COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1861.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

L.S. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, An armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of this Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, periling public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this Commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy upon our commerce:

And whereas, Adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State and the General Government:

And whereas, An occasion so extraordinary requires a prompt exercise of the Legislative power of the State; therefore

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses, in the Capitol at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, then and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

☞ AGNES OF SORRENTO is the title of the New Romance which Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe has just written for the *Atlantic Monthly*. The first pages are given in the May number of that work, and the manner in which the story opens assures us that its publication will add to the already brilliant reputation of this most popular of American authors.

The story is one of love and duty, of joy and trial. Its heroine is a young girl, born in a Catholic country and educated under the influence of Catholic institutions and in the development of the plot the author has sought to illustrate the influences of that creed upon the lives and characters of its votaries.

From the intense interest in this subject which has been manifested by the people of the United States within the past few years, and the fact that it has entered so largely into the discussion of the political as well as religious questions of the time, it cannot be doubted that Mrs. Stowe's elucidation of it, through the medium of fictitious narrative, will cause it to be as widely sought for and as eagerly perused as her previous brilliant contributions to American literature have been.

The Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

In to-day's paper will be found the Proclamation of Gov. Curtin, calling an extra session of the Legislature, which is to meet on Tuesday, the 30th inst. It is but proper to observe that, in view of the present state of the country, we think the Governor has done right in thus calling together the Legislature in extraordinary session.

It was our opinion, when the Legislature adjourned on the 18th instant, that it would have been better if they had remained in session a week or two longer, and thus saved the expense of recalling the members. Nothing but a sense of imperious necessity could for a moment induce us to consent to the recall of the Legislature, but as we believe such a necessity does exist, we think the Governor is fully justified in this instance.

Harrisburg Patriot & Union.

NO VACATION AND NO CHANGE OF TEACHERS.—It will be interesting to many of our readers to know, that while there is to be no change in the Faculty, the session of the Iron City College continues uninterrupted during the summer, Students having the privilage of entering at any time. Prof. Cowley, the distinguished and world-renowned Penman, still continues his connection with the College, while the other departments are represented by the same Professors who have for years given this institution such a wonderful celebrity and efficiency.

"SAFE BIND, SAFE FIND."—The Franklin Saving Fund, No, 136 South Fourth street below Chestnut, recieves special deposits at 4 per cent interest, and repays them on demand in gold or silver. Other deposits 5 per cent interest.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Fears having been entertained that bridges would be de destroyed, or obstructions placed upon the track, the Pennsylvania Railroa Company have placed armed men at the

Letter from the Editor.

WESTERN HOTEL, N. Y.
April 22, 1861.

Dear Reader:—Leaving Bloomsburg on Thursday evening of last week, *via* Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Rail Road, I was joined by some friends at Berwick,—pursuant to previous engagement—and passed up the Valleys of the Susquehanna, Wyoming and Lackawanna, delightfully and pleasantly, that evening, to the City of Scranton. Arriving in Scranton we put up at the "*Forest House*," kept by Col. JOSEPH GODFREY, where we were well cared for and hospitably entertained.—The "Forest House," though of less pretensions than some of the other Hotels there, is a very handsomely constructed and conveniently arranged five story house with everything about it in most admirable order—clean fresh beds and inviting meals, always most acceptable to the wants and wishes of the weary traveler.

Scranton is a model City. It numbers over 10,000 inhabitants, is handsomely laid out with wide streets, square blocks, tasty lawns, beautified by ornamental and shade trees, and very neat cottage houses and many other valuable and elegant brick buildings. From the Observatory of the Forest House, to which we were politely escorted by Col. Godfrey, the next morning, we had a magnificient view of the City and its surrounding scenery, including the growing improvements of the Lackawanna Valley. Before leaving Scranton on Friday morning, as is our custom when abroad we paid a visit the respective printing offices, with the view of renewing fraternal relations with our brother Editors. Col. HART, of the *Herald*, was not in his office, a circumstance we much regretted, and consequently, could only leave for him our Card and compliments. F. A. MCCARTEY, Esq., our jovial friend of the *Republican* was in his sanctum and gave us a most cordial welcome. "*Mack*," has a very fine office, appears to be doing a prosperous business, and we believe he merits all sorts of success.

At 9½ o'clock, A. M., we took seats in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail Road Cars, for New York, committing our safe-keeping to the polite attentions of Mr. Conductor Nash, who like Messrs. ADAMS & WILSON, the gentlemanly Conductors on our Road, spare no pains to facilitate the travel of their passengers, and almost with lightning-speed, we whirled through wood and dale,—over the hollows and under the hills,—passing beds of snow in the wilderness of the Pocano Mountains, before reaching the Water Gap and down the rapids, until we arrived at the Delaware Station, in New Jersey.—Passengers *dine* at this Station. And if what we were set down to, is a sample of their general fare, we would invite all who travel by that route to give that house a call, *provided*, they wish to pay a *big price* for a *small dinner*. Intersecting the New Jersey Rail Road at the Junction, a few miles further East, we took their Cars, and passing, *via* Newark. Elizabethtown, etc., to Jersey City, opposite Courtlandt Street, crossed over the Hudson, and at about 5 o'clock, P. M., arrived in the Empire City. And so much for so much.

The war excitement, all along the line of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, was intensely overwhelming, nor was it at all abated in New York City. We just arrived in time to witness the departure of a regiment of 1,000 Troops from New York for Washington. It was indeed a grand scene—a solemn procession—to see an army of brave young men, in martial array, moving in solid column to obey the call of the Country and to redress the grievance inflicted upon the "Stars and Stripes." Since that time, at least 10,000 more Troops, from New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, have passed through this City for the Seat of War. Others are organizing for action, and moving on duty, and still they come! I need not here detail the perilous passage of the troops; the assault upon them by the *mobites* in Baltimore, the terible conflict they encountered, the carnage that befell them, the lives lost on both sides the destruction of Rail Road, the burning of the bridges, Arsenals, etc., the particulars of which you will ere this, have read in the public journals, *Civil War*, with all its untold horrors, is inaugurated in our borders, and when and where it will terminate, God only knows. May He who tempers the winds to the shorn Lamb, direct the fury of the storm, and avert the further 'effusion of fraternal blood."

Dr. VINTON, yesterday morning preached in Trinity Church, and the Rev. Mr. MILLBURN—the celebrated blind Preacher,—last evening, preached in the John Street M. E. Church They are very able Divines and strong and interesting speakers. We were deeply interested in each discourse, equally in their acknowledged oratorical abilities, &c., and their patriotic devotion to the honor of our country.

The meeting in Union Square, on Saturday last, it is supposed numbered 100,000 people! It was a great Union demonstration. Col. THOS D. WINCHESTER, of the *Western Hotel*, chartered the four-horse Omnibus of the House, for the accommodation of his guests, and I had the honor of a seat and an excellent opportunity of attending the Mass Meeting.

Should anything of importance occur, worthy of note, I may again write from Philadelphia.

Till then—farewell

Y. Y. Y.

Another Letter from the Editor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
April 23, 1861.

Dear Reader:—The City of Penn is comparatively quiet. Business here, like every other section of our country, has yielded to the war excitement. The same spirit, pervades the entire country, and the noblest ambition of our loyal citizens appears to be who can do the most and take lead in volunteering for the redress of the grievance of the disgrace of our National Ensign.

Amongst other friends from Pennsylvania, whom I yesterday met in New York, was our fellow-citizen Mr. WILSON AGER. He is prosecuting, vigorously, the consummation of his Rice Machine enterprize—Mr. A., was in good spirits, looking very well, and living at the head of the heap.

Expecting soon to be home, when I shall again be able to give more strict attention to the interests of the Columbia Democrat, in general and some other *things* in particular, I am

In bonds fraternal.

L. L. T.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The Law Under which the Militia of the Country is Called Out

We give below the section of the act of 1795, under which the President of the U. S. has called forth the Milita of the States in his proclamation. That law was passed in reference to the insurrection in Pennsylvania, when many thousands of insurgents were in arms against the federal authority. That formidable out break being happily quelled, no further action was had under this statue till 1814, when war with great Britain existing, its provisions were found effective in bringing the forces of the country under the control of the federal Government. Congress, however, in that year, extended the time of service to six months it being limited by act of 1795 to three months. The amendatory act of 1814 was restricted as to its period of operation to the duration of the then existing war, and by its own terms expired at its close, leaving the provisions of the act of 1795 in force. It will be observed that the President has in his proclamation quoted the exact text of the statue, the section referred to being as follows:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be surpressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and the use of milita to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the next session of Congress."

The power of the President to determine the existence of the facts which establish the necessity of calling upon the milita has been settled by judicial determination. In the case of Martin. vs. Mott reported in the twelfth of Wheaton, p. 19, the Court say:

"The authority te decide whether the exigencies contemplate in the constitution of the United States and hhe act of Congress of 1795, chap. 101. in which the President has authority to call forth the milita to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, have arisen, is exclusively invested in the President, and his decision is conclusive on all other persons."

The clause which limits the term or service of troops called out under this act is found in the fourth section, and it is as follows:

"And no officer, non commissioned officer or private shall be compelled to serve more than three months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year.

It will be observed that the concluding clause of the section quoted above makes the term of service also expire thirty days after the assembling of Congress. It is noticeable that it was in the power of the President, by declining an extra session of Congress, to have provided a longer period of hostilities, inasmuch as the troops ordered into the field upon the first requisition could, at the expiration of their term of service, have been replaced by a new levy, and thus a sufficient army have been kept under arms till the first of January next. It is not doubted that the spirit of the States furnishing the troops would have promptly advanced the money necessary to maintain their several quotas in active preparations, relying on the general Government for repayment. The Administration, however, have prudently put it beyond the power of the Executive to continue troops in the field beyond the first of August. In calling Congress together the Government will have deferred to the Senators of the States and the representatives of the people, the responsibility of the measures and the policy which, after the date of their assemblage, may be held requisite to preserve the public peace.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

To Mayor Brown, Baltimore:—We have seen the President and General Scott. We bear from the former a letter to the Mayor and Governor, declaring that no troops should be brought through Baltimore if, in a military point of view, and without opposition, they can be marched around Baltimore.

(Signed.) H. L. BOND
J. C. BRUNE,
GEO. W. DOBBINS.

North Carolina and Kentucky.

The Governors Refuse to Obey the Government Requisitions—Rebellious Replies of Ellis and Magoffin—Gov. Ellis orders the Seizure of Fort Macon.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following are the telegraphic responses made by the Democratic Governors of North Carolina and Kentucky to the War Department in reply to the requisition for troops.

Prominent men of the Union party of those States, now here, aver that these Governors misrepresented the people, and have been assured by Secretary Cameron that the services of independent companies, volunteering directly to the Federal Government, will be accepted.

"RALEIGH, N. C. April 15, 1861.

"To Hon Simon Cameron, Secretary of War: Your despatch has been received, and if genuine, which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt, I have to say in reply, that I regard the levy of troops made by the Administration for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South, as in violation of the Constitution and a usurpation of power.

"I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country and to this war upon the liberties of a free people.

"You can get no troops from North Carolina.

"I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail. (Signed,)

"JOHN W. ELLIS,

"Governor of the State of North Carolina."

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 15, 1861.

"Hon. Simon Cameron, Sect'y of War:

"Your despatch is received.

"In answer, I say, emphatically, that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States. (Signed,)

B. MAGOFFIN,
"Governor of Kentucky."

It appears by telegraphic despatches published in the North Carolina Rough-Notes newspaper, of Monday, that Governor Ellis sent the following despatch to Capt. Craton:

"Can you take Fort Macon with your Company?"

MISSOURI.

Governor Jackson Denounces the War Movements and Refuses to Obey the Requisition.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The State Journal publishes the following reply from Gov. Jackson to Secretary Cameron:

Executive Department of Missouri,
Jefferson City, April 17.

Sir—Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men, for immediate service, has been received.

There can be, I apprehend, no doubt that these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary, and in its object inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with.

Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

(Signed,) C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Governor Hicks has arrived in town; he has not determined to call out the military in response to the proclamation of the President, and he will not, unless he is convinced that the interest of the State demands it. Ex-Governor Lowe is now consulting with his friends regarding the best course to be pursued.

THE LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

Gov. Hicks and the Militia.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Gov. Hicks refuses to order out the Maryland militia, except for the protection of the State of Maryland and the Federal Capital; but under no circumstances are they to go beyond the State limits to fight their Southern brethern. He has not yet decided to issue any order, but will hold the matter under advisement, subject to future exigencies.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

From an article of considerable length, and of much interest, in *Fernon's Railroad Register*, we make some extracts.—The article sets out to show that Mason and Dixon's line is not the boundary between free and slave territory in the United States, and never was; but discloses an old fact with a new face, in its assertion that Mason and Dixon's Line commences at 38 deg. 27' north latitude, about fifteen miles south of the mouth of Delaware bay, on the ocean shore, at the intersection of the present dividing line between Delaware and Maryland; *and is the present dividing line between Delaware and Maryland, as well as between Maryland and Pennsylvania!* Delaware is a slave State, and the whole of Delaware is *north* of Mason and Dixon's Line.

From the facts it is manifest that Mason and Dixon's Line is not a sectional line, dividing the South from the North by separating the slave States from the free States, all popular assertion to the contrary notwithstanding; for in truth, and in fact, Delaware, which is a slave State, and which, in all sectional divisions of the Union, is classed with the Southern States, is wholly north of Mason and Dixon's Line; which, as already stated, begins on the Atlantic Ocean at 38 deg. 27' north latitude, and not, as is erroneously supposed and promulgated, on the dividing boundary between the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, the latitude of which latter line is 39 deg. 43'. Hence Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon are all north of Mason and Dixon's Line at its starting point on the ocean, south of Cape Henlopen, and south of Indian river.

Harrisburg Patriot & Union.

Mass Meeting at Bloomsburg.

ALL PARTIES PARTICIPATING—GREAT ENTHUSIASM—MEN AND MONEY FREELY OFFERED.

On Wednesday of last week, the following call was issued through handbills, to wit:

RALLY FREEMEN OF THE UNION.—A meeting of the citizens of Columbia co, will be held at the Court House on *Thursday, the 18th inst.*, at eight o'clock in the evening, to take into consideration the state of the Country, and aid in the preservation of the Government. We are in the midst of War! The time has come when every good citizen must declare himself on the side of "the Union and the Constitution." An armed rebellion is seeking the destruction of a government, the best ever devised by human wisdom.—Patriots will to arms. Traitors only will hang back. The present troubles obliterate old party divisions, and henceforth we must be known as loyal Citizens, or Traitors.

UNION NOW AND FOREVER.

Bloomsburg, April 18th 1861.

In response to the call, an immense crowd of the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity assembled at the Court House, at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. The meeting was organized by appointing the following officers:

PRESIDENT.

ROBERT F. CLARK, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Peter Billmyer,	George Yost,
E. Lazarus,	W. Wightnight,
W. Rupert,	John Hartman,
S. L. Bettle,	Eli Creveling,
John Sharpless,	J. M. Chemberlin,
J. W. Hendershot,	Sylvester Pursel.

SECRETARIES.

A. Madison,	I. W. McKelvy,
A. J. Sloan,	W. H. Ent,
Dr. P. John,	John G. Freeze.

On motion of W. Wirt, Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we always have been, and are now, in favor of the unbroken union of these States; and notwithstanding difference of opinion on political questions which heretofore existed among us, we are unanimously in favor of sustaining the Federal Government in any and all difficulties she now has or may hereafter have with either foreign or domestic foes.

The Secretary was then requested to read the following resolutions adopted unanimously by the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the 16th inst:

WHEREAS, The States of South Carolinia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, are in armed and treasonable rebellion against the sovereign authority and government of the United States, and have constituted and are endeavoring to maintain a treasonable and rebellious government, intended to subvert the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to dissolve their allegiance, revenues, ports, arsenals, navy yard, and other exclusive property of the national government, as now within their power of seizure, and have coerced loyal citizens within their borders to unwilling submission to their authority, and have raised officers, equipped and assembled large armies and ships of war, with the avowed purpose to wage aggressions therefore against the Constitution and lawful authorities of the Union, and against the liberties of the people, and have besieged, attacked, and captured a fort in the actual and peaceable possession of the United States troops, and have made the garrison prisoners of war whilst under the protection of the national flag and the Federal laws:

Resolved, That the faith, credit and resources of the State, in both men and money, are hereby pledged to any amount and to every extent which the Federal government may demand to subdue the rebellion; to punish the treason; to enforce the laws; to protect the lives, the liberties and the property of the people; and to maintain inviolate the Constitution and the sovereignty of the nation.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby directed to forward a certified copy of this preamble and resolution to the President of the United States.

The following resolutions were then offered by William Neal, Esq., and were unanimously adopted:

When a portion of the citizens of this Republic, for any cause, array themselves in hostile attitude against the constituted authorities of the government, as is now the case with a portion of this confederacy, it is right and proper that the loyal people of all sections of the land, should promptly express their disapprobation of all such traitorous proceedings, and thus uphold and strenghen the hands of the regularly constituted authorities, therefore we, the citizens of Columbia county, in mass meeting assembled, do, as an expression of our views, adopt the following:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the existence of our present national difficulties, and that we will favor any peaceful adjustment of the same, consistent with our rights, and honor and the dignity of the nation.

Resolved, That there is no calamity which could befall us so disastrous to the peace, happiness, prosperity and growing greatness of the whole country, as a disruption of the Government of the Union.

Resolved, That discarding all partisan feelings and prejudices as utterly unworthy the patriot in this hour of our country's trial we will cordially support the government of the United States in every effort made to suppress rebellion and preserve the integrity of the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every good and loyal citizen of the country, in this her hour of trial, to emphatically condemn every traitorous demonstration against the government or its policy, either by speech or publication, and that we will promptly discontinue our subscription and patronage to any or all papers or publications that may so far forget their duty to the country, and our best interests, as to in any way give aid and comfort to the traitors now in armed rebellion against the government.

Col. John G. Freeze requested and was granted the privilege of reading the following letter, and the same was ordered to be published with the proceedings of this meeting:

BLOOMSBURG, April 18th 1861.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens:

Pursuant to previous arrangement, I am compelled to leave in this evening train for New York and Philadelphia, and regret my inability to participate in your contemplated meeting of citizens this evening. I have only to say, that you have my hearty concurrence and co-operation in any legal proceedings looking to the redress of our National wrongs and the support of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Union. He who would not now aid in redressing the gross insult to the Stars and Stripes of his country, in the hour of its national disgrace, is unworthy the name of an American Citizen.

Very respectfully,
LEVI L. TATE.

The meeting was then addressed by Col. John G. Freeze, Robert F. Clark, Esq., Lieut. Col. W. H. Ent, George Martz, Esq., Rev. D. J. Waller, Capt. J. D. Melick, and C. B. Brockway. Their speeches were highly patriotic and were received with deafening applause. The Bloomsburg and Light Street Bands were in attendance and enlivened the proceedings with a number of national airs. The feeling in favor of the Government and the determination to stand by the "Stars and Stripes" was universal. Cheers were severally proposed for the Stars and Stripes, the Union, the President of the United States, the Army, the Navy, etc., etc., and were each given with a will. Never was such enthusiasm manifested in a public meeting at this place. Offers were made for Volunteers and a number responded by enlisting at once. The President stated that money and everything necessary to make the Volunteers comfortable would be furnished and that a subscription headed by several individuals with one hundred dollars each had already been begun.

On motion of Mr. Neal is was

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each town in this county be appointed by the Chair to collect funds to equip and defray the expenses of those who may volunteer in defance of their Country in this emergency.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this County.

The Chair appointed the following named gentlemen:

Orangeville.—E. Lazarus, Wm. Fritz.
Bloom.—Wm. Neal, P. Billmeyer.
Light Street.—Peter Ent, S. L. Bettle.
Mifflin.—E. B. Brown, Chas. H. Hess.
Espy.—Alfred Creveling, John Trembly.
Rohrsburg.—Elias Wertman, W. A. Kline.
Hemlock.—Dr. H. W. McReynolds, Sylvester Pursel.
Jerseytown.—Col. Neal McCoy, Kieffer A. Smith.
Millville.—Samuel Kisner, John Leggott.
Cattawissa.—John Sharpless, Stephen Baldy.
Slabtown.—Reuben Fahringer, John Yeager.
Mainville.—Wm. T. Shuman, Isaac Yetter.
Centreville.—Daniel Jamison, Elisha W. Low.

MEETING ON MONDAY NIGHT.

The meeting on Thursday night having adjourned to meet at the call of the President the latter issue a call for Monday evening, at which time the Court House was again crowded. The former officers took their seats.

The object of the meeting was stated by the President to make provisions for the Volunteer companies from this county.

On motion E. G. RICKETTS, of Orangeville, was added to the list of Vice Presidents.

A subscription list was at once opened, headed by Wm G. Hurley, Maj. William Sloan, McKelvy, Neal & Co, Charles R. Paxton, and Mathias S. Appleman, with *One Hundred Dollars each*. Fifteen Hundred Dollars were raised. Light Street and Rohrsburg both reported donation for this purpose.

THE MEETING ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Pursuant to call made at adjournment of last meeting, another large meeting was held in the Court House, on Wednesday evening. The President called the meeting to order, and made some very pertinent remarks upon the great issue now before the American people.

On motion of Dr. JOHN, William Neal and Peter Billmeyer were appointed Treasurers, to whom the monies raised for the equipping of the Volunteers of this County shall be paid, and they were authorized to pay all orders drawn on them by the Committee appointed at last meeting.

On motion of Mr. NEAL, a Committee consisting of nine from Bloomsburg, three from Cattawissa and three from Light Street, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to distribute the goods purchased by the Committee appointed at last meeting, among the ladies of the several places, to make up for the Volunteers.

Bloomsburg—Andrew Madison, Elias Mendenhall, Jos. W. Hendershot, James Ralston, Wm. Coleman, B F. Hartman, Morris C. Sloan, Dr. George Yost, Dr. J. Ramsay.

Cattawissa—John Sharpless, Isaac S. Monroe, C. E. Margerum.

Light Street.—S. L. Bettle, Geo. Martz, Wm. Peacock.

Mr. Neal on behalf of Committee on subscription reported that about Eighteen Hundred Dollars have already been subscribed. Offers for further subscription, was made and some Eighty Dollars more was raised.

Addresses were delivered by George Martz, Dr. P. John, Samuel Knorr, Esq., and others. Several of the Volunteers also made patriotic speeches. By request Mr. Robert O. Deihl, one of the Volunteers sang the "Star Spangled Banner," with great effect. The enthusiasm continues. The meetting adjourned to meet on Friday evening.

Speech of John A. Dix.

We print this morning the speech of JOHN A. DIX, late Secretary of the Treasury, delivered at the great Union meeting in New York, where prominent men of all political parties united in pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors in defence of the Government. Let every man read it. Gen. Dix discloses a part of the correspondence of the late Administration with the commissioners from South Carolina, which shows that the authorities of that State were repeatedly warned that if they assailed Fost Sumpter it would be the commencement of a civil war, and they would be responsible for the consequences. As long ago as the 6th of February Mr. Ho t, then Secretary of war, gave full and fair warning to the commissioners, in the following words: "If with "all the multiplied proofs which exist of "the President's anxiety for peace, and of "the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of that State shall "assault Fort Sumpter, and peril the lives "of the hndfull of brave and loyal men shut "up within its walls, and thus plunge our "country into the horroros of a civil war, "then upon them and those they represent "must rest the responsibility." Mr. Dix says this reply had the cordial approval of the late President and all his constitutional advisers—and furthermore he affirms that "if South Carolina had tendered war to "the late Administratiom as she has to "this *it would have been unanimously accepted.*" This is history, uttered by one of the constitutional advisers of the late President—and if confermation of its truth is necessary we have only to point to the fact that the moment Mr. Buchanan heard of the atact upon Fort Sumpter he declared that the Administration had exhausted forbearance and that the Government must be sustained. Hereafter let no man suspect the fide ity of those who forbore with the delusive hope of re-establishing peace, until the guns of the rebels were turned upon Fort Sumpter. The late Administration was prepared to do precisely what the present Administration has done, had the same circumstances demanded the assertion of the power and authority of the Government by arms. *The Patriot & Union.*

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 pills 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 some 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, save your valuable lives and health, by only nothing of being humbugged out of your money, by 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 irretation, and often enlargement of follicles and consequent thickening of the mucous membranes, 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 oddest remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal 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 set of Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $3 case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2. 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 my address, on receipt of the price. Address,

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

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

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.

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☞ 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, Valices, &c., in Philadelphia very cheap for cash No. 402 Market Street, one door above 4th. South side

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst. by Rev. W. Goodrich, at Orangeville Mr. PETER FARVER, of Centre twp., to Miss MARY G. MASS, of Beaver Valley Col. Co. Pa.

On Wednesday 17th inst. by the Rev. J. Shanafelt, at the residence of the bride's mother, near White Hall, Col. Co. Penna., Mr. Ewers B. Guis, of Trenton N. J. and Miss ZERUIAH C. BEAVER, of Chester Co. Pa.

May they live to love each other,
Whatsoever fate betide them.
Let them every feeling smother,
That may rise up to divide them.
Let their hearts be pledged to union,
In a band that cannot sever,
Living in sweet communion,
That shall sweeter grow forever.

DEATHS.

At this place on the 23d inst., Isaiah Barton, only son of Isaiah W. and Elmira Mckelvy, aged 3 years, 1 month and 20 days.