COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE, : : : : : EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1861.

COL. J. DUTTON STEELE, V. P. of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road, has our thanks for a special favor.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER.—We have received the new issue—twelfth volume and first number—of Moore's Rural New Yorker. The work is enlarged and materially improved: with new head and new type, and now certainly stands in the first ranks of Agricultural Journalism. Published at Rochester, N. Y., at $2 per annum.

MESSRS. A. & J. DAY, have disposed of the "North Branch Democrat," to the Rev. *B. B. Emory*. Its name and politics are both to undergo a change. We are not informed what hue its principles will assume, but learn from the retiring Editors, that it will be denominated the "Wyoming Intelligencer."

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last, elected *Edgar Cowan*, Esq., of Westmoreland, to the Senate for six years in the place of Senator BIGLER.—There was a scatterment amongst the Republican Buzzards. Judge *Wilmot*, was left out in the cold, with no body to care for him or to see to his future welfare.

OUR COUNTY STATEMENT.—The Commissioners and Auditors, during the past week, have made out the County Statement. It exhibits a most gratifying condition of the County Finances. Plenty of money in the Treasury, with some $6,000 due the county, and only about $100 County Orders out-standing, and these "scattering promises," Mr. Treasurer FUNSTON, is ready, waiting and anxious to redeem on presentation.

AN unfortunate politician is our neighbor, Dr. John, of the Republican. Last spring he was out in flying colors for Gen. Cameron for President. But he slipped up. Then he was for Col. Taggart, for Governor. Again he slipped up. More recently, he was for Judge Wilmot, for Senator. And again he slipped up. An unfortunate dictator, truly, is that same Doctor John.

N. B.—We perceive by his last paper, that Dr. *John*, does not even know the name of the Republican Senator elect. He calls him *Edgar A.* Cowan. The Senator's name is EDGAR COWAN.

GOV. PACKER'S MESSAGE.—The last Annual Message of Governor Packer to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is a creditably written and respectable State Paper. It exhibits a gradual decrease of the State debt, and the sound condition of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. Except a little evasion of facts, in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law, upon which question he should have exhibited more candor, his suggestions and recommendations are mostly opportune,—especially those looking to the call of a Convention for the adjustment of our sectional difficulties—and meet with general approbation.

A GOOD MOVE.—Vice President Breckinridge is understood to have prepared an address to the border slaveholding States, calling for a Convention representing them, to meet in Baltimore on the 13th of February, for the consideration of their duty to themselves, and how to preserve the Union in the current crisis. It is said to have been signed already by all the Senators and Representatives from those States. The call leaves it to the authorities of the said States how to appoint their representatives to the proposed Convention.

This is an excellent move in the right direction, and we hope will result in great good to the Union. The border Slave States can do much in the way of arresting the secession movements in the Gulf States, and we trust there will be a hearty response to the patriotic suggestion of the Vice President, not only in the border States, but throughout the entire South.

DAVID WILMOT.—It seems that the question which has so long disturbed the Republican leaders of this State, of who should represent Pennsylvania in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, has been settled by the President elect summoning Mr. David Wilmot to Springfield. The dispatch states that Mr. Lincoln called upon Mr. Wilmot at his hotel immediately after his arrival, and spent some five hours with him in the course of the day. It is gratifying to know that Wilmot's devotion to free soil principle and long and ardent hatred of the South is about to meet with an adequate reward. Mr. Lincoln could not have selected a man in the State of Pennsylvania more obnoxious to public sentiment, particularly at this time, than David Wilmot. His appointment confirms the impression that the President elect has determined to throw himself into the arms of the radical Republicans, and that he will concede nothing for the sake of preserving the Union from disruption.

Death of Judge Kline.

Hon. PETER KLINE, one of the Associate Judges of Columbia county, died at his residence in Locust township, on Wednesday morning last, of an affection of the heart, in the 60th year of his age. Judge K. was a native of Berks county, but has long time resided in Columbia county, and held the respective offices of Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner and Associate Judge. He was a very worthy citizen, an honest man and popular officer, and leaves a bereaved wife and seven children to mourn the premature departure of a kind father and an affectionate husband.

Judge KLINE'S mortal remains were on yesterday—Friday—interred in the Catawissa burial grounds, followed to their last resting place, by an immense concourse of relatives and friends—thus attesting their respect for the memory of one—of whom it may truly be said:—

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

The Vacant Judgship.

SAMUEL CREASY, Esq., of Mifflinville, and STEPHEN BALDY, Esq., of Cattawissa, we understand, are applicants to Governor Packer for the position made vacant on the Columbia County Bench, by the demise of Judge Kline. Mr. *Baldy* held this station, some years ago, by appointment, and subsequently was nominated and defeated by Judge Willits. Mr. *Creasy* is an estimable citizen and has never enjoyed either the honors or emoluments of a seat upon the Bench of Justice.

Gov. Packer must make the decision betwixt the two applicants for the appointment.

Appointments by the Commissioners.

Counsel.—Jno. G. Freeze, of Bloomsburg.
Clerk.—Robert C. Fruit, of Jerseytown.
Mercantile Appraiser.—Samuel Rimbey, of Madison.

The foregoing appointments, for the current year, will reflect credit upon the Board of Commissioners. Col. FREEZE is a favorite with the people of Columbia county; Mr. FRUIT is a worthy young gentleman and has proven to be a very efficient Secretary, and our friend, Capt. RIMBEY, is all of a clever fellow, and will make a competent officer.

ANACHRONISMS IN ART.—The gossipping Paris correspondent of the New York *Express* gives the following:

A Parisian artist of considerable talent, but whose early education would appear to have been somewhat neglected—at least in chronology—has excited the satirical ridicule of the critics by a *soi disant* historical painting he has recently terminated. The new work purports to represent Christopher Columbus on his voyage of discovery to America. The illustrious navigator is seen, standing on the deck of his vessel, in an attitude of deep meditation, smoking a fragrant Havana. This is a laughable anachronism, certainly; but the Paris painter may find consolation in the reflection that the history of art furnishes famous precedents for the commission of chronological blunders. In one of Van Dyck's pictures, entitled the Sacrifice of Abraham, the venerable patriarch is taking aim with a musket at his son Isaac; and even the immortal Raphel has left a work representing St. John the Baptist, as a child, gazing at the infant Jesus, and clasping a cross in his hands.

And to put all the great men together, Col. WRIGHT, lately, in a sketch of the life of Judge SCOTT; among other blunders, spoke of Napoleon having set to Reubens for his portrait, whereas, Reubens was dead more than a hundred years before Napoleon was born. Wonderful Colonel!

ADDITIONAL mail facilities are needed for the accommodation of the citizens of several sections of Columbia county, which should be supplied by the Post Office Department, and we have no doubt would be at once granted, *provided*, they do not require the establishment of extra service or expense. A new Office is required at Eyer's Grove, in Greenwood township, to be located at Eyer's Mill's which would greatly convenience the citizens of a large section of country, and might be served by the carrier on the Route between Muncy and Bloomsburg. One is also much needed at Mandenhall's Store and Mills, in the Southern section of Franklin township, and should be immediately granted, as there is not one Post Office within the said township of Franklin. Our friends at Beaver and Montecello, in Beaver township, are only in the receipt of one mail per week, we believe, and that is carried on the wrong day, to meet the interests of the good people of those respective sections.

GLEASON'S ILLUSTRATED LITERARY COMPANION.—This valuable Literary Weekly has commenced a new volume on the first of January, 1861, in grand style with new type and new dress throughout. The COMPANION is an elegant, moral and refined miscellaneous Family Journal. Its columns are entirely devoted to polite Literature, Wit and Humor, Prose and Poetic Gems. An unrivalled corps of writers and artists have been engaged for the coming year, and several new and popular features will be introduced. Each number will be beautifully illustrated. In size the LITERARY COMPANION is some fifteen hundred square inches, forming a mammoth weekly of sixteen octavo pages, and containing nearly twice as much reading matter and of a more refined character than any other weekly paper. Terms:—1 subscriber, $2; 8 do. $12, and one gratis. Sample copies sent free. Published weekly by F. Gleason, corner of Tremont and Broomfield street, Boston, Mass.

The National Crisis.

CRUDITIES ON THE CONSTITUTION—THE DIFFICULTIES THAT SURROUND US.

The subjoined article, from the Boston *Post*, is interesting for the historical facts it recalls, and the forcible manner in which it sets forth the duties and powers of the President, under the constitution, as applicable to the present threatening condition of the country:

Certain people at the North will insist that the United States government is a military despotism, and that President Buchanan has all the powers of the Shah of Persia to seize and imprison, and hang men at his pleasure. Thus the Republican presses are demanding of the President that he shall seize the commissioners from South Carolina, and try them for treason. If you ask them what is treason, they can't tell, but they insist that the President ought to hang somebody, because Parton, in what he calls his "Life of Andrew Jackson," (compiled too much from street talk and newspaper slander,) sets it down that Gen. Jackson proposed to hang Mr. Calhoun for nullification, which is false. No citizen can be punished or deprived of life or liberty in this country without due process of law.

Massachusetts contrived the Hartford convention in the war of 1814 to set up a northern confederation, and South Carolina has got up a secession convention to precipitate the slaveholding States into a southern confederation.

Massachusetts, in 1814, sent two ambassadors of the Hartford convention to Washington to demand of President Madison the separation of New England from the Union, in carrying on the war. William Sullivan and Harrison Gray Otis were the commissioners. Mr. Madison did not propose to hang them. But, as Mr. John Quincy Adams says, of the peace of Ghent, the news of which came while the commissioners were at Washington, "the interposition of a kind Providence averted the most deplorable of catastrophes"—the establishment of a Northern confederacy.

South Carolina now follows the example of Massachusetts by sending her commissioners to President Buchanan, and President Buchanan is abused by Massachusetts in particular because he won't hang them for treason without judge or jury!

Now let us inquire what treason is, and what the Constitution says about seizing and hanging people in this country. The Constitution of the United States says: "Treason against the United Statse shall consist *only* in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

This last applies only to aiding a foreign enemy and giving them comfort, as the Hartford convention did in 1814.

The United States not being at war, treason now can consist only in levying war upon the United States, and the Constitution says there must be some overt act, proved by two witnesses. And what is levying war is thus defined by the Supreme Court in the United States vs. Aaron Burr: "To levy war is to raise, create, make or carry on war. War can be levied only by the employment of actual force—troops must be embodied, men must be openly raised," &c. And the purpose must be to make war on the United States. Thus "to march in arms with a force marshalled and arrayed, committing acts of violence and devastation, in order to compel the resignation of a public officer, or to render ineffective an act of Congress, is high treason," says Chief Justice Marshall.

That was the nature of the offence which Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, and their associates were charged with when they incited the mob in Faneuil Hall to go to the court house and rescue Burns, the fugitive slave, in which unlawful enterprise Batchelder, one of the marshal's deputies, was murdered. And here again South Carolina is only following this example of Massachusetts in the attack upon the forts, if she has really used military force to take them. That is treason in the men who committed and incited the act, unless South Carolina has a right to secede from the Union. But it is not treason in the State, for a State cannot commit treason. It is only treason in the individuals who commit the overt act. And if it be treason or misdemeanor, where is the authority of the President to seize or hang anybody, as the Republicans are insisting he ought to do, and charge him with being a traitor for not doing it? The constitution is very plain on this point. It reads thus:

"The trial of all crimes shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the *State* where the said crime shall have been committed."

"No person shall be held to answer for a crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

And "the accused shall enjoy the right to a public trial by an impartial jury of the *State* where the crime has been committed." These are the limitations of that despotism which certain people so inconsiderately claim now-a-days for the President.

If any citizen or body of men in South Carolina have levied war against the United States they cannot be arraigned or tried for it anywhere but in South Carolina. There must first be an indictment found by a grand jury in South Carolina. There must be a district attorney to prepare and attest the indictment. There must be a court to receive it and arraign the prisoner, and a jury to try him.

This last was the protection which Parker and Phillips and their associates found when they were indicted for what they called "free speech," in connection with the murder of Batchelder, and the obstruction of the laws of the United States for the rendition of fugitive slaves. The President could not seize them, nor could they be tried anywhere but in Massachusetts; and though there were all the officers of law here and a grand jury indicted them, they escaped a trial and got off upon a very small technicality, which was, that the commissioner who issued his warrant of arrest had signed it only commissioner, without saying what commissioner; and the court held that the indictment, however drawn, could not supply this deficiency, because it could not go beyond the description in the warrant.

Just so President Buchanan has no power to seize or arraign or try anybody in Washington or anywhere else. If there have been acts of treason, they have been committed only in South Carolina. The parties charged must be tried in that State by a jury of the State. There is no United States marshal to arrest them, no district attorney to indict them, no grand jury to find a bill, no court to arraign and no jury to try them. How then are the steps to be taken which the constitution demands in every case of alleged crime? And if there were all the officers of the court and juries, everybody knows that a court in South Carolina would hold that the right of secession absolved the party accused from his liability to the laws of the United States, and no jury would convict.

It would be the same in Massachusetts, if, under the personal liberty bill, a fugitive from labor should be taken before a jury to be tried. No Massachusetts jury could be found to agree that he was a fugitive slave. Thus it is obvious that Massachusetts and South Carolina stand in the same category of disunion and secession, so long as these laws remain on her statute book, and so long as her people resist and refuse to execute the laws of the United States within her borders.

But it is said, suppose the Judge and all the United States officers have resigned in South Carolina, why don't President Buchanan supply the vacancies? But what then? He could find no men in South Carolina to accept the offices, and the law requires that they shall be appointed *in* the district. Even if he sent Northern men there they would not be allowed to act, and if they were resisted, then it comes back to just where we started from; those who resisted must be indicted and tried by a court and jury in the State.

If men of sense would look at the facts and law, and read the Constitution, they would see the practical difficulties in the way of the summary process with which they require the President to deal with existing difficulties. He can only move the constitutional machinery of government in executing the laws. If the machinery is all broken up in a State, he cannot invade a State, or send an army there, to enforce martial law, unless the Governor or Legislature call upon him to suppress insurrection or domestic violence. He can send troops to the forts, and if the commissioners of South Carolina require him to order troops to one or another fort, they assume what does not belong to them. The President, as commander-in-chief, is to judge for himself of the expediency; and on this point he should insist, and yield to no threats from South Carolina, or any body, if they are made. It is this question of expediency as to reinforcing the forts at Charleston which the President has gravely considered.

If Major Anderson has solved the difficulty without bloodshed, so much the better. Of what avail would United States troops have been there if sent, as they must have been, when their presence would have brought on a bloody conflict? If any were sent in such a crisis, an army should have been sent sufficient to conquer South Carolina, aided as she would be, the moment blood was shed, by the sympathizing States. That would have been civil war. The President did not bring on this "irrepressible conflict," and will endeavor to avoid staining his hands with the blood of his fellow-citizens in a fratricidal war. It is his purpose (and he will prove the true patriot and Christian if he succeeds in doing it) to leave his high office without a drop of blood having been needlessly shed in this awfully impending "battle of the States."

Mr. Lincoln will then take the responsibility, and he has four years in which to carry out his policy. If he means peace and union he will recommend concession and compromise, and a restoration of the fraternal relations of all the States, and endeavor to shed no blood to madden the whole country.

In the meantime, Mr. Buchanan must bear all the unreasoning assaults made upon him, until reason shall resume her sway and justify the only peace policy that could save a civil war, if indeed any policy can do it. But really it is not so small a thing as some people think to sacrifice millions of lives in the attempt of one section or section of the country to conquer another section of the country and preserve the Union, as they call it, by bathing it in seas of blood and carnage. Let us pause a little while, study the Constitution, and reflect.

GENERAL NEWS.

MAYOR WOOD, of New York, has vetoed the resolution increasing the police force of the city 400 men.

THE freight agencies in Cincinnati are said to cost $50,000 a year; a heavy tax on railroad shareholders.

ISAAC FOWLER, late postmaster of New York, is now in Mexico, and said to be in very destitute circumstances.

THE sum of £25,000 has been collected for the building of the monster chapel being erected for Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of London.

THE Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* says, that no less than fifty American families are now domiciled in that city.

Gov. CURTIN, has appointed E. Slifer, Esq., of Union county—at present State Treasurer—Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FIRES.—The barn of J. Detwiler, in Lancaster county, Pa., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss very heavy, and insurance only $4,700.

IN New Haven, Conn., the carriage business, owing to the troubles in the country, has been almost destroyed. Many hundred workmen are out of work.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, keeps a body guard armed with revolvers, to prevent him being mobbed while making his disunion Abolition speeches in Boston.

THE citizens of Philadelphia, a few days ago presented Mr. Wm. B. Wood, the veteran actor, in the 82d year of his age, with a check for $950 as a Christmas present.

THE second Wednesday in February is the day fixed by law for counting the electoral votes in Congress, and declaring the election of President and Vice-President of the United States.

COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED.—James Wilson, convicted in the United States District Court at Pittsburg, of counterfeiting, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and undergo 5 year's imprisonment.

THE news from Hungary are very revolutionary. Riots have taken place at Pesth, Debritzin, and in several other large towns, while there is evidently an impatience on the part of the population of the whole country, to rise against Austria.

A REWARD of one thousand dollars is offered in New York, for the recovery of a boy about fifteen years of age, named Walter Tucker, who was forcibly kidnapped from his room at No. 23 Amity street, while retiring to bed about half past nine o'clock on Friday night.

WE regret to learn that Dr. Thomas B. Cooper, member of Congress elect from the Bucks and Lehigh district, lies dangerously ill, at his residence in Lehigh county. His disease is diphtheria—throat disease, which seems recently to have become quite malignant in that neighborhood.

THE CITIES OF THE UNION.—According to the recent census, the ten principal cities of the Union rank in population as follows: New York 1st, Philadelphia 2d, Brooklyn 3d, Baltimore 4th, Boston 5th, New Orleans 6th, St. Louis, 7th, Cincinnati 8th, Chicago 9th, Buffalo 10th.

TROOPS FOR FORT M'HENRY.—Yesterday all the troops stationed at the Carlisle Barracks were sent to Fort M'Henry, by order of Lieut. Gen. Scott.—They numbered about one hundred and forty, and nearly all of them were enlisted for cavalry service.

—*Harrisburg Patriot, Jan. 8th.*

OUTRAGE IN THE CARRIBBEAN SEA.—By the Schooner *Alice Mowe*, which arrived at Baltimore on Friday last from St Domingo, we learn that the guano island of Alta Vela, in the Carribbean Sea, and heretofore in the legal possession of American citizens, had been forcibly seized by the Dominican Government, American property destroyed, and the settlers sent as prisoners to St. Domingo.

INFAMOUS.—On Saturday, as we learn from the Rochester *Democrat*, some infamous wretch removed two rails from the track of the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad, about ten miles this side of Corning, intending, of course, to cause a smash-up of the next train due, which was a stock train. Fortunately, when the train came along it passed over the breach, and took the track beyond, all in good order, and without breaking a thing.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Mr. H. Berghman, Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, was married, on Thursday evening, to Miss Lily Macalester, of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed by the Protestant as well as the Catholic form, the civil service having been previously performed. Miss Lane, niece of President Buchanan, was one of the bridesmaids. The groomsmen were all attached to the Diplomatic service.

DURING the year which has just closed, twenty soldiers of the revolution have died, four of whom were of New England, viz:—Holmes Greenwood, Rhode Island; David Bostwick, Connecticut; Reuben Burt, Massachusetts, and Ralph Farnham, of Maine.

MATTHEW ATKINSON, an aged journeyman printer, died at Harrisburg, on the 7th inst. He learned the business in that place sixty years ago. He was seventy-five years of age.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Columbia Democrat.

Lines on the Death of HARRIET L. ACHENBACH.

BY A COMPANION.

The wintery wind blows loud and shrill
Around the farm house door.
The flakes of snow, fall soft, and still,
Amid the tempest's roar.
A rippling stream runs murmuring by
A down its winding way;
But, as it runs, a mournful sigh
Comes from its banks to-day.

The leafless trees moan sadly, too,
Around that old house gray.
No twittering songster is in view,
To cheer one's soul this day.
Oh how cold, and cheerless, too
All Nature does appear!
But, far more cheerless are the friends,
That toward that house do steer.

Come, gentle friend, come enter now,
That old stone house with me,
Come, see what sorrow dwelleth there,
Yet, oh how sad to see!
Tread lightly, lest thy footsteps jar
The peace that dwells around.
"Speak gently, let no harsh words mar"
The stillness, so profound.

Behold, upon her dying bed
A lovely girl is seen,
A girl whom Christ hath gently led,
Safely, down life's rapid stream.
Her journey has not been a lengthy one
A score of years is all,
Yet, in that brief time, she's safely won
Her ransom from the fall.

How, sad, how solemn is the sight
Of youth, and beauty stricken low,
That soul's preparing for its flight,
Twill soon be called to go
But see, ah see, how faith and hope
Sustain in that sad home!
The monster, Death, can never cope
With Christ's protecting power.

Hark! she speaks:—"come, every friend
My dying frame draw near,
And, while I speak, I pray you lend
Attention's listening ear."
Then, sisters, brothers, parents, all
Draw round that wasted form.
The whistling wind, e'en then did fall
Then ceased, the raging storm.

"Dear mother" again began that voice,
Thy child is going hence.
From Heaven, I hear the shout rejoice,
Mother, I soon am going thence.
O mother! thou ever wast so kind to me,
Thy wild and way ward child,
I know that God will comfort thee,
With peace divine, hours beguile

O Mother! weep no more for me,
Earth's pains will soon be o'er.
"I'm going to a bright, bright place,
Where sorrow is no more,
Farewell, then, mother, a long farewell;
Withgrou, I now must part;
A moment more on earth I dwell,
And then, for Heaven, I start.

Kind father, now I turn to thee,
My parting words to give.
Thou too, wast ever good to me,
Thou taught'st me, how to live,
When Satan's wiles would fain have lead
My wandering feet astray,
'Twas thy sweet voice, that gently said,
'Daughter, O!, shun that sinful way.'

Sometimes, I thought thy mandates hard,
Yes, e'en selfish and unkind,
Thy good advice oft did discard,
When nonsuited to my mind.
But, father, dear, forgive the crimes
Of childhood's fickle years.
Meet me above, in those sunny climes
Where flow no parting tears.

My sisters, brothers,—kindred, dear,
Come near to your mate,
My faltering voice you scarce can hear,
Come quickly.—Death O! will you wait.
Your sister's dying words to you,
Are few, and simply plain.
Be honest, pious, steadfast, true,
And you, the port of Heaven will gain.

Before I'm called to pass that bourne,
From whence no traveller e'er returns;
Before my master calls me home,
Where the fire of love, forever burns;
Twin sister, dear,—my other part,
My more than life to me.—
I'd seek to soothe thy breaking heart,
I'd strive to comfort thee.

Dear sister, I am dying now;
My breath comes feebly up,
Death's icy hand doth press my brow;
I soon will drain life's bitter cup.
You'll miss me, sister, when I'm gone
In all your waking hours,
And, when asleep, you'll dream upon
Some social joy of ours.

When morning breaks, and day's great king
Lights up this troubled earth,
My voice, with yours, no more will sing
Aloud with social mirth.
And, when at eve you gather round,
In song, and solemn prayer;
My voice, with yours, will not be found,
Sister, you'll miss me there.

And, when at night, you kneel alone,
And lift your heart in prayer;
One voice will raise up to God's throne,
Sister, I'll not be there,
But, grieve not, sister, at your loss;
For it is gain to me.—
The sweets of life, are but as dross,
Compared O God! to thee.

But, sister dear, I'll ever be
Thy guardian angel true,
My angel wings shall shelter thee,
Life's stormy journey through.
I'll ever guard thee, from all ills;
I'll be thy beacon star.
Till death, to thee, his message fills.
Till then, an angel are.

Our absent brothers, sister dear,
I'll see on earth no more.
But urge them sister, to prepare
For Heaven's celestial shore,
Oh tell them, how, when death's cold hand
Did grasp my throbbing heart,
I prayed, that they may reach that land
Where we will never part.

Adieu, dear sister, I must away,
God calls my spirit home,
I fly to realms of endless day,
See, angels for my soul have come
Bend o'er me, sister kiss me now,
Ere I forever leave.—
Great God! with meekness, I now bow.
This sinful child, O! God receive."

A moment, all was silent then,
—As silent as the grave,
Then, came a sigh, a groan, and then
That soul returned to God who gave.
Oh God of mercy! God of love!
Console each breaking heart!
Oh, may they meet that one above,
Where friend, from friend, will never part.

Orangeville, Pa., Jan. 9th, 1861.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	$1 00	CLOVERSEED	$5 25
RYE	70	BUTTER	18
CORN (old)	70	EGGS	12
CORN (new)	50	TALLOW	12
OATS	33	LARD	12
BUCKWHEAT	50	POTATOES	50

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. JACOB HARMAN, of Centre township, to Miss RACHAEL ANN BAYHURST, of Cattawissa, Pa.

DEATHS.

In Orange township, December 13th, 1860, HARRIET L., daughter of David and Judith Achenbach, aged 20 years.

New Advertisements.

BOAT FOR SALE.

A good CANAL BOAT for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchasers. E. H. LITTLE.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 12, 1861.

GIBSON'S
STAINED GLASS
AND
DECORATIVE ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 125, South Eleventh Street near Walnut,
PHILADELPHIA,
Enameled Glass, Fresco, Oil and Encaustic Painting
JOHN GIBSON, G. H. GIBSON.
January 12, 1861—3m.*

YOU WANT IT,

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT,

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT,

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY,

AND YOU WOULD HAVE IT,

IF

you only knew how USEFUL, how INSTRUCTIVE, and how ENTERTAINING it is.

We refer to that "first best," that *largest*, most *interesting*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the HOUSEHOLD, for the FARM, and for the GARDEN, viz.: the

American Agriculturist.

YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints, and suggestions about all kinds of out-door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, on the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc., etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new practical information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about.

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January 12, 1861.—4t.

List of Trials, for Feb. Term, 1861

1. Jacob Schuyler, vs. William Ager.
2. Jacob Sanders, vs. William Mintz.
3. Tuckamon W. Kahler, vs. Daniel Neyhard.
4. John McMulligan, et. al. vs. Samuel Rhone.
5. Nathaniel E. Rutter, et. al. vs. Abram N. Harvey.
6. Lavina Cole, vs. Aaron Lutz & Wife.
7. Andrew Creveling, vs. Andrew Melick, et. al.
8. Clinton D. Herring, et. al. vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
9. David Yost, vs George Hyller.
10. Isaac Tyler, vs. Jacob Berlin et. al.
11. Francis Jorden et. al. vs. Elisha B. Pursel et. al.
12. Francis Jorden, et. al. vs. Elisha B. Pursel, et. al.
13. Robert J. Lyon, vs. Montgomery Cox, et. al.
14. Isaac Tyler, vs. Andrew Creveling.
15. Stephen Paine, vs. Lindy W. Wonley.
16. Jacob R. Stine, vs. Robert J. Lyons.
17. John Ludwig, vs. Frances R. Weaver.
18. Samuel Pethraman, vs. Wright Hughes.
19. John Young, vs. Benjamin Winterstein.
20. J. Wesley Bowman, vs. Michael Frantz, et. al.
21. Michael Graham, et. al. vs. J. V. Creswell, et. al.
22. J. P. McCollum, et. al. vs. Erastus Hendershot, et. al
23. Levi Kutz, vs. William Linden.
24. George W. Statton, vs. Joseph P. Long.
25. The Mayland Anthracite Coal Company, vs. John Ludwig.
26. Philip Winterstein, vs. Valentine Winterstein.
27. John Pealer, vs. Daniel Eggert et. al.
28. Lewis Lowenberg, et. al. vs. John Dyer.
29. Wolf Wechler & Co. vs. Daniel F. Seybert.

GRAND JURORS,
For February Term 1861.

Bloom—Ephraim Armstrong.
Beaver—George Longenberger.
Briarcreek—Henry Lamon, George Evans, Andrew Fowler.
Bor. Berwick—John Ruch, Abja Philips.
Catawissa—Samuel Kostenbauder.
Conyngham—Daniel T. McKiernan.
Centre—John Hutton, Elisha W. M. Low.
Hemlock—John Gruber.
Jackson—John Rantz.
Locust—William Miller.
Montour—Thomas Weaver.
Madison—John B. Mills, Lewis Schuyler, Silas Welliver.
Mt. Pleasant—Thomas J. Welliver.
Mifflin—Henry Hetler, Wm. Fry.
Orange—Michael Hagenbuch.
Pine—John Witmire.
Sugarloaf—Richard Kile.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Bloom—Adrian Vanhouten, John Smith.
Benton—Richard Stiles.
Briarcreek—Peter M. Traugh, John Yost.
Bor. Berwick—George McBride, James Jacoby.
Beaver—David Fry.
Centre—Mordecai Hicks, Joseph Ruckle, Thomas Conner, John Hayman, Joseph Conner.
Fishingcreek—Samuel Ash, Wm. Mears, Samuel Creveling.
Greenwood—James Manning.
Hemlock—Peter Brugler, Thomas J. Vanderslice, George Wemer.
Locust—John Yeager Jr., Daniel Miller.
Mifflin—John Keller, Thomas Aten, Benj. Yohs.
Mt. Pleasant—Eri Ikeler, George Omm.
Pine—John Cotner.
Roaringcreek—Abraham Witner.
Sugarloaf—Jacob Herrington, Samuel Hess.
Scott—Henry Melick, Obed Melick.
Gattawissa—Benjamin Beaver, John Beaver.
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Jan. 5, 1861—1y.

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CHARLES PARRISH, Sec'y.

Jan. 5, 1861—3t.

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