

STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.
BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1861.

THE TARIFF BILL has passed and was signed by James Buchanan just before leaving the Executive Chair. It passed the Senate by a vote of 25 to 14, says, Bigler and Cameron, of this State, both supporting the bill by vote and speech. Douglas, with thirteen other Democrats, voted against the bill. The President was in great doubt for some time as to whether he would sign the new tariff bill. He said he had examined some of its more important features, and he regarded it as a very imperfect and loosely drawn bill. He yielded, however, to the passions of some of his Pennsylvania friends, and on the 2d inst. signed the bill. The tariff, so much asked for by the Republican party, has at last been brought about under Democratic rule. They would not have received a tariff under the administration of Lincoln; we are satisfied of that fact from what he has said about the tariff. He knows nothing about a tariff.

In Washington City, on the 1st inst., the Cabinet was far from being settled. There was an irrepressible conflict going on between Greeley's abolitionists and the Seward Republicans—and it continued on night and day, "from morn to dewy eve." Chase, of Ohio, has active friends and they averred that he is the Treasury, and nothing would do but he must have it. How they will reconcile this matter, is yet to be seen.—They are all earnest, greedy competitors. At certain points one man's chances may be considered upmost and in less than 12 hours down as low as zero. Thus goes the tide office seekers swim in. On the evening of the 1st, Mr. Lincoln was serenaded, and in response, it is said, he made a conciliatory speech; after which Mr. Corwin was serenaded, and as a matter of course, he made some remarks, in which he said, "if the President's policy failed to conform to Constitutional doctrines, he should be abandoned by the men who elected him."

It is our effort to enforce the Federal laws, we find it necessary, or expedient, to slough off the fifteen slave States, we shall at least have left us a Federal Union of nineteen homogeneous States free, populous and powerful, with an efficient central organization and a continent for its development. The Southern confederacy, on the contrary, vitiated by the suicidal principle of State secession, will be only an aggregated disintegration, a rope of sand, a tossing, incoherent chaos of petty nationalities. There can be no question as to the result. Rent by internal discords and jealousies, the seceding States will, one by one, abolish slavery and return, under the irresistible force of social gravitation, to the peaceful haven of national unity, under the Constitution handed down to us by our fathers.—N. Y. Tribune.

We are no longer permitted to doubt that the settled design of that portion of the Republican party represented by the Tribune has all along been, and now is, to "slough off" the fifteen Southern States from a separate Northern confederacy, and then, released from the obligations imposed by Federal Constitution, to operate upon the Southern States in such a way as to render them by internal discord and jealousies until the business of freeing the negroes can be easily accomplished. Any compromise which would result in retaining the Border States in the Union would spoil this programme, and hence the violent opposition of the Tribune clique to any arrangement calculated to perpetuate the Union.

THE Raleigh, (N. C.) Standard, an able and conservative Democratic paper, after showing that disunion will be followed by civil war, and civil war by abolition, justly and patriotically adds: "It is criminal to say there is 'no hope for the Union.' If five hundred of the public men of the two sections could be transported, or confined in dungeons for six months, the Union would be restored and reconstructed during that period, and it would be more glorious and prosperous than the one now threatened with destruction. The disunionist *per se* is either a mad man or a bad man. He who prefers disunion to union, and who labors to provoke and aggravate the two sections against each other, is an enemy to his race. He who is for discord instead of concord, for war instead of peace, for disunion for the sake of a crime more stupendous than any which has been committed since Cain slew his brother."

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST.—We are in constant receipt of this valuable Detector, by which we learn that, in the fortnight ending March 1st, no less than Seventy-two New Counterfeits have been put into circulation. In these days, when forgery has become a trade, no business man can afford to be without some reliable guide. A single dollar saved by this means would be enough to pay for the monthly, or two dollars so saved would be enough to pay for the semi-monthly, issue for a whole year. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., to whom all letters, enclosing money for subscriptions, must be addressed.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.—The present season is said by those whose interest it is to keep booked up in such matters, to be exceedingly favorable one for the growth of the wheat crop. The wheat fields throughout the State are said to present a very flourishing appearance. Providence still smiles upon our land, notwithstanding the political troubles with which we are afflicted.

THE Student and Schoolmate, is a handsome and interesting little Magazine, published at 125 Grand Street, New York, or sent by mail on receipt of the price.

The city authorities at Washington have extended courtesies to Mr. Buchanan and

The Republican Party.
The Republican party are in power. This party installed in office on Monday last, their choice to administer the affairs of this Government, the next four years. This man is Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, a man certainly of little experience as a statesman, and no large acquaintance with political life generally. He no doubt is aware of the weighty responsibilities resting upon him, although prior to his inauguration, he treated them very lightly. The country is distracted, one part of our Union appearing, is arrayed against the other, and he must adopt such a policy as will adjust all difficulties, restore peace and harmony, and bring back those six seceding States into the Union, and then, in the words of the Republican Governor of this State, "the people will call him blessed." In making his Cabinet selections it is believed he is taking the more moderate portion of his party, at least it is now so considered.—But last fall people would have thought differently, when we came to look over Seward's past political record. He now is said to be conservative and no doubt, upon such professions, has secured a place in Lincoln's Cabinet, at the exclusion of many other applicants much less objectionable with the masses. Seward could not receive the nomination at the Chicago Convention, simply because of his close identity with a certain pack of Abolitionists, and his too willingness to carry out his irrepressible doctrines. This is assigned by his own party as the chief, and by many as the only, reason why he was not nominated. This may be as they have it, he was not too obnoxious to receive the appointment of Secretary of State under Lincoln. There was opposition to his appointment in his own party, but not sufficient to sway old Abe. Whether his claiming to conservatism has had anything to do with getting his position in the Cabinet, remains as yet a dead letter.

The Union is on Fire.
Stirled not at the announcement; it is true too true! Already six of the beautiful columns, that adorned the noble edifice, are wrapped in flames, and the whole structure is threatened with destruction. On every hand the people are in wild commotion, and the anxious cry goes up to Congress from every quarter, *save the Union! save the Union!* But all appeals are vain; Congress will neither move for its salvation, nor will they permit the people to do so. There they sit, with Turkish indifference, and view the conflagration which rages around them. Fanaticism has cut out of their hearts all patriotism, and those who have, with the fire brand of sectionalism, set on fire our glorious Union, now mock at the calamities and appeals of the people. Is there no remedy? no way in which these despots and tyrants, these betrayers of the people, can be reached? Are those whom the people have clothed with the requisite powers to save the Union, to wrest those powers to its destruction, and that with impunity? Alas! alas! we have fallen upon evil times. "Justice is turned backwards, Truth is fallen in the street, and Equity cannot enter." The goodly heritage, which God hath given us, is worse than trodden under foot by the Republicans. They have lighted up and kept burning the fires of discord, and now the Temple of Liberty seems destined quickly to perish under their hands.

Lincoln's Address.
We have read the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln, and must confess we were disappointed. He has spoken, we suppose officially, at last, and what has he said? He has said nothing to relieve the public mind in the least, nor has he recommended anything looking to the preservation of peace and the restoration of the Union. He is very cautious, and uses no strong language. The document will appear in our next. To tell the public in plain talk what we really think of it, it is a lame, unsatisfactory and discreditable production, inferior in every respect, to anything that has ever emanated from any President. In our next we will speak more at length upon the subject. This is the first time in our history that a sectional, anti southern, anti-slavery party was inaugurated in power at the Federal Metropolis.

A Significant Fact.
On the change of Administration, March 4th there will be five living ex Presidents of the United States,—Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan. Every one of these retired statesmen favors the plan of compromise known as the Crittenden plan, or something akin to it; while Mr. Lincoln, if the Republican organs are right—and his speeches may be taken as an indication of his policy—rejects all compromise, and prefers force. Is his wisdom greater than the combined wisdom of his predecessors?

Kit Karpou Alive.—Kit Carson, the famous hunter, guide and mountaineer, is living at Taos, New Mexico, as Indian agent to the Ute tribe of Indians; his salary amounts to \$1,500 per annum. Kit is not a wealthy man; his property is estimated at about \$6,000. He keeps fifty or sixty cows, five hundred head of sheep, and several horses and ponies. He married a Mexican lady, with whom he lives happily.

THE Student and Schoolmate.—This is a handsome and interesting little Magazine, published at 125 Grand Street, New York, or sent by mail on receipt of the price.

Who is Gen. Fessenden of Maine.
Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine, has made himself conspicuous during the present session of Congress for his rudeness, impudence and uncompromising hostility to conciliatory measures. We have been much mistaken in this man's character, having supposed until the present session of Congress, that he was a moderate Republican, and a man of more than ordinary dignity of character. If he be, as we suppose, the Gen. Fessenden who figures in the subjoined extract from an old file of the Boston Post, then his character is sufficiently explained, and his vulgar manners are readily accounted for. Says the Post:
A Colored Gentleman at the Bar.—We learn from the Portland American that Gen. Fessenden, a day or two since, appeared before the District Court and moved that a colored gentleman from Boston, who was then with him, be admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law in the Courts of Maine. The motion was made under the new law, which makes all citizens of good moral character eligible to admission. The necessary certificate was produced, but the Court refused the motion on the ground that the candidate was not in fact a citizen. A successful application will probably be made at the October term, adds the American.

Inauguration at the Point of the Bayonet.
To day, at Washington, will be presented a spectacle novel to this country, which, if it does not terrify the heart of every patriot, must give even the most inconsiderate cause for painful reflection. For the first time in the history of this country the President delivers his inaugural, surrounded and guarded not by the honest hearts of a happy people, but safely ensconced out of the people's reach, within a military cordon bristling with bayonets. Such a scene has been witnessed in the Grand Square at Naples, with Ferdinand for the central figure; but ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the first President of the United States whose conduct or opinion have been such as to inspire one of his countrymen with a wish for his death! For the first time in our history the President is afraid of the people! He cannot trust them. They are kept at bay by pretorian cohorts. Strange that that people, who put him on that marble balcony, are not permitted to be within the sound of his voice!
American citizens, pause and reflect!—When a minority President and a minority party, conscious of illegitimacy, invoke the aid of arms, is there not more than a common peril?
Is meaning is that a tyranny is installed, more crushing, more terrible than the world has seen—the tyranny of the few over the many—an Abolition, military, tyranny.

Answer to yourself, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the question whether there is anything wrong, when you see at a distance those masses which all Presidents before you loved to have close around them, but which you keep at a distance. Answer why it is that in that distant throng there is one or many who would freely have given their lives so that they should not stand there. Answer why it is, when this crisis is but artificial, that such passions are invoked and such feelings as nothing but great wrongs can excite, are aroused. Answer these things, and then go back to the White House, content that thou hast reached it, though on the ruins and at the expense of this most blessed Union.—Penny-Lancet.

During the discussion in the Senate on the bill for the commutation of tonnage duties, Mr. Bound, of Northumberland, in the course of a spread-eagle speech in opposition to the passage of the bill, took the liberty of saying that the influence of the Pennsylvania railroad company was so overshadowing as even to control the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention, and prevent the passage of resolutions against the repeal of the tonnage tax. Mr. Welsh very properly contradicted this unwarrantable assertion, by stating that the Convention was called for the specific and only purpose of deliberating upon National affairs, and that while he, as an individual, was opposed to every section and line of the bill under discussion, he would have opposed any action upon the subject in the Convention as entirely foreign to the purpose for which it was assembled. After this statement, Mr. Bound gracefully promised to retract his allegation in reference to the power exercised by the company over the Convention.

We allude to this incident for the purpose of showing the line of argument pursued by some of the opponents of the removal of unwise restrictions imposed upon our internal commerce, as well as to show that the silence of the Democratic Convention upon this particular bill was the result of the wise discretion of its members, and not attributable to those undue influences which exist only in the minds of the suspicious and the credulous.—Patriot and Union.

The "Farmer and Gardener," and the "American Bee Journal," for March, have been received. These standard publications are issued by A. M. SPANGLER & Co., 25 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, at prices which place them within reach of every Farmer and Apianist. Both of them together with a handsome Premium Book, are furnished at \$1.50 per annum. This we believe to be cheaper than any similar publications in the country, and ought to secure for them an immense circulation. Those who desire to see them can obtain specimen copies without charge, by addressing the publishers as above.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—We have received Imlay & Riecknell's Bank Note Reporter for March, containing descriptions of over fifty new counterfeiters, all of which have made their appearance in our business thoroughfares since the issuing of the February number. A semi-monthly Detector is issued in connection with the

Proceedings of the Teachers' Association.
Pursuant to the announcement of the Executive Committee, the Teachers' Association of Columbia county, held its eighth Semi Annual meeting in the School-house, at Light Street, on Saturday, February 9th 1861.

FORENOON SESSION.
The Association was called to order by the President, Wm. Burgess. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. On motion of C. B. Brockway, the President was authorized to appoint two committees, each consisting of three; one to solicit the names of those wishing to become members, the other to nominate candidates for the respective offices of the Association. Whereupon, he appointed Messrs L. Appleman, County Superintendent, D. R. Melick, and J. B. Fortner, a committee on Membership, and Messrs. C. B. Brockway, M. Whitmoyer and Miss H. H. Vanderslice, a committee on nominations.

After some remarks on different topics, adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
After calling to order, report of committees being called for, C. B. Brockway, Chairman of the committee on nominations, reported the following list of candidates, viz: President, L. Appleman, (County Sup't.); Vice Presidents, D. J. Patterson and Miss H. H. Vanderslice; Recording Secretary, U. J. Campbell; Corresponding Secretary, C. B. Brockway; Treasurer, M. Whitmoyer; Executive Committee, Messrs Wm. Burgess, A. M. White, M. Wynkoop, J. B. Knittle, and A. P. Young.

On motion of L. Appleman, the report was accepted.
On motion of C. B. Brockway, all the candidates, as reported, were declared elected. L. Appleman, (County Sup't.) Chairman of the Executive committee, said they were not ready to report and proposed the following question for discussion, "Shall this Association go on as it has?" He said, that many of the Teachers of the County are indifferent to attend and participate in its proceedings.

Inauguration of officers being in order, Mr. Burgess on leaving the Chair addressed the Association, giving a brief and explicit outline of the origin of the Teachers' Association of Columbia county, which was listened to, with marked attention. He thanked the Association for the favors manifested toward him while Chairman, and left the Chair for his successor.

Mr. Appleman on assuming the Chair, acknowledged his gratitude for the confidence they had placed in him in elevating him to the Chair. After which R. R. Pealer lectured on Geology. It was listened to with attention. Mr. Burgess offered a few remarks, and impressed upon the teachers to incite an interest of inquiry among their pupils. Essay by A. M. White, subject—"School Government." Topics suggested in the essay aroused quite a discussion.—The following question was then discussed, "How shall a Teacher interest his pupils?" and was participated in by Messrs. Burgess, Brockway, Appleman, Whitmoyer, Wynkoop, White and others. The discussion was quite spirited. Report of the committee on publication of the proceedings of the late Teachers' Institute held at Orangeville, was called for, and C. B. Brockway, Chairman, stated that it was now in the Publisher's hands and would be published in the course of a week's time. Action was then taken where to hold the next meeting of the Association. C. B. Brockway proposed Berwick, and as there was nothing further said in reference to it, proceeded to other business.

On motion, it was agreed that a synopsis of the proceedings be offered to the county papers for publication. Several enrolled their names as members.
The afternoon session was well attended, as everything passed off harmoniously, we had upon the whole a spirited and interesting meeting.

U. J. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

Pennsylvania and Her Loving Friends.
During an incidental debate, Mr. Lovejoy, Republican, of Illinois, opposed an increase of the tax on iron either for horse-shoes or rings for the snouts of swine, and he proposed to reduce the duty on skates, which were used by ladies as well as gentlemen for healthful exercise. He was tired of the invariable cry of Pennsylvania for protection to iron.

"Mr. Stephens, Republican, of Pennsylvania, said that skates were used by public office holders for skating away." [Laughter.]

"Mr. Campbell, Republican, of Pennsylvania, earnestly denied that the bill was for the interest of Pennsylvania any more than for producers in all parts of the country.

"Mr. Lovejoy joined issue, denying that the producer was protected by the bill."

The Abolition Republicans have but one principle in common, and that is negroism. On all other questions they agree to disagree. Lovejoy, in Illinois, votes for Lincoln, while he is against a tariff for the protection of Pennsylvania. He even goes so far as to snarl at the "Banner State," and to denounce her "insatiable" greed for protection to iron." Thaddeus Stevens, in Pennsylvania, also votes for Lincoln, but unlike Lovejoy, he is for giving protection to Pennsylvania iron.

Thaddeus becomes facetious, and says that skates are much affected by politicians. Thaddeus ought to know, for no man is more "up to the rigs of London town." He is familiar with all the arts and contrivances to which demagogues resort.

The whole Republican party is now on slippery ground, and if it escapes a fatal tumble, then the days of miracles have not passed by. Lincoln tumbled the other day and they are now much exercised by the effort to lift this "six foot necking" on his feet again. Let them beware of the next fall.

The Genesee Farmer, published at Rochester, in the State of New York, is a

Mr. Buchanan.
To day will complete the Presidential term of Mr. Buchanan, and that of Mr. Lincoln will commence. Amid the high partisan excitement now existing, with the hopes of the victors, with the anxiety of the wary, it is not the time to criticise the career of either. One has passed into history, the other can only be described in prophecy, and such prophecy as would have to be made had better be avoided, and God grant that its realization may be averted.

A few words may, however, be truthfully and fairly spoken about Mr. Buchanan; he has been abused, maligned and reviled with a coarseness and licentiousness, not altogether unequalled, but paralleled only by the abuse revivings and malignity which were poured upon JEFFERSON and JACKSON. POLK and PIERCE came in for a moderate share, but the prominence of the others made them the targets for a bolder, stronger and coarser attack. With all this reckless abuse, no one had dared to breathe a syllable against the private character of Mr. Buchanan; it is spotless, and his public career will find its proper appreciation when the curtain of treachery and falsehood is lifted. His foreign policy has been such as to defy censure or criticism. No other Administration, in our day, has gone through without some foreign complication, while important questions, such as the right of search forever given up to us through his agency, the San Juan question, the Paraguay and New Grenada difficulties, and the troubles in Mexico, have all occurred during the last four years.

On entering the office, he found a rebellion existing in Utah, thousands of miles distant, and promptly ended that; he has provided for his native State a Tariff, such as its people wanted, which could not have been obtained from the next Administration; and with secession in the South and a concentrated opposition at the North, he has maintained the domestic peace of the country—not a blow has been struck, not a gun has been fired, and no drop of blood has been shed—the Government, its property and its surroundings handed over to his successor amid the peaceful plaudits which always congratulate an incoming President in perfect tranquility; and this, too, despite dark threats and gloomy fears. Had the territorial policy recommended by him been followed, and Kansas admitted to self-government three years ago, our country's flag would still have been waving in every State of the Union, a sectional strife would have been avoided, and a sectional triumph prevented. But time will do him justice—full justice—and all we can add is the expression of an earnest hope that the termination of Mr. Lincoln's official career will leave as little room for controversy as that of his predecessor. Mr. Buchanan is a sage, a patriot and a statesman, and in his retirement from public life we wish him all comfort and happiness.—Penny-Lancet.

ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE is on our table for March, and as usual, is well filled with matter of interest as well as instructive.—Each department of this work presents something new and well calculated to attract the attention. It is a cheap work, only two dollars per annum, and more especially after we consider that its reading matter and embellishments are excelled by no other publication of like character. It should visit all family circles.

THE FARMER AND GARDENER is the best agricultural publication in Pennsylvania.—It is published by the well known agricultural editor, Mr. A. M. Spangler, and assisted by the popular Horticultural editor, Wm. Sanders. Terms, one dollar per annum. The reading matter is varied and instructive. Our farmers should have it.—It will teach them many things that they cannot obtain through any other channel.

We are informed that the body of an infant, supposed to have been murdered, was found some eight or ten days ago near Nemedra, in Roaringcreek valley, this county. It had been concealed by burial, but so shallow that some dogs uncovered it and thus led to the discovery. A child was found under similar circumstances, in a grave yard at Ashland, Schuylkill county, on Saturday week.—Republican.

At a regular meeting of CONCORDIA LODGE, No. 49, I. O. O. F., on Saturday evening, March 2, 1861, a Committee was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Lodge, on the death of one of its members.

The Committee reported the following: WARRAS. It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to call from our midst our worthy Brother, B. F. TEITSWORTH, and while we humbly submit to the decree of Almighty God, it but meet that we should express our feelings on this occasion, Therefore,
Resolved, That while in the death of our brother, we perceive the hand of the Giver of all Good; we cannot refrain expressing our regret at the early departure of one whom to know was to esteem.
Resolved, That in the demise of brother B. F. TEITSWORTH our Lodge has lost a valuable member; his family a kind and affectionate father and fond husband.
Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and relations of the deceased, and tender them our condolence.
Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of the deceased we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased brother, and that the papers of the County be requested to publish the same.

P. G. J. B. KNITTLE,
Committee.

Other papers in the County please copy.

A Fact worth pondering on.—The Certificate of the world—A Universal Medicine.—For the investigation of truth or for testing the merits of a fact, three things are necessary—universality, authentic documents, and personal observation; all of which Holloway's Pills and Ointment possess in an eminent degree.—They are universal by being advertised in every printed language and used by all nations throughout the world; their authentic documents are the millions of certified cures in all climates and among all people; and personal observation of the thousands who daily witness the immediate relief they are giving in coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, wheezing in the

The Election in Arkansas.
MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.
The returns from the election in Arkansas for the members of the State Convention present the following results: Thirty secessionists have been elected; twenty-five who are conditional secessionists; and from fifteen to twenty who are classified as submissionists.

The Rev. Joshua Kelly, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Williamsport, who has been holding a long and very interesting meeting in the Baptist church in this place, on Thursday afternoon, February twenty eighth, administered the ordinance of baptism to eleven persons in Fishing Creek.—Democrat.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.
The Rev. WILLIAM CONGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddah. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.
Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.
Address REV. WM. CONGROVE, 230 Baltic-street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 27, 1861.—3m.

MARRIED.
On the 21st ult., by John P. Love, Esq., in Jordan township, Lycoming Co., Mr. MARTIN MOWIE, of the same place, to Miss HARRIET UTT, of Greenwood, Columbia co., Pa.

DIED.
Near Ashland on the 23d of February, Mr. JACOB WANNAMACHER, of Franklin twp., this County, aged about 30 years.
In Cattawissa twp., on the 1st inst., Mr. B. F. TEITSWORTH, aged 30 years 1 month and 17 days.
In Cattawissa twp., on the 1st inst., Mr. JOSEPH GEARHART, aged about 26 years.
In Sugarloaf township Columbia county, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1861, BENJON PIERCE, son of C. L. and Charlotte Moore, aged 6 years.

In Greenwood township, Columbia co., on Sunday, February 24th 1861, MARY MATHA M. MILLS, aged 21 years, 5 months and 1 day.
In Esby, on Wednesday the 20th ult., CORNELIA K., daughter of Hermin and Louisa Creveling, in the 3d year of her age.
In Rohrsburg, this county, on the 24th ult., Mr. PHILIP REESE, aged about 63 years.

Plows, Plows!!
A FIRST-CLASS article of Plows on hand and for sale by JOSEPH SHARPLESS, Bloomsburg, March 6, 1861.

Executor's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of ELLEN SCOTT, late of the township of Bloom, in the county of Columbia, deceased, have been this day granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned, residing in said township; and that all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make known the same to the said undersigned within delay.

WARREN J. WOODWARD,
Bloomsburg, March 6, 1861.—6w.

Auditor's Notice.
THE undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court, of Columbia county, on exceptions to the administration account of Margaret Brass, administratrix of Andrew J. Brass, late of Columbia county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested in said estate can attend if they think proper.
WESLEY WIRT,
Auditor.
March 6, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Wamacher, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned, residing in said Franklin township; all persons having claims against the estate of this deceased are requested to present them to the administrators without delay, and those indebted to come forward and make payment forthwith.

MARY L. WAMACHER, Adm'r.
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, March 6, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Joseph Gearhart, late of Cattawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the undersigned, residing in said township; and all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make known the same to the undersigned, and those indebted to make payment forthwith to
JOHN KEIFER, Adm'r.
Cattawissa twp., March 6, 1861.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa. will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Bloom township, Col. co., on SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1861, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property, to wit:
The defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land, with the water power and privileges appurtenant thereto, situate in Bloom township, Columbia county, bounded by the Wyoming Canal, lands of Thomas Knorr, lands of Samuel Boone, and Fishingcreek, containing ONE ACRE, more or less, on which are erected a large GRIST MILL, a frame dwelling House, a frame Stable, and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Leonard B. Ruper.
JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 6, 1861.

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.
THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on the
8th of April and continue 10 weeks
BOARDING, TUITION, &c., for this term will be \$25.00.
Important changes and improvements are in progress, of which due notice will soon be given.
For catalogues or further particulars, address
DAVID LOWENBERG,
CLOTHING STORE.

Notice to heirs of Levi Bisel, dec'd.
COLUMBIA COUNTY:
THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Susan R. Bisel, widow, Levi P. Bisel, now residing in the State of Illinois, Sallie R. Bisel, intermarried with William, now residing in Lebanon county, Penn'a, Robert M. Bisel, now residing in the State of Georgia, Henry Kent Bisel, residing in the same State, Narcissa Y. Bisel, and Susan J. Bisel, both residing in Union county, Pennsylvania, the last three named of whom are minors, Narcissa Y. Bisel and Susan J. Bisel, have for their Guardian their mother, Susan R. Bisel, and Henry Kent Bisel, has for his Guardian, Robert Patterson, children and heirs of Levi Bisel, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased. You and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear at our Orphan's Court to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said county on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of Levi Bisel deceased, at the valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by this Honorable Court, or show cause why the same shall not be sold. Witness the Honorable Warren J. Woodward, Esq., President of our said Court at Bloomsburg, the 9th day of February A. D. eight hundred and sixty one.
JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Feb. 27, 1861.

Notice to heirs of Andrew Shoemaker, dec'd.
COLUMBIA COUNTY:
THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Mary Shoemaker, widow, Jacob Shoemaker, Abraham Shoemaker, Charles Shoemaker, Catharine, intermarried with Peter Housen, Elizabeth, intermarried with Peter Maxel, Sarah, intermarried with Joseph Hendershot and Mary, intermarried with Samuel Shaffer, children and heirs of Andrew Shoemaker, late of Madison township, in the county of Columbia, deceased. You and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear at our Orphan's Court, to be holden at Bloomsburg in and for said county on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of Andrew Shoemaker, dec'd, at the valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by this Honorable Court or show cause why the same shall not be sold. Witness the Honorable Warren J. Woodward, Esq., President of our said Court at Bloomsburg, the 9th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty one.
JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Feb. 27, 1861.

Notice in Partition.
Estate of Henry Bass, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, deceased.
COLUMBIA COUNTY:
THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Daniel Bass, Samuel Bass, Adam Bass, Henry Bass, Morris Bass, Dornia, intermarried with Geger, Levia, intermarried with Charles Saylor, Catharine, intermarried with Abraham Shoemaker, and to all the legal representatives of the said Henry Bass, deceased, greeting: You and each of you will take notice that an Inquest will be held to make partition or valuation as the case may require, of the real estate of the above named Henry Bass, deceased, situate in the township of Hamlick, and county of Columbia, on the premises, on Thursday, the 18th day of April, 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, of said day, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
Witness the Honorable Warren J. Woodward Esq., President of our Orphan's Court at Bloomsburg, the 9th day of February, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.
JOHN SNYDER,
Bloomsburg Feb. 27, 1861. Sheriff.

Legal Notice.
IN the Orphan's 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 Orphan's 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.
JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Feb. 27, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
WILL be exposed to sale by public vendue on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, the following property, viz:

AN OUTLOT,
situate near the town of Orangeville, in the township of Orange, and county of Columbia, containing

TWO ACRES OF LAND,
improved. The lot is on the Main Road leading from Orangeville to Berwick, and is a desirable building lot. Late the estate of John Covenhoven, dec'd. Terms made known on the day of sale by

CYRUS B. McHENRY,
OLIVER COVENHOVEN,
WESLEY WIRT,
Feb. 27, 1861. Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Robert B. Swazzy, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Swazzy, late of Columbia county, deceased, to and among the persons entitled by law and under the said will to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday the 3d day of April, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said balance.
ABRAHAM W. ROBBINS,
Fishingcreek, Feb. 27, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas J. Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Abraham W. Robbins, residing in said Fishingcreek township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator at the time known to the administrator for the purpose of making payment forthwith to
DAVID LOWENBERG,
CLOTHING STORE.