

Looks Like a Fight.

If the telegraphic despatches and the sensation letter writers are but partially to be believed, the actions of the Southern people, as well as the administration, are more indicative of war than they were a month ago. It is reported that the South are making increased preparations for an attack upon the Forts, and is expected will carry out their intentions, in case the forts are not soon evacuated, in a few days. It is also rumored that Lincoln designs attempting to re-enforce Fort Sumpter. Lieut. Talbot reached Washington on the 7th with despatches from Maj. Anderson, and had full interview with the President and Cabinet. It is thought, and no doubt correctly, if Fort Sumpter is not immediately given up, the condition of the garrison would require relief in many respects. The various necessities are no doubt nearly if not quite exhausted. The conviction is beginning to grow strong in military circles that a collision is nearly inevitable and must and will come sooner or later. Upon the whole, all we receive, from Washington and Montgomery, is news of a war-like character.

The Late Elections.

In all the late elections of any account the Democratic party, have had an increased vote over that of last fall. Lincolnism is fast withering down; at greater speed than was anticipated by the Democracy they would where. The people are beginning to see where they stand—where they are drifting—and into whose hands they have fallen. They have been woefully misled, bewildered by the blue light of the wide-awake Republic—and all they need to convince the Republicans of that fact, is an opportunity at the ballot-box; which fact they have already proven in a number of instances. The late elections in Rhode Island and Connecticut, have treated the Opposition to a withering rebuke, which is one fact not to be gotten around, and goes far to satisfy any observer that the people of these two States were, in last fall's election, deceived and cheated. In Rhode Island the Democracy, to use a rather vulgar term, cleaned them out! They elected a Governor, the two Congressmen, and the Legislature, giving the Republicans nothing. In Connecticut the Democracy did well; they gained two Congressmen,—one half—besides cut down the Republican majority more than one third of what it was in Lincoln's election. This is encouraging! Bring out your big guns and hoist up your rosters, boys.

Fort Pickens.

We hardly supposed that such blind infatuation existed in any one head, less much in seven or eight Cabinet Ministers, as to suppose the country could be deceived by the hollow and forced surrender of Fort Sumpter. Is the surrender a pacific sign, or a sign of Governmental impotency? We are convinced that it is Governmental inability to hold it, and, therefore, with a presumptive air of earnestness and truthfulness, it is bruited abroad by the Abolition Administration presses, that it is a peace offering to the South for the sake of the Union. The President has never asserted that he was governed by that intention, and he never will utter so palpable an untruth. He and his advisers have been all a long talking of coercion against the South, and are now obliged to take the poisoned chalice to their own lips from the hands of the threatened victims, and so it will be in the case of Fort Pickens and all the other Southern fortresses.

The Pennsylvanian.

Yielding to the pressure of the times, and the apathy and indifference of the Democratic party in sustaining journals devoted to the support and defence of the men and measures of the party, this old Democratic journal has suspended.

The Pennsylvanian was one of the oldest—if not the very oldest—daily papers printed in Philadelphia. It was started we think by Mr. Benjamin Minfin, as a weekly journal, somewhere about the year 1830, and was changed to a daily in 1832. No paper in the country had a fairer Democratic record, and ever since its establishment, with some few trifling exceptions, it has been conducted with marked ability, and has sustained the cause of justice and truth with unwavering energy and unflinching zeal. It has sustained every Democratic administration from the days of Jackson down to the present, and all the great measures of policy and reform with which they were identified. It has fought nobly against all those heresies and unsound measures which a vindictive and persistent Opposition have, from time to time, endeavored to engrave upon the policy of the country; and all those now living, who have been associated in its management, can look back with pride at the share they have had in imparting to it the character it maintained for intelligence, vigor and high inflexibility.

The American Stock Journal, published at Windsor, Vermont, has been received for April. It is most a capital publication, devoted almost entirely to the raising of superior stock. No one who pays any attention to the raising of horses, cattle or sheep, should be without it. Terms only one dollar a year.

Hon. ROBERT M. PALMER.—Mr. Palmer has received the appointment of Minister Resident at the Argentine Confederation, instead of the same position at Ecuador, as previously announced. The post he will fill

Official Insolence.

Nothing is more annoying or calculated to give greater offence, than insolent words or actions on the part of a servant of the public, whether employed in the Post-office, or any other branch of the Government.—And there are no circumstances which will justify their exhibition in any shape. And yet public censure is too frequently brought upon the Post Office Department from this cause.

For the comfort of those who sometimes suffer in this way for the want of courtesy and respectful treatment on the part of Post-Masters and Clerks, we will venture the assurance that if there is any "unpardonable sin" in the estimation of the Head of the Department, it is official insolence. It is deemed a sufficient cause for the prompt removal of the offending party whenever the charge is clearly established.

Of this insulting description are some of the informal messages introduced on the margin of the printed circulars used to notify newspaper publishers that their papers sent to certain addresses are not taken out of the Post Office. Then, there are again those who return the papers, contrary to all Post Office laws and regulations, with a lot of insulting language written upon the margin of it, which subjects the document to letter postage and makes the Postmaster finable. He has no right to send back a paper; much less to write anything upon it; the department supply all offices with blanks for the purpose of informing editors of the persons who do not lift their papers.

Of this latter class of Postmasters, sorry to say it, we have one in this County, stationed at Catawissa, or else the work which came from that office woefully belies him.—We received a paper of ours a few days since, from that office, which had been addressed to the Post Master of that place, with directions written upon it for its discontinuance, and after which, was written a long tirade of abuse upon the margin.—Now, we would ask, is this kind of official insolence to be tolerated? Are men to be retained in office who violate the first principles of their oath? When officers do not observe the law, what is expected of other people? Men clothed in official garments should be careful how they wear them.—The paper containing the marginal notes, we design laying before the Post Office Department.

Have we a Government?

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian in speaking of the court martial in the case of Commodore Armstrong for delivering up government property to the seceding States, which has been sitting in Washington for some time, remarks that it has been adjourned from day to day in consequence of absence of Lieutenant GILMAN, who is in Fort Pickens. The War Department has notified the Court that it is impossible for a summons to be served on the witness.

This simple, single fact completely illustrates the weakness, impotence and degradation to which the republican party has reduced this one powerful government. It cannot serve process on a witness in a Federal fortress! This suggests other humiliating instances. We are told that a man from Illinois, (Mr. Laman,) despatched by the President on a mission to Charleston, registered himself as from Virginia. But there is a more notable instance. The President himself, from a base fear and consciousness of guilt, stole disguised, through Baltimore to his own inauguration at Washington. He is in this day afraid to go into any of the slave States. Most of the members of his Cabinet are in the same situation. He will soon be afraid of Gen. Scott's little standing army in Washington. We should not be surprised if one of these mornings the citizens of Washington, on awakening, should discover that the President and his whole Cabinet had packed up their duds and decamped from the metropolis.

These are the people who talked about hanging the Commissioners, and defending Fort Sumpter to the last, and now threaten to force re-enforcements—which they ingenuously argue are not re-enforcements—into Fort Pickens. This is all balderdash.—They have not the spirit of a sheep.—By the time the Republicans are done with the Government, unless they change their policy, it will be a fugitive Government, without a capitol.

Connecticut Election.

The returns are not complete, but indicate the success of the Republican ticket for Governor and other State officers by a small majority, and also that the same party have a majority in the Legislature. James E. English, Democrat is elected to Congress from the district composed of New Haven and Middlesex counties, by about 800 majority. The district was represented in the last Congress by John Woodruff, Republican. In the 3d District A. A. Burnham (Rep.) is re-elected to Congress, Dwight Loomis (Rep.) is probably elected in the 1st District; while in the 4th, not fully heard from, chances are in favor of George C. Woodruff, (Dem.), over Ferry, the late Republican member. In the late Congress all the members from Connecticut, and indeed from New England, were Republicans.

Stephen Girard's Rule.

The following remarks of Stephen Girard furnish the key to the secret of his great success in life. He said "I have always considered *advertising, liberally and long*, to be the great medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as, by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

CHARGE.—The Sullivan Democrat has changed hands; S. F. Lalor having retired, and Col. Michael Meylet became editor.

Paying Republican Expenses at Harrisburg.

We published an article two weeks ago showing that Lincoln's visit to Albany cost the State of New York for expenses \$1,120, in which bill was an item of \$337 for wines and liquors. We also showed that the Republican bill in Philadelphia, which the authorities of that city imposed upon the people was \$1,699, in which 1,400 brandy smashes were counted. We then asked for "Old Abe's" bill at Harrisburg, which our Republican Legislature takes out of the pockets of the tax-payers of this State. Here it is, as given by the Daily Patriot:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Carriage hire (\$178 00), Refreshments at Continental Hotel (\$97 00), Bill at Coverly's (\$60 00), Legislative Com.—\$100 a piece, 1,200 00. Total, \$2,115 50.

The carriages used on this occasion were to escort Mr. Lincoln and suite from the cars to the hotel, and to the cars again next morning. How it is possible to figure up \$178 for this service is only known to the initiated. Allowing ten carriages, at five dollars each, the cost would amount to \$50.

The next item, \$97 50, is for refreshments at the Continental Hotel. What kind of refreshments? Was it Whisky? and for whom?

The bill at Coverly's was \$640. This charge was originally \$1,180, but \$550 were thrown off. Supposing that Mr. Lincoln's suite consisted of twenty persons, we have an allowance of more than thirty dollars for each individual. What a fearful amount of eatables and drinkables they must have consumed at this rate!

Then the Committee charge one hundred dollars each for their services, in traveling to Pittsburgh to invite the President to visit Harrisburg, and afterwards going to Philadelphia to meet him. As they all travelled free on the railroad, and as they charge \$97 for expenses at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, this allowance is all clear gain. In order to make the aggregate come out square, this Committee must have consisted of twelve persons, at a cost of \$100 each. During their absence their pay as members of the Legislature, of course, going on. This is the most shameful part of this demand upon the Treasury.

Altogether, citizens of Columbia county, what do you think of this kind of economy? How do you like to pay \$2,115 50 for a Republican spree?

The Western Elections.

The Western elections are surprisingly anti Republican, and show a remarkable change in the vote since last fall. Cincinnati then gave its vote for Lincoln. Now the average Democratic majority is 4,000. Cleveland, Sandeeky, Columbus and Toledo, now Democratic, gave their votes for Lincoln, if we mistake not. Remark upon the result in Cincinnati, the Gazette (Rep.) says: "At the election held in this city yesterday, the Republicans, to use a somewhat vulgar but expressive term, were cleaned out. The returns do not present a single redeeming feature, every candidate on the fusion ticket having been elected by a sweeping majority. The average fusion majority is now, judging from the returns at hand, up to the present writing, over 4,000."

Possibly the following reasons assigned by the Gazette for this defeat may have had their influence upon other elections. It says: "Anticipating the questions that will be asked as to the cause of this Waterloo defeat, we may say that Sumpter did it. The Republicans, dispirited and discouraged, had no heart to work, and they surrendered without seriously contesting the field.—And if a temporizing policy is to be continued at Washington, this is but the beginning of the end."

Besides the election in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Jefferson City, those in Michigan have chiefly resulted favorably to the Democrats. Grand Rapids elected the entire Democratic ticket, with a gain of 350 votes since last fall. Democratic Mayors were elected on the first night, in Saginaw City, Lansing, Flint, Coldwater, Owosso, Pontiac and Ypsilanti; and the Democratic township tickets were successful in Corunna, Fenonville, Manchester, Hamtramck, Brownstown, Springwells, Canton, and Dearborn. Six township elections are reported as carried by the Republicans.

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Dr. Ayer's preparations, or more particularly our advertisements of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew when we began, that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception—that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them.—[Courier, Princeton, Ky.]

RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.—The Hon. Wm. Allen, a representative in Congress from the Piquet (Ohio) district, within the last few days, lost his whole family of

The Issue—Compromise or Disunion.

The question of compromise as the means of retaining the Border States within the Union, though temporarily obscured by the pressing anxiety to determine the policy which the Lincoln Administration intends to pursue towards the seceded States, will, in case war is averted, return with redoubled force upon the Northern people, and peremptorily demand a solution at their hands. If the Administration means war—if force is to be used against the seceded States—if Fort Sumpter and Pickens are to be held as the basis of aggressive operations, and if there is to be a trial of strength between the Government and those States that no longer acknowledge its supremacy, the breach will be widened beyond repair. Instead of seven interior States to deal with, the government would be compelled to confront fifteen. The Border States would regard war as the death of compromise, and the influence of the noble band of Union men who now prevent those States from joining the Southern Confederacy hopelessly destroyed. If it requires unceasing activity to prevent the secession of the Border States while the intentions of the Administration towards the seceded States are yet undeveloped, it is easy to see that the moment war is decided upon, that moment will the restraining power of conservatism cease, and the borders of the Southern Confederacy be extended northward as far as the southern line of Pennsylvania. In this event, which is more immediate than speculative in case the Administration determines to employ force against the seceded States, compromise will be out of the question, at least for many years, perhaps generations, to come. The separation will have been finally accomplished. The dream of Abolitionism will have been realized. The "irrepressible conflict" will have produced its bitter fruits in the first year of the Administration of the party that proclaimed it.

But in case the vacillating and irresolute councils at Washington conclude to avoid the evils of war, and to confine concession, for the present, to the States composing the Southern Confederacy, by severely letting them alone, then the great, the absorbing issue, must be met at the North, whether the progress of disintegration shall be stayed by agreeing to a compromise satisfactory to the Border States, or whether they shall be driven into the embrace of the Southern Confederacy by the continued, obstinate and persevering hostility of the North.—This issue is rapidly being made up. It must be met. There is no way of avoiding it; for we regard it as a fixed fact that the Border States will consent to remain in the Union upon no other condition than that their rights shall be recognized in such a manner as to guarantee their future safety security of their property. Hence the issue will be one of Union or disunion—one between saving the Border States or cutting them adrift—one between a separate Northern Confederacy, dominated by Abolitionists, or a continued Union, in the spirit of that framed by the Fathers. Those who resist concessions for the sake of Union must adopt the opposite, of separation rather than compromise. The "no concessionists" will wear the badge of disunion.—They cannot be permitted to escape the consequences of their obduracy; for the alternative will be presented to their free choice—and in choosing against compromise they will choose against the Union.

We already see irresistible evidences that the border States will present this issue to the North. Virginia has a strong attachment for the Union, but her Convention is about to agree upon an ultimatum which is similar in its provisions to the resolutions adopted by the Peace Conference, and the compromise proposed by Mr. Crittenden—the main feature being an offer to divide the Territories by the line of 36° 30', and thus settle forever the Status of present and future territories, until they acquire sufficient population to be admitted into the Union as States. Another part of her plan is to summon a Convention of all the border States—and this term includes all slave States not connected with the Southern Confederacy—to unite upon a plan of compromise and present it for the determination of the North. This action is regarded by the secessionists in Virginia, who from all accounts are growing in numbers and influence, as an odiously conservative and indicative of unpardonable timidity. If they had their way, the State would be rushed out of the Union without a moment's delay. We see no good reason to doubt that Virginia speaks for the majority of the Border States, and that North Carolina and Maryland, and even Kentucky and Missouri will be constrained to follow her lead in case she determines to secede. Instead of a reaction in favor of the Union, the secession feeling has grown, and is growing. Apprehension of this Administration has been displaced by contempt for its timidity and vacillation, and the hereditary affection for the Union in a measure destroyed by the determined obstinacy of the Republican party, which in the eager hunt for the spoils of office refuses to do anything to rescue the country from impending destruction.

Will the North permit the unyielding Republicans to alienate the border States beyond recall, and will the do-nothing, give-nothing, concede-nothing policy be persisted in, until the Southern Confederacy extends its borders to Washington? This question requires an answer, and it must be answered before many months, unless, indeed, the Administration should accomplish the worst that can be apprehended, before the people have time to act, by adopting coercive measures.

SAD ACCIDENT.—James F. Green, of this Borough, lately an apprentice in this office, had his right hand cut off just below the thumb, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, at the Saw Mill of Messrs. Fribley, Clark & Wells, at the mouth of Nancy Creek.—Being out of employment our young friend engaged to assist at the mill for a short time and entered upon his duties on Tuesday morning, and during the afternoon met with the terrible misfortune, while assisting in sawing fence palings upon a small circular



In pursuance of an order, issued out of the Office of the Star of the North to the undersigned directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, situate on Main Street, Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 11th day of May next, the following described newspaper accounts, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Alex. Hazlett (\$2,255), Samuel Hillburn (\$3,000), J. W. Keller (\$500), J. D. McHenry (\$50), Thomas Pealer (\$600), H. P. Whiteam (\$250), Wm. Y. Hess (\$400), Valentine Stout (\$600), Jacob Sanders (\$600), Josh Pierson (\$300), Tobias Lyon (\$600), Charles Brobst (\$300), Geo Varner (\$275), J. G. Cortright (\$600), J. Fenstermacher (\$600), W. W. Robbins (\$1,000), M. Silverhorn (\$250), Jonas Price (\$600), Benj. Brooks (\$300), Jeremiah Getkin (\$496), J. Carey & Co. (\$900), David Heller (\$532), W. Franks (\$100), D. Evans (\$350), J. B. Gardner (\$250), Aaron Wolf (\$200), Jacob Shaffer (\$550), Charles Eder (\$500), John Wampler (\$450), Wm. Ebner (\$50), Richard Mann (\$150), G. W. Hassert (\$400), George Schall (\$500), G. S. Allegor (\$500), D. S. Fuller (\$500), F. Sutton & Son (\$200), John H. Young (\$300).

These Auction Sales will be continued from day to day until all the accounts are sold, or as long as bids can be procured. No writ will be stayed unless the party concerned come forward and pay three thirds of the claim right down.

The conditions of sale will be as follows: The highest bidder the buyer, every time; one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the striking down of the account; one fourth on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from that time. It shall be a fair and impartial sale. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The accounts are all just ones, and will be disposed of either separately or in lots. We have others which will be added to the list if they are not attended to soon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. WM. H. JACOBY.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Survive or Perish. Chills and Ague.—During this season of the year the terrible scourge of cholera man life is really alarming, and the bills of mortality considerably swelled by rash exposure to the damp atmosphere, which received into the lungs poisons the very fount of the blood and induces bronchitis, pleurisy, Asthma and consumption, all of which may be speedily prevented by a timely recourse to Holloway's famous Pills and Ointment—no time should be lost, the least delay being dangerous and productive of the most frightful consequences. All who die with such remedies at hand are morally guilty of self-destruction.

At the 26th ult, by Rev. F. Gearhart, Dr. B. F. WAGENSELL, to MISS MARIA SCHUCH, both of Selingsgrove, Pa.

At Town Hill, on the 24th of March, by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. DAVID BOGART, of New Columbus, to MISS CHRISTIAN BAKER, of Huntingdon, Luzerne county, Pa.

On the 17th of February, at Monroe, Mich., by Rev. Dr. Kendel, Mr. TELAMACHUS WYNN, of Williams Co., Ohio, to MISS MARGARITA BOONE, daughter of Newton Boone, of Bloomsburg, Columbia co., Pa.

DIED.

In Whiteside county, Illinois, on March 23d, 1861, J. M. BROTHWELL, son of Dr. Brothwell, of Bloomsburg. In Valley township, Montour Co., on Monday the 18th ult, MARGARET C., daughter of John Wilson, in the 17th year of her age.

GRAPE VINES. YOUNG VINES OF TWO YEARS, "Miller's Burgundy," with beautiful roots can be had; also, peach trees from seed of the choicest varieties, if called for soon. HENRY ZUPPINGER. Bloomsburg, April 10, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I have applied to the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Columbia county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they have appointed MONDAY THE 6th OF MAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to hear me and my creditors, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper. CHRISTIAN TEITSWORTH. Bloomsburg, April 10, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas A. Men, sen., late of Millin township, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of said county to William Aten, residing in Nereopoke township, Luzerne county and Thomas Aten, residing in Millin township Columbia county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to make them known to the undersigned without delay and those indebted will make payment forthwith. WILLIAM ATEN, Adm's. THOMAS ATEN. Millin, April 10, 1861-6t.

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DEDICATION.

THE New German Reformed Church of Bloomsburg, (God willing,) will be dedicated to the service of the Trine God on the 28th of April at 10 o'clock A. M. Services will be held on Friday evening previous, and on Saturday and Sunday, the 23d and 24th of April, 1861. For information in regard to expenses, accommodation, &c. see circular of January 21st, or address

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY, AND NORMAL INSTITUTE. THE third session of the present Academic year of the Orangeville Academy and Normal Institute, will open on Tuesday, the 23d day of April, 1861. For information in regard to expenses, accommodation, &c. see circular of January 21st, or address

WATCH MAKER SHOP!

PIECES REDUCED. THE undersigned would inform his friends and customers and the rest of mankind, that he continues to pay particular attention to the repairing of watches; weight, spring, and lever clocks; jewelry and everything belonging to his line, and that it is at all times, and in all cases his desire to give perfect satisfaction. He is an "excellent" workman, has visited several, and worked in three of the first Cities in the world New York, Philadelphia and the great City of Paris in France. Particular attention is paid to re-gilding or what is termed "plating." HENRY ZUPPINGER. Bloomsburg, April 10, 1861.

List of Trials, for May Term, 1861.

- 1. T. W. Kahler, vs. Daniel Neyhard. 2. John McMulligan, et al. vs. S. Rhone. 3. A. Creveling, vs. A. Mellick, et al. 4. Robert J. Lyon, vs. M. Cox, et al. 5. Jacob R. Struss, vs. Robert J. Lyons. 6. Philip Winterstein vs. V. Winterstein. 7. John Pealer, vs. Daniel Edgar, et al. 8. Lewis Lavenberg, et al. vs. J. Dyer. 9. Wolf, Wessler & Co., vs. D. F. Seybert. 10. Solomon Stroer, vs. Abraham Snyder. 11. Isaiah Shuman, vs. Jacob L. Shuman. 12. Henry Geary, vs. Isaiah Shuman. 13. Joseph Lockard, vs. James Pennington. 14. Ezekiel Shultz, vs. J. Pennington, et al. 15. Henry Traugh, vs. W. B. Insurance Co. 16. Richard Torby, vs. D. F. Seybert. 17. W. Burgess, et al. vs. A. J. Albertson. 18. Ezekiel Cole, vs. the Twp. of Benton. 19. James Shields, et al. vs. I. Shuman. 20. Geo. Eves, vs. Zebulan R. Shuls, et al.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday the 6th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, the following described property, viz:

ALL that certain tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf Township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: to wit: On the North by lands of Samuel Hall; on the East by land of Emeline Luard and others, on the South by land of James Leonard, and on the West by land of Edward Hughes, containing SEVENTY THREE ACRES, strict measure, fifteen acres of which are cleared; on which are erected a ONE STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and a LOG BARN with the appurtenances. Seized taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of O. Parks. JOHN SNYDER Sheriff. Bloomsburg, April 10, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby giving to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphan's Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on Wednesday the 8th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

- 1 Account of Matthias Gilbert, Guardian of Christian Stroup, daughter of Jonathan Stroup, deceased. 2 Account of Henry C. Freas and Geo. Freas, Administrators of the estate of John Freas, late of Briar creek twp., dec'd. 3 Account of John Michael, Executor of the last will and testament of Ulrich Michael, late of Millin twp., dec'd. 4 The account of Gideon Nuss, administrator of the estate of Peter Nuss, late of Millin township, dec'd. 5 The account of Henry Remley, adm'r of John Remley, late of Orange township, deceased. 6 The first and partial account of Reuben Miller, Executor of the last will and testament of John Linden, late of Briar Creek twp., deceased. 7 The account of Montgomery Cole and Hester Ann Cole, Administrators of the estate of Benjamin F. Cole, late of Benton township, deceased. 8 The account of Jacob Harzel jr., Guardian of Fanny Hettler, late Fanny Lutz, one of the children of Gabriel Lutz, late of Millin township, deceased. 9 The account of Christian Lutz jr., Guardian of Elizabeth Lutz, (now Elizabeth Motteler) one of the heirs of Gabriel Lutz, late of Millin twp., dec'd. 10 The account of Leonard Adams and Henry Hoffman, jr., Executors of Henry Hoffman, sen., late of Roaringcreek township, deceased. 11 The account of Benjamin Wagner and John P. Waller, administrators of the estate of Reuben Helwig, late of Locust township, deceased. 12 The account of John Hughes, administrator of the estate of David Philips, late of Roaringcreek township, Montour county (now Locust township, Columbia County.) deceased. 13 The account of John Hughes, Executor of the estate of Abraham Troxell, late of Locust township, dec'd. 14 The account of Anna Louisa Johnson, administratrix of the estate of Evan Johnson, late of Madison township, deceased. 15 The account of Lewis Yetter, adm'r of the estate of George Harder, late of Catawissa township, deceased. 16 The account of James Masters, Adm'r of Jesse Mather, late of Greenwood township, deceased. 17 The account of John K. Watts & James Masters, Adm's. of the estate of Barnabas Watts, late of Greenwood township, dec'd. 18 The first and final account of Elias M. Laubach, Adm'r of the estate of George Laubach, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased. 19 The account of Joseph E. Sands, Guardian of Jacob Shultz, a minor child of William Shultz, late of Greenwood township, deceased. 20 The account of John Trembley, Guardian of Samuel Webb Garrison, one of the sons and heirs of Jacob Garrison, late of Bloom township, deceased. 21 The account of Benjamin Yohs, Guardian of Henry Brown, one of the sons and heirs of Daniel Brown, late of Maine township, deceased. 22 The account of Benjamin McHenry, Executor of the last will and testament of Elias McHenry, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased. 23 The account of Michael Federoff, and Mary Mowry, Administrators of the estate of Michael Mowry, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased. 24 The account of Charles H. Deobler, Guardian of Elsha H. Biggs a minor child of Elsha H. Biggs late of Bloom township Columbia county, deceased.

DANIEL LEE, Register. Bloomsburg, April 10, 1861.

CARPET WEAVING, MACHINE STITCHING &C.

MRS. CATHERINE ZUPPINGER, begs to have to inform the Public that she will be happy to give full satisfaction in the above business. Bloomsburg, A pril 10, 1861.

HIRSH C. HOWER, SURGEON DENTIST.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Inflammation, and for the Relief of Consumption, Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the nature of its virtues. It is an unrivaled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the globe. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. All who know the fatal effects of these disorders, and who desire to avoid them, should be assured that it has no all the virtues, and that it will save them from the most dangerous of all diseases.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by E. P. Lutz, J. R. Moyer, and G. M. Hagenbuch, Bloomsburg, and by our dealer in every town in the State. April 6, 1861-ly.

PUBLIC NOTICE FOR LICENSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons in Columbia county, have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of the said county for Tavern and Store Licenses in their respective townships, which said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the 6th day of May A. D. 1861, of which all persons interested will take notice, and the Licenses will be granted on Wednesday, the 8th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Applicants. Townships. William B. Koons, Tavern, Bloomsburg. John Leacock, " " " " Robert Hagenbuch, " " " " Oliver A. Jacoby, " " " " Frederick Nicely, " " " " Lewis Enke, " " " " Hiram Smetthers, " " " " John J. Stiles, " " " " Christian F. Nelle, " " " " Franklin L. Shuman, " " " " Fred. R. Wohlforth, " " " " Reuben Wasser, " " " " Henry Gable, " " " " John Grover, " " " " Jacob Kissler, " " " " W. A. Kline, " " " " Geo. L. Shoemaker, " " " " John L. Hurst, " " " " Joshua Womer, " " " " Isaac Rhoads, " " " " Samuel Fahner, " " " " Samuel Remby, " " " " John Keller, " " " " Isaac Yetter, " " " " John Noss, " " " " Emanuel Conner, " " " " John F. Deiterich, " " " " Alexander Hughes, " " " " Jacob Good, " " " " Daniel L. Everhart, " " " " Peter Shutz, " " " " William Long, " " " " Enoch Howell, " " " " A. J. Evans, " " " " R. B. Mearns, " " " " Daniel McKernan, " " " " Jeremiah S. Brown, " " " " JACOB EVERLY, Clerk of Probate Court's Office.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as "Cancers," Ulcers, Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Eruptions, Boils, Blisters, and all Skin Diseases.

Oxland, Ind., 6th June, 1856. I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for some time, and have derived great benefit from it. I have inherited a scrofulous taint, and have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my face and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and business beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length it was referred to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, not only in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. Now and healthy skin soon began to appear, and my hair grew again, and while still off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel that I am under a great debt to you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Pringle writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened his life, by the use of your Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous Malignant Erysipelas, by the same means. He says he cures the common Erysipelas by constantly.