COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1861.

☞ Messrs. Creasy & Co., sell cheap goods at their new store, in Light Street.

GIVE US NOTICE.—Persons who have changed their places of residence and desire that their papers have different direction, will please so inform us.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S WAR MESSAGE. We publish elsewhere to day, Gov. Curtins's War Message, to the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking an appropriation of half a million dollars, for the defence of Pennsylvania.

☞ If the person, who sometime since became possessed of a large black umbrella, on the head of which are engraved in black letters, L. L TATE, is done with it, its return to this office will be very acceptable.

APPOINTED.—Gov. Curtin has appointed Capt. Given of West Chester, as Adjutant General of this State, in the room of Gen. E. C. Wilson, whose term will soon expire.

W. P. I. Painter, Esq., of Muncy, has been appointed Supertendent of Public Printing, in the room of Charles D. Hineline, Esq., whose term of office has expired.

Entertaining an ardent desire for the improvement in our stock of Horses, we think we would be subserving the public interest by calling general attention to Mr. Snyder's Card in our columns, in relation to the noble Horse Young Washington.—He is the full-blood and thorough-bred Morgan Stock. Farmers would do well to give this subject early attention.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—We take pleasure in again calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this widely celebrated Institution. Within a few years, many young men have laid the foundation of substantial fortunes, and hundreds are now engaged in business at salaries which they never could have secured but for the advantages afforded by this School. Every young man who can, should pursue a course of study in this Institution; it will prove of untold advantage to him.

The Swindler's Apologist.

HARRY B. MASSER, of the "Sunbury American," last week opened upon us the flood-gates of his vituperative vengeance, for exposing the recent enormous Rail-Road Swindles. Masser approves the conduct of the Legislature—pronounces their action "fair and honorable," and swallows the rascally robbery (of millions of the people's money,) without even greasing. Less than this could not be expected of a thing or machine that was created by corporation influence and has all its life time lived by levying black mail, and is everywhere known as the Swindler's apologist and the organ of corruption.

Keep it Before the People.

That in a Legislature composed of 100 members, of which the Republicans have 72, three-fourths of their number, being a majority of the whole House, voted for the Sunbury & Erie swindle.

Keep it Before the People,

That the same Legislature, assisted in both cases by a few recreant Democrats, passed the bill repealing the tonnage tax.

Keep it Before the People,

That Andrew G. Curtin, a Republican Governor, completed the outrage by signing the Bills;

And Keep it Before the People,

That the Republican orators pledged themselves, that if *Curtin* was elected, and those bills were passed by the Legislature, he would veto them.

IT SEEMS that James Redpath of Kansas and John Brown notoriety, was not, as he doubtless should have been caught and hung, as stated. He has been to Hayti, the paradise of the *Darkies*, and has edited a very interesting little volume, entitled "A Guide to Hayti." It is valuable in many respects, and although highly colored, not to say unreliable, if it shall induce all the free niggers to make the Island their permanent abode and James Redpath their President, we shall be delighted. Although a full-blooded abolitionist he is forced to admit that Hayti is not what it once was, when one plain, 20 miles by 6 to 10, produced 50 millions pounds of sugar. And he adds "this immense result is no longer obtained," will he tell us why?

Of course he can't help styling the South "that barbarous and blood stained section of the Union." He says that in Hayti there are no saw mills, no brick yards, no shingle machines, and very few ploughs. He says Hayti can outgrow Virgieia in tobacco, the Carolinas in tar and cotton, and hemp enough to hang every friend to slavery in Missouri and Kentucky; (and Redpath!) Louisiana in sugar all creation in rice, and kept christendom in coffee. We wish to gracious she would go to work, for these articles are rising. Will Redpath tell why Hayti does not now do all, or any thing he claims she can do? Oh Jimmy, Jimmy.

More Gems.

WE last week gave our readers some gems of political consistency, we this week wish to direct their attention to some *Gospel gems* emanating from our Republican abolition ministers. The Rev. Henry Wright, pastor of a Congregational church in Massachusetts gives us gem No. 1.

"Who is the God of humanity? He is not the God of slavery. He is not the God of Moses Stuart and Leonard Woods. * * Shame on the nation, shame on its religion, shame on such a God. I scorn him. He is not my God. I will never bow to His shrine. My head shall go off with my hat when I take it off to such a God as that.

If the Bible sanctions slavery the Bible is a self-evident falsehood, an enemy of nature and of nature's God.

The question is often put to me, would you believe slavery to be right if God should declare it right? No! I wou d fasten the chain upon the heel of such a God, and let the man go free. Such a God is a phantom. (Cheers.)

The impious wretch; such language is enough to call down the wrath of Jehovah upon a community that would harbor such a reprobate.

We doubt whether the Rev. *rascal* ever perused the revealed word of Him whom he thus blasphemes.

He would not believe slavery right if God were to so declare it. His judgment is superior to that of the Lord. And men can be found who applaud this high handed, Heaven defying *blasphemer*. "Oh shame where is thy blush?"

The Rev. Daniel Foster, one of the chaplains of the Massachussetts Legislature in 1855-6, gives us gem No. 2:

"He stood on that floor as an orthodox clergyman, but he would as soon exchange with the devil as one of those hireling priests—those traitors to humanity. The professed Church of Christ is false, and its hireling priesthood unworthy of confidence."

Here is a "second Daniel come to judgment." We have for many years labored under an erroneous opinion and we thank his Rev. for opening our eyes to the truth. We have heretofore thought that an orthodox minister was one who taught Bible doctrine—a doctrine received and held by the Church of Christ, in all ages and countries.

But to-day we are told that "the professed Church of Christ is false," and those who minister in sacred things unworthy of confidence.

The Rev. Mr. Griswold, of Stonington, gives us gem No. 3:

"For the church which sustains slavery, wherever it be, I am ready to say I will welcome the bolt, whether it come from heaven or from hell, which shall destroy it. Its pretensions to Christianity are the boldest effrontery and the vilest imposture.

The Rev. Mr. Howell says, when speaking of the Bible arguments in behalf of slavery:

Give up my advocacy of abolition? Never. I will sooner, Jonas-like, throw the Bible overboard, and execrate it as the Newgate Calendar, denounce God as a slaveholder, and his angels and Apostles as the turnkeys and slave drivers."

We pass this, and the next, from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Howell, without comment. They speak for themselves. The head that could conceive, the heart that would give utterance to such sentiments, are blacker than *Afric's darkest son*. The above extracts have been general in their character, blaspheming the Most High and denouncing his followers in no measured terms, but in the most *refined and chaste language*.

But to gem No. 5, from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Blanchard. We wish to call the attention of those to whom it is particularly addressed.

The Rev. Mr. Blanchard, in a speech in the Detroit Convention:—

"Damned to the lowest hell all the pastors and churches of the South, as they were a body of thieves, adulterers, pirates and murderers—that the Episcopal Methodist Church is more corrupt and profligate than any bawdy house in the Union—that the Southern ministers of that body are desirous of perpetuating slavery for the purposes of debauchery, and that every clergyman among them is guilty of enormities that would shock a savage."

What think you, followers of WESLEY Are you willing to be stigmatized as *thieves, adulterers, pirates and murderers*? Do you believe that the Southern portion of your church is more profligate than any *bawdy house*, either in Michigan or Massachusetts, not to speak of the Union. We do not know whether the *Rev. Mr. Blanchard* is a pastor of the church he so vilifies or not. We sincerely hope he is not. Would to God that he did not belong to any one, of the what we at one time thought, before being enlightened by the Rev. D. Foster, orthodox churches We would rather believe that he is a member of the Free-thinker church, or is in other words an infidel.

To such men, who are open in their blasphemy, and to their followers, we owe the present unhappy condition of our country. If God were not slow to anger might we not dread his avenging wrath. Let every christian humble himself before Heaven and pray that the deep and damnable sin of these wretches may not be visited upon the nation.

Will the editor of the *Republican* give these extracts a place in his paper, for the benefit of his readers, or d oes he sanction their sentiments?

"SPEND NOT WHAT YOU MAY SAVE," but deposit it in the Franklin Saving Fund, No. 136 South Fourth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia. They receive special deposits at 4 per cent. interest, and repay them without notice; other deposits 5 per cent. interest.

Gems of the Inaugural.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

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.

There is no other alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other."

Now let us take Mr. Lincoln at his word. We agree that the minority should acquiesce. We agree that they ought not to insist on carrying out their doctrines in the face of a majority; but a majority ought not to refuse a minority, no matter how contemptible in numbers or character, any constitutional right. Mr. Lincoln says, "If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the government must cease." There will be disunion, anarchy, perhaps civil war. Then who should give up? The minority surely. Let the majority rule.

Now how stands Mr. Lincoln's case? Constitutionally elected as he is, ought he to insist, in the face of the facts, on carrying out their Chicago Platform? He belongs to that minority, which, according to his own showing, ought rather to submit, on a mere question of party politics, than to force his measures and policy on an unwilling people.

The official returns show that on the popular vote there is a majority of a million standing out against Lincoln. He was only elected by a plurality and not a majority of the popular vote. The whole vote stands as follows:—

For Lincoln,	1,857,610.
For other candidates,	2,804,569.

Add 50,000 for the vote of South Carolina, which is cast by the legislature, and Lincoln is a minority President with a majority of a million of the votes of the American people recorded against him and his principles. He need not hesitate long about abandoning the Chicago platform for it has not met the approval of a majority of the voters in the country, and in Republics the rule is that minorities must succumb to majorities.

Apportionment Bill.

AN ACT to divide the State into Congressional districts for the election of representatives in the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of electing representatives of the people of Pennsylvania to serve in the House of Representatives of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-three districts, as follow:

1st. Second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eleventh wards in the city of Philadelphia.

2d. First, seventh, eigth and tenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

3d. Twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth seventeenth and nineteenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

4th Fourteenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-fourth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

5th. Twenty-second, twenty third and twenty-fifth wards in the city of Philadelphia, Bucks county and that part of Montgomery county embracing Moreland, Abington, Cheltenham, Horsham, Upper Dublin, White Marsh, Springfield, Montgomery, Gwynned, Hatfield, Towamassing, Franconia, and Lower Salford.

6th. Delaware county, Chester county, Upper and Lower Marion, borough of Bridgeport, in the county of Montgomery.

7th Berks county and the balance of Montgomery county.

8th. Lancaster county.

9th. Schuylkill and Lebanon counties

10th. Lehigh, Pike, Monroe, Carbon and Northampton counties.

11th. Susquehanna, Wayne and Luzerne counties.

12th. Bradford, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, and the balance of Northumberland county not included in the thirteenth district.

13th. Dauphin and York counties and Lower Mahonoy township in Northumberland county, not included in the 12th district.

14th. Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry and Cumberland counties.

15th. Somerset, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Adams counties.

16th. Cambria, Blair, Hungtingdon and Mifflin counties.

17th. Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Clinton and Centre counties.

18th. Jefferson, Erie, Warren, M'Kean, Elk, Cameron, Forest and Clearfield counties.

19th. Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Clarion counties.

20th. Indian, Westmorland and Fayette counties.

21st. Alegheny county south of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers.

22d. allegheny county north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Butler and Armstrong counties.

23d. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Green county.

NEXT GOVERNOR.—We name Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Who seconds the motion?—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

We cheerfully second the motion; and guarantee that, should he accept the nomination, and not receive *full fifty thousand majority*, he will not accept the seat.

The Cost of Entertaining a President.

From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union.

Mr. Lincoln arrived in Harrisburg on the afternoon of the 22d of February, was escorted from the cars to the Jones House, where he made a speech, dined, was escorted to the Capitol, made another speech, supped, and then escaped to Washington, disguised with a "Scotch plaid cap and long military cloak." The select committee which had charge of these arrangements have reported to the Legislature a bill of $2,115 as the expense occasioned by the reception and entertainment. The State is called upon to foot this bill. The items are thus stated without going into minute particulars:

Carriage hire	$178 00
Refreshments at Continental Hotel	97 50
Bill at Coverly's	640 00
Legislative Committee	1,200 00
Total	2,115 50

The carriages used on this occasion were to escort Mr. Lincoln and *suite* from the cars to the hotel, and to the cars again next morning How it is possible to figure up $178 for this service is only known to the initiated, who seem to have an arithmetic of their own. Allowing ten carriages, at five dollars each—a very liberal allowance—the cost would amount to $50; and private parties could have procured the same service for half that sum.

Refreshments at the Continental Hotel! who for? Doubtless the committee who proceeded to Philadelphia to escort Mr. Lincoln to the capital, for his expenses were defrayed by the city, whose guest he was.

Bill at Coverly's Hotel, $640; and very moderate at that, as the Senate was assured by the chairman of the committee. This charge was originally $1,100, but as the State was to pay, Mr. Coverly very generously abated a portion of his demand and consented to throw off $550. Let us see. Supposing that Mr. Lincoln's *suite* consisted of twenty persons, who dined, supped, and remained over night at the Jones House, we have an allowance of more than thirty dollars for each individual. What a fearful amount of eatables and drinkables they must have consumed at this rate!

Then the committee very modestly charge one hundred dollars apiece for their distinguished services, in traveling to Pittsburg to invite the President to visit Harrisburg and afterwards going to Philadelphia to meet him. As they all traveled free on the railroad, and as they charge $37 for expenses at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, this allowance is all clear gain. In order to make the aggregate come out square, this committee must have consisted of twelve persons, whose united services in passing over the railroad, first to Pittsburg, and afterwards to Philadelphia, and faring sumptuously at the Continental Hotel, at a cost of about one hundred dollars, is valued at twelve hundred dollars. During their absence their pay as members of the Legislature was, of course, going on. This is the most shameful part of this extortionate demand upon the Treasury Members of the Legislature have indeed a low estimate of themselves when they cannot proceed to invite a President of the United States to visit the capital without being paid for it.

This nice little bill, be it remembered, does not include the expenses of the parade and display on the 22d of February.—That is a separate matter. Before the close of the session another account of two or three thousand dollars may be expected on this score. Why has it been withheld until this late day? One instalment for this performance, amounting to $700, for the flag and rigging, has already been paid; but this is only part of the expenses incurred. Another bill for carriages, and committees, and dinners, &c., &c., is yet to be rendered.

☞ The Carlisle *Volunteer* wonders why it is, that so many papers are entirely quiet or indifferent over the passage of the swindling rail-road bills. The reason is very plain to us, brother Bratton.—They have been led *into temptation.*

—*Columbia Democrat.*

No doubt about that. We verily believe that two-thirds of the papers in the State have been bought up by the Pennsylvania Rail-Road Company. These papers were to remain quiet, or defend the recreant members who voted for the repeal of the tonnage tax, as circumstances required. We think we can name the amount *some* editors received, as well as the amount paid to some members of Assembly.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

DEATH OF JUDGE MCLEAN.—The Hon. John Mclean, one of the associate justices of the United States Supreme Court died on Thursday morning at his residence, having reached the ripe age of seventy six years. Thus another of the great intilects of the last generation has passed away.—Clay, Webster, Clayton, Calhoun, Marcy and a host of his compeers have preceded him to the land of shadows, and his name has now become as historic as theirs. For nearly thirty-one years of his long life he has been a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, having been appointed by General Jackson, in 1829, and gone into office in 1830. In all that period his reputation as a man and as a jurist has been steadily rising, and remained without reproach through all the hated political conflicts in which his name has been so freely used as a candidate for the Presidency.

Gov. Curtin's War Message.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, April 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen—As the period fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature is rapidly approaching, I feel constrained by a sense of duty to call your attention to the condition of the military organization of the State. It is scarcely necessary to say more than that the militia system of the State, during a long period distinguished by the pursuits of peaceful industry exclusively, has become wholly inefficient, and the interference of the Legislature is required to remove its defects, and to render it useful and available to the public service.

Many of our volunteer companies do not possess the number of men required by our military law, and steps should be forthwith taken to supply these deficiencies. There are numerous companies, too, that are without the necessary arms, and of the arms that are distributed, but few are provided with the more modern appliances to render them serviceable.

I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature make immediate provision for the removal of these capital defects; that arms be procured and distributed to those of our citizens who may enter into the military service of the State, and that steps be taken to change the guns already distributed by the adoption of such well-known and tried improvements as will render them effective in the event of their employment in actual service.

In this connection, I recommend the establishment of a military Bureau at the Capital, and that the militia laws of the Commonwealth be so modified and amended as to impart to the military organization of the State the vitality and energy essential to its practical value and usefulness.

Precautions such as I have suggested, are wise and proper at all times in a Government like ours. But especial and momentous considerations, arising from the condition of public affairs outside the limits, yet of incalculable consequence to the people, and demanding the gravest attention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, invest the subject to which your action is invited, by this communication with extraordinary interest and importance.

We cannot be insensible to the fact that serious jealousies and divisions distract the public mind, and that in portions of this Union the peace of the country, if not the safety of the Government itself, is endangered.

Military organizations of a formidable character, which seem not to be demanded by any existing public exigency, have been formed in certain of the States. On whatever pretexts these extraordinary military preparations may have been made, no purpose that may contemplate resistance to the enforcement of the laws will meet sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania yields to no State in her respect for and her willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees, the constitutional independence of her sister States, nor infidelity to that constitutional union, whose unexampled benefits have been showered alike upon herself and them.

The most exalted public policy and the clearest obligations of true patriotism, therefore, admonish us, in the existing deplorable and dangerous crisis of affairs, that our militia system should receive from the Legislature that prompt attention which public exigencies, either of the State or the nation may appear to demand and which may seem in your wisdom best adapted to preserve and secure to the people of Pennsylvania and the Union the blessings of peace and the integrity and stability of our unrivalled Constitutional Government.

The government of this great State was established by its illustrious founder "in deeds of peace." Our people have been trained and disciplined in those arts which lead to the promotion of their own moral and physical development and progress, and with the highest regard for the rights of others, have always cultivated fraternal relations with the people of all the States devoted to the Constitution and the Union, and always recognizing the spirit of concession and compromise that underlies the foundation of the Government.

Pennsylvania offers no counsel and takes no action in the nature of a menace. Her desire is for peace, and her object the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, of the true sovereignty of States, and the supremacy of law and order.

Animated by these sentiment and indulging an earnest hope of the speedy restoration of those harmonious and friendly relations between the various members of this Confederacy which have brought our beloved country to a condition of unequalled power and prosperity.

I commit the grave subject of this communication to your deliberation.

(Signed,) A. G. GURTIN.

FORM A LINE!—Dr. Bellingham's "Stimulating Onguent," so famous in London, Paris, and other European cities, seems to be gaining a similar reputation in this country. We find that it has become an indispensable article for the toilet in all our large cities. Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of New York, now have the entire American market confided to them, and we give their advertisement a place in another column. As a sure and safe promoter of the growth of beard or whiskers, this article seems to stand about All. All our young men will be glad to learn that this celebrated preparation is now placed within their reach at a wonderfully low price.

IN LUCK.—Our clever and good looking contemporary of the Clearfield *Raftsman*, Mr. Rowe, has been appointed by the Postmaster Jeneral a through rout agent between Philadelbhia and the West.

Our contemporary of the *Telegraph* has drawn an exact daguerreotype of our naighbor of the *Journal*. We had supposed that a natural convulsion or something else had taken place, as the *Journal* was literally split in two last week, the outside was dedicated to our "good looking" friend, and the inside to his brother.

Written for the Columbia Democrat.

Lines to Charlie Connor T--e.

BY C. F. SCHWABEKER.

With full round face and dimpled chin,
And laughing, twinkling eyes,
With curly locks of golden hue,
A heart, too, free from sighs.
His little feet go bounding forth
In mischief, sport and glee,
His laughing voice I love to hear
In childish melody.

Happy Charlie! with smiling face,
And laughing eyes so blue;
His pride is now as "father's pet,"
And "mother's darling," too.
Oh! may his life be always bright,
And grief to him unknown,
And to his parents may he prove
A true and loving son.

Bloomsburg, April 9th, 1861.

SARZA. We have long supposed this celebrated drug, had come to be an exploded humbug, but we are assured by those skilled in the healing art, that not the Sarsaparilla itself is to be blamed for this conclusion, but the miserable worthless preparations of it that have been palmed off upon the community—preparations which contain about as much of its virtues as they do of gold dust. It is a commercial fact that almost all of the Sarsaparilla gathered in the world, is consumed in the old countries of Europe, where the science of medicine, has reached its highest perfection, and where they know the best what to employ for the mastery of disease. Hence we are glad to find that we are now to have a compound of this excellent alterative, which can be relied on, and our community will not need be assured, that any thing Dr. AYER makes, is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see adv'g cols.) designing to make it his "*chef d' onvre*" which should add the crowning glory to his already enviable reputation.—*American Celt, New York.*

WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH AND IN DIGESTION.—Another Great Cure effected by Boerhave's Holland Bitters.—The wife of Peter De Witte, living in Holland Town, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, suffered much from Weakness of the Stomach and Indigestion. She had been under a physican's care for some time, but the disease seemed to baffle even his skill. She purchased some Holland Bitters at our office, which has given tone to her stomach; her appetite and strength are returning, and we firmly believe that this is another great cure effected by your medicine.

We have still to record many wonderful cures effected by this remedy, but must wait another opportunity. One thing you can rely upon, what we have published are from persons much respected in our community, and are literally true.

J QUINTUS,
Ed. Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, Sheboygan, Wis.

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 any kind, unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are a base imposition and unsafe, therefore, as you value your eyes 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.

Catarrh! Catarrh! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?—Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation, and often enlargement of follicles and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses, and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this result tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose, or a profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste.

The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Naval injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless. Yet Humphreys' Catarrh Specific, a simple Sugar Pill, taken two or three times per day promptly cures the milder cases; cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures, by preserving use, the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.

Price, with full directions, fifty cents per box.

N.B. A full assortment of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4 case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $3. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

DR. F. HUMPHREY & CO
No. 562 Broadway, New York

Sold by E. F. LUTZ, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM OF THE UNION.—Philadelphia possesses the most splendid Clothing Emporium in the country. It is splendid as regards the palatial structure in which the immense business of the establishment is conducted, and it is equally splendid in respect to its great facilities and vast resources. But to its patrons its chief attractions are, first, the elegance of the garments for Gentlemen and Youths, manufactured there; secondly, the beauty and durability of the materials, and the superior excellence of the fit, and lastly the moderate prices at which the goods are sold. We refer, in this description, to none other than the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ THOMAS W. MATTSON, Received the Prize Medal at the World's Fair in London 1851, for TRUNKS & CARPET BAGS, Boots, shoes and Gums. Great inducements are now offered to purchasers of the above articles. This is much the largest stock of trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., in Philadelphia very cheap for cash No. 432 Market Street, one door above 4th, South side

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Robert Stiff, of Rupert, to Miss Margaret Bailey, of Danville.

On the 17th of February, at Monroe, Mich., by Rev. Dr. Kendel, Mr. Telemachus Wynn, of Williams Co., Ohio, to Miss Martha A. Boone, daughter of Newton Boone, of Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa.

DEATHS.

In Sugarloaf twp., Columbia county, on Tuesday last, Mr. Philip Fritz, aged about 72 years.

New Advertisements.

GRAPE VINES.

YOUNG VINES of two years, of "Miller's Burgundy," with beautiful roots, can be had; also, Peach Trees from seed of the choicest varieties, if called for soon. HENRY ZUPPINGER

Bloomsburg, April 10, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bloomsburg Iron Company will be held at Iroudale, Columbia county, on Thursday the 23d day of May next, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of other business.

apl3 4t JOSEPH PAXTON, President.

PUMP MAKING.

THE undersigned inform the public generally that they have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the business of Pump making and repairing, in all their various departments, in Bloomsburg, where they will promptly attend to all orders in their line of business, whether in town or country.

Well and Cistern Pumps, with leaden Pipe, made in the best style of workmanship, on moderate terms, and on very short notice.

From their long experience in the business, and an earnest desire to have their work commend itself to the public, they feels confident that they can make it an object to those who may give them their custom and render general satisfaction. JOHN CRUTCHLEY.
JOHN CULP.

Bloomsburg, April 13, 1861, 3m

LIST OF TRIALS,
For May Term, 1861.

1. T. W. Kahler vs. Daniel Neffhard.
2. John Mulligan et. al. vs. S. Rhone
3. A. Creveling vs. A. Mellick et. al.
4. Robert J. Lyon vs. M. Cox et. al.
5. Jacob R. Stine vs. Robert J. Lyons
6. Philip Winterstein vs. V. Winterstein.
7. John Peaker vs. Daniel Edgar et. al.
8. Lewis Lavenberg et. al vs. J. Dyer.
9. Wolf, Wentler & Co. vs. D. F. Seybert.
10. Solomon Sterner vs. Abraham Snyder.
11. Isaiah Shuman vs. J. L. Shuman.
12. Henry Gearhart vs. Isaiah Shuman.
13. Joseph Lockard vs. Jas. Pennington.
14. Ezekiel Shultz vs. J. Pennington et. al
15. Henry Traugh vs. W. B. Insurance Co.
16. Richard Torby vs. D. F. Seybert.
17. W. Burgess et. al. vs. A. J. Albertson
18. Ezekiel Cole vs. the twp. of Benton.
19. James Shields et. al. vs. I. Shuman.
20. Geo. Eves vs. Zebulan R. Shults et. al.

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY
and
NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE Third Session of the present Academic year of the Orangeville Academy and Normal Institute, will open on

Tuesday, the 23d day of April, 1861.

For information in regard to expenses, accommodation, &c., see circular of January 21st, or address

J. A. SHANK, Principal.

Orangeville, April 1, 1861.

Those Laboring Under

sickness can at once relieve themselves from the thousand maladies that flesh is heir to, if they will only follow the counsels of nature, and take the medicine which best assists her in her operations. That invaluable one is the Vegetable Life Medicines of Dr. Moffat, known as

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
and
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of 30 years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for the extraordinary curative properties which they possess.

Moffat's Life Pills are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor; and to the undoubted fact that at a very early part in their history, they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, perfectly securing to them that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed has their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

Moffat's Phœnix Bitters are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution.

Mercurial Diseases.—There is probably no one article given as a medicine, the injurious use of which has caused such wide-spread and terrible mischief to the human system as mercury. Its poison sinks deep into the system, penetrating the substance of the bones, and producing a long train of painful diseases. It is well known that many affections of the throat, of the bones, of the nose, and malignant sores, which have been attributed to syphilis, are so often caused by the injurious use of mercury, so that the remedy has proved worse than the disease.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have always been signally successful in this class of diseases, and will eradicate all the effects of mercury from the system, sooner than the most powerful preparations of sarsaparilla. They aid nature in casting from the system all poisonous matter, and by thus purifying the vital fluids, they restore health to health.

Bilious Complaints.—A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it flows into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the digestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an over abundance of bile causes frequent nausea on the stomach, and often produces very severe attacks of diseases, which sometimes end in death.

The Life Medicines should, if possible, be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to directions will positively effect a cure. Their extensive use in this complaint in all parts of our continent, renders comment unnecessary—their virtues speak for them.

Moffat's Life Pills.—The use of these Pills, for a very short time, will affect a sure cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin.—Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

Piles! Piles!!—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 30 years standing, by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—An affection of the Liver may be known by a feeling of tension or pain in the right side about the region of the liver, often pungent as in pleurisy, but sometimes dull; a difficulty in drawing a long breath; dry cough and inclination to vomit. This disease may be produced by cold, by violent exercise, by intense summer heats, by long continued bilious fever or ague, and by various solid concretions in the substance of the liver. And to these producing causes, are derangement of the digestive organs, suppressed secretions, and mental solicitude, which are very frequent causes of obstructions and diseases of the liver.

Now this disease should be arrested in the commencement which can be done by a few doses of the Life Pills.

When once the liver is aroused to the performance of its proper functions, little more is requisite than to continue a proper use of the medicines, and a speedy recovery will ensue.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent.

SCROFULA.—The most horrible cases of Scrofula, in which the face, limbs and limbs of the victim had been preyed upon by the insatiable disease, are proved, by undeniable authority of the sufferers themselves, to have been completely cured by these purely vegetable medicines, after all others had been found more than useless.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia.—If we were called upon to specify one disease which more than any other is the bane, (which it is the offspring of civilization) we should name Dyspepsia. It is generally attended, or rather productive, of a long train of ills, such as Heartburn, Flatulency, a gnawing pain at the stomach when empty a sense of uncomfortable weight when full, pains in the throat, side and pit of the stomach, costiveness, chilliness, languor, unwillingness to take exercise, &c

Moffat's Life Medicines are peculiarly adapted to the cure of this distressing complaint. They act upon the bowels in a very mild, and, at the same time, very effectual manner, and have never yet failed to cure this disease when used according to our directions.

General Debility.—The most common of all complaints is that of a general weakness of the whole system, unaccompanied by any particular disorder, or definite symptoms of disease. There is a little vital energy, a loss of appetite, unwillingness, and indeed inability to undergo exertions, frequent headaches, indigestion, offensive sallowness and dryness of the skin, tendency to feverishness, unfitness for society, in short dreary symptoms of languor, disquietude, and weakness that give evidence of a failure in the vital powers, and a low, unhealthy and morbid condition of the system.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are, perhaps, the best remedy for restoring strength to the body, for, they act as a gentle cathartic, and, by their tonic qualities, strengthen the whole system.

Moffat's Life Pills.—Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, from too great a flow of blood to the head, should take these Pills frequently.

ADVICE TO FEMALES.—Females who value their health should never be without the Life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy and blooming appearance.

To Elderly Persons.—Many healthy aged individuals who know the value of Moffat's Life Medicines, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age.

Facts for Mothers and Nurses.—It is a fact, established by the annual bills of mortality, that one half of the children borne are cut off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of worms. As the safe restorer of infantile health in this painful sickness, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished place, and for foulness of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, although worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.—No medicines at present known have done so much good to mankind, as they have within the last few years, and certainly none have been rewarded with more numerous and authentic testimonials of their invariable and extensive efficacy.

They require no dieting nor confinement, are perfectly mild and pleasant in their operation, but will power fully restore health—that greatest of earthly blessings—to the most exhausted and dilapidated constitutions.

Prepared by

DR. WM. B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, New York

And for Sale by all Druggists. apl3 6t 1y