COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1861

Death of Hon. G. W. Scranton.

The Hon. G. W. SCRANTON, Member of Congress for this District, departed this transitory life on Sunday, at 15 minutes to one o'clock, p. m., in Scranton, after an illness of three or four weeks—his death hastened by his assiduous and zealous duties within the Halls of Congress. Aged 50 years,

Col. Scranton has represented this district in Congress one term, and was reelected last fall for a second. In politics we disagree with him, but we believe always conceded to him those prominent traits of his character, gentlemanly attribute, integrity and high personal and social worth which he possessed to an eminent degree, and which gave him a strong hold upon the affections of the people of this section, especialy his immediate vicinity. In his death the vast coal, iron, railroad and other buisness interests have lost a right arm, and the community generally a citizen who has left his impress in every department of life that will not be effaced for half a century to come. In common with all we deplore his loss.

How strange it is, of those who represented this district in Congress within the last twenty-five years, only Wright, Leidy and Brisbin remain. Leib, Bidlack, Beaumont, Butler, Montgomery, Fuller and Scranton have gone to their long home. Truly, "Death loves a shining mark."

INCONSISTENCY.—The *Columbia Democrat*, and *Berwick Gazette*, approving of the course of Senator Bound, and denouncing that of Messrs. Kline and Osterhout.
Star of the North.

We copy the above paragraph, from our down town cotemporary, not for controversial purposes, but with the hope of putting him "right upon the record." "Senator Bound," voted in favor of all the amendments to the "Tonnage Tax Commutation Bill," manly, openly, fairly, as well as to speak against it, and then *voted against its final passage.* For this act, in publishing the yeas and nays (on the commutation question,) we felt justifiable in saying;—"Hon. Franklin Bound, Senator from this District, has acted a noble part, for which he is entitled to the thanks of his constituency."

When the above extract was penned, we had not seen Mr. Bound's vote on the passage of the Sunbury and Erie Bill, and of course, had no reference to his action on that question. For this last swindling act, the greater enormity perhaps of the two, Mr. Bound voted throughout. And for it, unless we are greatly mistaken, he will receive the condemnation of his constituency.

What of "Messrs. Kline and Osterhout;" The first named voted against all but one or two of the amendments to the Tonnage Tax Commutation Bill, and for its passage section by section, thereby rendering the exact service the Rail Road Company required to put their Bill in proper shape, and then on its final passage, whether from principle or by agreement, we leave the Tax payers to judge, he voted against the Bill! Mr. Osterhout, faced the music bravely on the Tonnage Tax Commutation Bill, and went the whole Pig. On the passage of the Sunbury and Erie Bill 'Messrs Kline and Osterhout,' went it double team, and hence, the one is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire,

In return, we may enquire of our cotemporary, why the *Star* is mute on these momentous subjects. Our tax-payers want to know how their money is appropriated. Such silence on the part of the Press is ominous if not suspicious.

ROUTE AGENTS APPOINTED.—R. R. Franks, of Lancaster city, to be Mail Agent between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, *vice* W. A. Rankin, removed.

E. McDonald and W. H. Lessig, of Schuylkill county, to be Mail Agents on the Reading Railroad, *vice* H. J. Hendler, and P. S. Higgins, removed.

Edwin A. Jones, of Tamaqua, Mail Agent on the Cattawissa Railroad, *vice* S B. Graeff, removed.

The salary of these officers is, we believe, $800 a year.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor has appointed Hon. Ulysses Mercur to be President Judge of the 13th judicial district, in the place of the Hon. David Wilmot, elected United States Senator.

☞ Our edition last week was exhausted before we put up our exchanges. The increase of circulation, recently, has exceeded our highest anticipations. Next week we enlarge the pile of the Columbia Democrat.

☞ A valued correspondent, has a telling little communication on our first page, signed "*Cambra.*"

☞ The place of places, to buy Goods Cheap and Cheap Goods, is at H. W. Creasy's & Co's. Store in Light Street.

☞ Our first page will command attention.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1861.

COL. LEVI L. TATE,

Dear Sir:—Since the passage of the act "changing the name of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road Company and to facilitate the completion of a Railroad to Erie" You have published several Colums of denunciations of the measure and its supporters, characterizing it as "a cheat," "a swindle" and "a fraud. But in my humble opinion you have no good reason for indunging in such Epithets nor do you show the bill to be wrong. It is much easier to call hard names than show a thing not to be Right. Now Sir I voted for this bill and if your language be true I have assisted in swindling the State. I examined the measure carefully and thoroughly and I am confident I have done no such thing, but on the contrary have done what is for the best interest of the Commonwealth, my reasons are these;

1st *It is the interest of the State to complete the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.*

2d *The bill for which I voted does not impair the security of the commonwealth.*

The counties through which three fourths of this railroad runs, never received any assistance from the State in making internal improvements, while millions on millions of the common funds of the people was lavished in building the upper north Branch, the Wyoming & other canals, the result was the land in the counties throug which they passed have quadrupled in value, while there has scarcely been any perceptible rise in Real Estate in Potter, McKean, Elk, Warren, Cameron and Venango Counties within the last thirty years. The completion of the Sunbury & Erie Road will add twenty millions of dollars to the amount of taxable property in the State, and develope an untold amount of wealth that now lies dormant and always will be if this improvement is not made. She would derive a very large benefit in the increased value of taxable property, if she never got one cent of her mortgage on the Sunbury and Erie Road.

But this is by no means the case, next as to the security the State now has, compared with what she had before the bill passed, Previous to the passage of this act, the commonwealth had the one half of a mortgage of seven millions of dollars on an unfinished line of Rail Road, on a Rail Road that would require several millions of dollars to furnish and equip. It was a first mortguage the companee had three milions & a half and the State three millions & a half, But before Either the State or the company could realize one cent a lien of Sixteen hundred Thousand dollars, would first have to be paid, Is it likely if the Road was forced to a judicial sale it would bring more than this sixteen Hundred Thousand Dollars, Especially as the party purchasing would be compelled to Expend at least three millions of dollars more before they could realize anything out of their investment, It is absolutely certain that it would not have brought more than this sum, consequently the State would not have realized one cent from her lien, Beside the Road might have passed into the hands of foreign capitalist who would have divetred its trade to cities beyond our borders,

How is it now, The company is permited to issu a first mortgage of five millions of dollars with which it will be enabled to *finish* and *equip* the road, and then the commonwealth steps in with a second mortgage which I think is perfectly secure, surely a second mortgage under these circumstances is much the best, men who were entirely acquainted with the whole subject, were satisfied that the States lien was worth nothing in case of a foreclosure, and that ultimately the four millions of second mortgage would be secured, It does seem to me that people who have received as much of the bounty of the commonwealth as the people living along the north Branch canal should be the last to get up an outcry against a little indirect assistance given to other portions of the State, more particularly is this the case when the State does not part with anything she is in possession of, I hope you will do me the justice to give this an insertion in your paper—not because you have denounced me personally—but because you have denounced a measure I voted for, and which I consider a benefit instead of a detriment to the State, I however do not claim infalibility and if I have ered it is the Head and not the heart, Respectfully yours

H. R. KLINE.

It will be seen by the above, that the *Honorable* Member from Columbia County, finding that no one of his constituents will so debase himself as to attempt a defense of such an enormous fraud, as the act giving four millions of dollars belonging to the State, to the Sunbury & Erie Rail Road Company, has entered the lists in his own behalf. He is right welcome. We give him a hearing with great satisfaction; and we only regret, that in his letter defending his course, he has entirely omitted to explain why he voted againt the amendments offered on the bill repealing the tonnage tax, and for the bill, section by section as it passed the House. However, for what we have let us be duly thankful. Barring the grammar and orthography of his communication, which we publish verbatim, and of which we shall take no further notice; we claim the right, and shall proceed to expose the fallacy of his positions, and the weakness of his arguments.

The *Honorable* Member first charges, that millions of dollars were expended in building the North Branch Canal; forgetting or not knowing that the State also built a canal up the West Branch of the Susquehanna; and that canal, belonging to the people of the State, is among those now so recklessly given away. And although the gentleman himself ignores the fact, yet the people will very well remember, that if millions of their money were expended in public improvements, they were, when completed, the property of the people; yet the *Honorable* Member has voted to give this property of the people to a soulless corporation, for the purpose of building a Rail Road, which shall belong, not to the people, but to irresponsible, and to a large extent, foreign stockholders. The Sunbury & Erie Company were to pay the State, for certain public improvements, three millions five hundred thousand dollars; the property was worth twice that sum, and to such an amount the State was cheated in the sale originally; now the small pittance that was to have been paid, is in effect given by the legislature to the Sunbury & Erie Rail Road Company.

In the first instance, and before any legislation on the subject, the State was an equal owner of a mortgage for seven millions of dollars. Then if the Road had sold for *two* millions, the State would have got *one*, and so for any sum realized. Last winter an act was passed, authorising the Company to issue scrip, to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, which was to "be preferred to the mortgage held by the Commonwealth."

The *Honorable* Member, in his defense says it was "sixteen hundred thousand dollars"—a false statement—whether wilful or not we cannot say—but if not wilful, he is the only man in the legislature so ignorant as not to know the sum allowed; and if wilful, done for the purpose of showing the State already so far behind as to render any claim hopelessly bad; so that his vote could not, at the very worst, lessen her chances. But let it pass, there it stands.

To that sum, of sixteen hundred thousand dollars, the present legislature, aided by the *Honorable* Member, have added FIVE MILLIONS, to take precedence of the State claim—and yet the gentleman has the impudence to tell us we are better off now, than when the State had a lien against fifty cents of every dollar the Road was worth. Now, if the Road were to be sold, before the State could "realize one cent from her lien," it must bring five millions six hundred thousand dollars, costs of sale, and the constantly accruing interest on that sum. Is it not preposterous to tell honest tax payers that, although about $4000,000 debt and interest, have been given away, that they are richer than when owning that amount? Does the gentleman wish to play upon our credulity or our ignorance? Perhaps he had better follow the example of Eilenberger of Northampton, who got Ball of Erie to go over there and explain the matter to his constituents.

Much stress is laid upon a possible foreclosure of the mortgage. It is hardly necessary to say that so long as the State held the first mortgage, a sale would not be had under the mortgage, if thereby the money should be lost; but now, when by the vote of the *Honorable* Member, the State is put nearly $6,000,000 behind, those persons who hold the first mortgage can make money by a foreclosure, thus cheating the State out of every cent of her claim, and putting into their own pockets over $4,000,000 of the people's money. A sale under the mortgage would not have been profitable before, now immense fortunes can be realized out of it.

But again. Col. Kline says that if the Road had been sold, "the purchaser would have to expend three millions of dollars before he could realize any thing out of the investment." Be it so. But then if *three* millions of dollars would be enough, why did Mr. Kline help to give the Company *five?* It needs explanation.

As an argument, however, that shall cap the climax, it is asserted that the lien of the State was already worthless, and therefore no harm was done. That is not true. In their report to the legislature, the Company admit that the State might, in the first instance, by a sale have secured one million of dollars. After the six hundred thousand dollars was preferred, the State might still have realized $700,000. But having now preferred FIVE MILLIONS MORE, we think it beyond Mr. Kline's mathematical genius, to cypher up what could now be realized.

The *Honorable* Member arraigns the people of the North Branch because they cry out against such wholesale plunder.—He should remember that the people are honest, and that all he is the people of the North Branch have made him. And he insults their good sense, when he calls giving away to the Sunbury & Erie Company $4,000,000 of their money, "a little indirect assistance." How use doth breed a habit in a man—would Col. Kline have called such an operation, "*a little indirect assistance,*" this time last year?

It is publicly proclaimed and no where denied, that money in fabulous sums, was used to pass these bills; that the Press has been bribed to silence where it could not be bought to defend, that paid agents of the Company, travel the country with specious arguments and specie; and the burthen of their song is, that it is the interest of the State to pass those bills. What numbskulls the people must be not to see what is so much to their advantage; and how awfully dull of comprehension our legislators must be, if it is true that it took $200,000 to open their eyes to the magnificence and importance of this bill to the commercial and pecuniary interests of Pennsylvania. No! no! we undertake to assert, that those appliances are not necessary to pass an honest and fair bill, that people can see their interests without golden spectacles, and that you can convince men, legislators as well as others, of their true policy, by figures other than those stamped upon bank bills, or upon the current coin of the Republic.

Evacuation of Fort Sumpter.

We clip the following paragraphs from the *Northampton County Journal*:

"This decision of Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet is, without any question, humiliating and distasteful to every man of spirit. Though blood would have been shed and many lives lost in an attempt to reinforce the Fort, yet the majority of people North would have preferred this sacrifice to the humiliation and shame involved in its surrender to the troops of the so-called Southern Confederacy."

We have not the slightest doubt that the editor of the *Journal* would prefer seeing the country plunged into a civil war. He is one of the most ultra of that most ultra class, who insist that their rights are paramount to the rights of all others, and who have done all in their power to dismember this glorious confederacy.

But when the editor asserts that the majority North would prefer imbruing their hands in fraternal blood, he reckons without his host.

"This conclusion is humiliating, if not disgraceful to the government, but the responsibility and disgrace of it belongs not to the present Administration. It is one of the disgraceful consequences resulting from the policy of Mr. Buchanan, which Mr. Lincoln cou d not prevent, and for which Mr. Buchanan is wholly responsible."

We are charitable enough to suppose that the editor penned the above from the force of habit.

Sancho Panza once said "sleep covereth one like a cloak." This is true as regards the physical man. There is another covering that enshrouds the moral man, shutting out truth, reason and justice. That reason and justice have no place in his mind we are led to believe from the following paragraph:

"We are of the opinion that Mr. Lincoln has adopted the wisest and most humane policy in this matter for which the whole country will thank him. This is the first act that interprets his inaugural to mean peace, and we hail it with joy as the first sign of returning prosperity."

During the administration of Buchanan, every Republican, from the editor of the *Journal* up, was loud in his denunciation of the same wise, humane and conciliatory policy; but when *Honest Abe* carries out the measures commenced by his predecessor, he is doing an act for which the whole country will rise up and called him blessed. What before the 4th of March was disgraceful and humiliating, is now hailed with joy as being the first sign of returning prosperity.

Yesterday the cry was "millions for defence, but not one cent for the Union.' To-day the burthen of their song is peace! peace!! peace!!!

But we are compelled to notice one more of these gems of consistency.

"Besides we are greatly mistaken, if this act of Mr. Lincoln's does not do more than anything else could have done, to take much of the wind out of the Secession bags. That the Union feeling in the Border States will be greatly strengthened and increased thereby, is certain; and it is also destined to have a great effect towards a final reconciliation, and the restoration of peace and the return of prosperity.

Should not the editor rather thank the outgoing administration for keeping the country in such a position, that the Republican party, after causing the disruption, might be saved the deeper damnation of plunging the country into civil war.

An act, which, under Buchanan would have been disgraceful, humiliating and treasonable, is, under Lincoln, calculated to take the wind out of the "*Secession bags.*" A policy inaugurated by Buchanan was denounced by the *Journal* as cowardly and imbecile, but carried out by Lincoln it will strengthen the union feeling in the Border States; it will be a plaster that will draw together and heal the dismembered portions of the Union; it will cause the restoration of peace, a final reconciliation, and a return of prosperity. So mote it be.

But to the wise, pacific and patriotic administration of Buchanan we will owe all these blessings, and not to the man who now fills the Presidential chair, be he never so honest.

THE DEED IS DONE.—Gov. Curtain has signed the bills to repeal the Tonnage Tax, and to distroy the Sunbury & Erie Bonds. He has consummated the bargain and officially endorsed a bold and infamous fraud upon the State. This is indeed among the first fruits of his administration. No language can discribe the rascally deed. It fully corroborates the report last fall that he had sold himself to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company for his election. The tax payers will rue the day they voted for him. He was charged with corruptions as Secretary of State under Gov. Pollock, by his own party friends, when nominated, and his endorsement of these bills, pretty clearly substantiates the charges.

THE TARIFF ON IRON.—The tariff on iron is highly favorable to Pennsylvania The increase on Welsh or English bars will, in future, be $15 per ton, instead of $9.12 the present duty; on watch spring, sleigh and horse shoe steel the advanced rate will be $25 per ton, and the finest grades of cast steel the increase is $25 per. ton. It is thought that the English iron masters will submit to a reduction of at least £1 per ton in the price, with a view of meeting, as far as possible, the restrictive duties of the United States. It goes into operation on the first of April.

Gems of the Inaugural.

[CONCLUDED.]

Gem the fourth:

"Is it true then that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think if you can of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied."

The Legislatures of a number of Northern States under Republican control have enacted laws designed to nullify the constitutional provision requiring the rendition of fugitives from labor. The right to the service of these fugitives is plainly written in the Constitution, and confessedly so in this Inaugural Address—and yet it has been denied, or attempted to be denied. The Republican party in many of the Northern States have "reached to the audacity of doing this." Mr. Lincoln's memory is as deficient as his logic.

Gem the fifth:

"From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the government must cease."

The questions refered to are, whether the Constitution empowers Congress to exclude slavery from the territories—must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? &c. We divide upon these questions into majorities and minorities, and one or the other must acquiesce, or the government must cease. No such thing. The correct interpretation of the Constitution is not to be settled by the will of the majority. These are judicial questions for the courts to determine. If the popular will is to decide the meaning of the constitution, then it follows that as soon as the majority determine that the provision for the return of fugatives from labor does not apply to runaway negroes, this settles the controversy, and the minority must acquiesce. The principle is lawless and revilutionary. We have a Constitution, and courts competent to interpert its true meaning, and majorities cannot overturn it to invade the estblished rights of minorities. Minorities have sacred rights which the Constitution guards, and majorities cannot assail them. If this is not true, we have no settled principles of government, and no man's rights are inviolable.

Gem the sixth:

"One section of our country believe that slavery is right, and ought to be exteded; while the other believes that it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute."

The question of right or wrong of slavery is not rightfully involved in the controversy as to its extension. It is purely a question as to the constitutional rights of the South. The morality of slavery has nothing to do with it. A man may be moraly opposed to the extension of slavery, and at the same time convinced that the Constitution permits Southern men to take their property into the Territories, and be willing to defend and protect them in this right.

Gem the seventh—the genuine article:

"Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old question as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

This is the first glimmer of sound sense to illuminate the pervading darkness. Go to war and you end just where you began—then why go to war at all? Why commence a civil war, when there is confessedly nothing to be gained by it?

Gem the eigth is intended to be consolatory:

"By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but litle power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals."

It would afford real consolation if Mr. Lincoln had little power for mischief, but unhappily he underrates the consequences likely to follow his own feebleness.

Patriot & Union.

☞ A furious storm of indignation has been aroused in different parts of the State by the passage of the corrupt railroad bills. Among other Democrats who voted for them, is parson Shindle of the Lehigh Senatorial district. He has been made to feel the weight of popular indignation to such an extent that it is said he will never go back to Harrisburg. Were it not for the fact that Landon's abolitionism serves as a cloak for any act he may commit, he too would be made to feel that the 'thirty pieces of silver" poorly pays for violating the wishes of his constituents. Last winter he opposed these corruptions, and we are glad to see that his brother Rev. B. B. Emory, editor of Wyoming county Intelligencer, has manliness enough to throw church and party fealty aside, and severely condemn his late Presiding Elder for his inconsistent, outrageous, and, as is supposed, corrupt course. We need not repeat that it is current public opinion all over the State that the railroad companies bought votes enough to pass these bills for their benefit, at the expense of tax-payers.—*Montrose Democrat.*

COIN IN THE COUNTRY.—The Bank and Sub-Treasurers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston now hold the enormous amount of *fifty five millions in coin*, of which $40,000,000 is held in New York, and the current of coin from Europe, now amounting to about $20,000,000 since the middle of December last, is likely to continue for some time to come.

Another Swindle Projected.

Senator Irish, of Allegheny about a week ago, read in place a bill of very great importance to the Commonwealth. It is styled "an Act relative to the securities of the Commonwealth," but is really an act to assist in the completion of the Pittsburg and Connelsville, and the Allegheny Valley Railroads. To the first named company it proposes that the State should exchange $3,000,000 of the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, out of the seven millions now in the sinking fund, for an equal amount of first mortgage bonds on the Connelsville Road; and to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company it is proposed to exchange one million and a half of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's bonds for an equal amount of her bonds.

We will not be the least surprised if the above project also passes the present session, for we believe the Legislature, as at present constituted, is capable of any villiany. They have just repealed the tonnage tax, which is a yearly loss to the State of $350,000 and in a few years would have amounted to half a million. They have also cancelled the mortgage for $4,000,000 that was held by the State against the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.—Now, according to the bill introduced by Mr. Irish, they are after $4,500,000 of the money in the sinking fund. This project is similar to the first adopted by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, to obtain money from the State. That road then gave a first mortgage to the Commonwealth as security for amount borrowed. After spending the money the Legislature wipes out this first mortgage, and agrees to take a second mortgage-in other words, the debt is concelled, and the State robbed. We repeat, we will not be astonished if Mr. Irish gets his bill through. Go it Republicans.—*Democratic Standard.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.—Persons elected Justices of the Peace at the last election must signify their acceptance to the Prothonotary in writing within thirty days after the election, or commissions will not be issued.

GOLD AND SILVER deposited in the Franklin Saving Fund, No 136 South Fourth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, since January 1st, 1861, will be repaid in gold or silver. Bank notes deposited repaid in bank notes. Deposits received and payments made daily with interest.

Special Notices.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for Females.

Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive.

The Combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint. The above pill has permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you, on the contrary they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of Family, will find these pills a successful preventive.

These Pills should not be taken during the first three months of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at any other time they are safe.

Price, $1 per box. Sold, wholesale and retail, by G. M. HAGENBUCH, *Druggist.* Sole agent for Bloomsburg, Pa.

To whom all orders must be sent. Ladies! by sending Him $1.00 to the Bloomsburg Post-Office, can have these pills sent to any part of the country, (confidentially) and "free of Postage" by mail. Sold also by N. L. Rank & Co. Danville, E. J. Fry, Tamaqua, J. A. Polk, Mauch Chunk, and by one Druggist in every Town and city in the United States.

N. B. Look out for counterfeits. Buy no Golden Pills of and kind, unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are a base imposition and unsafe, therefore, as you value your lives and health, (to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money,) buy only of those who show the signature of S. D. Howe on every box, which has recently been added, on account of a recent counterfeit of the Pills.

S. D HOWE.
Sole Proprietor, New York.

Dec. 22, 1860—1y.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.—The high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them.—They are known by their fruits, their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers & agues, obstinate head aches, and all general derangements of health, these Pills have invariably proven a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. Moffat's Phoenix Bitters, will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, head ache, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For Sale by W. B. Moffat, 335 Broadway, New York, and by medicine dealers and druggists generally throughout the country.

February 10, 1860—12m.*

Uniformity of Prices!—A New Feature in Business Every one his own Salesman! JONES & CO. of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store, No. 200 Market street above Sixth, Philadelphia.

In addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article at the very lowest price it can be sold for so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike.

The goods are well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price. Also, a large stock of piece goods on hand, of the latest style and best qualities, which will be made to order, in the most fashionable and best manner, 25 per cent., below credit prices.

Remember the Crescent, in Market, above Sixth Street No. 200. JONES & CO.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	$1 10	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 21st of February last, by Geo. P. Lore, Esq., Mr. MARTIN LOWERY, of Jordan township, Lycoming county, and Miss. HARRIET UTT, of Greenwood township, Columbia county.

On the 21st inst., by J. M. Chemberlin, Esq., Mr. E. A. SCOTT, to Miss CATHARINE ECKERT, both of Scott township, Columbia county.

On the 21st inst. by Rev. J. M. Salmon, Mr. H. H. BROWN, to Miss ELIZABETH CONNER, both of Centre twp., Columbia county.

DEATHS.

In Lime Ridge, on Sunday evening, the 24th inst., CAROLINE MATILDA, youngest daughter of S. W and S. A. Woolley, aged 5 years, 3 months, and 18 days.

In Fairmount, Luzerne county, on Saturday, March 9th, 1861, Virginia Arabell, daughter of Daniel S. and Phebe E. Laubach, aged 2 years, 1 month and 14 days.

In Montour township, Columbia county, on Tuesday last, Miss MARGARET, youngest daughter of John Dieterick, Esq., aged about 18 years.

New Advertisements.

JACOB KOVER.

Practical Horse and Cow Doctor.

FROM GERMANY.

WILL promptly attend to all cases of disease in Horses and Cows, on application, either in town or country. Residence on Third Street, near the Baptist Church.

Bloomsburg, March 30, 1861—2m.

Watches Jewelry and Silver-Ware.

We would respectfully inform our friends patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store, and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work, and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented. N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.
No. 622 Market Street, South side.

March 1, 1861—3m*.

Hartman's Corner.

NEW GOODS for Spring of 1861 just received at HARTMANS.

IF you want bargains call at the cheap corner of HARTMANS.

DRESS goods, Silks, Calicoes, Shawls, and all kinds of dry goods for sale cheaper than usual at HARTMANS.

HOOP Skirts in abundance from 44cts and upwards for sale at HARTMANS.

EXTRA Syrup sold at 56cts. per gallon at HARTMANS.

PERSONS about to commence House Keeping will do well to call and examine the stock of New Dishes &c. at HARTMANS.

BETTER Sugars at 10cts. per lb. than has been sold at 11cts. for the past year at HARTMANS.

RICE sold at 6¼ cents at HARTMANS.

AFTER you have read the above do not fail to call in & see at HARTMANS.

Bloomsburg, March, 30, 1861.

GRAND JURORS.

FOR MAY TERM 1861.

Bloom—George H. Brown, Joseph Weaver.
Benton—Peter Case, Eli Mendenhall.
Beaver—Samuel Cox, Peter Knecht.
Briarcreek—Jonas Wright.
Cattawissa—William Miller, Mathias Hartman.
Centre—Edward Hartman, Gilbert H. Fowler.
Fishingcreek—James Edgar.
Greenwood—Edward Albertson.
Hemlock—John H. Faust, Esaw Girton, Jesse Ohl.
Locust—Henry Keller, Adam Dimmig, Jacob Harner, Leonard Adams.
Madison—Isaac Whipple.
Montour—Jacob Arnwine.
Maine—Jacob Shuman.
Sugarloaf—William Stephens, jr.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Bloom—James Freeze, John Leacock, L. B. Rupert.
Beaver—Joel Bredbender, Peter Hauck.
Benton—John Doty.
Cattawissa—william John, Daniel Gearhart, Joseph Martz, Daniel Kreigh.
Conyngham—Isaac W. Haus, Frederick R. Wohlfarth.
Centre—Peter Miller.
Fishingcreek—Albert Ammerman, George M. Howell, Hugh McBride.
Greenwood—David Dreibelbis.
Hemlock—John M Barton.
Jackson—John Kressler.
Locust—David Kostenbauder, George Keller, Enoch Kester, Silas Whynn, Abraham Yenges.
Maine—William Getting.
Mifflin—Solomon Eckroth, Levi Creasy, John Michael.
Mt Pleasant—George Cavenee, Samuel Johnson.
Madison—Joseph C. Smith, Robert Johnson.
Orange—Nathan Miller.
Pine—Benjamin Wintersteen.
Scott—Samuel Betz.
Sugarloaf—John M. Cole.

ADJOURNED PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the orphan's Court of Columbia county, on

Monday, the 15th of April, 1861.

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John Smith Administrator of the Estate of Peter Crawford, late of Madison township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by Public Vendue, upon the premises, a certain

TRACT OF LAND

situate in Madison township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of George Derr's heirs on the North, lands of Michael Fillman on the East, the heirs of Andrew Shoemaker on the West, and on the South by lands of Peter Wolf, containing about

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVNETY ACRES,

whereon are erected TWO LOG HOUSES, A LOG STABLE, LOG BARN, and about Eighty Acres cleared land late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Madison, and county aforesaid.

JACOB EYERLY, Clerk.

☞ TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on day of sale. One-fourth of the purchase (less the ten per cent.) to be paid on confirmation of sale. The balance of purchase money to be paid in one year from confirmation, with interest. Deed to be made to the purchaser upon payment of the purchase money and interest. The purchaser to pay for the Deed.

JOHN SMITH,
ADMINISTRATOR

March 30, 1861—3t.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

JUST received from the manufactories in Boston, an article of most excellent quality. I challenge competition as to *style* and *price*. The undersigned will keep borders to match any of the Styles on hand—and is the only Experienced PAPER HANGER in this Section of the County—Give my Extensive Stock an Examination before Purchasing.

☞ Call at Ruperts Post Office.

E. J. THORNTON.

Bloomsburg March 22d 1861—.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in anywise taking a transfer of a certain Note of Hand, of the amount of $10, purporting to have been signed by the subscriber, in favor of Benjamin Young, dated the 6th day of June, 1860, payable three months from date, as I have received no value thereof and am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by due course of law.

A. H. FARVER.

Rohrsburg, March 23, 1861—3t*

INFORMATION IS WANTED,

OF the whereabouts of a young woman who recently wandered away from her Father's house, at Sereno in Greenwood township, Columbia county, supposed to be at that time laboring under the influence of mental derangement. She is about 30 years of age, of small size and has dark hair. Any person who will inform the undersighned of her present residence, and detain her until her friends can procure her return, will subserve the cause of humanity and shall be rewarded for their trouble. Address

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Sereno, Col. co., Pa.

March 23, 1861—3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Kitchen, deceased.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of James Masters, administrator of the Estate of Henry Kitchen, late of Columbia county, deceased; will attend at his office, in Bloomsburg, in said county, on

THURSDAY, THE 25th DAY OF APRIL, A. D., 1861,

at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of performing the duties of his appointment; at which time and place all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be forever debarred from a share of the assets above mentioned.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
AUDITOR.

March 23, 1861—4t.

H. WARD,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

STRAW GOODS.

Nos. 103, 105 and 107 North Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

We are now receiving our Spring Stock, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of

STRAW AND LACE GOODS.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' and Childrens's Hats. Our stock of Flowers and Ruches, will be unusually large this season, and we would invite your attention to that department. Please call and examine them before making your purchases.

H WARD.
Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North Second St., above Arch.

March 23, 1861—4s.

SERENO HOTEL.

THE undersigned, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a house for the entertainment of customers and travelers, at SERENO, in Greenwood township, Columbia County, (about two miles west of Millville,) called the

Sereno Hotel.

Where he is prepared to accommodate the public, and all who may favor him with their custom, to general satisfaction.

His Table and Bar, will be well supplied and carefully conducted, and his Stabling is ample and well stocked.

☞ He will at all times be happy wait upon his friends and customers.

JOHN LEGGOTT.

Sereno, March 23, 1861.