STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEB 20th, 1861.

REPEAL OF THE TONNAGE TAX.—We notice that a bill has been introduced in the lower House of our State Legislature providing for the repeal of the Tonnage Tax now paid to the State by the Pennsylvania Rail Road. This tax amounts to a quarter of a million per annum, and in ten years more would approximate a half million.—This sum will be lost to the State should the bill now reported become a law. The Republicans have the matter in their own hands, and we will not be surprised if they repeal the tax. Nearly every member of that party pledged himself to oppose the repeal of this tax, but yet it is said the bill now reported will certainly pass.—*Exchange.*

[The Bill for the commutation of the tonnage tax, upon the Pennsylvania Railroad and a bill to change slightly the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, passed on a final reading in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last. This is just as we expected. The Republicans had the whole matter in their own hands. The bill passed largely—we have not the vote. It yet remains to be seen whether it will become a law. There is not much doubt but what it will pass the Senate, after which it will be *handed up* to Andy Curtin for his signature. We will keep a close watch of this matter, as we may have some respects to pay to it hereafter. If we mistake not Curtin was elected upon the issue that he took grounds against the tonnage tax question and Henry Foster represented by the Opposition as being strictly identified with the interests of said Company. This cry certainly had some weight with the people.—Mr. Bound, Senator from this District, used this question against our candidate, Mr. Keller, in the late canvass, which elected him. The tonnage tax was a fearful thing to the Opposition last fall—represented by them, if repealed, to hang about the necks of the taxpayers like a mighty incubus.—The Member from this county, Mr. Kline, voted against the bill.]

GENERAL JACKSON ON COERCION—ADVICE OF A PATRIOT.—General Jackson, in his farewell address to the American people, in March, 1837, thus alluded to coercion. He said:

"If such a struggle is ever begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of Union, and with it an end to the hopes of freemen.—The victory of the victors would not secure to them the blessings of liberty. It would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin."

These words of the venerable patriot ought to be inscribed in letters of gold and everywhere distributed. *A civil war is the end of the Union.* Let no Republicans, after this, presume to quote Andrew Jackson in favor of Coercion.

HIGH WATER.—There has been a general breaking up in the Susquehanna river; the ice and drift wood came down by the acre, a few days ago. This is early in the season; but we scarcely need look for another hard freeze this winter. We may expect rafts in a short time. The high water done considerable damage through the Wyoming Valley, at certain points. It interfered with the running of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad cars at several places, causing detentions. It is said that the road was completely submerged a good portion of the distance of this Valley. The water was thought to have been higher than it had been before for sixty-six years.

MR. C. B. BROCKWAY, has our thanks for a copy of the minutes of the fourth annual session of the Columbia county Teachers' Institute, held at Orangeville, December last, printed in pamphlet form. The proceedings of this Institute were written out at considerable length, and make a pamphlet of respectable size. Mr. B. was Chairman of the Committee on publication, and we understand had the whole control of the matter. He has succeeded in getting the work as well done as could be in this section, and at a *very low* figure. The *Republican* office executed the work. It was obtained through a letting.

THE managers of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, have seen fit to discontinue one of their passenger trains, for a while. It is the morning up train. A passenger car has been attached to a freight train, which will be an accommodation to all those who wish to travel over the road in advance of the time for the running of the regular passenger train. The taking off of this train we suppose was done for the purpose of economising. These are *awful* times for railroads. They will all be asking legislative favors should the condition of our country remain as it is any considerable length of time.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This excellent Magazine is out in full regalia for the month of March. The first department is graced with two or more double colored fashion plates of the most handsome character.—No publication of the kind surpasses it in the United States; this appears to be universally acknowledged. The literature contained is always of a pure and chaste nature. Single subscriptions $3.00 per annum. L. A. Godey, publisher, Philadelphia.

AT our last term of Court licenses were granted to Ezekiel Cole, in Sugarloaf, and John Leggot, in Greenwood, to keep public houses in their respective places. The latter has received license for the opening of a new house, the other having been established.

Proud to be a Democrat.

The question was asked lately, says an exchange, if there was a Democrat in all this proud land who was not proud of being a Democrat? We can answer for this County, that we have no other kind here.—They feel a pride and a satisfaction that their votes have not been the means of bringing on the hard times; it was not Democratic votes that destroyed the business of the country; not their votes that have set the North and South to wrangling; not their votes that have, year by year, destroyed the fraternal feeling of a common people; not their votes that have snapped the morals of the nation; not their vote that have sundered, one by one, the ties that bound the Union of our States; not their votes that have made imminent a revolution in our midst, and imperiled the greatness and power of our country. The Democracy are not chargeable with any of the calamities—present or prospective—that effect the people.

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.—On Saturday last, we had the pleasure of visiting this new Institution, in company with our friend, JAMES S WOODS, who is one of the most active Trustees of this Male and Female Academy. This building is one of the most handsome and best arranged in the northern part of Pennsylvania. The interior part of the Academy is completed, and with little labor the exterior will be finished. The site upon which this building is erected could not have been more desirable; and, in short, the gentlemen who have had the control of this enterprise certainly have given evidence of sound judgment and good taste. A school is already in session in this new edifice, under the supervision of Prof. J. A. SHANK, a young man of large abilities, and amply qualified for the task. We despeak for this Institution a liberal support, and hope the citizens of Columbia county will look to their interests by patronizing this Academy.

FROM THE ELMIRA ADVERTISER.—Over five hundred children, from the various schools, attended the levees of Gen NUTT yesterday afternoon. The audience in the evening was large, composed of our first class citizens. About two thousand persons have attended the four levees, and the usual expression is, the General far excels any of the Lilliputs ever exhibited in this town.—The General is seventeen years of age, finely proportioned, about as tall as a lady's parasol, carries himself with much dignity, has bright sparkling eyes, ruddy cheeks, light hair, very small hands and feet, and in fact is the most perfect specimen of a man in miniature ever in these parts. No one can look upon him without feeling emotions of delight, as he is easy and graceful in his movements and pleasing in conversation. All should see him and his little companion, Miss Belton, before they leave.

SHAMOKIN BANK.—There are none of our country banks whose standing at home is better than the above named one, and this we take it, is the best proof the public can have of its real position, for it is always a good sign to have ones' neighbor speak well of us.

Being determined to keep our friends and the public at large posted in regard to the soundness of our monied institutions, we feel called upon, after a careful inquiry, to state, in this manner, the result of such inquiry.

The gentlemen at the head of this Institution are strictly business men, whose standing is unimpeached; and the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Bank, through the late trying times, is deserving of the highest praise, and we repeat that we believe it to be in as good a condition as the best of its neighbors, and deserving, as it is sure to receive, the confidence of the whole community.—*Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector.*

WIRE WALKING AT BENTON.—Last Thursday was a gala-day in the town of Benton, this County. PROF. PAICE gave one of his wonderful exhibitions at that place which was witnessed by a tremendous gathering of people, of both the feminine and masculine gender. All appeared to be satisfied that the disciple of *Blondin* performed the feat of walking the wire, forward and backward, with as much apparent ease as they could exhibit walking upon *terra firma*.—The wire was attached to the roof of Mr. John J. Stile's Hotel, thence across the street to the house top of a dwelling. The people began to gather, from far and near, about the middle of the forenoon, and they continued to come until the performance commenced, which was a few minutes before 2 o'clock P. M. There was nothing occurred during the whole day to mar or disturb the peace and quiet of the village. We noticed one or two slight *wrangles*, which might be expected at such large gatherings, but in a few moments time they all *blew over*. The roads through Benton and adjoining townships were breaking up nicely, the latter part of last week, but since a new hand has had hold of the bellows, and blew up considerably colder.

THE Peace Congress were reported to have adjourned a few days since, but from later advices it appears to have been a false report. Their proceedings are all done in secret session, hence the scarcity of sensation articles. It is feared the work of this assembled wisdom will avail nothing; all appear to be waiting for a new era to be established in our national administration, after which things will shape themselves pretty soon either for the better or for the worse.

THE Democratic State Convention convenes at Harrisburg to morrow (Thursday). In our next we may be able to give our readers the deliberations of that body. Col L. L. TATE, of this county, has been named as one of the Senatorial Delegates; HON. GEO. SCOTT and WM. H. JACOBY have been selected as Representative Delegates from this part of the District.

Poor Pennsylvania.

It will be seen by reference to the Congressional proceedings of Saturday, that, upon motion of Mr. SEWARD, of New York, that part of the MORRILL Tariff bill which repealed the warehousing system has been stricken out. Thus has New York and her Black Republican managers triumphed over Pennsylvania. Thus is recorded the first entry of the deceptions that were played off on the workingmen of this State, to seduce them into voting for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his anti slavery platform.—WM. H SEWARD, his Premier, is the chosen instrument, too, in striking this blow at the manufacturing interests of the Keystone State. The warehousing system, that portion of the present revenue laws which, more than any, works positive injury to the manufacturers of the country—that system which, according to the argument of the New York *Times*, brings Paris, London and Liverpool into New York—that system by which this Government furnishes the foreign manufacturer with storehouses upon our soil, whence he may pile up his goods to be thrown upon our market at a moment's notice—that system by which the manufacturing capitalists of Europe, who can keep large stocks of goods on hand and store them here, are enabled to crush out the American manufacturers of small means—that system which tends to make hundreds of looms lie idle, and silence the sounds of spindles, is on motion of Abraham Lincoln's first Cabinet officer, fixed as the law of the land. Poor Pennsylvania! She shouted loud and long for Old *Abe* and she has her reward. He has estranged from her the sunny South—has given her a broken Union—a country torn, suffering and distressed; and as though to make mockery of her woes, the European storehouses upon her soil are more firmly fixed thereon, as monuments of Black Republican duplicity and Pennsylvania stupidity. Alas! Poor Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lincoln and his Speeches.

The President elect does not encourage any well founded hope that it will be his good fortune to bequeath to his countrymen, when he comes to shuffle off this mortal coil, any of those glistening gems, those models of classical eloquence, with which the orations of some of our public men abound. Indeed, he has thus far been singularly infelicitous in his spontaneous oratorical effusions. When he made his trip to Cincinnati to meet Mr. HAMLIN, he threw off two or three popular addresses that fell with a most unpleasant effect upon the popular ear. Nor was he the less unfortunate in his address at Indianapolis. Good taste would have dictated to him a brief address of thanks, accompanied by the expression of patriotic sentiments, but Mr. LINCOLN plunged, head foremost, into the discussion of the "matter of coercion and invasion," asking meaningless questions, and arguing with imaginary opponents.—Yet, after all, he said nothing pointed. He said, in concluding, that he "was not asserting anything himself, but only asking questions for them to consider"—as if they had not been considering them all along. He spoke sarcastically of "the professional Union lovers," saying that their "idea of the preservation of the Union is *exceedingly thin and airy.*" The family relation, about which he discoursed in a former address, still haunts his imagination, and he declares in this speech that these "Union lovers" do not seem to regard the Union as "a regular marriage, but a sort of free love arrangement to be maintained by passional attraction." Such expressions and such smiles may answer very well in bar room talks, and in ordinary stump harangues, but are rather out of place in addresses from the President elect of the United States to assemblages of his countrymen at such a crisis as the present.

But, although Mr. LINCOLN tells us he asserts nothing, yet he intimates a great deal—he intimates a contempt for the assumed sovereignty of the States, and he intimates a decided inclination to hold this Union together, not by conciliation, but by the sword of coercion. Perhaps, having broken the ice, he will grow more communicative as he continues his journey.

The Tonnage Tax.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Tonnage bill purposes to pay into the State Treasury a commutation of said tonnage tax so as to make the amount of debt, principal and interest the sum of $460,000 per annum.—The amount is to be paid in half-yearly instalments, and be continued until the year 1890, when all the debt due by the Company to the State is to be paid in full. The Company is required to pay all ordinary taxes to the State upon all their property, and assist in the construction of a number of lateral railroads.

The aid to be given is a loan to the extent of the tonnage tax accrued from August 1857 to the passage of this act; and it is to be divided between the Chartiers Valley Railroad, Pittsburgh and Steubenville, Fayette County Railroad, West Pennsylvania Railroad (between Blairsville and Butler) Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad, Chambersburg and Allegheny, Bedford Railroad, Tyrone and Clearfield, and Mifflin and Centre. The sums are to be proportioned to their respective lengths; to be applied exclusively to superstructure, and to be paid in instalments, as the respective roads are graded in sections of ten or more miles. Upon these conditions the State liberates the Company from the payment of all tonnage duties prospective and retrospective.

THE MORRILL TARIFF BILL.—The special Committee of the Senate on Morrill's Tariff bill, have reported it with numerous amendments. Some vital changes have been made, which will not only delay the passage of the bill in the Senate, but will probably prevent its passage in the House. The rates in this bill have been reduced so as to conform more with the Tariff of 1846,

A Direct Vote of the People.

It is said that if the Convention now sitting at Washington, to arrange some plan of adjustment between the border States, looking to the reunion of all the States, do not agree upon some feasible plan, that they will propose to submit the propositions of the Conference directly to a vote of the people. We believe that if the people had an opportunity to settle these troubles, they would do it speedily and satisfactorily. The difficulty is to get the matter before them. The mere recommendation of the Conference at Washington would not be sufficient. The State Legislature would have to provide for holding such an election, give authority to the election officers, and make an appropriation to defray the expenses of the election. Some of the State Legislatures would probably not do so. Would our own? We cannot pretend to say what it would do in such event, but we believe that if consulted the public wish and the public good, that it would provide the means for a popular expression of opinion upon the issues now involved in the present crisis. There is not the least doubt in our mind what the result would be.—The ballot-box would decide that the people of this country are in favor of the Union, and of such guarantees as will secure peace in the Union, and consequently the continued prosperity of the country. But however they might decide, the question properly belongs to them, and not to the representations of parties or of sections. Practically the people seem to be of no account with the politicians. They are set entirely aside in the South by the leaders who have initiated secession; and in the North the dominant party seems to take the last election as conclusive of public opinion upon national issues. But if the Government is going to pieces through the bad management of partisan politicians, whom the people have trusted with power, the least the politicians can do is to give the people an opportunity to save it. So says the *Public Ledger.*

THE Boston *Bee* says: "General George Washington Morrison Nutt, of Manchester, N. H., is the most remarkable phenomenon of the age. He is twenty-nine inches tall, is sixteen years of age and weighs a trifle over two dozen pounds. His health seems perfect; his cheeks are rosy as an apple.—He is decidedly the brightest manikin conceivable—carries himself with dignity, answers all questions put to him with prompt intelligence, and is a model—a very small one it is true—of politeness and self possession. The General paid us quite a visit yesterday, and expressed himself pleased with Boston. We commend the General to the public as one whose acquaintance is worth seeking—a small package of human nature but really a choice one."

This distinguished Lilliputian now exhibiting himself at Ely's Hall, is truly the greatest wonder of the day. Humanity produces few such miniature men, endowed with so much intelligence and activity.—There was a large audience of young folks from the schools to see Gen. NUTT, yesterday afternoon. Miss Belton and the General's brother are also prodigies. But Gen. Tom Thumb don't begin to be such a miraculous little fellow as Gen. NUTT. He is certainly the smallest as well as the most perfect specimen of human nature ever exhibited in this town. It is well worth the price of admission, to see these pretty, happy Lilliputian specimens of the human family.

See advertisement in this paper.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Health & Happiness—How few people ever consider the close alliance existing between these two great boons of life; men remarkable for there tact and knowledge in the ordinary routine of business, betray the most lamentable deficiency in this respect—they are lavish of gold in the preservation of their property by an annual expenditure of thousand of dollars in insurances, yet at the same time they exhibit the most reckless hardihood with regard to health, and fail to evince a solitary thought on the direful ravages which the ceaseless drudgery of business has upon the brain and the constitution. A few dollars invested in these medicines would secure them a policy of assurance against disease, and create a happiness and buoyancy of spirits which the wealth of Golconda could never realise.

SAD AFFAIR IN WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP.—We learn from the *Express*, that on Tuesday last the wife of James Doyle, who resides in Williams township, this county, left her house to fetch water, and on her return found that her two small children, whom she left at home had set fire to themselves the bed and cradle, in her absence, and one of them a child of eight years, was dead, while the other, as we are told, has since died. The cradle and the bed were both burned up. How they took fire, and other particulars, we did not learn.—*Easton Sentinel.*

SECESSION OF TEXAS.—The Texas convention passed a secession ordinance on the 1st inst., by a vote of 166 to 7. The ordinance is to be submitted to the people on the 22d inst., and, if ratified, to take effect on the 22d of March. Gov. Houston is reported to have recognized the Convention. He thinks the people will decide to go with the South, if a confederacy is formed. Texas will resume that independence which she came into the Union to maintain.

ISAAC V. FOWLER'S BONDSMEN.—In the United States District Court at New York, on Thursday, the jury released Messrs George Law and Gustavus A. Conover, the bondsmen of the late postmaster of that city. In their findings the jury declared that Fowler, at the time the bond was executed, was a defalter to the amount of $30,000 and upwards, and the federal government knew it to be so.

WE learn that a night school has recently been organized in Sageburg, under the su-

Guthrie's Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions offered in the Peace Congress, by Hon. James Guthrie:—

ARTICLE 1. That all territory of the United State shall be divided by a line from east to west, on the parallel of 30 degrees 30 minutes north latitude; and in all territory north of that line, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited whilst it shall belong to the United States, or be under a Territorial Government, and in all territory south of said line involuntary servitude is recognized as it exists in the Southern States of the Union, whilst such territory shall belong to the United States, or be under a Territorial Government; and neither Congress nor the Territorial Government shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said territory from taking with them persons held to labor or involuntary service, according to the laws and usages of the State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the right arising out of said relations, and be subject to judicial cognizance; the United States Courts of such Territory shall have jurisdiction thereof and those rights shall be protected by the Courts and all the departments of the Territorial Government, under or according to the laws of the State from which the person bound to such service may have been taken; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of Government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 2. That no territory shall hereafter be acquired by the United States without the concurrence of a majority of the Senators of the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, and also a majority of the Senators south of said line; but no treaty by which territory shall be acquired shall be ratified without the two thirds' vote of the Senators, as required by the Constitution.

ART 3. That the Constitution, and no amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, with any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia and the owners, or without making the owners who do not consent, previously full compensation; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States, to any other State or Territory thereof, where it is established or recognized; nor to authorize a specific tax or any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor, than on land in proportion to value; nor to authorize any of the African race or their descendants to become citizens, or to exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of Federal officers.

ART. 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor from any other State or Territory of the United States to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

ART. 5 The emigration or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether residence or involuntary service, is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 6 That the first, second, third, and fifth articles of these amendments and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

SEVERE COLD.—The winter has been one of unusual severity, both at home and abroad. The dailies abound with dispatches showing that in many places the thermometer was 30 deg. below zero. In Europe the cold is occasioning intense suffering among the lower classes. The inhabitants of London and Paris are enjoying uninterrupted skating for days, which is very unusual. In the former place great difficulty is experienced in keeping alive the tropical animals in the Zoological Gardens.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.—Upward of Two Thousand students, from *thirty-one* different States, have been educated for business at the Iron City College, within the past five years; the majority of whom are now engaged as book-keepers and clerks in many of the most prominent Mercantile, Manufacturing and Banking Institutions in the country. No other institution of learning has accomplished so much for the young men of our country, in the same time, as the Iron City College of Pittsburgh, Pa.

POST OFFICE REGULATION.—We would again remind the public that "postage must be fully prepaid by stamps" on all letters or packages addressed to Governors, Heads of Departments, and members of the Legislature, of this and other States, in default of which they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

FIRE.—We learn that a Grist Mill, belonging to Messrs. Hoffman & Hayman, situate in Centre township, was destroyed by fire, consuming a considerable amount of grain, on Friday morning, the 8th inst. The prop-

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, at a meeting held in the city of Harrisburg, on the 30th ultimo, *unanimously* resolved to elicit the views of the Democracy of the "old Keystone" in reference to the present terrible crisis of our National affairs.

The failure of the Republican party to meet, in a proper spirit of concession and compromise, the overtures made for the adjustment of our National difficulties, renders it necessary that the united Democracy of this Commonwealth should take prompt, decided, and energetic action in premises.

We are in the midst of a revolution brought about by the teachings of an anti-constitutional party, a party sectional in its aims and sectional in its principles. Six of our Sister sovereign States have already withdrawn from the Federal Union, and others threaten speedily to follow. The Democratic party, ever faithful to the Constitution and the laws, seriously deprecates this deplorable condition of our common and beloved country. The peril now impending is the natural result of a departure from the true constitutional doctrines steadfastly maintained by the Democratic organization for the past sixty years, and can only be removed by the re-establishment of those ancient and time-honored principles. It is not necessary to recall the glories of the past—it is only necessary to be reminded of the dangers of the present. Whatever the future may have in store for the American people—whether peace shall continue within our borders, or our land be rent with fraternal strife—it now becomes the solemn and imperative duty of the Democratic party, the only true conservator of the Union, the Constitution, and "the equality of the State," to give a full expression of opinion upon the dangers which threaten Constitutional liberty, and menace the rights of all the States of this Confederacy. Therefore, in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Democratic State Executive Committee, the Democracy of Pennsylvania are earnestly invited to send three delegates for each Representative, to be chosen in such a manner and at such time as may be deemed proper to meet in general State Convention at Harrisburg, at three o'clock, P. M., *on Thursday, the 21st day of February*, A. D., 1861, to take into consideration the present distracted and divided state of the country, "to restrain threatened sectional violence, and to aid in re-constructing the federative system on a basis of perpetuity."

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

Harrisburg, Feb. 1, 1861.

THE votes for President and Vice President were counted in Congress, on last Wednesday. Mr. Lincoln had 180 electoral votes, and was declared duly and constitutionally elected as President of the United States for 4 years from the 4th of next March.

SENATOR BOUND, of this District, has our thanks for a Report of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, upon Railroads. KLINE and OSTERHOUT have our kind remembrances.

MR. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.—The President elect was born on the 12th of February, 1809, and is therefore fifty-two years of age, and in the vigorous maturity of life.

☞ Our local column is entirely crowded out in this week's issue.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday 12th inst., by John Dieterick Esq., Mr WM BENDOWS, to Mrs ELIZABETH KUNY, both of Montour township, Columbia county Pa.

On Thursday, 14th inst, by the Rev. D. J. Waller, ROBERT M'DONALD, of Lanarkshire, Scotland, to Miss ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of John Allen, of Bloomsburg.

On Tuesday evening, 12th inst., in Bloomsburg, by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. WILLIAM BIRKENBINE, of Northumberland, to Miss ELIZABETH BIRD, of Light Street.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. John Lloyd, of Catawissa, Mr. DANIEL LOCKARD, of Luzco, to Miss EMALINE M'MURTRIE, of Columbia county.

On the evening of the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. S Shannon, Mr JAMES R KNAPP, of New York, and Miss CAROLINE KNORR, of Bloomsburg.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev R. Kelly, Mr DAVID KOHER, to Miss ELMIRA HESS, both of Sugarloaf, Columbia co.

DIED.

On the 18th inst., in Bloomsburg, at the residence of her Brotherinlaw, the Hon. Warren J. Woodward, Miss ELLEN SCOTT, daughter of the Hon. David Scott, late of Wilkesbarre.

In Bloomsburg, on Thursday the 7th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Geo. Guinn, aged about 39 years.

In Hemlock township, Columbia co. on Tuesday morning last, Mr. RICHARD EVANS, in the 56th year of his age.

In Danville, on Friday, Feb. 8th, 1861, of erysipelas, Mrs MARY J. WESTON, wife of J. W. Weston, Esq., Principal of the Danville Academy, in the 34th year of her age.

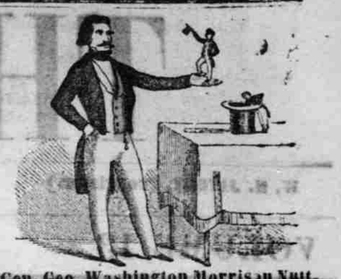
The departure of this most excellent and highly esteemed lady is sincerely lamented, not only by her immediate family circle, but also by a large number of friends and acquaintances.—*Danville Democrat.*

Legal Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court of Columbia County:

In the matter of the Partition of Lucas Fahringer, for a decree of specific performance of the contract for the sale of real estate, between the said Lucas Fahringer and Sebastian Hower, late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to the Widow, heirs and legatees of the said Sebastian Hower, deceased, to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of May next, to answer the bill or Partition of the said Lucas Fahringer, praying the Court to decree the specific performance of the contract between himself and said Sebastian Hower, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, otherwise specific performance of the same will be decreed.



Gen. Geo. Washington Morrison Nutt,

Standing on the hand of his Brother,

Levees of Gen. Nutt, the smallest person in the world of his age, 16 years old, 29 inches in hight, and weighing only 24 pounds—about half as large as Gen. Tom Thumb—in company with the distinguished little Fairy, Miss BELTON, the smallest and prettiest Lady living of her age, is well educated, and a fine vocalist.

PROGRAMME:

1 Introductory remarks.
2 A song by the little lady.
3 Miss Belton compared with others.
4 A song by Gen. Nutt.
5 Gen standing on hand of his brother.
6 A comparison of the Gen'l with small boys.
7 A dialogue between Miss Belton and Rodnia Nutt.
8 Gen walks through the house.
9 Gen. in military characters.
10 Miss Belton in the character of an old lady.
11 Gen. sings a comic song in character.

They will give Levees in the

COURT HOUSE, AT BLOOMSBURG,

AS FOLLOWS:

1 Levee, Thursday afternoon, Feb 28th, at 3 o'clock.
2 Levee, Thursday evening, Feby 28th, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Admission 15 cts—Children 10 cts.—Doors open at 2 and 6½ o'clock.

Feb 20th, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on FRIDAY THE 29TH DAY OF MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Peter S. Helwig and John P. Walter Executors, of the last will and testament of Jacob Helwig late of Locust township, in said county deceased, will expose to sale, by Public Vendue, upon the premises, a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining Peter Sweek on the North, Daniel Beaver on the South, William Irvin on the West and Peter Sweek on the East, containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT ACRES, more or less. Whereon are erected two dwelling houses, a frame Bank Barn, Wagon House, and other out buildings, a

A GOOD APPLE ORCHARD,

about Ninety Acres cleared and under good cultivation. Late the estate of said dec'd., situate in the township of Locust and county aforesaid.

JACOB EVERLY, *Clerk.*

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. at sale, balance of one third on first day of April 1861, one third first day of April 1862, with interest, and one third on the first day of April 1863, with interest, balance after payment of first April 1861, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage. Deed to be delivered on first of April, at the expense of the purchaser, and on his securing the unpaid purchase money by bond and mortgage.

PETER S. HELWIG, JOHN P. WALTER, } *Exrs.*

February 20, 1861.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of *Vet. Ven. Exponas*, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the co. of Columbia, Pennsylvania, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1861, at one o'clock in the afternoon the following described property to wit:—all that certain Tract of Land situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a post in line of land of Jonathan C. Pennington, and corner of land of George Moore, thence on Road North eighteen and a half degrees West, ninety five perches and six tenths to a post, thence by land of George Moore and Christian L. Moore, South eighty four and three quarter degrees, West forty nine and one tenth perches to a post, thence by lands of Christian L. Moore, South twelve and a half degrees, East ninety three perches and eight tenths to a post, thence by lands of Ezekiel Shultz and J. C. Pennington, North eighty four and three quarter degrees East, fifty nine and two tenth perches to the place of Beginning, Containing Thirty one Acres and seventy eight perches strict measure nearly all of which is improved land. Whereon are erected a one and a half Story Plank dwelling House, a Frame Bank Barn, a Frame Wagon Shed, a Desti House and other out buildings with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John F. Lawbach.

ALSO—At the same time and place by virtue of a writ, *Ven. Ex.*, to me directed all that certain lot of land situate in Jameson's addition to Centerville Center township, Columbia county, Lot No 28 in Plot of said addition, bounded and described as follows, on the North by lot of William Kromer, on the East by an alley, on the South by an alley and on the West a street of said Centreville, Containing one third of an acre be the same more or less. Whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling House and other out buildings with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Harrison Lohman.

JOHN SNYDER, *Sheriff.*

Bloomsburg, Feb. 20, 1861.

Take Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully notify his customers who are owing him in the boot and shoe line, to come forward and settle their accounts, as he designs closing up his business in this place in the course of a few months. He desires to have all his old and new accounts squared up promptly and with satisfaction, hence the publishing of this notice. A word to the wise is said to be sufficient.

JACOB F. DIETTERICH.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 6 1861

Eggs, Eggs! Eggs!!

100,000 Dozen Eggs wanted at the Express Office, for which cash will be paid.

A. C. MENSCH, *Agt.*

Bloomsburg, Jan. 30 1861—tf.

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

WESLEY WIRT.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 9, 1861—4w.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO.,