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The British Press on American Affairs.

The European Times, of the 23d ult., has a very sensible and candid article on the troubles of the United States, and in which the gravest distrust is manifested as to the ability of the present Administration to cope with the mighty events involved in the crisis through which we are passing. It thinks that "the Inaugural Address of the new President is a sensible enough document, as far as it goes," but adds:

"All the professions which Mr. Lincoln makes of fairness and impartiality to the seceding States will not be sufficient to lure them back, and if his resolve be carried out of retaking the Federal property and collecting the duties, it is clear that civil war must follow, for it will be impossible to do either without lighting the torch that leads to collision."

The Times argues that notwithstanding the peace policy which appears on the surface of Lincoln's inaugural, "the whole spirit of it points another way." It also expresses the opinion that the new Confederation is rapidly gaining in the respect and confidence of Europe. It says:

"In fact, the recent course of events on the American continent has weakened the sympathy that has existed in England for the preservation of the Union since the policy of the Southerners became developed, and many people, who first regarded the secession as an unmitigated evil, now view it as the best remedy. We do not share this opinion. We still cling to the belief, or at least the hope, that the Union will be preserved in its integrity, for its disruption would, we hold, be a calamity to the world at large."

WHAT an ignominious spectacle does the government of the United States present to the eyes of the world!—that government which, when first established, commanded the highest admiration of mankind. Now racked with dissensions, and threatened with a speedy precipitation into all miseries of a cruel intestine war, and for a cause which is disgraceful to human mind, arising from the abstract question whether slavery may go into frozen and barren territories, or the liberties, peace, union and happiness of a free and enlightened people be sacrificed and destroyed in resisting it. Can it be possible that history, faithful in its record, will have to chronicle such an inquiry?

We really had imagined that after the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the commencement of the extreme Southern movement, the shock would have aroused an olden time sense of patriotism in the breast of at least him upon whom the Republicans had cast the weighty responsibility of Chief Magistracy, and would have also revived in his political friends, those considerations of duty and love of country taught by the genius of American liberty, and, until now, supposed to have been inseparably connected with American birth, education and association.

The demands of the Border States through their propositions of compromise were eminently just. They asked only to be our equals, and to share an equality of rights. Had this been granted, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas would have rallied unchangeably to the national flag—the secession movement of the Gulf States would have died out for the want of incentive—and the strong hearts of a patriotic people, North and South, would soon have rescued and restored the Union. But the Abolitionists, who are now merged and lost in the Republican ranks, have other motives than peace or the restoration of the Union.—Their principles and designs have neither been lost nor abandoned, but are really now enthroned for development at the Capitol of the nation. To force their long rejected heresies, therefore, through blood and fire, upon a protesting people may be, and undoubtedly is, the design of our Abolition rulers.

OPPOSED TO SELF GOVERNMENT.—The course of Mr. Lincoln, in his attempt to subjugate the South, is in direct opposition to the principle of the Declaration of Independence. That immortal document declares: "That governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

War Begun!

On Friday last the whole country was apprised of the fact that war had actually begun. The ball was opened, and war inaugurated, by the batteries on Sullivan's Island, Morris Island, and other points, commencing fire on Fort Sumpter, about 4 o'clock in the morning of the day above mentioned. Maj. Anderson returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading was kept up for nearly two days and a night, when Fort Sumpter was unconditionally surrendered.

Maj. Anderson ceased firing about 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, to be resumed at day-light in the morning. It was supposed that he was resting his men, as he did not reply; and as was anticipated, he commenced to return fire at 7 1/2 o'clock the following morning, but seemed to be greatly disabled. The battery on Cumming's point done Sumpter great damage. Two of its port holes were knocked into one, and the wall began crumbling from the top.—The fire from Morris' Island and Moultrie was divided between Sumpter and the ships of war. It was reported that three vessels were seen over the bar, and seemed to be preparing to participate in the conflict.—The batteries continued firing on Fort Sumpter the whole of Friday night, save at intervals of twenty minutes. In the morning all resumed their work more fiercely than before, the Federal Fleet outside the bar participating with the best of their ability under the circumstances.

After the surrender, which took place during Saturday, Maj. Anderson's men, under guard, were conveyed by boats to Morris Island, where they were well provided for, and the Major left for the city of Charleston, where he was the principal guest of General Beauregard. The people generally sympathized with Anderson, but expressed abhorrence for those steamers off the bar, and in sight of them, and did not even attempt to re-enforce the Major.

The Fort was taken possession of, the night after the surrender, by the Confederate troops. They immediately sent three fire companies to Sumpter to put out the fire, as the woodwork of the Fort and the officers' quarters were all being burnt out. It was feared the fire would soon reach the magazines, and result in much damage.—The Fort is much injured. Three of the barbette guns were dismounted, and a corner of the Fort opposite Moultrie was knocked away.

It is reported that altogether two thousand shots were fired; and also that no South Carolinians were hurt. But we think this report greatly exaggerated. It is rather singular that so much shooting should be done and "nobody hurt." We cannot credit the report. It is true we have dispatches that several of Anderson's men have been injured, and but one fatally.

We have information to the effect that President Lincoln has issued a proclamation, calling out SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND Volunteers to re-take Fort Sumpter; also a proclamation calling an Extra Session of Congress on the fourth of July next.

The "Shinplaster" Nuisance.

Among the many blessings already bestowed, and to be yet bestowed upon the people of Pennsylvania by the present enlightened, honest and patriotic legislature, the passage of a bill empowering the banks to issue small notes the next protective measure on the tapis. Notwithstanding the House defeated this obnoxious attempt to foist a depreciated rag currency on the people, a few days ago, serious and just alarm is felt that this swindling project will yet succeed. A mushroom member by the name of SELTZER representing one of the districts of Philadelphia, but an original pupil of Berks County, a most ferocious intense Know-Nothing Republican is the advocate of this Shinplaster Scheme. This transplanted vegetable appears to be constantly haunted by the ghost of some "locofoco" and considers himself in duty bound to "go in" for everything the "loco-foco" are opposed to, and vice versa. The Ledger's correspondent at Harrisburg holds the following language in regard to the small note question and the other small subject:

"The House considered, at yesterday afternoon's session, the proposed amendments to Free Banking Law, the leading features of which empower the banks to issue small notes of the denominations of one two and three dollars, and repeal the provision requiring one fifth of the capital stock of each bank to be paid in specie.—The small note scheme was defeated by a vote of 33 to 24, although it was strongly pressed by members from Northern and Western counties, who were backed up by one of your city representatives Mr. SELTZER. It was not my good fortune to hear what arguments he advanced in favor of debasing the currency of the State by a flood of dirty labor-robbing shinplasters, but supposed discovered that the "locofoco" were opposed to this measure, and that this fact was to his mind conclusive evidence that it must be right. This member is in a bad way; visions of gloomy and vindictive "locofoco" pursue him relentlessly, and he seems to have a fatal presentiment that they will some day be the death of him.—No doubt he is right about that."

But drop a very small subject for a very important one, it is not certain that the vote puts an end to the small note business. Its advocates are persistent, and will bring it up in some other form. No dependence can be placed upon the legislature, and the verdict recorded yesterday in the House may be reversed next week in consequence of new light and fresh information.

The Legislature proposed to adjourn on the 18th inst., and the Senate concurred in the proposition; but the affairs of the nation have assumed rather an alarming aspect, for the last few days, consequently we could not expect this body to adjourn without doing something to assist the President in successfully carrying out his administration. Yes, something has been done already; an act has been passed and became a law, authorizing the State Treasurer to pay out \$500,000 for the purpose of equipping the State. The next intelligence we hear will be the serving of notices upon the different volunteer companies in the State, summoning their aid to Washington city for the purpose of assisting the administration in the carrying out of its laws.

A German blew his brains out at St. Louis on Saturday, and left recorded as a reason, the result of the Presidential election; he was sure the city would secede, so he did himself.

The Apportionment Bill.

The bill apportioning the State for the election of members of Congress, is a curiosity in our history, and a specimen of our brazen political rascality and hardened recklessness. It would seem to have been framed solely for partisan purposes, and the ingenuity of the committee has been put to the severest test to accomplish such an arrangement of the Districts as would most surely destroy the influence of the Democratic counties, to which end no discrepancy in population between one District and another has been allowed in any way to influence them.—The total population of the State is 2,906,370, and the State being entitled to 23 members of Congress, makes the vote 126,363. We find, however, that various Districts largely exceed the ratio, while others fall equally short of it, and in almost every case political considerations have influenced the arrangement.

The 11th District contains a population of 159,281—exceeding the required ratio by 29,918; while the 14th District has a population of but 101,427—or 24,936 less than the ratio, making the difference between the two Districts nearly half the ratio.—The five largest Districts having the greatest excess over the required ratio are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: District number and Population. 11th District: 159,281; 10th do: 136,615; 7th do: 143,819; 19th do: 138,950; 12th do: 133,187.

If we compare these with the five Districts that have the smallest population, viz: 16th District: 101,427; 14th do: 109,058; 13th do: 114,957; 8th do: 116,315; 6th do: 115,647.

We find that the five first named Districts exceed in population the five last named by 151,480, or more than sufficient population to form another district, and more than any District contains, except the 11th.

The bill is, in every sense, purely partisan, and its designers anticipate large advantage from it; but we apprehend they are doomed to disappointment.

Apportionment Bill.

AN ACT to divide the State into Congressional Districts for the election of representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of electing representatives of the people of Pennsylvania to serve in the House of Representatives of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-three districts, as follows:

- 1st. Second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eleventh wards in the city of Philadelphia.
2d. First seventh, eighth and tenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.
3d. Twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.
4th. Fourteenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-fourth wards in the city of Philadelphia.
5th. Twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fifth wards in the city of Philadelphia, Bucks county and that part of Montgomery county embracing Moreland, Abington, Cheltenham, Horsham, Upper Dublin, White Marsh, Springfield, Montgomery, Gwynedd, Aarfield, Towamensing, Franconia, and Lower Salford.
6th. Delaware county, Chester county, Upper and Lower Marion, borough of Bridgeport, in the county of Montgomery.
7th. Berks county and the balance of Montgomery county.
8th. Lancaster county.
9th. Schuylkill and Lebanon counties.
10th. Lehigh, Pike, Monroe, Carbon and Northampton counties.
11th. Susquehanna, Wayne and Luzerne counties.
12th. Bradford, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, and the balance of Northumberland county not included in the thirteenth district.
13th. Dauphin and York counties and Lower Mahoning township, in Northumberland county, not included in the 12th district.
14th. Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry and Comberland counties.
15th. Somerset, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Adams counties.
16th. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.
17th. Tioga, Potter, Lycoming Clinton and Centre counties.
18th. Jefferson, Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk, Cameron, Forest and Clearfield counties.
19th. Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Clarion counties.
20th. Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties.
21st. Allegheny county south of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers.
22d. Allegheny county north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, any Butler and Armstrong counties.
23d. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Green county.

The arrangement of the districts bears evidence of the most studied and unscrupulous partisanship, and in many cases the grossest injustice is done to Democratic counties, with the sole view to Republican ascendancy. The case of Montgomery county is peculiar, portions being divided among three different districts, in order to destroy the influence of her Democratic majority. The 12th district, as you will discover, is made into a clumsy one. It has been so arranged as to make it Republican. As it was it answered every purpose. Both parties labored hard to accomplish their ends, and the result was against us nearly as often as in our favor.

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Invasion of the South—The Inauguration of Civil War.

By order of the Federal Government on Saturday ships of war and transports, with troops, provisions, stores, ammunition and arms, large and small; tools, sandbags, spades and other siege tools; stails for horse, boats, boat, howitzers for landing, and "all the circumstance of war," cleared from New York, with sealed orders, for parts unknown. The city was like a camp, and the excitement was intense. Some of the officers of the army, knowing the bloody mission on which the Powhatan and Atlantic were sent, resigned rather than mingle in the fratricidal conflict. The ships which have sailed are but the van; others are preparing to follow them, not only from New York, but from the navy yard of Charleston, Mass., where there is the same warlike activity as at Brooklyn and New York.

It is thus evident that a bloody civil war is resolved upon by Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. After long hesitation, the President has screwed his courage to the fighting point. At what precise spot he intends to commence hostilities or to provoke them—whether at Charleston, Pensacola, the mouths of the Mississippi, or in Texas, where there is an evident design to excite "domestic insurrection," or at all of these places together—does not yet appear; but a few days will unfold the mystery.

To Mr. Lincoln, his Cabinet and the leaders of the Republican party three courses are open—to yield to the Confederate States and to all the slaveholding communities their just rights as coequal partners in the Union, which would have had the effect of healing the breach and reuniting the sections; second, to permit a peaceable and bloodless separation, either in the hope of reunion at a future day, or at least of a friendly alliance for mutual defence against foreign foes, and for the establishment of commercial relations, which, if not specially favoring the North, would not at least discriminate against her; and third, to wage a war of subjugation against seven sovereign States, which will be ultimately extended to fifteen, to compel them to submit to the authority of the government at Washington, and to pay a tribute to it, in contravention to the great principle for which the colonies fought and conquered the mother country in the revolution of 1776—the principle that "without representation there can be no taxation."

The first of the three courses was the best, and would have been that of a statesman. The second is the next best course, because the most successful war could only lead to the same result after inflicting an amount of suffering and calamity is appalling. As for now restoring the revolted States to the Union by war, that is the wildest chimerical that ever entered the brain of man.

The third course has been adopted, and that it unquestionably the worst of all. It will be destructive to the prestige and to the interests of the North, to say nothing of the overwhelming expense and debt which it will entail upon the country, the many hearts it will leave desolate, and the feelings of bitter eternal enmity which it will have engendered.

The pretence of carrying out the laws of this Union in the Confederate States, enforcing the federal authority and collecting the revenue, is too transparent to deceive any person. It has been clearly demonstrated that it is impossible to accomplish these objects without civil war of the most ferocious kind. To make the attempt, therefore, is to deliberately commence a war whose end the present generation may not live to see, and whose disastrous effects will be such as to annihilate the accumulated wealth of the country at a blow, and throw back its progress half a century. The real object of the war is to collect revenue, not to assert the authority of the federal government, nor to protect its property. It is a war of propagandism—a war against the social institutions of fifteen States—a war to extirpate negro slavery, if not to exterminate slaveholders. It is the irrepressible conflict predicted by Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln, and for which Garrison, Giddings, and the blood-thirsty abolitionists of their fanatical party have been laboring for the last thirty years.—N. Y. Herald.

Gov. Curtin.

Governor Curtin has been indulged in his movements, by the people of this State, with much more patience than they have been accustomed to show to his predecessors. Gov. Packer and all former Governors of Pennsylvania have been held to a strict accountability for their acts, but Mr. Curtin seems to be acting more like a king than a servant of the people. Through his partisan Legislature he disposes of millions of State property, with coolness and impunity; he gives Lincoln and his party friends an entertainment out of the people's money; he legislates his party friends into office in Philadelphia; he goes to Washington in a "Chase war council," and returning calls for half a million of money to fit the State for some secret policy there determined upon, and nobody knows where we are, or whose we are, or what is to become of us. Have not the people a right to know what Gov. Curtin did with us in that secret council at Washington? It might be well for him to remember that the people of this great commonwealth have something to say about these matters.—Sunbury Democrat.

FOUR MILE RACE AT NEW ORLEANS.—The four mile race here on the 6th between Lightning and Planet, was won by the former. Time eight minutes.

Five young men were struck by lightning, at St. Louis, on Sunday; one of them, Fredrick Harpe, was killed on the spot; his brother who had taken shelter inside the tree creaped unhurt.

It may not be generally known that pearls are found on the California coast.—The Chinese are the most successful in the collection of abalone, in the shells of which pearls are found. Two pearls have been found on the island of Catalina which



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. Alex. Hazlett, \$2.25; Jeremiah Getkin, 4.96; Sams'l Hillburn, 3.00; J. Carey & Co., 9.30; J. W. Keller, 5.00; David Heller, 5.00; Thomas Fealer, 6.00; W. Frame, 1.00; H. F. Whiteman, 2.50; D. Evans, 3.50; Wm. Y. Hesse, 4.00; J. B. Gardner, 2.50; Valentine Stout, 6.00; Aaron Wolf, 2.00; Jacob Sanders, 6.00; Jacob Shaffer, 1.50; Thos. Pierson, 3.00; Charles Eder, 5.00; Josiah Lynn, 6.00; John Wamble, 4.50; Charles Brobst, 3.00; Wm. Ebner, 80; Geo. W. Warner, 2.50; Richard Mann, 1.50; J. G. Cortright, 6.00; C. W. Hasser, 4.00; J. Fenstermacher, 6.00; George Schall, 5.00; W. W. Robbins, 1.00; B. G. Allegar, 5.00; M. Silverthorn, 2.50; T. S. Fullmer, 5.00; Jonas Price, 6.00; D. Sutton & Son, 2.00; Benj. Brooks, 3.00; And. Kunkle, 1.10; Wm. McHenry, 50.

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.

The Philosophy of Fact!

A writer in Hall's Journal of Health, combats in a very forcible manner the prevailing but erroneous opinion that sudden deaths are invariably the result of heart disease.—Nothing could be farther from the truth as it has been ably demonstrated from scientific investigations that 5/8 per cent. only arose from disease of the heart, and that the mortality from costiveness alone was threefold greater than from the heart, apoplexy, or pulmonary affections. This universal and popular fallacy should be dissipated at once and the real cause of sudden deaths, with the best preventive measures submitted to the people. This has been the doctrine of Dr. Holloway through a long and arduous career in all parts of the civilized world.—In almost every disease he prescribes his celebrated Pills, whose immediate action is on the stomach and bowels. Unlike ordinary cathartics, however, which create a necessity for repetition until the functions of the bowels have become paralyzed, Dr. Holloway's Pills penetrate to the seat of the disorder, and not only expel the acrid matter from the stomach and viscera, but so renovate and invigorate them that a future recurrence of the malady is actually impossible. The influence of those remedies is not confined to these organs alone. Their active principle combining with the blood is conveyed to every part of the system, so that the whole constitution become invigorated, and the general health of the patient established on a more firm and durable basis than ever.

During Dr. Holloway's brief sojourn in the United States, he visited our principal cities, and gave several popular lectures on the cause and origin of disease in general, clearly showing their effect upon the system. He also explained in an easy and familiar style the peculiarity and operation of his Pills and Ointment in all phases and types of disease.—"Electic Expositor."

Dr. C. C. JENKINGS, has been appointed Post Master for Easton, in place of Col. W. Hutter, removed.

Diarrhoea

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind: Flatulency; Loss of Appetite; Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Langour, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with an efficient, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

ALCOHOLISM, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the stinky matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of Piles, 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent.—TRY THEM, be Satisfied and be Cured.

BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: Kings Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds. Pains of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. April 17, 1861-ly.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. MISS MARY BARKLEY, would respectfully inform her customers in Bloomsburg and vicinity, that she has just received from the city an excellent assortment of new MILLINERY GOODS. finer than ever, and more calculated to please the taste of the most fastidious. She has paid strict attention in making her selections of bonnets, consequently has the best assortment probably ever brought to this place. She has an assortment of caps and handsome hats and caps for little Misses, all of which she can dispose of cheap.—Give her a call before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on Main Street, below Market, north side. MARY BARKLEY. Bloomsburg, April 17, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Ent late of Scot township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, upon the premises, or

SATURDAY THE 11TH DAY OF MAY next, a LOT OF GROUND, situate in the village of Light Street, in the township aforesaid, fronting on Main Street, and joining a lot owned by Mrs. ————, and being in width on said street 50 feet and in depth 165 feet, on which is erected a

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, two stories high, and almost new, late the estate of said deceased. DANIEL G. ENT, Executor. Light Street, April 17, 1861.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published in a Sealed Envelope: ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c., &c. The world-renowned author, in his admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, catheters, &c., and that a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing DR. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4,986. April 17, 1861-ly.

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PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of Piles, 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent.—TRY THEM, be Satisfied and be Cured.

BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: Kings Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds. Pains of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. April 17, 1861-ly.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certain writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue on or after, on Saturday, the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon at the Court House in the Borough of Wilkes Barre, in the county of Luzerne, the following described property, viz:

ALL that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Nescopeck in the County of Luzerne, Pennsylvania, and the township of Milford, Columbia county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—On the west by lot of John Williams, and the Susquehanna River; on the South by lands of Samuel Smith; on the East by lands of Levi Kirkendall, and B. Evans, and on the North by lands, late of Jacob Buzzard, Hari, heirs of R. M. Brundage and John Williams, is all containing one hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, about one hundred and twenty acres thereof improved, with a one story and a half frame dwelling house, and frame barn, thereon, about one hundred acres thereof lying in the Township of Nescopeck, and about forty acres thereof lying in the said Township of Milford, in said County of Columbia. The improvements mentioned, lie in the said township of Nescopeck in said County of Luzerne.—Being the same farm or tract of land, conveyed by M. S. Brundage, to the said William Rittenhouse, late the estate of the defendant in the said writ named with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of M. S. Brundage vs. William Rittenhouse. All of which will be sold for cash only by SAMUEL VAN LOON, Sheriff. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Wilkes Barre, April 16, 1861.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Eruptions, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1860. I know what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. I went to a physician, but without much relief from any thing. I read in the Standard Magazine of a cure effected by an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation for that very thing, I must try it. I bought a bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful