

In consequence of the political panic which has spread over the whole Union, and destroyed all public confidence, many of the Iron Masters throughout the State have been forced to lessen their business, while others have been compelled to entirely suspend. Not only is this crisis affecting certain localities, but it is everywhere, and all over. The business men of this section have felt it, and that sensitively too. The Iron Masters have turned out many hands, and still are compelled to let off more; and those retained are only continuing at a somewhat reduced rate of wages. The public were warned of these times, during the din and bustle of the late campaign, but they would not heed the timely notice. Many of them had oil-cloth patriotism heaving up in their bosoms, and persisted in working out its destruction.

Republicanism has triumphed! elected a President; and the result of which is anxiously watched; although hoped it may not be recorded in the history of our country, that the white man was duped into the support of a Republican for the purpose of ultimately extinguishing slavery, and the elevation of the black race.

What's the matter with the Republicans? Go where you may, if by chance you meet one or more Republicans, you will find that there is something wrong by the talk you hear. They will have something to say about Union men and traitors; always, though, insinuating that the Democrats have charged them personally or their party with being traitors to their country and the laws. And by a short conversation you will be able to learn that they are terribly wounded; but by what, or in what particular spot, they are loath to reveal. This should not be so, certainly; they have elected their choice, Abraham Lincoln, for Chief Magistrate for the next four years. Andrew Curtin was elected Governor, another member of their party. Both Houses of Representatives of this State are Republican, and what more do they want? But still they appear to be in a terribly bad humor, and look as if they wanted "something to tare."

We guess they wouldn't fight anybody.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—This popular publication has received in our sanctum for the month of February, with an interesting array of contents as well as a fair display of illustrations. "Friends in Adversity," and "Children Reading the Bible," are both handsome steel engravings. No Magazine has a more able corps of contributors than Arthur's. It deals fairly with all sexes and ages—gives each a corresponding share of interesting and instructive matter. Terms—\$2 a year, invariably in advance. T. S. Arthur & Co., Publishers, 323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

MARYLAND.—The people of Maryland sustain the Governor of that state in his firm allegiance to the Union. Union meetings, held in almost every county, approve of his course, and pronounce against disunion. The association of Minute Men of Baltimore have taken a noble stand in support of Governor Hicks and the Union. This organization, formed about a month before the presidential election, numbers about thirty-two hundred active members in the city, and is affiliated with kindred organizations in every county in the State.

A vote was taken one day last week, in the U. S. Senate, on the proposition of Senator Crittenden, to extend the Missouri Compromise line to California. The vote resulted in the defeat of the proposition, every Republican Senator voting against it. On motion of Gen. Cameron, the Senate agreed to re-consider the question, every Democrat voting in favor of re-considering, whilst every Republican voted against it, excepting Gen. Cameron and Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut. This shows who are in favor of the Union and who are its enemies.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for February, is before us, with its beautiful group of "Bird's Nests," its "Les Modes Parisiennes," and its "Summer Time." Peterson is up with the times, and the times don't put him back. Secession of States, and rumors of wars, make no change in this interesting monthly. It holds the even tenor of its way, distributing the beautiful, the gay, the useful, and the entertaining all around it. Success to the Ladies' Magazine.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY is truly a Gazette of Fashion, as well as a publication of rare literary abilities. It is a massive work, nearly twice the size of our common Magazines, and the proprietor spares no expense to make it rank with the highest in its profession. Its illustrations are splendid, gotten up with such taste as is not usually found in like publications. Published in New York city, \$3 per annum, or 25 cts. a number.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will hold a meeting in Harrisburg to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., by order of the Chairman, William H. Welsh. We suppose this meeting is called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of holding a State Convention in order that a fair expression of the people may be had in relation to the late difficulty which is threatening the dissolution of this Union.

OUR STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society, took place at Harrisburg on the 15th. Mr. Jacob S. Haldeeman was re-elected President, with a

"Democratic Association."

In another column will be found the proceedings of a meeting, for the purpose of organizing a club, which shall be the nucleus of the democratic organization of the county, and whose reading room shall afford a place of meeting, and permanent headquarters of the Democratic party.—Such an association will be a vast benefit to us in every respect, and every Democrat in the county should contribute to its success and stability.

The members cordially invite the co-operation of their brethren in the county, and tender them, whenever they may visit them the hospitalities of the room.

We understand that they intend to file regularly for the use of their members and visitors, several daily and weekly democratic newspapers. They contemplate, also, the gradual acquisition of a library for the use of the members, general and miscellaneous in its character, but at the same time free from the taint of Hesperism and Republicanism.

As soon as their friends will authorize it, and judging by the enthusiasm manifested, that will be soon, the "Association" intend to ornament their room with pictures, portraits of distinguished democrats, Maps, &c., all having in view the one great object before mentioned. We hope our friends from the country will assist in this noble enterprise.

The Blunders Snubbed.

Alluding to the valorous threats of the coercion section of the Black-Republican party, the Albany Evening Journal, whose editor may be supposed to know them well, quietly reminds them of their fondness for words rather than blows:

"The cheapest and the thinnest kind of patriotism is that which costs nothing. So, too, with that species of courage which, out of danger, vapors and swaggers. Of the army of abolitionists who have for so many years been teaching war and rapine, (on paper) not one of them ever faced their enemy. When heroic John Brown, acting upon the principles so many professed, lay in prison awaiting execution, what abolitionists went to his rescue?"

The braggarts who discourse most eloquently in favor of coercion will keep their precious bodies out of sight should bullets begin to fly.

Opposed to Adjustment.

The unyielding temper manifested by the Republican party in Congress is fast wearing out the patience of the most conservative Southern men. The venerable Cartwright, begins to despair, and Mr. Ross, of Arkansas, who has labored hard in behalf of adjustment is filled with disgust, and expresses the opinion that the Republican members are averse to all settlement. Ten of the Virginia Congressmen have sent an address to the people of their State, in which they say, "it is vain to hope for any measure of conciliation and adjustment from Congress, which the people of Virginia could accept." Truly we have fallen on evil men. Can the people of the North endure much longer the reign of their Black Republican politicians?

The Responsibility.

The Executive and both branches of the Legislature being now in the hands of the Republicans, the people of Pennsylvania will hold them to a strict accountability for all they say and do during the present winter. They cannot shirk it now. The destinies of the Commonwealth, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, for weal or for woe, are entrusted to them, and they cannot, if they would, throw the responsibility upon the Democratic party. There is no dodging, on their part, of the important questions of State and National policy which have arisen or will arise during the year upon which we have entered. They will have to "face the music," and must hereafter give an account of their stewardship to the people.

Pennsylvania, from her central location and her untold agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources, occupies an important and prominent position in the Confederacy, and her potential voice, if properly expressed, will go very far to save our beloved Union from the perils which surround it. Let her Governor and her Legislature, for the time being, throw aside party trammels and "irrepressible conflict" platitudes, and let them unite with their fellow citizens in holding out the olive branch of peace to the South, and all may yet be well; but let them pursue the opposite policy, and no gift of prescience will be needed to tell the consequences to the State and the Nation.

We are pleased to record the fact, that the new Executive, so far as he has adumbrated his policy, is disposed to be conservative and conciliatory. If he is sincere in what he says, and his own party friends in the Legislature carry out his suggestions, it will be well, and we shall be prompt to give them credit for their good actions.—But we distrust these professions of the Republican leaders, and shall wait with patience to see how far they may be realized before the sessions closes.—Lock Haven Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A Petition to Congress is in circulation, in Philadelphia asking that a pro rata appropriation be made by the National Government, to any State applying therefor, to enable said state to extinguish the title to slaves within its limits, by compensating the holders of such title, and by providing for the education of such slaves.

THE POLICE GAZETTE, published in New York City, at \$2 a year, is a large weekly newspaper, always containing much interesting matter, and gives in each number a pretty general police report, besides quite a number of well written letters from all the principal cities in the United States.

LECTURES.—The Hon. James Pollock will deliver a lecture before the Danville Debating and Reading Society, on the

[For the Star of the North.] Shall it Continue?

Never, in the annals of our history, have the people of this great Republic been called upon to regulate and justify a more disrupted state of affairs than at the present time.—Is it not embarrassing to see part of this glorious Union of free States—a part that assisted in the achievement of our independence,—preparing to secede on account of injuries received from the North?—Is the Union to be used as an ally by the North to crush Southern institutions? Is the South able to dictate for herself, or shall Northern fanatics do it for her? These are questions that should engage the attention of every true American. The dissolution of the Union is inevitable if the Republican party still persists in advocating principles so obnoxious and unjust to a Southern institution—an institution sanctioned by law and the people—so long will this civil war continue.

To show the hostile feeling existing at the North, cannot be more plainly illustrated than by a few extracts from a book entitled "Helper's Impending Crisis."

"That it is a solemn duty to abolish slavery in the South, or die in the attempt." "That Slave-holders must emancipate the negroes or we will emancipate them for you."

"That now is the appropriate time to 'strike for freedom in the South.' &c., &c. This book was endorsed by Greeley, Seward, Morgan, Grow, Stewart, Sherman, and many other prominent leaders of the Republican party.

The majority of the Northern States, taking advantage of their Southern brethren, have in direct violation of the Constitution, nullified that section which provides for the rendition of fugitives from labor. Prominently among these are Connecticut and Wisconsin. The former denies the privilege of recapturing property; and, on the contrary, often help to effect their escape.—The latter has directed her District Attorney in all cases of fugitive slaves, to appear and defend them at the expense of the State.

And last, but not least, the election of a Sectional President,—for, be it remembered, he was elected by the North entirely—who has frequently, in public speeches, declared that free and slave labor could not exist!—He will have an entirely sectional Cabinet, which will, of course, be governed by Sectional principles—principles if carried further, must plunge us eventually deeper in trouble. H.

CONGRESSIONAL. Mr. Cameron said the Senator from Virginia seemed to be anxious for an excuse to leave the Union. He had voted as he did because he saw no disposition to compromise on the other side unless we went to them on our bended knees and asked forgiveness. He should ask no forgiveness, because he had done no wrong. He was willing to forgive the backsliding of the South, and do all he could to preserve the Union, but he was not to be dragged or driven. He was the peer and equal of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. Mason said he was unconscious of having said anything to arouse the wrath of the Senator of Pennsylvania. He did not want an excuse for leaving the Union. He had seen to-day six Senators take formal leave, and he knew the Union was dissolved—absolutely dissolved. The Senators may not recognize the dissolution, but that does not alter the fact. Those States are gone, and the chairs of their representatives are vacant. What is the remedy? Coercion! Shall we use the discipline that the pedagogues inflict on the trichin at school? The Constitution is against coercion; humanity and the civilized world are against it. We cannot make war unless we change the laws, and we cannot change the laws unless we violate the Constitution. But the question of peace or war was in the hands of the majority. The South deplored war because of the consequences, and not from fear; and if she was forced into the war, then there would be such a conflict as the world has never seen.

The only excuse he wanted was now to remain in the Union, and would to God that the Senator of Pennsylvania could give him such an excuse.

Mr. Cameron said he had not heard of any threats of war from his State, but if it must come, Pennsylvania will be ready to meet it. The people of his State were ready to do anything honorable to save the Union. They were willing to yield all prejudices. But the North has committed no aggression or wrong, and you can't drive them by bullying them. If you want the Union preserved, let us know what wrong we can redress, and we will redress it.

Mr. Salsbury said he looked upon the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania as an omen of good. He believed that the Senator was sincere, and though four or five States have left us, if the Senators on this side now meet the Pennsylvania Senator in the same spirit, the Union will still remain. He invoked the Senators all to imitate the spirit of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Conservative Speech of Cassius M. Clay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Notwithstanding the very unpleasant state of the weather, Odd Fellows' Hall was packed to-night to listen to the speech of Cassius M. Clay.—Many ladies, and quite a number of Senators and Representatives, were in the audience. The address was very attentively listened to, the silence being only interrupted at times by applause of the sentiments uttered.

At the close of Mr. Clay's speech, which strongly sustained the Adams proposition, Judge Adams—the Representative in Congress of Mr. Clay's district—was loudly called for, and made a very effective appeal to the Republicans to do something to save the Union.

A State Convention to be called in Kentucky. Washington, Jan. 26.—A despatch from Frankfort, Ky., to the Hon. J. V. Brown, says, the Legislature will call a Convention, to be called and action of the Convention

[From the Danville Intelligencer.] Death of Capt. Clarence H. Frick.

It is with sentiments of the deepest regret, that we announce to the public the decease of our estimable friend and fellow citizen, Capt. C. H. Frick, which took place on Monday morning last.

The subject of this notice, the son of our townsman, George A. Frick, Esq., was born in this place on the 17th of April, 1818, and at the time of his death was aged 42 years, 6 months, and 4 days.

At an early age he received an intellectual training in the Danville Academy. After finishing his studies there he commenced the study of Medicine under Dr. Wm. H. Magill, and attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and subsequently graduated from that institution with distinction and honor. From this time onward, he pursued the practice of his profession in our midst with marked skill and success, until the Mexican war broke out, when in obedience to the call of his country he volunteered his services to defend the honor and flag of our nation on foreign soil. He was commissioned as First Lieutenant in Company C, (Columbia Guards) Capt. John S. Wilson.

This Company departed for the seat of war December 29th, 1846, and landed at Vera Cruz, and took an active part in the reduction of that City. After the capture of this stronghold, Capt. Wilson was swept off by disease, and Lieut. Frick was promoted to the command of the Company, and served in that capacity to the end of the war. They took part in the battle of Cerro Gordo, and in the more desperate engagement of Chapultepec, where Capt. Frick and his Company gained unflinching laurels in storming the "imminent deadly breach," and in being among the first to plant the "old battalion flag of Columbia county" on the ramparts of the Castle, the key to the City of Mexico. Subsequent to this the Commander of the American forces recognized the merits of this Company by assigning to them the "post of honor" at San Augustine. They were also at the capture of the City of Mexico, and assisted to plant the Star-Spangled Banner on the far famed Halls of the Montezumas. After peace was declared Capt. Frick returned to Danville with about thirty of his men, including recruits, and never did the citizens of this Borough evince more patriotic fervor and gratitude, than when they welcomed back to their homes this little decimated band of war-worn veterans.

Two years had wrought great changes—Instead of the gay laugh, bright eyes and stalwart bearing that marked them in going they returned with altering step and undermined constitutions, the fruits of exposure and an inhospitable climate. Capt. Frick was among those who suffered most. All that medical art and kind friends could do would not arrest the disease that had fastened upon him. During the year of 1854 he had an attack of paralysis, which partially disabled him, since which time his system more rapidly gave way, until a complication of diseases terminated in consumption and death.

Dr. Frick was a genial, accomplished, honorable and high-minded gentleman, respected by all who knew him. He was the conscientious physician, the courageous soldier, the public spirited citizen, the loving husband, indulgent father and warm-hearted friend.

His funeral took place on Wednesday last. The remains were escorted to the grave, by the "Columbia Guards," Capt. Ephlin, and "Montour Rifles," Capt. Zuber, followed by members of the Masonic Order of this place, with delegations from the surrounding town; after them came the bier, with the following returned Mexican Volunteers acting as pall bearers: Robert Clark, Mahlon K. Manly, Adam Wray, D. Van Runk, Peter Yerick, Joseph Metz, Michael Kesler, of this county, and Gen. E. L. Dana, and Sergeant Beantont, of Wilkes-Barre, the first three of which (Clark, Manly and Wray), were members of the "Old Columbia Guards."

Over the coffin was spread the tattered remnant of the banner presented by the Ladies of Lewisburg, to the Guards, while on their way to Mexico, and carried by this gallant band throughout the war, and returned stained and untarnished and this day brought forward to enclose the honored dead. The Rev. Clergy came next, followed by the relatives of the deceased and an immense concourse of citizens. The whole proceeded by Steeple's Silver Cornet Band, which played a solemn dirge as the funeral cortege wended their way to the tomb. At the grave Rev. Mr. Lightner, read the beautiful burial service of the Episcopal Church, after which Ser. Mr. Torrence, delivered an address in behalf of his Masonic brethren followed by each member dropping a sprig of evergreen on the coffin of his deceased brother. The "Guards" finished the ceremonies and bade adieu to their late commander, by firing three volleys over the grave.

"This state of man; to-day he puts forth The tender leaves of Hope, to-morrow blossoms, And bears his blushing Honors thick upon him; The third day comes a frost, a killing frost, And then he falls."

MAJOR ANDERSON, has plenty provisions and ammunition, and can laugh a siege to scorn, if he chooses, for six months to come. His men are in good spirits, and entertain none of those gloomy apprehensions of their fate, which they are astonished to be informed prevail elsewhere. As to the city of Charleston, everything has the look of a camp, with volunteers marching and counter-marching, to the roll of the "spirit-stirring" drum, from morning till night.

Rejoicing Over the Action of Rhode Island. READING, Pa., Jan. 28.—The citizens of this city fired one hundred guns to-day in honor of the repeal of the personal liberty bill in the State of Rhode Island. The citizens are jubilant over the news, as the first tender of the olive branch of conciliation and justice to the South, and look upon the

The Responsibility Rests on Lincoln.

Why is there no disposition manifested by the Republican members of Congress to make such concessions as will lead to a satisfactory termination of the difficulties of the nation? Why is it that they are not simply idle, but oppose the adoption of such measures as will reach the exigencies of the case? There can be but one answer: Mr. LINCOLN is against all suitable compromises—in a word he is, in our opinion, for war. This is the only conclusion that thinking men can arrive at, in view of the fact that had Mr. LINCOLN been disposed, he could have long since exercised upon his party friends in Congress just the kind of influence which the condition of the country demanded. It was stated before the secession of South Carolina, that when Mr. LINCOLN was urged to issue a manifesto to assure the South of the Pacific intention of his administration, he declined, on the ground that it would have no effect in restraining the secession of that State, that being already determined upon. But this was not the case with the other States that followed the example of South Carolina, inasmuch as it was doubtful whether they would secede at all, provided that conciliatory measures were adopted by the north. Therefore there was no reason for the silence of Mr. LINCOLN, so far as regarded those States. Congress met in December, more than a month before these latter States seceded, but no proper efforts were made by the Republicans to stay secession,—neither have they been made up to this period. If Mr. LINCOLN was for peace and not war—if he held the opinion expressed by Mr. Seward, that party platforms should, if necessary, be sacrificed to save the Union—why did he not, at the earliest moment after the meeting of Congress, suggest to his Republican adherents the necessity of at once adopting measures to arrest secession and preserve the Union from falling into its present lamentable condition? If he had done this, it would have exercised a magic influence upon his followers, most of whom waited only for him to give the key-note. But we have reason to believe, in the absence of the exercise of such influence, that he early made up his mind, surrounded as he was by the worst influences, to uphold the doctrines of the fanatical portion of his party, if it should prevent the continuance of the Union. We believe, then, that Mr. GREKLEY truly represents him in saying that he will make no concessions, nor favor any compromises, which will be sufficient to save the Union and avert the horrors of civil war; and that this accounts for the course of his friends in Congress. What, then, can we expect but war, on the incoming of the next Administration, unless satisfactory measures are adopted previous to that time? If this be not done without delay, all hopes of peace may as well be abandoned. The incoming Administration will be antagonistic to the South, and the South will be antagonistic to it. This condition of things, unless provided against, will beget war—there can be no reasonable doubt of it. In the language of Mr. FILLMORE, uttered four years ago, in his speech at Albany New York, in view of the existence and probable success of the Republican party, in electing their Presidential candidate, "we are treading on the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation."—Pennsylvanian.

"When Rogues fall out, Honest Men come by their Rights." Well, Simon's "back-harder" on his treacherous allies knew quicker than we expected. We knew well enough that Simon would not fail to seize upon the first pretext for "taking the wind out of Old Abe's sails;" and sure enough, he turns up in the support of Crittenden's Resolutions, and declares upon the floor of the Senate chamber that he is ready to co-operate with Mr. Bigler, in his efforts to adjust our difficulties. He even goes so far as to declare that coercion would be the most remote alternative which he would take or advise, and is "doubtful if he would ever resort to that alternative."

This is decidedly one of the worst blows the War Party has yet received. Coming too, as it does right from the front rank of their party, its effect is tremendous. With Cameron on the side of "peace and union," Pennsylvania would give an almost unanimous vote,—were the question of "secession or war" to come before her people,—in favor of the former. We say good for Simon! he has "wrig-wagged" in the right direction this time. The most certain evidence of which is the fact that the Tribune repudiates him; reads him out of the Republican party. The Tribune has always existed the exemplification of error; it has been on the wrong side of every issue yet sprung upon our people. It has won a pair of green goggles from its infancy, and everything looks green to its eyes. Verily, you may always consider yourself on the right side if you are opposed to the Tribune. And Simon has good reason to congratulate himself that he is no longer endorsed by old Greeley, or his clique; he is well rid of a mortal pest.—Carson, Democrat.

A SHORT CHAPTER OF HISTORY.—The Republican speakers are accustomed to say that the exclusion of slavery from the Territories was the policy of the Fathers of the Republic. This is one of the favorite and stereotyped declarations of HORACE GREKLEY. He endeavors assiduously to effect the lodgement of this idea in the public mind, so as to impress the belief that the Republican leaders aim to carry out the policy of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and those other great statesmen who shed lustre on our early history. The constant repetition of this falsehood had won many believers in the free States, and in the obstinate refusal of the Republicans to settle on a constitutional basis the question of slavery in the Territories, we are now reaping some of the fruits of this pernicious fallacy. An article in the Boston Courier of a late date, deals with this matter in a very clear and satisfactory manner, and revives some of the incidents which were connected with

the responsibility of Lincoln. Why is there no disposition manifested by the Republican members of Congress to make such concessions as will lead to a satisfactory termination of the difficulties of the nation? Why is it that they are not simply idle, but oppose the adoption of such measures as will reach the exigencies of the case? There can be but one answer: Mr. LINCOLN is against all suitable compromises—in a word he is, in our opinion, for war. This is the only conclusion that thinking men can arrive at, in view of the fact that had Mr. LINCOLN been disposed, he could have long since exercised upon his party friends in Congress just the kind of influence which the condition of the country demanded. It was stated before the secession of South Carolina, that when Mr. LINCOLN was urged to issue a manifesto to assure the South of the Pacific intention of his administration, he declined, on the ground that it would have no effect in restraining the secession of that State, that being already determined upon. But this was not the case with the other States that followed the example of South Carolina, inasmuch as it was doubtful whether they would secede at all, provided that conciliatory measures were adopted by the north. Therefore there was no reason for the silence of Mr. LINCOLN, so far as regarded those States. Congress met in December, more than a month before these latter States seceded, but no proper efforts were made by the Republicans to stay secession,—neither have they been made up to this period. If Mr. LINCOLN was for peace and not war—if he held the opinion expressed by Mr. Seward, that party platforms should, if necessary, be sacrificed to save the Union—why did he not, at the earliest moment after the meeting of Congress, suggest to his Republican adherents the necessity of at once adopting measures to arrest secession and preserve the Union from falling into its present lamentable condition? If he had done this, it would have exercised a magic influence upon his followers, most of whom waited only for him to give the key-note. But we have reason to believe, in the absence of the exercise of such influence, that he early made up his mind, surrounded as he was by the worst influences, to uphold the doctrines of the fanatical portion of his party, if it should prevent the continuance of the Union. We believe, then, that Mr. GREKLEY truly represents him in saying that he will make no concessions, nor favor any compromises, which will be sufficient to save the Union and avert the horrors of civil war; and that this accounts for the course of his friends in Congress. What, then, can we expect but war, on the incoming of the next Administration, unless satisfactory measures are adopted previous to that time? If this be not done without delay, all hopes of peace may as well be abandoned. The incoming Administration will be antagonistic to the South, and the South will be antagonistic to it. This condition of things, unless provided against, will beget war—there can be no reasonable doubt of it. In the language of Mr. FILLMORE, uttered four years ago, in his speech at Albany New York, in view of the existence and probable success of the Republican party, in electing their Presidential candidate, "we are treading on the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation."—Pennsylvanian.

100,000 Dozen Eggs wanted at the cash will be paid. Express Office, for which cash will be paid. A. C. MENSCH, Agt. Bloomsburg, Jan. 30, 1861—tf.

FOR SALE. A good CANAL BOAT for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchasers. E. H. LITTLE. Bloomsburg, Jan. 16, 1861.

"Arise, Take up Thy Bed and Walk." Dr. Salksworth, The Analytical Physician and Surgeon, is daily astonishing his patients by the cure of long standing diseases. HIS REMEDIES ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. He will be at the following places the same days of each month as stated below, when he can be consulted for all diseases flesh is heir to.

CONSULTATION FREE. At Nichols' in Berwick, 28th & 29th. The Exchange, Bloomsburg, 30th & 31st. The Monument House, Danville, 2d & 3d. January 30, 1861—1m—pd.

FOR SALE. One Hundred Tons of Cayuga Lake Plaster, AT THE CATTAWISSA MILLS. The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally that they have on hand a large amount of superior

CATTAWISSA LAKE PLASTER, all of which they offer for sale, in large or small quantities, upon the most reasonable terms. Persons wishing a good article of plaster would do well to call and examine this before purchasing elsewhere. C. W. M'KELVY & CO. Cattawissa, Jan. 30, 1861—3m.

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, Admr. January 23, 1861—6w.

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 to the administrator. DANIEL C. GEARHART, Admr. January 23, 1861—6w.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—In a multitude of counsellors there is Wisdom—is rather a questionable axiom in the treatment of diphtheria, sore throat, &c. A drowning man will catch a straw, and a suffering man will swallow the first remedy he thinks will relieve him—the chances are, however, that both will perish. Opinions among medical men differ as to the nature and remedy for this inflammatory affection of the throat.—Fulfilling the maxim touching culinary manipulation. While doctors are torturing their victims, Holloway's remedies are straight to the disease; the Ointment checks the inflammation of the throat, and the Pills cool the blood and allay the fever. In all diseases of the throat these medicines are equally safe and rapid.

Rhode Island. THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW REPEALED. PROVIDENCE, January 25.—The House of Assembly to-day concurred in the Senate bill to repeal the personal Liberty Law. The vote stood—yeas 49, nays 18.

BATTERIES are reported to have been erected at Vicksburg, Mississippi; so as to command the river, and steamers from the North West are said to have been fired into.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. CAREFULLY COLLECTED WEEKLY.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, EGGS, TALLOW, LARD, POTATOES, DRY APPLES, HAMS.

MARRIED. On Thursday the 24th inst., at the house of the Bride's Mother, by the Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. WILLIAM P. EVERETT, and Miss MARTHA E. daughter of the late Baltis Appleman, all of this county.

The newly married couple have our best wishes for a piece of most delicious cake sent to our office. All hands partook of the slice, and pronounced it A. No. 1, at the same time wishing the happy pair a long life of peace and pleasantness.

In Berwick, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. L. B. Hall, Mr. JOHN A. SHUMAN, to Miss SARAH KNITTING, both of Maine twp., Col. Co.

In Berwick, on the 23rd inst., by the same, Mr. SIMON P. PATTERSON, to Miss PIERRE S. WILLIAMS, both of Berwick.

In Berwick, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. A. W. Gibson, Mr. ISAAC HOLLOWAY, to Mrs. SOPHIA E. KLINE, both of Beach Haven, Luzerne county.

Jan. 17th, by Rev. A. B. Still, Mr. JAMES W. JOHNSON, of Northumberland Co., and Miss CHARLOTTE V. KOONS, of Columbia county.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. William J. Egan, Mr. SYLVESTER CLEAVER, of Franklin township, to Miss JUDY HOLLEBACH, of Cattawissa, Pa.

On the 19th inst., by the same Mr. DAVID BUEMBACH, to Miss SUSAN LINS, both of Montour township, Pa.

DIED. In Schoolcraft township, Kalamazoo co., Michigan, January 9th 1861, ROSKITA, wife of John A. Oman, aged 38 years, 4 months and 18 days.

At his residence in Danville, on Monday the 21st inst., Dr. CLARENCE H. FRICK, aged 42 years, 9 months and 4 days.

In Elmira, on the 24th inst., Mrs. MARY E. WASSER, formerly of this place, in the 36th year of her age.

Eggs, Eggs! Eggs!! Dozen Eggs wanted at the cash will be paid. Express Office, for which cash will be paid. A. C. MENSCH, Agt. Bloomsburg, Jan. 30, 1861—tf.

FOR SALE. A good CANAL BOAT for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchasers. E. H. LITTLE. Bloomsburg, Jan. 16, 1861.

"Arise, Take up Thy Bed and Walk." Dr. Salksworth, The Analytical Physician and Surgeon, is daily astonishing his patients by the cure of long standing diseases. HIS REMEDIES ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. He will be at the following places the same days of each month as stated below, when he can be consulted for all diseases flesh is heir to.

CONSULTATION FREE. At Nichols' in Ber