STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1862.

Expulsion of Senator Bright.

As will be seen by the proceedings published in full in another column, the Senate of the United States, by a two-thirds vote, last week expelled JESSE D BRIGHT, of Indiana, as one of the members of that body. It may be that the majority acted wisely: but we confess, from a careful reading of all the testimony brought against him, we could not see the treasonable act of his, which would justify such a course. Mr. Cowan, of this State, and Mr. Harris, of New York--two Republican Senators from the two greatest States in the Union—to their honor be it said, voted against this act of harshness The reason assigned, and the only one that we have seen is that Mr. Bright wrote the following letter, the bearer of which (who is said to be a cousin of the President) was arrested some time ago upon the charge of treason:

"WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

"MY DEAR SIR:—Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance, my friend Thomas B Lincoln, of Texas He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in fire-arms. I recommed him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect. Very truly yours.

"JESSE D. BRIGHT.

"To his *Excellency*, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States."

The chief offence charged against Mr. B. is that he addressed Jeff. Davis as *his Excellency*, in an ordinary letter of introduction We will not enter into a discussion as to the propriety of this act. But we cannot repress the remark, that a singular spectacle is presented of a grave body passing sentence of expulsion upon a Senator upon a charge of treason founded on such a basis! Aye, and a body which permits such men as CHARLES SUMNER to occupy high places in its councils. Charles Sumner has spent his official life time in fanning the flames of sectional discord, which has left our country in its present pitiable condition —aye, and Chas. Sumner votes for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, who has been one of the most powerful foes of all the dangerous dogmas of this leading Abolitionist. It may be that Mr. Bright made a grievous mistake in writing to a traitor, and has received a just punishment—but evenhanded justice will not rest satisfied while the men who have made the traitors—viz: such Abolitionists as Sumner—are allowed to sit in judgment upon him.—*Luzerne Union.*

A Startling Picture of Governmental Corruption.

No lover of his country or friend of public virtue can run his eye over the revelations contained in the speech of Mr. Dawes, of Mass. in the House of Representatives without feeling the intensest indignation and alarm. Mr. Dawes deals with unblemished facts, reliably ascertained through a committee of Congress; but the flights of the boldest fancy are tame beside the startling record of crime which he drags to the light.

The facts stated will arrest the attention of the most indifferent, while they will fill the public spiritited and truly loyal citizen with the deepest apprehension. An army of traitors, viler and more dangerous than all the legions in armed rebellion, are sucking the heart's blood of the republic, and are secretly but surely and rapidly devouring the sources of its strength. The shameful revelation cannot be doubted; it is not the offspring of partizan malice, but owes its being to men who are in sympathy with, and supporters of the present administration. Mr. Dawes is a republican member and the discoveries he has made have been extracted from unwilling witnesses, under the penalties of imprisonment and the obligation of an oath. The very first war contract into which the Government entered was a swindle; and whether it buys beef, horses, arms, or clothing for its soldiers, it allows every purchase to be toiled by a band of harpies as ravenous as the horse-leech No wonder Mr. Cameron has resigned. The whole Administration should follow his example, while every robber of the treasury should be seized and made to disgorge the proceeds of his knavery.—*New York Argus.*

Surveyor General.

We observe the name of the Member from this county, among the Democratic Candidates for Surveyor General. It emanated from a Harrisburg correspondent of last week in the *Philadelphia Evening Journal.* Here is the paragraph:—

I have heard it said, that our mutual friend, Col Tate, the able and industrious member from Columbia, is spoken of as a suitable candidate for the office of Surveyor General. Col. Tate would make a most faithful and vigilent officer, and he hails from that Democratic district, which has never yet flinched, and which has always proved itself true to Democratic instincts.—Your correspondent would be much pleased to see the Colonel as one of the standard bearers of the Democracy in the coming contest. His character for probity and honesty would make him a formidable competitor.

It is rumored that a proposition is soon to be made in the U. S. Senate to lay a tax of ten per cent. on the pay of the officers and soldiers in the army. We do not object to the tax being levied upon the pay of the officers, but we protest against any tax reducing the poor pittance paid by the Government to the soldier. This would be an act of injustice which would be indefensible Rather let us suggest that the members of Congress cut off their mileage and tax their own pay fifty per cent. They would then receive much more than they earn. We will see if they are patriotic enough to do so.—*Dem. Dem.*

Let us be Consistent.

The worship of the Goddess of Reason has often been performed by ceremonies the most unreasonable and ridiculous. Under the banner of liberty tyranny has achieved many a triumph. The warrior with glory as his guide has led his followers into battles as disgraceful in their execution, as inglorious in their results. The patriot under the plea of loyalty has committed treason against his country of the blackest dye. The politician while professing to serve his country has robbed its treasury of its last dollar. The *name* under which crime is now-a-days committed is everything. These are some of the inconsistencies we meet with on every hand, but so perverted has the moral sense of our people become, that they "pass over us like a summer cloud without exciting our special wonder."

It is a homely but true saying—"put a beggar on horse back and he will ride to the devil." This need not excite surprise; but that an American citizen who has reason to glory in the recorded annals of his country is bleeding at every pore, ignobly lower his mind to schemes of profligacy and plunder, is a solecism we would hardly expect in a civilized man. The first ball ever given in the White House came off on Thursday evening last. This is an inconsistency and an impropriety we would hardly have expected in "Honest Old Abe, the rail-splitter." It must, indeed, have been a depraved taste that could have projected such a revel at such a time. Every virtuous citizen must feel that the day is not far remote when he will be compelled to rally around the altar of his liberties and drive away the reckless crew who have so shamefully defaced and disgraced it.

The late administration was overthrown by the cry of "extravagance and corruption." It was accused of spending some eighty millions of dollars a year and the people were horrified! The present Administration is squandering at the rate of ten hundred millions a year and the pocket-patriots are in high glee. The Hon. THAD STEVENS, in his great speech delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, previous to the election of Mr. LINCOLN said, "I think we are able, from the character of the next President, to tell some things that will happen—

"1st. *He will drive the plunderers from their prey.*"

We need only take from the running debates in Congress a few extracts to show how consistent these *honest* Republicans are in the extensive promises of reform they throw out so profusely previous to an election. This party has been in power a little less than a year, and it all the peculations and corruptions, that have taken place in the Government since its establishment, were combined they would not amount to as much as have been crowded into this one short year.

We make a couple of extracts from the proceedings in the Senate, but a few days ago, to show we are right in what we say; and we have been careful to take the remarks of Republicans lest we be accused of *hostility* to the Administration which now is *very freely* construed to mean *treason to the Government!*—

Mr. WILSON said the people might have resources, but the Government had none — The Government was in debt $40,000,000 to day, and without a dollar to pay it. We are here to-day to complain of the want of progress in the army; but if we made any more progress than the army, he would like somebody to point it out. The Government was reduced to the condition of issuing paper money and making it a legal tender Why, the view the world has on us, is that we are a nation of—he almost said—thieves; but he would say plunderers in the midst of a war for the life of the country.

Mr. HALE believed the liberties of the country were in greater danger to day from frauds and profligacy than from the Rebels He would say, oh, Christ! who, with small cords drove out the money changers from the Temple of Jerusalem, is there no scourge of laceration for these who turn the temple of our liberties into a den of thieves.

History will not trace upon its record—partisan bigotry will not ever dare to lay—the guilty responsibility for all this disgrace and disasters, brought upon the country, to the Democracy. When the Republican party came into power the country was prosperous and at peace. Now one half is in the full blaze of rebellion, while the other half is in a fair way to become bankrupted in putting it down, and the party that has the management of the affairs of the country in its hands is stigmatized by its own friends a gang of thieves. For consistency sake the Republicans had better, hereafter, extract the beam from their own eyes before they profess to see the mote in the eyes of the Democracy.

We have still another sample of the inconsistency of the party in power at the head of the Government. It shows a perfectly willing disposition to make every concession, no matter how humiliating, that England may demand, to prevent a war with that country, but it will not allow one word of compromise to stop the horried war that is deluging our own land with fraternal blood. If the Republicans had been half as willing to "compromise" with the South as they have been to compromise with England, to avoid a fight, there would be no civil war in the country. How much more it would have contributed to the happiness, prosperity and glory of our country to have adopted the "Crittenden Compromise," and satisfied our own countrymen, than to degrade ourselves in the estimation of the world by exhibiting such a readiness to reconcile our deadly enemy England.

We might go on showing up the inconsistency of the Republican party *ad infinitum*, but what we have already said must convince every rational mind that if consistency is a jewel the Republican party does not possess it.—*Valley Spirit*

Mr. Jerry Oberdorf, a teacher in one of our borough schools, died suddenly of apoplexy on last Saturday evening, on his return home from a singing school. He was a promising, well behaved, and exemplary young man.—*Danville Democrat.*

Our Nero Fiddling.

We are informed by correspondents from Washington, that a grand dance came off at the White House on the night of the 5th inst. It is said to have been a grand affair and was participated in by a very large number. The dance began at precisely eleven o'clock, the President leading off with Miss Browning, and Mrs. Lincoln with Senator Browning. There seems to be a strange contrast between the fiddling and dancing in the Nation's White House and the sanguinary scenes of war. But no doubt Mr Lincoln has read in history of Nero amusing himself with a fiddle while Rome was in flames, and why should not the Neros of this country be equally merry and unconcerned, now that our Union is devastated with intestine war, and the people are in mourning from one end of the land to the other? Aye, why should not "old ABE" be merry? He and his partizans have been working for a dissolution of the Federal Union for the last quarter of a century, and why should they not, we repeat "dance and be merry," now that the object for which they have worked so long is upon us with all its fearful realities? True it is, his subjects—the people of the United States—are bowed down with sorrow; true it is that hundreds of volunteer troops are swept into their graves daily, and rivers of tears are being shed for the lost ones; true it is, that destitution, if not starvation, threatens thousands of our citizens; true it is, that enormous taxes are to be imposed upon our people; true it is, that our insolent assailants—the rebels of the South—are within sight of the Capitol, flaunting their traitor flags in our very faces; true it is, the Rachels of the North weep for their children, and will not be comforted, "because they are not." But what difference to the President and the horde of abolitionists who composed his dancing party? The war is their triumph —it is what they prayed for and worked for—and now they dance within hearing distance of the dying groans of their countrymen! As well might the Imperial City have celebrated, with triumphal processions the entrance of the hordes of Goths and Vandals, that ravaged her fields and sacked her temples, as the President of the United States to "dance and be merry" at this time of anguish and distress.

But, so it is—"old ABE" and his friends will dance, and the people will weep: the same people who lifted this party into power, whose ravages upon the principles of our institutions have desolated our land and can be compared to the blighting march of the Tartars of Tamerlane and the Hurs of Atilla The people—deceived, betrayed and lied to—have warmed the Abolition serpent into life. It will sting them to death Let those who have brought our troubles upon us shout and sing, dance and fiddle It is well that the check of the progress of Democratic principles should be celebrated with pomp and show It is best that the people should not see how the Genius of the Constitution shudders and shrinks from the rude arms of her violator, reeling and staggering, and insolent with ill gotten power, It is best that the shouts of laughter and the clatter of feet, sould be loud and long, to drown if possible, the dying words of the soldier and the stifled sobs of the people. It is best! Let, then, the enemies of our laws and our Constitution dance and fiddle, and thus hush the voice of distress now heard throughout the land. Let them dance—let them fiddle —*Carlisle Volunteer.*

A Truth well Told.

Hon. A Harding, Union member of Congress from Kentucky, in a recent able and patriotic speech, made the following emphatic statement:—

The ultra abolitionists, whether they know it or not, have been and now are giving the most successful aid to the disunionists of the South, and making the most successful war upon the Union The great and prevailing argument of the leading disunionists, in the South and in the border States, has been, and still is that the North, in violation of the Constitution, intended, and was about to turn the struggle into a war for emancipation, and thus "plunge the whole population, white and black," into a remorseless and bloody struggle. By this argument alone he has succeeded in seducing and drawing into the rebellion thousands of misguided men. Without it, he would have been powerless, and this argument has been furnished and put into his mouth by the Northern abolitionists This has been the great question of debate that loyal men have met and battled against a thousand times all over Kentucky.

This is the view we have always held.—The handful of disunionists per se in the Southern States, were furnished by abolitionists of the North, with the very arguments they most needed and desired to make use of in consummating their dark purpose to establish a separate confederacy Every intelligent mind in the North ought to have been able to have grasped at once this now undoubted truth. But though the Democracy labored hard and long to impress it upon the popular intelligence of the North, though the most solemn and earnest warnings came to us from the Union men of South, the people would not hearken and the dreadful penalty is now upon them — And now whilst that penalty must be paid, let us learn from the past and beware lest the fanatics and fools who have already ruined us half, will not finish the job through our patient and supine sufferance.—*Bedford Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT, Leonard Miller, who resided on Mr. Peter Baldy's farm, below town, was killed on the Lackawanna railroad on Tuesday afternoon last, by being run over by a locomotive. Miller was walking on the track, and when seen by the engineer was warned of his danger by the steam whistle, but he took no heed, and continued to advance, when the engineer down brakes and reversed his engine, but could not prevent it running over Miller, and crushing him to death. J. R. Phillips Esq., Sommoned an inquest on the body, who rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts as we have stated.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1862.

The SPEAKER called the House to order at ten o'clock, A M.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Johnston.

The Journal of yesterday was partly read.

JOINT CONVENTION IN COMMEMORATION OF ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. TATE, (having obtained leave to offer a resolution) said: In a time like this, when our country is involved in so great a peril, resulting from the disloyalty of a portion of her citizens, it is fitting that we should recur to the example of our patriotic ancestors, and recall such utterances of theirs as may be appropriate to the crisis in which we are involved. In this view I trust that the House will concur in the propriety of the resolution which I offer.

The resolution was twice read as follows:—

Resolved, That both Houses will meet in joint session in this hall, on the 15th day of March at twelve o'clock M., the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson, and that the proclamation of that sterling patriot to the people of South Carolina be read by the Clerk, and that the Governor and heads of departments be invited to attend.

At the suggestion of Mr. Crane, Mr. Tate modified his resolution so as to read, "That the House will meet in this hall," etc., "and that the Senate, Governor," etc., "be invited to attend."

The question being on the adoption of the resolution:

Mr. WILLIAMS. I merely desire to inquire *cui bono*—what is the use? Why should we meet here for the purpose indicated in joint convention? I know that these things are sometimes considered a little useful at home to make political capital. I am not dissatisfied at any reasonable demonstration of patriotism, particularly in times like these; but if gentlemen wish to indulge their patriotism, they can very well read this proclamation at home. Is there any occasion for a solemn exhibition of this sort here? Can it do any good? I believe that on former occasions it has been the practice to meet on the 22nd of February to hear read the Farewell Address of the Father of the Country. Well, I suppose that even that might be dispensed with, and the man who objected to it not legitimately complained of. Why is it that we should be called upon to hear this particular proclamation and to hold a special meeting for the purpose? If gentlemen desire to have that document brought before their minds they can get it and read it for themselves. I suppose that every man here has read it perhaps more than once. I should like to know what is the object of the proceeding now proposed

Mr. DENNIS. The object of the resolution, as I conceive, is one which addresses itself very forcibly at a time like this to the intelligence and patriotism of every man — Now, sir, it is very true that we can read at our homes the address of Gen. Jackson to the people of South Carolina; and very true that most of us have read it and found it in these seasons of drouth peculiarly refreshing. But we wish that it shall be read here, and we wish to have it read for the same purpose that we wish to hear the farewell address of Washington—Washington being the first and Andrew Jackson the second saviour of his country; for Jackson by his stirring patriotism, by his unflinching fidelity, kept back for thirty years the wave of desolation that has been recently sweeping over our fair land. I was never a political admirer of Andrew Jackson until by his course he compelled my admiration, and then I bowed, as I will ever bow, to the name and shrine of a great and good man. Andrew Jackson's name deserves to stand second of Washington, as the second saviour of his country, and had a gracious providence preserved him till this time in his place, we had now been a happy and united people. That is reason enough why this house should take that respectful notice of his address which is suggested by the resolution.

The resolution of Mr. TATE was then adopted.

Republican Disloyalty.

So it seemes the Senator from this State who voted against Bright's expulsion from the Senate was not a "Breckinridge Democrat" but a real simon pure Republican. What a state of things there is here. The Abolitionists in the Senate, expel Bright as a "traitor." The spread eagle Republican orators at Harrisburg call him a traitor, and the spread eagle editor here calls him an arch traitor, still this Republican Senator says that he "would sooner be torn limb from limb, than vote for Bright's expulsion." If Bright is guilty of treason then is not this Republican Senator, aiding and abetting treason, by voting to retain him in his seat And are not the spread eagle Republican majority in the Legislature, sanctioning his course by not requesting him to resign. So it seems that after all the "blowing" of the Republicans about their loyalty they have sent a man to represent the great State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the U. S. who according to their own showing has voted to "shield a traitor" from punishment.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

TO DELINQUENTS —We have placed a few subscription accounts of our delinquent subscribers in the hands of a Justice of the Peace who has collected them by due process of law. A few of those individuals have become as mad as "bears with sore heads." Think of it, reader, a bill to run *five* years, and then to have your angry passions rise, when you are requested to pay it. We shall proceed against those who do not heed the circulars, from this time forward. Those who live far distant we shall prosecute for fraud—a privilege which the newspaper law gives to publishers. We have appealed to them in kind and honied words "often and again," but they have not heeded the appeal, and now we intend to apply the law. Those of our subscribers who are prompt in paying, will please excuse us for boring them with duns, we dislike it ourselves.

The above is taken from the *Miltonian* and will apply to our case with slight difference.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

PAW PAW TUNNEL on the B. & O. R. R
Virginia, February 11th, 1862.

Friend Will:—I suppose you and your patrons begin to think that "Toodles" has either gone to render up his final account, or been taken by the "secesh" and enroute for the city of his self esteemed majesty, the mighty Jeff, there to undergo the process of punishment lately instituted by that bigoted traitor, viz: *the thumb screw.* But I can assure you that neither is the case, for here I am ruralizing among the green hills, the muddy valleys and the everlasting craggy headed mountains of Western Virginia.—We left Camp Vielly on the 6th inst, and took the cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for this point, distant 24 miles — We came as far as Green Spring Run, where the machinery of the engine gave out, and we were obliged to take it on foot for the next 12 miles. Two miles below Green Springs is South Branch Bridge, which the rebels burned last summer, but which the government has replaced by a splendid iron structure. It is now guarded by the 110th P. V. and Capt. Dyke's Co. of Independent Rangers. In speaking of Capt. Dyke, his services deserve more than a passing notice. He is a Virginian by birth and resided in Berkley county, until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he became obnoxious to his neighbors on account of his strong Union sentiments, and which he at all times and places fearlessly flung into their teeth. They attacked his house and burned it to the ground, but the intrepid Dyke made good his escape to the Maryland shore and soon raised an independent company of sharp shooters, with which he returned and has ever since been a terror and a dread to the rebels in Western Virginia. They cannot move but some of his men dog them and give notice of their approach. Many are the traps and snares laid for him and his men by the rebels, but so far, he has successfully eluded them; the prayers of the Unionists in this section, are that he may long continue to shine The rebels hate him worse than ever the devil hated George Whitefield, and owing to his knowledge of the country, he is able to give more information to our Officers, than any score of others. He says that he dares not go back home, and since he is in for it, he will fight it out, he has thrown up breast works on a slight rise of ground, in front and about two hundred yards from the Bridge, which he says he can hold with his company against any two regiments that old Jeff. can send against him, and he is just the man to do it We crossed the Bridge and bivouaced for the night on a low level flat in mud shoe top deep The boys got brush and laid down for the night The next morning we got oders to stop there until further orders; foraging parties were now sent out in all directions, and the way the boys made the hay and grain stacks suffer was anything but pleasant to the old secesh farmers in that vicinity In passing through this valley the eye rests upon scenes of devastation and destruction to property, that may well cause any one to pray that the cause of war may never visit our own native homes, and God grant it never may On the morning of the 8th our orders were to fall in. We got here at dusk and slept on the snow that night.—On Monday we got our tents and soon had them pitched and now begin to feel at home again. There is now about 25,000 troops here. We have one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery, now about one half of them are Parots and I can asure you that when they speak they make the welkin ring. But I have not give you as much information in regard to our forces, their disposition or their destination as I should like or as I could were it not for an order of General Landers, forbidding reporters of papers giving any details that is calculated in any way to give the enemy any information whatever, under pain of arrest and trial by court martial. So you see our mouths are almost sealed on this. But look out in a few days you will hear of some bloody work Co D. to a man return their sincere thanks to the patriotic ladies of Columbia county, for their most welcome present of a pair of woolen mittens a piece for the boys. I tell you that three hearty cheers went up for the ladies who still think of the soldier on the field of battle. God bless them for their kindness. The health of our regiment is improving, yet we still have about two hundred men on the sick list. We are in Landers Division, 1st. Brigade 4th Regiment. I almost forgot to state that our paymaster has at last made his appearance and our eyes have been blest with a sight of some of Uncle Sams Treasury Notes and some of his hard coin. I tell you the boys felt joyous. Our company sent about $2,000 dollars home. This is doing pretty well; and I am glad that our Commissioners will not have another opportunity of insulting women when they present a petition for relief, by casting reflections upon the character of their husbands, who are now absent and cannot defend themselves against their villainous attacks. I shall have a word to say in my next about our *honest* Associate Judges in regard to the relief matter, but have not the time now. Our address is Cumberland City Md To be forwarded to the 84th Regt. P. V. Yours &c.

TOODLES

"GREEN BACKS."

This is the name pretty generally given "on change" to the recent issue of Government Treasury notes. Hitherto they have met with a very shy reception from the Banks. A sensible change, however, has taken place, and disposition to conciliate is manifested by the city banks; the lower denominations are now taken on deposit and in payment of liabilities from regular customers. This may be an indication that the war between the Banks and the Government is drawing to a close. The banks have stood out manfully in self-defence against the proposed further issue of government paper, and give way, evidently at the clear indication from Washington that the entire influence of the President and his Cabinet will be exerted to put the currency bill, legal tender and all, through the Senate, just as it passed the House, without the specie clause for the payment of interest. If the time is passed for the further discussion of these two features of the bill, and Congress in its wisdom shall declare such a currency the wisest and best thing in the present emergency, it will become good citizens to give the measure welcome, and as far as possible aid the Government, the banks and the public, in giving the "money" authorized as free circulation as possible

The Albany Argus truly remarks that "the treason of Abolitionism is daily becoming more and more rampant, as President Lincoln shows a disposition to prosecute this war on the platform of the Constitution. The issue is becoming daily more clearly defined between the President and the friends of the Constitution; on the one side, and those who desire to revolutionize the government of our fathers on the other. Let Democrats and conservative men stand by the President, so long and so far as he stands upon the Constitution."

THE WAR NEWS.

The Battle at Fort Donelson.

Three Day's Fighting.—Capture of the Right Wing of the Fort—Com Foote's Report.

U. S. Flag Ship, near Ft. Donelson.
Via Paducah, Feb 15. 1862

To Gideon Welles, Sec. of the Navy:

I made an attack on Fort Donelson yesday at 3 o'clock p m., with 4 iron clad gunboats and 2 wooden ones, and after one hour and a quarter severe fighting, the latter part of the day within less than four hundred yards of the Fort, the wheel of one vessel and the tiller of the Louisville were shot away, rendering the two boats unmanageable. They then drifted down the river. The two remaining boats were also greatly damaged between wind and water. This vessel alone received 59 shots, and the others about half the number each. There were 54 killed and wounded in this attack, which we have reason to suppose would, in fifteen minutes more, could the action have continued, have resulted in the capture of the fort bearing upon us, as the enemy was running from his batteries when the two gun boats helplessly drifted down the river from disabled steering apparatus, as the relieving tackles could not steer the vessels in the strong current. The fleeing enemy returned to the river battery guns, from which they had been driven, and again hotly poured fire upon us. The enemy must have brought over 20 guns to bear upon our gun boats from the water battery and the main fort on the hill, while we could only return the fire with twelve boat guns from the four boats. One rifled gun aboard the Carondelet burst during the action.

The officers and men in this hotly contested but unequal fight behaved with the greatest gallantry and determination, all deploring the accident which rendered two of our gunboats helpless in the narrow river and swift current. On consultation with Gen. Grant and my own officers—as my services here, until we can repair damages by bringing up a competent force from Cairo to attack the fort are much less required than they are at Cairo—I shall proceed to that place.

I have sent the Tyler to the Tennessee river to render the railroad bridge impassable. H A. FOOTE,

Flag-Officer Commanding Naval Force Western Division.

It affords us pleasure this morning to announce the most important victory achieved since the war began. It is true, the news comes through rebel sources but there can be little doubt of its substantial correctness They acknowledge the following facts:—The capture by the Burnside Expedition of Roanoke Island, with its three thousand defenders, together with all their artillery and munitions of war; the complete destruction of Commodore Lynch's fleet of rebel gunboats. The rebels estimate their loss at 300 killed and 1,000 wounded, while they report the Federal loss to be 1,000 killed. This is probably incorrect, as they have no means of knowing the extent of our disasters

IN ALL the late battles the Union armies have triumphed By sea and land, in front and rear, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, in Alabama, in Virginia, in South Carolina and now in North Carolina, the foes of the nation have been defeated. Our armies are preparing for still further movements, too, in almost every direction, and let the conspirators beware of the "ides of March"

THE war news has come thick and fast this week, so far, and just as cheering as it is plenty Our troops, have gained victory upon victory. The Donelson capture is an affair of considerable interest as well as much importance to the Union cause.—In its capture Generals Johnson Buckner and Bushrod and fifteen thousand prisoners of lesser rank were taken Floyd and Pillow with some five thousand men made their escape. So says report. The loss on our side in the Fort Donelson affair is reported to have been four hundred killed and eight hundred wounded. Three of our Colonels were killed.

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning last, a fire broke out in the Union Hotel, kept by Mr. Henrie, which was not quenched until it had destroyed the upper stories of the back buildings of the hotel and burnt the roof off the main building, and seriously damaged the rest of the house with water. The fire appears to have originated from a stove pipe leading from the third story through an attic to the roof. The Fire Engines were promptly on the ground, but owing to the valves of some of the engines being frozen they could not be brought into immediate use, consequently the fire gained considerably headway before water could be applied. It was not long though before the "Friendly" led off followed by the Washington and Continental, and the three together soon quenched the flames, and saved the main portion of the Hotel property. The engines were all well worked on the ice in the river, at the close of the fire the ice collapsed beneath the Washington and let her through to the bed of the river, but through the active exertions of her 'stalwart boys" she was soon brought out high and dry.

Mr. Henrie, we understand, is fully insured in the York Insurance Company.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

HENRY L. ACKER, Esq., retires from the editorial of the Pottsville *Standard*, a paper he has conducted with ability. Mr Thomas J. McCamant takes charge. We wish them both success.

"The Mission of the Republican party is not yet finished," says one of the papers in that interest. No, it will not be finished as long as there is a cent to steal out of the public Treasury.

PETERSON for March is hard to beat. This publication has always something *new* Its embelishments are *splendid* and its literature of the very first water. There is *no* deception in this work; and a person patronizing it is always sure to get the worth of his money. Peterson is one of the *live* institutions of the day. Every body knows where, and at what price, Peterson is published; and if not let them come to us and we will tell them.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY

WHEAT,	$1 20	BUTTER,	14
RYE.	70	EGGS,	10
CORN,	50	TALLOW,	10
OATS,	35	LARD,	10
BUCKWHEAT,	50	POTATOES,	50
FLOUR pr. bbl.	6 00	DR'D APPLES,	1 00
CLOVERSEED,	5 00	HAMS,	12

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE undersigned offers for sale or rent the following property, to wit: One good sized Brick Dwelling House, out houses, well of water at the door, and one acre of ground situate on the north east corner of Market and First street; ALSO, a House and Lot on First Street; house 30 × 20, frame; and a frame stable: fruit trees, &c. &c. Terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of GEORGE WEAVER.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 19 1862.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.

THE undersigned, Treasurer of Columbia County, would give notice to all those owing him their taxes on unseated lands, for the years 1860 and 1861, that they must come forward and pay the same, between this and the first of April, otherwise the land will be advertised and sold. A word to the wise is sufficient &c.

JAS. S. McNINCH
Treasurer's Office, } *Treasurer.*
Bloomsburg, Feb. 19. 1862.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DOCTOR THOMAS F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it (free of charge) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove Pimple, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean, and beautiful; also full directions for using Pelatrean's celebrated Stimulant, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage) DR. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist. 831 Broadway New York.

January 15, 1862.—2m.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER, Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq, Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq, Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.

January 15, 1862—2m.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. SIR: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach and expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains*, which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.