HOLD.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Facts that should be known, Coughs, colds, asthma. How frequently have we not heard people exclaim, "I would give \$10 \$50 or \$100 (as the case may be) were I but rid of this cough—this cold—this asthma, &c."—Yet how preposterous it is to talk in this style—granted even that they have consulted medical men, without success, that does not imply that they are incurable—else would thousands, abandoned as past hope, be left to the harrowing tortures of despair—the question lies in this, have they tried Holloway's Pills and Ointment—have they read or put in practice the plain directions enveloping each box or pot—if not, urge

### Just Concessions not Degrading.

The New York Tribune, in exhorting the Republicans to stand firm, wishes to be understood as speaking authoritatively when it declares "that President Lincoln is not in favor of making concessions or real concessions, nor in favor of any measures looking to the humiliation of Freedom or 'the free States.'" We should like to know who demands 'the humiliation of the free States.' No person wants a single free State in this Confederacy to surrender a particle of its freedom. We are not asked to abandon any of our rights or to do anything that will in the most remote particular interfere with our prosperity. But we are asked to repair some of the wrongs that the North has committed, and to afford the Southern States some reasonable degree of security that they will be safe within the Union. In the first place, we are asked to repeal all laws that prevent the efficient execution of the fugitive slave law or tend to embarrass the master in recapturing his fugitive slave. We are bound to obey the constitutional injunction in this particular, and we are at a loss to perceive what humiliation there would be in repairing the errors committed in the passage of personal liberty laws intended to nullify this provision of the Constitution. It might be some humiliation for those who were instrumental in the passage of such laws to retract their steps; but this is an individual matter, of no particular concern to the public. We contend that no State can be humbled by showing a proper degree of zeal in carrying out the provisions of the Constitution, or by removing any impediment it may have thrown in the way of the due execution of such provisions. A magnanimous man is not humbled by confessing and repairing his faults—neither is a great State. It is only very small and mean natures that refuse to atone for errors committed, or feel that confession and reparation are degrading.

We have yet to learn that it would be humiliating for any of the free States to recognize and conform to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.—That court has solemnly adjudged that Congress does not possess power under the Federal Constitution to exclude the property belonging to Southern men from the common territory belonging to all the States of the Union. The Northern States, or rather the Republican party, have announced their intention to exclude slavery from the Territories, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, thus pledging themselves to what has been judicially determined cannot be done without an infraction of the Constitution. The South ask that the decree of the court in their favor shall be recognized as paramount law, and the Republicans are afraid that if they yield to this demand the free States will be humbled and degraded. What contemptible nonsense. The free States would be no more degraded by submitting to the decision of the Supreme Court than any individual who submits his claim to an acre of ground and loses it would suffer degradation by yielding his claim. If the free States have assumed a position with reference to the Territories which is untenable, it is time for them to abandon their false claims. The sooner the better. Free States cannot be humbled by such concessions, however much demagogues who have placed them in a false position may be degraded—and we are not sure that anything could increase the degradation of the Republican leaders, who have brought the country into difficulty by their misrepresentations.

No doubt a piratical crew would feel deeply mortified and humbled if they were captured and compelled to make restitution of the effects unlawfully seized by them, providing they should be so fortunate as to escape hanging; but no great, free, magnanimous party or State can ever be trampled by doing justice. Neither would it degrade a great party to preserve the Union from disintegration and the horrors of civil commotion—even if peace could only be purchased at the price of substantial concessions and the political overthrow of reckless leaders. But no man can estimate the humiliation, the degradation, the retribution, in store for the party which plunges this country into civil war, rather than concede one iota of their extortionate demands to preserve peace and Union.—Patriot & Union.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. F. Gearhart, Mr. MICHAEL REICHELDERFER, to Mrs. MARIAN LEON, both of Bloomsburg.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. MINK D. HARRISON, to Miss JANE C. LIND, all of Huntington, Luzerne co.

In Berwick, on the 1st inst., by Rev. I. Babl, Mr. DAVID MENSCH, of Millville, and JUDITH BRADER, of Salem township, Luzerne co., Pa.

In Centreville, Columbia county, on the 2d inst., by the same, Mr. ISAAC GROVER, to Miss REBECCA DISTERCK, both of the above place.

In Philadelphia, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. GEO. WASHINGTON RAMSEY, of Reading, (formerly of Danville,) and Miss SALLIE A. SHARPLESS, of Catawissa, Columbia county.

DIED.

In Muncy, on Saturday morning, the 19th inst., Mr. THURGOOD WELLS, formerly of this place, in the 26th year of his age.

On the 3d inst., in Briartown township, Columbia county SAMUEL, son of John Yost, aged 21 years, 3 mos and 27 days.

In Briartown township, Columbia co., on the 28th of December, 1860, WILLIAM EARWICK, aged about 41 years.

In Salem township, Luzerne county, on the 27th of December, 1860, DANIEL EDWARD son of Jeremiah Remaley, aged 10 years, 8 months and 26 days.

[The deceased met his death in the most shocking manner. He was leading a colt to water, when the animal took fright and ran off, dragging little Daniel over the hard surface until life was extinct].—Ed. Berwick Gazette.

FOR SALE.

A good CANAL BOAT for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchasers.

### REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	\$1 20	BUTTER,	16
RYE,	70	EGGS,	15
CORN, (new)	62	TALLOW,	12
OATS,	33	LARD,	12
BUCKWHEAT, 2 50		POTATOES,	50
FLOUR pr. bbl. 7 00		DRY APPLES, 1 00	
CLOVERSEED 5 00		HAMS,	12

### Teachers' Association.

A STATED meeting of the Teachers' Association of Columbia county, will be held at Light Street, in the Block School House, on Saturday the 9th day of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. Addresses will be delivered, Essays read, Questions discussed, and Officers elected for the ensuing year. Teachers and all friends of Education are earnestly invited to attend. By order of the Executive Committee. L. APPELMAN, Chairman. January 23, 1861.

### Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Peter Kline, late of Locust township, Columbia county deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Peter Kline, late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Martin V. B. Kline, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the undersigned, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the administrator without delay. MARTIN V. B. KLINE. January 23, 1861—6w. Admr.

### Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John C. Gearhart, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John C. Gearhart, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted, by the Register of said county, to Daniel C. Gearhart, of Maine township, and county aforesaid. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator and those indebted to the estate to make payment immediately. DANIEL C. GEARHART. January 23, 1861—6w. Admr.

### PUBLIC NOTICE FOR LICENSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons in Columbia county, have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of the said county for Tavern Licenses in their respective townships, which said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, of which all persons interested will take notice, and the License will be granted on Wednesday, the 6th day of February next, 2 o'clock, p. m. Applicants. Township, Sugar-cook, Ezekiel Cole, Tavern, Greenwood, John Leggo, Tavern, Greenwood, Jacob Eyerly, Clerk. Probationary Office, Bloomsburg, Jan. 9, 1861.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levati Fidei*, in me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, Pennsylvania, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1861, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, the following described property to-wit:—All that the Roadway and Rail Road of the Columbia Coal and Iron Company, with all Station Houses belonging thereto, and all other appurtenances thereto, lying between the termini thereof, beginning at or near the mines of the Columbia Coal and Iron Company, on the McCaully Mountain, and extending thence in the Catawissa Rail Road, and thence lying and being in the county of Columbia, together with the tolls and profits of the said road, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Columbia Coal and Iron Company. JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff. Bloomsburg, Jan. 9, 1861.

### REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby giving to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administrators and guardians accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphan's Court to be held at Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on Wednesday the 6th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

1. The account of John Cooner, Admr. of the estate of Ann Cooner late of Greenwood township deceased.
2. The account of William N. Brown, Guardian of Lydia A. Drasher, (late Lydia A. Eckroff.)
3. The first account of Thomas Cline, & Ephraim Cline, Executors of Godfrey Cline, late of Orange twp., deceased.
4. The second and final account of William Hess, Executor of Conrad Hess, late of Sugar-cook township, deceased.
5. The first and final account of George Weaver, Admr. of the estate of Renen W. Weaver, late of Bloom township deceased.
6. The account of Peter Nuss, Admr. of Jacob Nuss, late of Mill township, dec'd. as filed by Gideon Nuss Admr. of Peter Nuss deceased.
7. The account of John Shuman and Charles Hartman Executors of the estate of John Hartman, late of Catawissa township deceased.

DANIEL LEE, Register. Bloomsburg, Jan. 9, 1861.

### Important to Stock Growers.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. Commences January 1, 1861. It is devoted exclusively to matters relating to the care and management of our domestic animals and is by far the largest, cheapest and most widely circulated paper of the kind in the world. No stock grower can afford to be without it. It contains thirty-two large quarto pages, handsomely illustrated. Published Monthly, at 25 Park Row, New York, at \$1.00 per year in advance. Specimen copies gratis. 40m2 D. C. LINSLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

OTIS F. R. WAITE, Associate Ed. Newspapers giving the above advertisement two insertions, and sending a marked copy to A. G. Hatch, Windsor, Vt., will receive a copy of the paper one year free. A. G. HATCH, General Agent. Dec. 12, 1860.

### FOR RENT.

A CONVENIENT House and lot in Bloomsburg. The garden is an excellent one, and a good well of water on the premises. For further particulars apply to