STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9th 1861.

Democratic Nominations.

"RETURNS!

The election returns come in too slow to enable us to give anything like the final result of this county in this week's paper.

In this (Bloom) township the Union Ticket, engineered by the Republicans, received a majority. The Democratic candidates for Assembly were beaten in this twp. 147 votes. The balance of the democratic ticket received a similar treatment in this twp.

In Scott township the Opposition received 108 majority over the democratic candidates for Assembly. In Hemlock twp. the democrats have a majority of 91. In Orange twp. Lazarus and Jennings, Opp., have 8 of a majority. In Fishingcreek Tate and Tutton, Dem., have a majority of 153. In Montour twp. Tate and Tutton's majority is 7, a gain of 21 democratic votes over last Fall's election. The majority for the democratic ticket in Sugarloaf is about 92.

In Benton township the Democratic candidates for Assembly have 78 majority.

The democratic candidate for Sheriff in Benton township, the home of the Opposition candidate, received 69 majority.

In the Borough of Berwick Lazarus and Jennings received 52 majority. In Danville borough Lazarus and Jennings have a small majority.

The Democratic majority of this county, we feel confident, will not be less than 700.

In Montour county the democratic ticket will have a maj of about 200.

Tate and Tutton are elected in the district by a handsome majority.

The Constitution.

It has been common to suppose that the Constitution of the United States was a work of great political wisdom, and that JAMES MADISON, the wise and honored son of Virginia, more than any other statesmen contemporary with its formation, was instrumental in its origination and adoption. But it seems that the maxims of secession teach its votaries to spit on the ashes of the patriots, legislatures, and heroes whose works they are seeking to destroy. It is to this purport that the Richmond Whig of recent date, in an article copied by us at length on the 24th instant, held the following contemptuous language respecting the Constitution which it once professed to admire and revere:

"We have been taught to believe that a loose league or confederacy of free, sovereign, and independent commonwealths constituted the best frame of government, for the happiness and freedom of man, which human ingenuity has devised. The old articles of Confederation, which bore us triumphantly through the Revolution, is our beau ideal of a perfect Government That was shipwrecked by the financial embarrassments which followed the war *and was substituted by the Yankee concern, which in our day, has annihilated every vestige of liberty throughout the Northern States.* We would, if we could, restore, as nearly as changed circumstances admit, that confederate system, which, without an elective King and an army of greedy office-seekers, would ensure us freedom and independence."

It is in view of such utterances that we can appreciate the violence which secession requires its patrons to do to all that is most sacred in our national traditions and historical associations. It is willing to blot out the glorious past, that it may with less shame commence under auspices of diminished dignity the ingnoble career of a broken nationality.

The Potomac River Clear.

The Chronicle of yesterday morning says: "We are requested to state, by Government authority, that there is no truth in the rumors which have been but in circulation lately that the navigation of the Potomac has been closed by rebel batteries on the Virginia shore. Not a vessel bound to this city has failed to reach her destination, nor has one outward bound been stopped. Every day numbers have come up and gone down the river, but they have all passed the enemy's guns without a man being killed or even wounded. The only accident which has occurred during the past week has been the collision between the steamers Delaware and Planet, resulting in the loss of the latter. The rebels have not fortified a point on the river. They have a few guns, which are continually shifted to some new position, and the labor undergone to remove them from point to point has been so far poorly repaid, as they have not succeeded in interfering with our shipping in the least."

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—A counterfeit five dollar note, on the bank of commerce, Philadelphia, has made its apperance which although nothing like the genuine except in the size and form of the letters in the name, has deceived many accustomed to handling money. The note is printed on flimsy paper, of a lighter color than the genuine. in the right hand corner it has a vignette of a stone mason, very clumsily executed; on the left are three female figures, two sitting and the other reclining: the one nearest the corner of the note is holding a sheaf of wheat. The note is marked with the letter D. The signatures do not resemble those of the genuine at all.

PETERSON'S Bank Note Detector for October has been received. It contains the description of quite a number of counterfeits which have lately made their appearance. This is a reliable money guide. The merchant should all have it. Send for Peterson's.

Democratic Generals.

As the abolition sheets are laboring very hard to create the impression that the Democrats are acting in bad faith toward the government, it may not be amiss to give the public a list of the general officers of the army who are and were members of the Democratic party viz: Major Generals—George B. McClellan; John A Dix; Benjamin F. Butler; and Robert Patterson.—Brigadier Generals: Wm. J. Rosencrans; Frederick W. Lander; Isaac J. Stephens; Andrew Porter; George Cadwallader; Daniel E. Sickles; Burnside; Heintzleman; Hunter; Franklin; Lyon; McDowell; Blenker; Robert Anderson: Prentiss; Morris; Smitte; Sturgis; Sweeny; Wright; and a host of others, whose names we are unable to call to mind. From the above list, it will be seen that fully two thirds of the general officers are members of the Democratic party, while fully three-fourths of the rank and file of the army belong to the same party. Many of the above were warm supporters of John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency. Gen. Isaac J. Stevens, reputed to be the best military man and the most scientific officer in the army, was chairman of the National Breckinridge Committee. Gen. F. W. Lander, so renewed for his personal bravery, stumped the whole State of California last fall for Breckinridge. And these are the men who are branded as traitors by the advocates of fusion.

Meeting in Benton.

A Democratic meeting was held in Benton, on Saturday afternoon last, which was largely attended both by male and female. The meeting organized, about 2 o'clock, in a grove close by the town, by the selection of the following officers:

JOHN C. DOTY, *President*

Vice Presidents.—Isaiah Creveling, Peter Hess, Albert Ammerman, Absolom McHenry, William Cole, Jesse Bromsteller Geo. W. Shaffer, Franklin Koons, Samuel McHenry, Samuel R. Kline Hiram F. Everett, John McHenry, John J. Stiles.

Secretaries—Cyrus B. McHenry, Uzal H. Ent, W. H. Jacoby.

The meeting was addressed by Col John G. Freeze and others. If we may judge from the demonstrations of applause made—during the speeches, we may well say that the people of Benton and vicinity are much enlivened in the cause of Democracy. They gave to us evidence that they would render a good account on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The speech of Col. Freeze was one that afforded them much satisfaction; and gave them to think more firmly that they were right in maintaining their old organization. The letter read by the speaker, from Charles R. Buckalew, was received with applause. This letter assured the Democracy that the course they were pursuing was wise and patriotic.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

The Union.

Most of our readers have doubtless read that affecting prssage in the book of Ruth in which the beautiful Moabites, speaking to her bereaved mother in-law, exclaims: "Whither thou goest, I will go, and whither thou lodgest, I will lodge," and the malediction she called upon her head, if aught but death should part them And it is thus every true patriot now feels towards the Union. And why should not every American citizen, whether he be native born or naturalized, love it? It has been our bulwark in war, and in peace it has made us the freest and most prosperous nation on the face of God's earth. It has been a benevolent and kind parent to all, and has spread the same panoply of protection over the lowest as well as the highest citizen.—It is the legacy of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and the other illustrious revolutionary patriots and statesmen who have gone to their reward, and we should cherish it as a jewel beyond all price. Let us, therefore, with one heart and one soul, guard, protect and defend it. With it we are citizens of a great and free Republic—without it, we would be outcasts upon the earth, and a by-word and reproach to all nations. It is controlled at the present time it is true, by men who have labored diligently to create that sectional warfare, which has destroyed it, and by men who are not equal to the task confided to them; but that is no reason why we should abandon it. It is freighted with all that is dear to us as men, and as American citizens we should prize it above all earthly good The Democracy have always been true to the Union, and in this trying hour, when the earth almost literally rocks beneath our feet, we are confident they will still be found carrying the glorious old flag of our common country, and keeping step to the music of the Union.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—A Daguerreotypist, from Lock Haven, was arrested by Constable Pollock, on Monday evening, on a warrant for passing counterfeit money, which consisted of bogus half and quarter dollars. He gave his name as Jabez B. Hopkins.—When he discovered the rules of justice were about to be enforced, he attempted to relieve himself of the base metal, but was arrested before he was entirely "strapped." All along the route were evidences of his guilt, from the point where he first mistrusted the eyes of the law. The money looks well, has the appearance and sound, but lacks in weight. In default of $800 bail, Justice McClure place, him in charge of the Sheriff. Constable Pollock reports the taking of considerable bogus coin from his picture rooms in Lock Haven, with the receipt for manufacturing money.—*West Branch Democrat.*

SECESSION VILLAINY.—Some of the secessionists of Missouri, who vacated their premises on the approach of the Union troops, adopted one of the most devilish expedients for poisoning we ever heard of. The peaches which hung on trees by the way side were plugged, some kind of liquid poison injected and the plug, replaced Fortunately the soldiers were warned in time to escape, but a small pig to which one of the peaches was given, died in half an

Disgraceful Affair.

Our Borough was made the scene of a very unpleasant affray on last Monday.—The Brigade Inspector of this Brigade having issued an order for the several military companies of this county, to meet at Danville on that day for inspection, the Exchange Guards, a newly organized company from Anthony township, and a portion of the Washingtonville Cavalry were in attendance. Soon after their arrival J. R. Patton, of this place, and Jas. McKee, a member of the Washingtonville Cavalry, had an altercation relating to the war. and, as is usual in such cases, one word brought on another until both became excited and injudicious language was, as we learn, used on both sides. All manner of reports being set on foot, soon brought an excited crowd together, and for a time it looked as if there was going to be a "free fight," but finally, through the efforts of several law abiding citizens, peace was restored. Still the malicious reports that had been propagated by persons who ought to have known better, kept up a feverish excitement which finally broke out in violence to one of the Exchange volunteers, who had excited the ire of some individual by a remark he made. This person was struck and somewhat maltreated while standing in the ranks of the company in front of Freeze's hotel. Thomas Miller, a workman at the Rough and Ready, interfering to protect him, brought the crowd upon himself.—Blows were given and taken for some time, but the party being too numerous for Miller, he had to retreat into the hotel, followed by the mob who were bent on doing him violence. Miller it seems got out the back way, and arming himself with a knife went back in search of his hat when the mob gave chase to him and finally knocked him down with stones and then kicked and stamped upon him until citizens interfered to keep them from killing him outright.—Many thought he was dead, but it appears he is about as tough as sole leather, for he was up and about in the evening. In fighting Miller made a pass with a knife at one of his assailants named Aten who received a slight scratch on the breast. In the meantime the Guards seeing so much turbulance and confusion in the streets dismissed and left for home

Justice to our fellow citizens of Anthony and Derry townships, however, compels us to say that the account of this affair as given in the last Montour *American*, is one-sided, and unfair. Of the Exchange Guard, whom the editor of the *American* charges with entertaining disloyal sentiments and making disloyal expressions, we need only say, that no more loyal, brave and patriotic Military Company, ever paraded the Streets of Danville. If the editor of the *American* doubts their loyalty or their love for the Union, for the establishment and preservation of which many of *their* fathers have fought, let him tell any one of those "boys" that he is disloyal, and he will soon "see stars" and find stripes where none appeared before, and will discover that they possess true manly courage, as well as loyalty.

So far as we saw, or have been able to learn these companies all conducted themselves properly, molesting no one, interfering with no one, not even heeding the contemptuous epithets such as "secession" "Sunday soldiers," &c., with which they were frequently assailed, by boys of larger and smaller growth, as they passed along the streets. They were here in obedience to a military order, in discharge of their duty as citizens soldiers. Their ensign bore aloft the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our National honor, and of our Union,—and they were entitled to protection from insult and injury. For the honor of our Borough, for the credit of our peaceful, law abiding, order loving citizens, as well as for the business interests of our town, we sincerely hope it will be long before another such a scene shall occur.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

"Monsieur Tonson come Again."

Our old friend Russell—the chap who writes the sensation letters to the *London Times*, giving graphic accounts of his observations, in battles which he has never seen—has turned up again, at Washington—We were growing very anxious about the Doc—didn't know what had become of him Hadn't heard of him for some time, and as the rebels have been talking seriously about the sensible and feasible project of driving our garrison out of Fort Pickens by throwing in a dense volume of some sort of noxious gas, we were a little apprehensive that they might have captured the Doc.,—rammed him into a mortar, and shot him plump into the Fort! But lo! all at once up turns the L. L. D He has been out in Illinois; and while spending a Sabbath in the quiet village of Wilmington, in that State, he concluded to while away the tedium of the day, by having a little sport in the gunning line. So he shoulders his gun, and forth he goes; but just as he is in the height of his enjoyment, an officer taps him on the shoulder, and takes him prisoner—marches him before a magistrate, who, not having a due appreciation of the Doc's importance, nor the fear of the British aristocracy before his eyes, has the audacity to fine him fifty dollars, for his little Sunday afternoon's amusement. Just think of it! William H. Russell, L. L. D. Correspondent of the *London Times*, fined fifty dollars, for Sabbath breaking, by a country Squire—and a Yankee, at that!

Holloway's Pills—An indisputable fact—Costiveness of the Bowels.—Many diseases which afflict mankind originate in the sluggish nature or impaired functions of the stomach and viscera, viz: indigestion, headache, nervous disorders piles and cutaneous eruptions, for which cathartics are usually prescribed. These may relieve the bowels for the time but will not reach the active cause of the complaint. Ordinary purgatives create a necessity for repetition, until eventully the bowels become powerless. Holloway's Pills not only seek the seat of the disorder, but after evacuating the depraved humors from the stomach and intestines, so renovate and invigorate them as to prevent a future recurrence. Read

Business of the Country.

What a falling off there has been in the industrial department of our nation within the short space of one year. What a decrease in the products of the country. One year ago, just previous to the Presidential election, the hum of the spindle, the ring of the anvil, and the sound of the saw, were heard in every part of the land. The shelves of the merchant were fairly groaning beneath the loads of merchandize; the commerce of the nation was in the full tide of prosperity, and the mechanic and laborer were abundantly employed. The North and South were alike prosperous, and the country bore the marks of greatness and advancement. Business was thriving, and all were satisfied with the cheering prospect and hopeful future. Then it was that the farmer sewed his seed in anticipation of a rich harvest—from his stock and his broad fields he expected a good return for both his labor and his capital. Railroads were in process of completion, and the building of others was anticipated; new forges, furnaces, and machines shops were also being erected, and in fact every thing looked so bright that the people rejoiced to think of the good times so much business would make in the country. But alas! all our hopes are blasted, our calculations upset, and business, so far as many of the best men are concerned is ruined.

Who could have predicted one year ago such strange things as are now occurring? And who would have believed them if they had been foretold? None we answer.—No man could have believed that there was wickedness enough in American citizens to create rebellion like the one before us at this very moment—a rebellion to destroy all political relations, all social fellowship, family ties, and, above all, to destroy this noble Government. But it has been done, and we are now beginning to reap the consequences. Although there is more money in the country at the present time than in any other year since the formation of the Government, still there is less business doing in all the productive departments than there was before. And why is it? We answer again—war, civil, rebellious war! has prostrated the nation, the merchant, the shipper, the manufacturer, the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, the artist, and, in short, every department except that relating to war. How long this is to last, remains to be seen. Soon the Government will have all the guns, bayonets and sword it requires, and all those working on these things will have nothing more to do. Before long the army will be supplied with all the knapsacks, cartridge boxes, belts, &c., that are wanted, and a large number more will be idle. Then when the wagons and accoutrements belonging to them are supplied, still more will be thrown out of employment. Shipcarpenter, and numerous other workmen, will ere long have the gunboats, steamers and other Government vessels all built and will likewise be added to the list of unemployed. The consequence this will be to fill the streets with thousands of men destitute of occupations.

What is to be done? From this prospective state of things, it is no difficult task to make one believe that hunger, want and misery will stalk around the doors of many an honest man, and that gaunt hideous want will hover over the domiciles of those who never knew what poverty was.

But if we suffer here North with all the main resources of the country at our command, what in the name of goodness, will become of the poor of the South? with their cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco as the chief productions of the country. God help the loyal citizens of the rebellious part of our unhappy land. Especially for their sake we would like to see the rebellion put down, the traitors hung, and the legislative business of our country once more in its accustomed channel.

THE FLOOD—LARGE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—On Saturday last the West Branch was the scene of one of the greatest floods which has visited it since 1847. The recent heavy rains which visited the northern section of the State were the cause of the rapid rise. The damage at this place was comparatively small, but at Lock Haven we understand that the damage was immense.—The water ran up into the streets of the town, filling the cellars and in some cases rising as high as the second story of the house. Hay stacks, fences, sheds, and in some cases light buildings were swept away. The Lock Haven boom gave way under the pressure and an immense quantity of logs were carried down the stream.—Many logs were stopped by different individuals at this place, and many more would undoubtedly have been caught, but for the shabby manner in which some of those engaged in the same undertaking were treated when the boom gave way two years ago The number of logs lost on this occasion is not nearly so great as the ammount two years ago—yet it is estimated that the loss will be over one million dollars.

This freshet is one of the most sudden and disastrous that has ever visited the West Branch. At one time the water rose at this place at the rate of *five feet per hour.* It began to subside however on Sunday morning and fell rapidly until it had reached its usual level.—*Miltonian.*

PARDONED—Letitia Girvin, who was arrested at Williamsport last spring, on charge of attempting to fire the premises of Dr Lyon at that place, an account of which was published in this paper at the time, was convicted by a jury in August last and sentenced to the penitentiary. Gov Curtin has now pardoned her, provided she leaves the State. We think the pardon might as well been withheld as given under the above peculiar proviso. If we recollect the circumstances correctly the criminal is a little girl some fourteen or fifteen years of age- and we see no clemency in keeping her from the penitentiary and sending her adrift on the world with almost a certainty that she must adopt a life of crime, or starve.—*Miltonian*

A load of good wood is badly wanted at this office.

THE WAR NEWS.

The Case of Gen. Fremont.

The charges preferred by Colonel BLAIR against General FREMONT, on the 26th ult., have not reached Washington. According the revised army regulations, charges are required to be transmitted through the superior officer—in this General FREMONT himself. A copy of them, however, has been received, to be filed in the event that he shall neglect or decline to transmit the original to the War Department.

There seems to be no doubt that Gen. FREMONT will be superseded, but no official intimation has been sent to him of this fact General WOOL, it is thought by those well informed in military affairs, will proceed to the West under specific instructions, and it may be he will supersede General FREMONT. No positive information, however, is derivable on this subject.

Resignation of a Pennsylvania Colonel.

In consequence of debility from over-exertion in connection with his command, Col. R G. MARSH, of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania R V. C., has resigned his command. A meeting of the officers and privates in his regiment was called, and resolutions passed complimentary to Col MARSH as a soldier and citizen. The regiment regret their loss, and the War Department recognizes in the retirement of Col. M, the absence of an efficient officer.

The Confederate Flag not Recognized in Cuba.

Letters from Havana state that the report that the Confederate flag would be admitted in Havana, is without a shadow of truth The authority states that "No such act or decree, or anything like it, has appeared.—The Captain General could only do it on receiving instructions to that effect from the home Government. The few vessels sailing under the Confederate flag, and which arrived here some months ago, had to hoist the stars and stripes before entering our harbor.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The following is a special dspatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

CHEAT MOUNTAIN, VA., Oct. 3.—This morning, at 1 o'clock, a portion of Brigadier General Reynolds' brigade, consisting of three Ohio regiments, (the 24th, 25th, and 32d.) and portions of six Indiana regiments, (the 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th,) together with detachments of Colonel Bracken's Indiana regiment, Colonel Robinson's Ohio regiment, Colonel Greenfield's Pennsylvania cavalry, and detachments of How's regulars, Loomis' Michigan and Daum's Virginia artillery, numbering in all five thousand men left the mountain to make a reconnoissance in force in front of the enemy's position in Greenbriar river, twelve miles distant.

Colonel Ford's Ohio regiment was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which was important, it flanking our main column.

The expedition arrived in front of the enemy's fortification at 8 o'clock, their pickets retreating after firing an ineffectual volley.

Col. Kimball's Eifteenth Indiana Regiment were immediately sent forward to secure a position for Loomis' battery.

Col. Ammin's Twenty-fourth Ohio Regiment deployed as skirmishers on the souths slope of the mountarn.

Loomis' battery, after getring into position, and being supported by the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, opened the battle.

The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy in the bush, who were soon routed by the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment with a loss of seven killed, and a large number wounded and taken prisoners.

Howe's battery, supported by the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, then moved forward, taking a position three hundred yards from the enemy's fortifications, and opened a brisk fire.

Capt. Daum brought forward two pieces, and likewise opened a brisk fire

The firing on both sides was almost incessant for an hour, our artillery doing good execution, judging from the lamentable shrieks of the enemy's wounded.

The enemy's battery did comparatively little injury, their guns being too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of theirs.

While observations were being made of the enemy's fortifications, occupying three more hours, an irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention. During this interval, the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Fiteenth Indiana Regiments rendered efficient service in scouting the mountains.

Before the close of the reconnoissance, which was most satisfactory in its results, the enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Monterey, making their strength about 15,000

Although this reconnoissance partakes more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss is but ten killed and eleven wounded.

It is impossible to ascertain the enemy's loss, but it cannot fall short of five hundred killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution.

Their camp was situated on the slope of the mountain, supported by a number of guns.

We captured thirteen prisoners from the enemy and also a lot of cattle and hores.

The reconnoissance proved highly successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength which could not be obtained fom scouts.

Our troops acted nobly.

General Anderson and Colonels Johnson, Jackson, and Oliver, were in command of the enemy's forces.

GREATNESS.—It is a remark of John Hunter:—"There never was a great man that wanted to be a great man, ever was a great man. For great men have endeavored always to do some great action that seemed to tend to some great good, and the effect made them great. Wanting to be great is vanity without power."

PROMOTION OF GEN. McDOWELL.—Brigadier Gen. McDowell is to be made a Major General of volunteers.

SOUTHERN ITEMS OF NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7.—A fire took place at Memphis, Tenn., on the 29th ult., destroying $30,000 worth of property situated at the corner of Washington street and Centre alley. The fire extended to the front row o buildings.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has absorbed the *Bulletin* newspapers of that city.

A Memphis paper of the 30th says:—Thirty cases of Enfield muskets, being a part of the 50,000 which came into a Southern port some time since, arrived at Memphis, and are on their way to Columbus Ky.

The city of Memphis was literally alive with soldiers on the 29th.

The Southern Commercial Convention will assemble at Macon, Georgia, on the 14th of October.

The University of Mississippi is about to be closed for want of patronage.

Jacob Thompson has been nominated for Governor of Mississippi

The Pocahontas (Ark.) *Advertiser* says F. C Hindman (formerly a member of the Federal Congress) has obtained 3 000 more men from the State of Arkansas for Gen. Hardee's command.

Ex-Governor E Louis Lowe, of Maryland has escaped to Richmond.

Isaac Davenport, of Richmond and a member of the firm of J & G. B Davenport, gave a check for $10,000, being the amount due their Northern creditors to the commissioner for the reception of such sources of revenue.

The Northern Bank of Alabama has suspended specie payments, at the instance of Gov. Moore

The merchats of Nashville have agreed to receive Confederate treasury notes at par for debts and goods.

Gen. Hardee's command has fallen back to Pitman's Ferry, on the Arkansas line.

J. H. B. Jones, formerly editor of a Philadelphia paper is Secretary in the War Department at Richmond.

Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has ordered the State authorities to secure all the pork now in the hands of New Orleans speculators, who had advanced the price to $50 per bbl.

It is estimated that the Yankee property, in the State of Virginia, which has been placed under the ban of the Sequestration Act amounts to $30,000,000!

M J. Wicks, chairman of the Military Committee of Memphis, says it is desirable that no more cotton nor tobacco be shipped there until further orders, and if planters don't stop shipping the military authorities will send the cotton back into the country at the owners s expense.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald* says the Cherokee Indians will furnish three regiments, the Creeks two regiments, and the Seminoles a battalion.

The Mobile (Ala.) papers say the defences south of that city are vigorously going on.

The municipal authorities of Mobile are issuing shinplasters in small amounts

The rebel soldiers, especially those attached to the department in Western Virginia, are suffering greatly for the want of tobacco.

A vessel, with a cargo of 1,000 bushels of salt, from Laguayra, had its cargo taken from the Brazos river to Richmond.

A prize schooner was captured near Galveston Texas, recently, with 200 sacks of coffee and 150 000 cigars.

The Nashville (Tenn.) papers of the 2d instant say the heavy rains have carried away the bridges on the East Tennessee Railroad, and delayed trains from Richmond, for three days.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* says.

"General Buckner is advancing towards the Ohio river, driving the Home Guards before him."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says Arnold Harris has been unconditionally released.

The Confederate Government has authorized General Winder to arrest all Yankees who may venture therein concern for their former rights of property in the South.

The arrival of James Ferguson member of Parliament, and Hon. William Burke of England, is reported at Nashvsile on the 30th September. They were *en route* for Richmond.

Important from Western Virginia

Rout of the Rebels at Chapmansville.

ONE HUNDRED KILLED.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The Kanawah correspondent of the *Commercial* says that five companies of the First Kentucky, four companies of the Thirty-fourth Ohio, and one company of the Fifth Virginia, under Lieutenant Colonel Engart, had surrounded and attacked the rebels at Chapmansville and, after a short engagement, completely routed them, killing 60 and taking 70 prisoners. The rebels, in escaping, were intercepted by Colonel Hayt who killed 40 and took a large number of prisoners.

The country between Charleston and the Guyandotte river is now freed from Secession power. This is the most effective blow given the rebels in this part of the valley.

When the *Kanawha* left Charlseton there was a report that a battle was going on between General Cox and the rebels unger Wise and Floyd, at Sewall's Mountain, and that the rebels were getting the worst of it and were falling back on their entrenchments at Lewisburg.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	$1 10	BUTTER,	14
RYE,	70	EGGS,	10
CORN,	50	TALLOW,	12
OATS,	30	LARD,	12
BUCKWHEAT,	50	POTATOES,	40
FLOUR pr. bbl.	6 00	DR'D APPLES,	1 00
CLOVERSEED,	5 00	HAMS,	12

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. AUGUSTUS KELLER to Miss HANNAH MOOR, both of Danville Pa.

DIED.

Of Dyptheria in Mt. Pleasant township, this county on the 4th inst., PERMELIA ANN, in the sixth year of her age—on the 6th WILLIAM ARTHUR, in the fourth year of his age—on the same day, SARAH ALVARETTA, in the eleventh year of her age—and on the 7th ARAVILLA ALICE, in the tenth year of her age—all children of John F. and Elizabeth Deitterich of the above place.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that she has just received from the eastern cities her fall and

WINTER MILLINERY GOODS,

all of which she is prepared to make up and sell at a very reasonabley low figure. Her assortment of goods are a little superior in point of durability as well tastefulness, to any offered by her in this section heretofore. She returns thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. MARY BARKLEY.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 9, 1861.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent. TREASURY NOTES.

Now Ready for Delivery at the Office OF

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street Philadelphia.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 8 A M. till 6 P. M. and on Monday till 9 P M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 15th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

Parties at a distance can remit by their friends through the mail, or by express, or through Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties remitting must add the interest from the 15th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

Care of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.

No. 114 South Third Street Philadelphia.

October 9, 1861.—4m

RULE ON THE HEIRS

OF GEO FETTERMAN, Sen., DEC'D.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Joshua Fetterman, Solomon Fetterman, Henry Fetterman, George Fetterman, Jno. Fetterman, Jonas Fetterman, Reuben Fetterman, residing in Linn county Iowa, Catharine intermarried with Henry Harner, Sarah intermarried with William Yeager, and Elizabeth intermarried with Hamilton Fisher, children and heirs of George Fetterman sen., late of Locust township, in said county deceased.

You and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear in your proper persons before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, at our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg on the first Monday of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said George Fetterman, sen., deceased, at the valuation placed upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold, and hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable Warren J. Woodward, Esquire, President of our said Court at Bloomsburg, the 17th day of September A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty one. Jacob Everly, Cl'k O. C.

JOHN SNYDER, *Sheriff*

Bloomsburg, October 9, 1861.

CITATION TO THE HEIRS

OF PETER HARTZEL, dec'd. IN PROOF of conduct with Henry Hartzel

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Henry Hartzel, Rebecca Hartzel, Esther intermarried with Isaac Noyer, Peter Hartzel, Jacob Hartzel, William Hartzel, Sarah intermarried with Jon. Fisher, and Elizabeth Hartzel, children and heirs of Peter Hartzel deceased.

You and each of you are hereby commanded and cited to be and appear in your proper persons before the Judge of the Orphan's Court of said County, to be holden at Bloomsburg in and for said county, the 1st Monday of December next, then and there to answer the petition of John Keiffer Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hartzell dec'd, setting forth: that the said Peter Hartzell in his lifetime to wit: on the tenth day of April, A D, One thousand eight hundred and fifty two, was seized in fee of and in the following described plantation and tract of land to wit. All that certain plantation and tract of land situate in Main township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Joseph Hartzell, Jacob Shuyar, Solomon Snuman, Matilda Jamison, Sarah John, and others containing Ninty seven Acres and nine perches more or less, that being so seized the said Peter Hartzell, did by a bargain or contract in writing binding himself to sell and convey the said real estate with the appurtenance unto his son Henry Hartzell for the consideration of Nineteen hundred dollars, thirteen hundred dollars of the same to be paid in annual instalments of one hundred and sixty four dollars. The first payment to wit: the sum of one hundred and sixty four dollars to be made in one year after the death of the said Peter Hartzell, and the said contract which bears date on the said tenth day of April, A D. 1852, further provided that the purchaser Henry Hartzell should receive his deed for said Real Estate after the making of the first payment, which said payment has been made to your petitioner, six hundred dollars of said purchase money by the terms of said Contract was to remain in the premises during the life time of the wife of Peter Hartzell, the interest on the same to be paid to her annually and the principal in three equal annual instalments after her death, but that no sufficient provision for the performance of the said bargain or contract appear to have been made by the said deceased in his lifetime though he was well satisfied, and intended that the same should be consummated. And that the said Court will be pleased to decree the specific performance of the said contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof in order to the completing of his title according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Witness the Honorable Warren J Woodward Esq., President of our said Court at Bloomsburg the Seventh day of September A. D., one thousand Eight hundred and sixty one. Jacob Everly, Cl'k., O C.

JOHN SNYDER, *Sheriff.*

Bloomsburg, October 9 1861.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Thomas Conner, deceased.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, an auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of John Conner, Trustee &c., of Thomas Conner, late of Greenwood township, in said County, deceased, to and among the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent according to law: will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, to perform the duties of his appointment, on Friday the 8th day of November A. D. 1861. And all persons having any claim on the said funds are requested to make known the same to the Auditor on said day, or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

ROBERT F. CLARK, *Auditor.*

Bloomsburg, Oct. 2, 1861.—4t.