



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

FOR CONGRESS.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, OF LUZERNE.

Don't Like our Union Candidate.

Some of our Republican friends are not exactly willing to support our Union Candidate—Hendrick B. Wright—for Congress—Those Republicans who were most loud in his praise and support before the nomination, are now lukewarm in the cause. They were, with us, very anxious that we should give them Wright, as he was unquestionably the man for the times, a man of age, experience and ability, and the Conference have made a virtual acknowledgment of this fact, that he is the man, by making him the nominee. We are sorry to find our friend of the Scranton Republican floundering so awful bad in his last issue. He is not pleased with the choice we have made for him to support. We scarcely think he could have made a better one; and as they conceded the candidate to us, they ought to be satisfied with our choice; and we are free to say that the majority of their party, heartily concur in the nomination of Col. Wright. Some few of the Republican party were anxious to nominate Ketchum, while the great bulk of the party were opposed to making any nomination. They advocated "no partisan strife," "one nomination," and all this sort of thing, for the sake of the Union; and we are happy to state that their designs and wishes have been thus far carried out. We will have but one candidate, and no partisan strife in the campaign—This is as it should be, and Col. Wright will get into Congress a little easier than any man who ever went there from this district.

General George M. Keim.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, of Reading, who died on Monday evening at about 9 o'clock, aged 57 years. Gen. Keim was a native of the city of Reading, he was a graduate of Princeton College, studied law under the direction of Charles Chauncy, Esq., of Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice law at the Berks County Bar on the 11th of August, 1826. He did not practice much, however, in consequence of being elected cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Reading. In 1838 he was one of the Delegates from Berks county to the State Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution, in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself. He was in the same year elected to serve during the unexpired term of Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, then recently appointed Minister to Vienna, and subsequently re-elected for the two ensuing terms. Under President Tyler he was Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. His name was also before the public during the last Presidential campaign as a Democratic elector at large for this State. In all his public trusts Gen. Keim was distinguished for probity and ability.—Gen. Keim has been for the greater part of his life a leading Democrat, and in later years when the hearts of the bravest men of the party quailed, his voice rallied them around the old banner and cheered them on. And in the troublous times immediately after the Presidential election, he put forth his utmost efforts to promote a peaceable solution of our difficulties, he never grew weary in leading and seconding all measures of a pacific character for the restoration of peace.

Harper's Ferry

Has been evacuated by the rebel forces, pretty completely, according to all accounts. They were not able to stand the Federal forces, and seeing this in time, they made good their escape to Manassas Junction, where the rebel forces appear to be concentrating. This point, in a military point of view, may be a better place for the enemy to set up a defence.

On leaving Harper's Ferry, they destroyed the bridge across the Potomac, for the purpose of delaying the Federal troops.—They also destroyed several car loads of provisions to prevent them from falling into the hands of our troops. The Heights about the Ferry are all cleared, and the American flag is floating at several places.

The Scientific American is truly a scientific Journal, no other in the United States equal to it. At these times a good deal of attention is being paid to the improvements made on guns through its columns.—It is devoted to patents generally, and is a Journal of practical information in art, science, mechanics, agricultural, chemistry, and manufactures.—It is decidedly the best mechanical paper in the world. July 6th the new series will commence—vol. V.—Terms, to mail subscribers, two dollars a year. Munn & Co., publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

Godley's Lady's Book for \$1.00.—To meet the times, the sixty-third volume of Godley will be sent to subscribers for one dollar.—This volume comprises the six best numbers of the year, and will contain seven steel engravings, six of the large double extension fashion plates, and all the winter cloak patterns. Address, L. A. Godley, 323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The July number is on hand. It is a splendid number. We do think this Magazine surpasses all others. Reader, send and get it. You will never have an opportunity to get it

Meeting in the Court House.

According to previous arrangement the citizens of Bloomsburg, assembled at the Court House at the ringing of the bell, for the purpose of considering the importance of celebrating the coming Fourth of July in an appropriate and patriotic manner.

Upon motion of W. Witt, Esq., Peter Billmeyer was chosen President; and on motion P. S. Rishel and W. Witt, Esq., were appointed Secretaries. After which the President stated in a brief manner the object of the meeting; whereupon W. Witt offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That there shall be a Union Celebration in Bloomsburg, of the national anniversary of our independence on the Fourth of July next, and that thirteen persons be appointed by the President, which shall constitute a Committee with full power to make all necessary arrangements to bring about the same, and to report at a public meeting to be held in the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Saturday night next.

The chair named the following gentlemen to act as that Committee: Dr. P. John, W. H. Jacoby, P. S. Rishel, I. W. McKelvy, David Lowenberger, L. T. Sharpless, Michael Eyerly, William Snyder, Frank Drinker, Morris Sloan, M. C. Woodward, C. G. Barkley, and D. A. Beckley.

Here upon motion a committee of three, consisting of L. T. Tate, P. John and W. Witt, was appointed by the chair to procure Speakers for the occasion.

After which Tate, Freeze, Rishel, and others, made some very sensible remarks in relation to celebrating the coming fourth.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Saturday evening next.

PETER BILLMEYER, Pres't.

P. S. RISHEL, Sec'y.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC MORNING PAPER is about to be established in Philadelphia, by Jo. Severns & Co., called "THE UNION." This paper is started with a view to meet a universally admitted want, and will be a Penny Paper, the only one in the city, we believe. It is the purpose of the Proprietors to make The Union in every respect a first-class Journal. The Democracy of the whole state feel the need of a bold and vigorous metropolitan daily; and no effort will be spared to render The Union both popular and efficient as a newspaper, and as a fearless exponent of the great principles for which the Democratic party have ever contended, and which are now so unhappily imperilled. They look to the Democratic masses for their support, and shall labor to make "The Union" in every way worthy their confidence and liberal patronage, as a fresh, readable and fearless journal. Democrats of this place and county, subscribe for a paper of your own faith, take no more of these Abolition organs. This paper will be furnished at three dollars a year. This is the cheapest daily ever offered you. All orders should be addressed to Jo. Severns & Co., 130 South Third St. Philadelphia.

SOUND RESOLUTIONS.—It is with pleasure that we make room in our paper for the Resolutions passed at the Montour county Democratic Convention, last week. They read as follows:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Montour county, in County Convention assembled, that the United States is in no legitimate sense, a league or confederacy of States, but a government established by the people of the several States to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; that the Union established between the States, by the Constitution, was intended to be perpetual and, if ever dissolved, can only be dissolved in the manner in which it was formed, by the people of all the States represented in National Convention, and that any attempt on the part of any one or more of the States to dissolve the Union and destroy the government established by the Constitution is illegal, and the parties to any such attempt are guilty of the crime of treason and should meet the doom of traitors.

Resolved, That we approve of the measures adopted by the present national Administration to put down the treasonable attempts making by a portion of the people of certain Southern States, to break up and destroy the Union, and that while we differ, and expect to differ from it on many, and perhaps, all other questions of domestic policy, yet for the suppression of this treasonable conspiracy, we pledge our hearty and undivided support.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Montour county participate in the universal and deep regret felt for the untimely decease of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois; that his career is the best illustration of the value of our Democratic institutions, and of the Union and Constitution, to the support and maintenance of which his best ability and dying efforts were given; and that we consider his death, at this momentous crisis of our country's history, as a great national calamity.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The July number of this popular Monthly is already on our table. In addition to its usual quantity of stories, poetry, household receipts, steel engravings, fashion plates and patterns for the work-table, it contains two splendid colored patterns, one of which is "Stars and Stripes" bed-quilt. Every lady ought to have a number, so as to work one of these quilts. As a new volume begins with July, this is a good opportunity to subscribe. The price of "Peterson" is only two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of its class. It is just the one, therefore, for the times. To clubs, the terms are cheaper still, viz: copies three for five dollars, or eight copies for ten dollars, with a superb premium to the person getting up a club. Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

We learn from a messenger yesterday that on Tuesday last, Col. Wallace, in command of an Indiana Regiment of volunteers marched from Cumberland, Maryland, to Romney, Virginia, where he surprised, and after a sharp engagement, entirely routed 500 rebel troops, encamped at that point. A large quantity of camp equipage and other valuable munitions of war were captured by Col. Wallace. Romney is situated about twenty-two miles due south of Cumberland.

THE FARMER AND GARDENER, and Bee Journal, are valuable publications. Any person wishing to get a periodical devoted to these subjects would do well by sending immediately to the publishers, at Philadelphia.—The terms are light—within the reach of

COLUMBIA COUNTY, May 26, 1861.

Mr. ——— alias Arnold the traitor.

Sir: The vigilance Committee has received word that you have been thronging but treasonable sentiments in regard to the war that you have sold and laugh when the news came that Sumpter was taken and you were sorry that the Capital had not falling into the hands of the traitors now the times has come that such laughing will not be suffered in any town and if you don't stop it you will be visit by the Committee and you will find your self dangling between heaven and earth and be pray for the birds now I am surprised to hear that aman who has just bin brought out to the world with so much talent as you have and has just bin elected to an office and you might have been Elected to the presidency at some future time when the fool killer has died now wat is wanton of you is that you cea your treasonable Conversation and none of hypocritical professing to be for the Union but Come out and take back what you have bin telling make it public as we have Spoke on who you think is you friends and you can just have ten days to doe this in and mind make awise Choice as it will be in you power and if you persist in the Corse you have bin persuing your at a marked man but if you take this advise your at Safee death to traitors and torys.

By orders of the Vigilance Committee yours in Simpathy with your familie

One of the blue hens Chickens The foregoing is a true copy of a manuscript, sent to a prominent Democrat in this county, purporting to have come from a Vigilance Committee, notifying him to "cease his treasonable Conversation," and come out for the Union, or else he might be surprised to find himself suspended "between heaven and earth" some time when he would least expect it, for such evidently was their duty to have all executed who do not come square down upon the "treasonable sentiments" and place themselves plump upon the Chicago Platform and go their whole length against "seeseah." We are not personally acquainted with this highly important Vigilance Committee, and if they were merely performing a part of their arduous duties in sending this polite note to our friend, we do not desire their acquaintance, and should dislike to live in their circuit, as we might be the recipient of one of their illiterate productions.

The gentleman who received this note is a Union Democrat—a fortunate individual he is—and has always been opposed to the Abolitionists, Know Nothings and Union-sliders. We can safely say that this Democrat is a more firm and true friend of the Union than any one who has the hardihood to subscribe himself "One of the blue hens Chickens," or even the old Hen herself. Not one of these "Chickens" dare come before this Democrat and say that they mistrust him as being disloyal to the Stars and Stripes, but sneak behind a cognomen to give vent to what they otherwise dare not put forth.

They give our friend "just ten days" to take back some remarks that he should have made. We would ask them to respite him, as the time is short and it may be necessary that he see his friends and prepare an address, therefore we would humbly ask this Committee to extend his time, God be praised.

WOMAN, HER INFLUENCE AND MISSION.—The effect of woman on society is beautifully displayed by the extraordinary power she exerts in ameliorating the rude asperities of life, while the light of her smile sheds its mellowing rays upon the onward march of civilization. The incarnation of our guardian angel she watches by the cradle of our helpless infancy, consoles us in the adversities of our manhood, and is ever to be found at the couch of sickness, a ministering spirit, untrifled by the breath of pestilence or the fear of death. Woman is subject to many trials from which man is exempt, and her native delicacy restrains her from confiding these secret griefs to friend or physician. These evils can be alleviated by Dr. Holloway's celebrated vegetable Pills, which are adapted to every station and condition, either of invigorating a delicate state of health, or regulating the various functional disorders incidental to the female system, whether it be at the first blush of womanhood or at the turn of life, at which later period negligence is productive of consequences so frightful that death itself would be far preferable to such a mockery of existence. Dropsy, Erysipelas and Hysteria are a few of the disorders entailed upon the hapless victim. But a timely recourse to these incomparable remedies will prevent the nervousness, flushes and fainting fits, and the general prostration of the system. Medical men prescribe them in all cases of private practice, as much for their simple ingredients as for the safety and certainty of their results in their action on the female constitution.—Ladies! "Scrap Book."

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S SUCCESSOR.—The Governor of Illinois has appointed Orville H. Browning, United States Senator in place of the late Judge Douglas. He is a leading lawyer of that State, and was a prominent Whig under the old division of parties.—He was repeatedly a Whig candidate for Congress, but always beaten, his District being decidedly Democratic. He resides at Quincy, and is full 60 years old. The hopes of many that the Governor of Illinois would make good the Republican boast that there is "no party now," by appointing a Douglas Democrat to succeed Mr. Douglas, has been disappointed.

THE PRINTER is as ever a welcome visitor at our sanctum, and we know of no other publication, we would more freely speak of in a recommendatory style. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the "craft," therefore we would strongly urge it upon every member of our profession. As we have said before, it is published by John Greason, New York, at one dollar a year.—Every member of the "craft" should get it.

GENERAL SCOTT'S BIRTHDAY.—General Scott passed his seventy-fifth birthday at Thursday. He received his friends at the War Department, and appeared in excellent health and most buoyant spirits. The congratulations and good wishes heaped upon him were of the most enthusiastic and earnest nature.

Democratic Conference Meeting.

The conferees from the several counties comprising the 12th Congressional District, met at the house of Geo. P. Steele, in Wilkes Barre, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June, 1861 for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Geo. W. Scranton.

The following named persons appeared and presented credentials as conferees:—Columbia county—Col. Levi L. Tate, Wm. H. Jacoby.

Luzerne county—George M. Hollenback, George W. Search.

Montour county—Edward H. Baldy.

Wyoming county—Wm. M. Piatt, David D. Dewitt.

On motion, Hon. G. M. Hollenback was chosen President, and Edward H. Baldy and Wm. H. Jacoby, Secretaries.

A communication was presented from F. A. Macartney and R. D. Lacey, Republican conferees from Luzerne county, the consideration of which, on motion, was postponed until after the nomination.

The Conference then proceeded to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress G. W. Search nominated Hon. H. B. Wright, Col. L. T. Tate, Leonard R. Rupert.

The conference then proceeded to ballot for a candidate, and after three ineffectual ballots Mr. Piatt offered the following preamble and resolution:

Resolved, That H. B. Wright is hereby declared to be the unanimous nominee of this conference as the candidate of the Democratic party for Congress.

The preamble and resolution being adopted, the Hon. H. B. Wright was declared duly nominated.

Col. Tate laid before the Conference certain written communications from Democratic voters of the district. It was moved to be read—lost by a tie vote; Tate, Jacoby, Piatt and Dewitt voting aye, and Search, Hollenback, Baldy and Davidson voting no.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Baldy and adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the present perilous condition of our country, we deem it improper to bring into the present canvass any issue other than such as pertains to the maintenance and enforcement of the constitution and laws.

Mr. Piatt moved to proceed to the consideration of the communication presented by the Republican conferees, which was agreed to.

Mr. Baldy moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to prepare a reply to the communication of the Republican conferees and to inform Col. Wright of his nomination.

The chair appointed Messrs. Baldy, Piatt and Search said committee.

The committee then made the following report:

The undersigned Committee appointed to consider the proposition of the Republican conferees of Luzerne county, being duly impressed with the importance of a harmonious contest in a crisis like the present, and concurring heartily in the desire expressed to "secure the nomination of an unexceptionable candidate who will unite the suffrages of both parties for the Congressional vacancy occasioned by the death of the late lamented Col. Scranton"—that partisan riles should be hushed and the Union loving men of this district be united in supporting for Congress a man of tried integrity, who is in favor of the unconditional maintenance of the Union and a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellion is subdued and traitors have laid down their arms." The committee while daily appreciating the spirit by which our Republican friends are actuated, fully endorse the very proper sentiments contained in their communication, and in view of the limited time allowed for any further consultation, respectfully recommend to our Republican friends the support of Col. Wright as an eminently conservative, Union-loving man, and one whose abilities are now needed in the councils of the Nation.

Respectfully yours, &c., EDWARD H. BALDY, Wm. M. PIATT, G. W. SEARCH, Committee.

WILKES-BARRE, JUNE 11, 1861.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this conference meeting be published in the Democratic papers of this Congressional district, and that this conference do now adjourn sine die.

G. M. HOLLENBACK, Pres't.

E. H. BALDY, Wm. H. JACOBY, Secretaries.

MONUMENT TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.—A number of the friends of the late Senator Douglas, representing several States, assembled at the National Hotel in Washington on Thursday, for the purpose of concerning measures to erect a suitable monument in his honor, and make preparations for delivering an eulogy upon the deceased on the evening of the 4th of July. John C. Haskin was chairman and John F. Ennis Secretary. After an interchange of views, J. J. McElhone, J. F. Ennis, Thos. C. Fields, Andrew M. Sallade, and Geo. W. McLean, were appointed a committee to arrange for a future meeting, which will probably take place next Wednesday at the City Hall.

For the Star.

BLOOMSBURG, JUNE 10, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—During the excitement naturally attending the preparation and prosecution of a civil war, it is natural there should be considerable anxiety felt in regard to the progress and execution of the plans and intentions of the Government; and it is likewise natural that the daily papers and telegraphic dispatches should furnish the principal information sought after—at least these are the fountains from which is supposed to flow the knowledge necessary to supply in part the demand. These are the two indispensable institutions of the nineteenth century. Their value and importance stands second to none others, and especially are they appreciated and acknowledged in times like the present; provided they are not perverted and degraded into miserable dispensers of falsehood and perversion. This matters but little though at this time; the daily papers are sought after with more avidity than was ever known before—the demand in many instances exceeding the supply. Every item of news—true or false—is gulped down with as much gusto as a gormand would relish a dainty and delicate morsel. Telegraphic news, of the most contradictory and unreliable character, is circulated through the country; and to read the contents of a daily paper with a view to gain reliable information will result as disadvantageously as believing the telegrams which are floating constantly over the wires. A person might as well undertake to correctly inform himself upon national and military affairs from a Greek testament, he would succeed about as well as to read all the sensation dispatches contained in the daily papers. It not unfrequently happens that some assertion or announcement in one column is contradicted or contradicted in another of the same paper; and it is a universal fact that three-fourths of what appears in one day's paper is announced as positively false in the next issue. It is but a few days since the news reached here by telegraph and through the daily papers, that Col. Kelley was wounded so severely at Phillippi, Virginia, that he still lived, but severely wounded. Another day later, and we were still greater rejoiced at learning he was not badly wounded, and in a fair way of recovery. Of course, no one regretted the last bit of news, but it was extremely doubted in some minds whether he was wounded at all, until it was confirmed by authority not to be questioned. This is one item which came under direct observation, and which, in part, induced the writing of this article, but there is another, fully as notorious and ridiculous, of which it will not be amiss to speak.

It has been settled without further doubt that Col. Ellsworth is dead—shot while descending from placing the Federal flag where a Confederate banner had formerly floated; and that his death was partly effected by slaying the villainous assassin upon the spot. But the inconsistency of which I wish to speak lies not in this. For a time his death was the paramount topic for conversation, and literary eulogizing; and doubtless his name and fame will be remembered for generations to come. It was natural that his personal friends, and those who espoused the Union cause with him should grieve and lament his untimely death. But a short time after his death a letter appeared in public print, signed with Ellsworth's name, dated the day previous to his marching into Alexandria, and said to be received by his parents in New York, wherein he tells them of the intended descent on the above named city, and the supposition that their entrance would be hotly contested, and what might be the result of an armed conflict, &c. A few days later an article in the Sunday Dispatch, giving a brief history of the early life of the gallant Colonel, and among other points alluded to, the writer positively affirms that Col. Ellsworth's parents both died while he was yet very young. Another letter in connection with his death was published directly after the first of these appeared, with the supposed names of the parents subscribed to it, thanking those who so generously took charge of the remains of their respected and loved son, and petitioned blessings upon all who acted so nobly towards one they cherished so fondly. Here are several contradictory statements, and of course, it is impossible for the reader to know which approaches nearest the truth, or whether any reliance can be placed in either of them. Now, it would be exceedingly gratifying to the public, if some capable person, possessed of the necessary information, would write a brief and truthful history of this noble and patriotic young man's life. But then the truthfulness and candor of this might be denied or believed, as the public mind has been so egregiously deceived of late, that it is becoming loth to place confidence in anything published, unless backed up by proof of the most convincing character.

These are only a few of the falsehoods and inconsistencies put in circulation, and space forbids of more than a mere allusion to another. Some of the mystery surrounding the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumpter, has been somewhat brought to light, by the arrival of sundry respectable Germans direct from there. A communication from the first of these appeared in the New York Tribune, in which he stated that the rebel loss was considerable, as the number killed which came under his own observation, amounted to between three and four hundred; and a second gentleman, "a respectable German," also whose veracity is not to be questioned, stated in the city of Baltimore a few days ago in the hearing of his employer, a respectable marble-cutter on — street, who told it to another man of undoubted integrity and honor, who communicated it to a friend in the hearing of the editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, that there were about one hundred and forty rebels killed at the above named place. Who would discredit such a statement as this, coming, as it does, from so direct and reliable a source? This respectable German makes a few other

statements, and then says those who witnessed the engagement, were sworn not to divulge anything that transpired at that place. If this is the manner in which respectable citizens regard the oath of secrecy, well may we blush for mankind.

And according to the numerous "special correspondents" to the different daily papers, General Beauregard must belong to some peculiar migratory species, as it frequently happens that he is reported to be in several places at the same time, without regard to the distance between the respective points. And he must be more teracious of life than other men of supposed equal endowments, as he has been killed several times, (in the papers,) and yet we still find him in Virginia, according to similar reports, at the head of a "vastly numerous" army, ready to invade the District of Columbia, and seize the National Capital.

WAR NEWS.

As yet the list of killed and wounded at the late battle at Great Bethel, is not complete. No very important news has reached us, for the past couple of days.

Telegraph reports from Washington say, the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, has naturally awakened increased interest as to the next movement of the rebels, and the mind is instinctively directed to the Manassas Junction.

The present plans and purposes of the War Department are matters of speculation, but it is evident that the preparations are of such a character to efficiently meet all contingencies. The city is comparatively quiet this morning, the 15th; there being no extraordinary news, that are not false rumors to produce excitement.

Several pickets were thrown across the Potomac on the night of the 16th opposite Williamsport. The 1st Division, under Gen. Cadwalader, crossed on the 16th inst; the troops gallantly wading the stream up to their waists in water, covered by two pieces of the Rhode Island Battery, which were planted on a bluff near Williamsport.

Information has been received to the effect that the rebels have abandoned Leesburg, after burning all the cars and locomotives belonging to the Alexandria, Hampshire and Loudon railroad, terminating there. This was probably induced by a knowledge of the approach of Col. Stone's column by way of Edward's Ferry, and the fact that the Federal forces from Alexandria had rebuilt the bridges, stocked that and the road, and had a telegraph completed to a distance of 15 miles toward Leesburg.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 15.—Mr. Dickens, who has been a prisoner here for some days, having been arrested at his farm-house, in this vicinity, was released this afternoon by an order from the War Department, it having been ascertained that his arrest was entirely unwarranted. The informer against Mr. Dickens was a youth of, to say the least a suspicious character, he having been himself under arrest for horse stealing and other alleged crimes. Mr. Dickens is a son of the venerable Asbury Dickens, Secretary of the U. S. Senate.

In order to guard against other errors of this sort, a general order has been issued to Government troops in relation to their treatment of citizens, and providing that no arrests are to be made unless by the special order of an officer.

A dress parade of all the troops was held this afternoon. They were drawn up in line in front of the headquarters, and were reviewed by Col. Heintzelman.

To-day is the hottest weather the troops have yet experienced. The mercury stands at 105 degrees in the sun.

It was reported among the Secessionists at Vienna, fifteen miles out, this afternoon, that the Federal forces were at Leesburg. The people there were in communication with the rebels, the accents being there up to yesterday.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 16.

Various rumors have been in circulation here and at Washington to-day to the effect that a serious fight had taken place near this city, in consequence of a soldier having been wounded on one of the trains.—As far as can be ascertained no fighting has taken place in this vicinity.

Appointments of the President.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President made the following appointments to-day:—Charles A. Washburn, California, Commissioner to Paraguay.

Edward J. Morris, Pennsylvania, Minister Resident at Constantinople.

Henry F. Blair, Missouri, Minister Resident at Venezuela.

Chas. M. Riette, Texas, Minister Resident at Costa Rica.

Samuel Whiting, New Jersey, Consul at Nassau, New Providence.

The Administration has resumed the diplomatic relations with Peru, suspended by President Buchanan, and has appointed Christopher Robinson, of Rhode Island, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that country.

CAPT. HARVEY'S "GUARDS" started for Camp Curtin on Wednesday last from Wilkesbarre. At Shickshinny, while on their way, they were presented with a beautiful flag. This is a noble looking company of young men.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The beginning of the end. Old sores, bad legs, ulcers, &c. Many persons have the misfortune through life of finishing where they should have commenced—this is especially applicable to the treatment of disease.—Numbers have expended a lifetime in pursuit of health—while thousands have exhausted their means in the catalogue of cures—who ultimately found relief where they should have begun in Holloway's Pills and Ointment, the only sure remedy when all else have failed. For the speedy and effectual cure of ulcers, bad legs, old sores, boils, &c., the ointment is the best saline in use; and the pills are equally efficacious for purifying the blood, cleansing the secretions of the liver and giving tone and energy to the general constitution. This is the testimony of thousands.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The election for members of Congress in Maryland on Thursday last, resulted in the choice of Union men in all the districts, though it is to be regretted that Henry Winter Davis was defeated in one of the Baltimore districts. His opponent ran as an independent candidate, and though a Union man, and supported as such, he is not regarded as sound on the question as Mr. Davis. The majority for the Union in the State it is said will reach 50,000.

The President's Message to Congress, now soon to meet, is approaching completion. It will take strong ground in favor of the most energetic measures, in order that the war may be concluded by the next Winter. Half a million men, and two hundred millions of money are spoken of as likely to be raised.—Tribune.

APPOINTMENTS.—Hon. David Taggart, of Northumberland, has been appointed a Paymaster in the Army. C. M. Hall, of Lewesburg, formerly of Sunbury, has received the appointment of Deputy Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia.

DEFUNCT.—The Eastern Times has been discontinued. The publishers have gone to the war and the devil is out of money, out of paper and out of everything. No great loss.—Argus.

SMALL NOTES.—The Allentown Bank will issue small notes of the denomination of \$1's, \$2's and \$3's, in the course of a week or so, under the authority of the Act of Assembly.

DIED.

In Bloomsburg, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Susan Snyder, consort of John Snyder, aged about 28 years.

In the borough of Berwick, on Friday the 7th ult., Edward, youngest son of Casper and Abbie Franz, aged 5 months and 5 days.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	\$1 20	BUTTER,	12
RYE,	70	EGGS,	10
CORN,	56	TALLOW,	12
OATS,	30	LARD,	12
BUCKWHEAT,	50	POTATOES,	75
FLOUR ex. bal.	6 00	DRY APPLES,	1 00
CLOVERSEED	5 00	HAMS,	12

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Peter Hayman, of Orange, dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Peter Hayman, late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted, by the Register of said county, to the undersigned who resides in the county and township above mentioned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay. RANDOLPH HAYMAN, Orange, June 19, 1861. Adm'r.

Lack'a and Bloomsburg Railroad.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 22, 1861, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS: MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Scranton,	Passenger.	Freight & Passenger.
" Kingston,	6 15 A. M.	10 45 A. M.
" Rupert,	7 20	1 00 P. M.
" Danville,	9 10	6 20
Arrive at North'd.	9 45	7 40
	10 20	8 55

Leave North'd.	3 50 P. M.	4 00 A. M.
" Danville,	4 30	5 30
" Rupert,	5 08	
Arrive at 12 00 M.		
" Kingston,	7 05	
Leave	2 15 P. M.	
Arrive at Scranton,	8 05 P. M.	4 05

A Passenger Train also leaves Kingston at 8:15 A. M. for Scranton, to connect with train for New York. Returning leaves Scranton on arrival of Train from New York at 4:40 P. M.

The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad connects with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Scranton,