Columbia Democrat

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1861.

ARTICLE 1.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or Abridge the Freedom of Speech, or of the Press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.—*Constitution of the United States.*

ARTICLE 9.—That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.—*Constitution of Pennsylvania.*

PERSONAL.

We need money badly, and it will be a very great relief to us if our friends and patrons will furnish us with a little of the "needful" without delay. If they cannot pay all, let them at least give us a *part* of that to which we are justly entitled, in order to relieve us from our embarrassments. We think we have been very indulgent, and therefore hope to meet with a ready response to what we conceive to be a reasonable request. We shall be prepared to receive our friends at the office, and furnish them promptly with receipts for whatever amounts they may desire. Persons at a distance, and those residing out of the county, can remit by mail at our risk. Come, friends, give us a lift without longer delay, as we must have money to keep the old COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT in motion.

☞ The government is one thing—the administration of Lincoln is another. The government can prosecute the war—the administration can repeal Tariffs, suspend the *Habeas Corpus*, appoint corrupt officials, and decapitate Democrats.

INTERESTING TO DESERTERS.—Hereafter all deserters from the army are to be arrested by the police or citizens, taken to Governor's Island and tried by court martial. In case a citizen captures a deserter he will receive the sum of thirty dollars, which will be deducted from the pay of the soldier. Every soldier who looses his gun, whether in throwing it away on the field of battle, or through neglect, is to have $12, the price of the gun, deducted from his pay.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs, BAUGH & SONS, which will be found in another column. The farming portion of this county will do well to give their fertilizer a trial. The Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime, is a far more valuable manure than the ordinary Phosphates of the day, and the Messrs. BAUGH & SONS are the sole manufactures. Those who have experimented with it pronounce it far superior to any other fertilizers. It improves the soil without exhausting it, as is the case with most other manures. From the many commendations it has received, it is undoubtedly a valuable manure. Let our farmers try it and test its virtues.

WOULD NOT ENDORSE HIS ACTS.—In the closing up of Congress on the 6th inst. we find that the Senate refused to endorse the action of Presidant Lincoln in his violations of the Constitution. The proceedings are worded as follows:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The debate in the Senate this afternoon, upon the resolution endorsing all the acts of the President in the present war, was very animated and spicy.

A number of the Republican Senators were willing to endorse the acts verbally, but they did not wish to appear on the records as endorsing them; the resolution was finally rejected.

And yet Democrats are called upon, not only to sanction what Black Republican Senators refused to do, but to throw aside patriotism, principle and self respect, and go it blind for the administration that sets aside the Constitution whenever it suits its convenience.

"HONEST" ABE LINCOLN.—President Lincoln has found himself in a great deal of trouble ever since he crawled upon the Chicago Platform. Gen. Scott says he is a good man, *if let alone*—intimating that he is being used by others. Mr. Breckinridge said the same thing of him the other day in the Senate, adding that he believed him to be "honest;" and the late Senator Douglas has frequently expressed similar language. All these expressions go to show that if Mr. Lincoln is wrong it is owing either to mistaken judgement, or it is because he is not "let alone."

However correct these gentlemen may be in their opinions, Mr. Lincoln has certainly maintained his consistency as an advocate of Abolitionism and negro equality, to say nothing of secession and disunionism. In his inaugural address, the following remarkable passage occurs, which, if our system of government is as it was understood by Alexander Hamilton, and others who assisted in framing our Constitution, is a complete vindication of the right of secession as claimed by the Southern people:

"This country with its instituions belong to the people who inhabit it; *whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government* they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, OR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY RIGHT TO DISMEMBER OR OVERTHROW IT."

If a Democrat would use such language he would be called a rank secessionist, and Jeff. Davis may search all the writings of secessiondom and nowhere will he find language so useful to his present purpose.

General Nathaniel Lyon.

Brigadier-General Lyon late commander of the Missouri volunteers, and slain at the late battle near Sprigfield, graduated at West Point in 1841, and since continued in the army, holding the commission of captain in the Second Infantry. He was in the wars of Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, and Kansas. In Mexico he accompanied Gen. Scott's division, and was breveted in 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He was wounded at the Belen Gate of the city of Mexico, September 13, 1847. His experience well fitted him for a campaign such as that of Missouri, and he died at the age of forty-two, a thorough and accomplished soldier.

General Lyon was born in Ashford, Connecticut, the son of a respectable farmer. His mother was of the Knowlton family, to which one of the distinguished officers of the Revolution belonged, Colonel Knowlton, commander of the Connecticut troops at Bunker's Hill, afterwards slain at the battle of Harlem Heights, New York.

The cause of the Union, in his death, has lost one of its ablest defenders, and Missouri will find it hard to supply his place.

The latest News.

The latest advice from Washington indicate that the National capitol is not yet free from attack by the rebel forces; the statement that they are slowly moving to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland, encouraging and supporting the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with increased assurance of the truth, and with such evidences as cannot be disregarded. To meet such a contingency the War Department are making efficient preparations. The following order has been issued by the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1861.

All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, will take notice of and conform promptly to the general order this day directed to the Governors of the States above named which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of ———.

By direction of the President of the United States you are urgently requested to forward, or caused to be forwarded, immediately to the city of Washington, all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States government, that may now be enrolled within your State, under your immediate control or by acceptances issued direct from the War Department whether such volunteers are armed, equipped, or uniformed, or not. The officers of each regimental orgnrization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous and adopt such other meaures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible. All officers of volunteer regiments on their arrival will rsport to the commanning general, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary for their comfort. To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than otherwise might be done, you will please confer with and aid all other officers of independent regiments in such a manner as may be necesary to effect the object in view. All clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the commanding goneral.

SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

☞ The Grand Jury of New York have presented The Day Book, News and Journal of Commerce, of that city, as papers amenable to the charge of treason. This is right. If the Black Republicans insist that these papers are guilty of treason, let them be tried properly under the laws; but cease your efforts to inaugurate a reign of mob rule and anarchy. We still live in a country that is presumed to be governed by laws that are equal to any emergency.

BULL RUN.—This stream, which has become historical, is a mere rivulet, dry in many places, but containing from four to six feet of water in the channel after heavy rains. It extends for about six miles north and south, and is crossed by the Manassas railroad. The Confederate battery which made such havoc among our troops, is on the east side of the run, situated on a slight eminence in a ravine.

INSULT TO VOLUNTEERS.—Col. Dare's Regiment was paid off in Philadelphia on Friday last. The accounts state that the paymaster placed "four loaded revolvers" side by side with the coin—that the defenders of that Nation's honor might be impressed with the danger they would incur by an attempt to steal the money!—*Philadelphia paper.*

A more pointed insult could not be conceived. Do these officials of Government regard the patriotic volunteers of Pennsylvania as thieves and plunderers?

More New Blanks.

Deeds, Summons, Executions, Seire Facias, State Warrants, Commitments, Capiases, School orders, Exemption, Judgment with Single and Double Notes, etc., just printed and for sale at the office of the *Columbia Democrat.*

☞ The Louisville *Courier* gives a list of the successful candidates in the recent Kentucky election, as far as ascertained. Twelve Union and two Southern Rights Senators are elected, and thirty Union and nine Southern Rights Representatives.

Correspondence.

For the Columbia Democrat.

BENTON, Aug. 10, 1861.

COL. LEVI L. TATE,

Dear Sir:—Reflecting on the present unhappy condition of our beloved country, and the false charges and misrepresentations, "made by the republicans," to prejudice the public mind against those who are opposed to the abolition doctrine of Lincoln & Co., and as this prejudice seems to gain little ground among the masses of our people, if we may judge from the many democrats who have volunteered to sustain the Stars and Stripes, but not out of love for our present revolutionary rulers. It is characteristic of the American people to be dispassionate and well informed on all sides of a question, to act judiciously and to settle all internal disputes by moral suasion, rather than to resort to powder and ball, which should never be resorted to except where all other arguments fail.

Rather come to an amicable arrangement of the difficulties existing between the North and the South, than to spend millions of wealth and lose thousands of men, and then be no nearer a settlement of our difficulties than we are now.

It is true what Poindexter, of South Carolina, said in reply to Webster on the floor of Congress, that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and while a cloud of gloom enshrouds the South, there is a hurricane arising in the North, and its appearance is threatening and gloomy. Sir, there is a class of men in office under the present administration, who chance to have it in their power to injure and ruin others by reducing them to poverty, and also to destroy their political character and reputation by enacting laws to favour the few to the injury of the many, and to enable them to domineer over and abuse all who are not of their way of thinking.

Can this Union be preserved by fighting? I say no, for union is peace, and peace is union, but war is disunion.

Sir, there are in our country a class of people, who in their profession are to be held in part (and that the largest part) responsible for this war; they are the black and blue coat preachers, who cry peace, peace when in the pulpit, and when out of it take sword and pistol in hand and cry war! war! and there is no doubt but these men have a black *end* in view. They talk of secession and secessionists; now I ask who seceded four years ago when the Republican Abolition flag had but sixteen stars on it, and I wish to know what party it was that burned the American flag at Wilkesbarre last fall, and now cry out Union! Union!

Sir, I do not belong to the pulpit, and if I did I should feel myself interested for my country, and conclude that any minister or preacher hath not only to answer to man but to the Almighty, not only for his own sins but for those of his dupes.

BENTON BOY.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL.

Twenty Million Direct Tax for War Purposes.

On Friday last both Houses of Congress finally passed the bill providing for a direct tax and internal duties, to raise the sum of $20,000,000 as an additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the Government. The bill is quite long and consists of seventy six sections.

SECTION FIRST apportions the amount among the several States, as follows:

Maine	$420,826	Indiana	904,875
New Hampshire	218,406	Illinois	1,146,551
Vermont	211,068	Missouri	761,127
Massachusetts	824,581	Kansas	71,743
Rhode Island	116,963	Arkansas	261,886
Connecticut	308,214	Michigan	501,763
New York	2,603,918	Florida	77,522
New Jersey	450,134	Texas	355,106
Pennsylvania	1,946,719	Iowa	452,088
Delaware	74,681	Wisconsin	519,688
Maryland	436,823	California	254,538
Virginia	937,550	Minnesota	108,554
North Carolina	576,194	Oregon	35,140
South Carolina	363,570	New Mexico	63,648
Georgia	584,367	Utah	26,982
Alabama	529,313	Washington	7,755
Mississippi	413,084	Nebraska	19,321
Louisiana	385,886	Nevada	4,592
Ohio	1,567,089	Colorado	22,905
Kentucky	713,695	Dakota	3,241
Tennessee	669,498	Dist. Columbia	49,439

The tax is to be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, to be valued by the assessors at the rate each of them is worth on the 1st of April, 1862. Every man is to furnish the assessor with a list of his real estate and any fraudulent return is to be punished by a fine of $500.

A tax of three per cent. per annum is also to be laid on all yearly incomes of over $800, no matter whether this income is derived from any source of business, trade or vocation, dividends of stocks, interest of money, salaries, or interest on legacies. Where a corporation (a Bank for instance,) pays the whole tax on its profits, the stock of each individual is not to be taxed. The bill requires every person to pepare a statement of his profits, gains and incomes, by the 1st of April next which statement shall be verified by the oath of such person and handed to the assessor.

The income from a farm or the rents derived from real estate are not to be included, as all lands and houses are already taxed.

On gold watches a tax of one dollar is laid, and on silver watches fifty cents.

Carriages are to be taxed accorning to their value, as follows:

Not exceeding fifty dollars	$1
If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars	4
If one hundred, and not exceeding two hundred dollars	8
If above two hundred, and not exceeding four hundred dollars	16
If above four hundred, and not exceeding six hundred dollars	22
If above six hundred, and not exceeding eight hundred dollars	30
If above eight hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars	40
If above one thousand dollars	50

Spirituous liquors are to be taxed five cents per gallon, in all cases to be paid by the owner of the distillery, and malt liquors two cents a gallon or 60 cents per barrel contains over thirty gallons, the tax to be paid by the distiller, who is required to keep a sworn record of the number of gallons manufactured.

The President will divide the country into collection districts and appoint collectors, and after the second Tuesday in February the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish regulations to govern the assessment and collection. The salary of the assessors ranges from $2 to $3 per day.—In the event of a refusal to pay the taxes, the collectors shall collect it by distraint and sale of the goods, chattels, or effects of the persons delinquent as aforesaid, at public auction. This distraint does not include tools or instruments of a trade or profession, beasts of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms household furniture necessary apparel.

Any collector guilty of oppression, injustice, or extortion, shall be liable to a fine of $2,000. Any person guilty of perjury shall be liable to a fine of $500.

All taxes not paid June 30, 1862, shall draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Neglect or refusal to pay this tax renders the offender liable to imprisonment until the tax is paid. Should any of the people be in actual rebellion at the time the act goes into effect, the President shall cause its provisions to be executed within such limits, whenever the Government authority is re-established. All taxes thus collected shall bear interest.

It is made lawful for any State to assume the payment of its share of the direct tax, and undertake the collection of it through the local officers. In this case a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made by the General Government.

Coercing Public Opinion.

The *New York Day Book* says, when the war first broke out, the great offence of such newspapers as did not believe that war was the way to restore the Union consisted in not having the American flag displayed at any or all times. Of course this was only an excuse, the real cause being that these journals presumed to have opinions not in harmony with those of the Administration. But the papers referred to had their opinions before Mr. Lincoln came into power, and had expressed them as freemen are supposed to have the right to do. Were they to repudiate them or pretend to do so, (for it would be all a pretence) simply because Mr. Lincoln had assumed an opposite policy? This journal might have done, as some others in this city have—gone to advocating sentiments that no one believes them sincere in, but it would have lost not only its own self respect, but the respect of all right-minded people. Just now our paper is assailed, and people who subscribe to it are threatened all over the country, and for what? Why, for opinion's sake, nothing else, under heaven, that we can see. We desire to see this Union of States preserved and maintained to the latest posterity. The man who insinuates that we desire disunion is a base calumniator and falsifier. Now, we believe that peace will more surely tend to this end than war. That is *our* opinion.

We will grant, for the sake of argument, that, the Republicans love the Union as well as we do, though we know that they have sneered at the Union and at us as "Union savers" for years. But let that pass. We will put them down as sincere. *Their* opinion is that war will restore the Union. Ours is the exact reverse. Both parties desire the same end, *but simply differ in opinion as to the means to accomplish it.* Does a difference of opinion constitute treason? Are we to be persecuted and denounced because we have such opinions? Well, that will not alter our views. A man's opinions are beyond his control. He can't think that right which his consience tells him is wrong, and all the governments in the world are not able to coerce the *opinions* of men. That has been tried effectually, and has always had just the contrary effect.

We see efforts all over the country to interfere with the freedom of the press, and yet we are free to say that no animadversions on the present war that we have yet seen are so severe as those bestowed on the war of 1812 by the federal press of that day; even the *Commercial Advertiser* of this city, now a fierce war journal, was then a strong sympathizer with the British. In their efforts to put down all opposition, the war party scruple at nothing. Here is some tall lying, for instance, about THE DAY-BOOK from a Michigan journal:

It, (THE DAY-BOOK,) with a large portion of its followers, openly declared that Lincoln's election was to be preferred over that of Douglas, and used the very means that they knew would accomplish that object, and as soon as it was ascertained that Lincoln was elected, set up a howl over the election of an Abolition President, and advised the Southern States not to submit to his administration; and when war was inaugurated by the attack on Fort Sumter, it came out openly in support of the rebellion, and has continued so to do.

Now, it seems to us fairly impossible to crowd more falsehood into an equal space. Instead of declaring the election of Lincoln preferable to that of Mr. Douglas, we supported and voted the Union ticket in this State with all our influence. We never advised the southern States not to submit to Lincoln's administration," nor have we ever come out "in support of the rebellion," our position from the first being against fighting on all sides. But this is only a sample of the falsehoods told in the North to prejudice the public against this paper. Some openly advise its suppression by the Postmasters, and endeavor to intimidate people who want it from taking it. In one case a postmaster appeals to the Editor of a Milwaukie paper for advice about its suppression, and though the editor has a very great abhorrence of THE DAY-BOOK, yet he gives the following well-digested advice:

"It was the opinion of Thomas Jefferson that error might be safely tolerated where reason was left free to combat it. We have great faith in his view. The circulation of this paper might be surpressed by force or by law, and we can think of circumstances which would make such suppression necessary. But such suppression could accomplish no permanent good, but serve only temporary ends. If the paper is circulated some person must want it, and permanent good can be accomplished only by destroying that *want.* This can be done best by circulating the antidote for such poison. Reason and light only can permanently dissipate error *Let our friend then be active disseminating sound doctrins to meet the heresies of this sheet*, and he will be doing all he may do. and perhaps all he ought to do to suppress its circulation."

We wonder this view of the case does not suggest itself with force to many others. Have the Republicans lost all faith in the cause? Surely, what is right can never be permanently surpressed by force, while that which is wrong will soon come to naught. Men's opinions cannot be changed by coercion, and the attempt only usually drives them still farther the other way.

Secretary Cameron to Gen Butler.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1861.

GENERAL:—The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service in the States in insurrection against the Federal Government, to which you have again directed my attention in the letter of July 20th, has received my most attentive consideration. It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the federal government is a war for the Union, for the preservation of all constitutional rights of States, and the citizens of the States in the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service within the States and Territories in which the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged. The ordinary form of the judicial proceedings must be respected by military and civil authorities alike for the enforcement of legal forms. But in the States wholly or in part under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they can not be effectually enforced, it is obvious that the rights dependent upon the execution of those laws must temporarily fail, and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent on the laws of the State within which military operations are conducted must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of parties claiming them. To this the general rule of right to services forms an exception. The act of Congress, approved April 6, 1861, declares that if persons held to service shall be employed in hostility to the United States, the right to their services be forfeited, and such persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows, of necessity, that no claim can be recognized by the military authority of the Union for the services of such persons when fugitives.

A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of loyal masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the State under which only the service of such fugitives can be claimed, must needs be wholly, or almost wholly, suspended. As to the remedies by the insurrection and the military measures necessitated by it, it is equally apparent that the substitution of military for judicial measures for the enforcement of such claims must be attended by great inconveniences, embarrassments and inquiries. Under these circumstances it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of local masters are still best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require. Of course a record should be kept showing a name and description of the fugitivis; the name and the character, as loyal or disloyal, of the master, and such facts as may be necessary to correct understanding of the circumstances of each case, after tranquility shall have been restored. Upon the return of peace Congress will, doubtless, properly provided for all the persons it has received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to loyal masters. In this way only, it would seem, can the duty and safety of the government and the just rights of all be fully reconciled and harmonized.

You will, therefore, consider yourself instructed to govern your future action in respect to fugitives from service by the premises herein stated, and will report from time to time, and at least twice in each month, your action in the premises to this department. You will, however, neither authorize nor permit any interference by the troops under your command with the servants of peaceful citizens in a house or field, nor will you in any way encourage such servants to leave the lawful serveice of their masters; nor will you, except in case where the public may seem to require it, prevent the voluntary return of any fugitive to the service from which he may have escaped.

I am very respectfully,
Your obepient servant,
SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

To Major-General Butler, commanding Department of Virginia, Frotress Monroe.

☞ Lieut. J. Butler Conyngham left Wilkesbarre last week to join the army as one of the staff of Gen. Heintzelman.

CARD.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COLUMBIA.

Fellow Citizens:—Intimations are afloat that the political bug bear of the past few years—viz: that somebody, if elected to the Legislature for the next Session, will favor the passage of an Act for the widening and straightening of Market Street in Bloomsburg at the expense of the Tax-payers of Columbia County. The circulation of a similar story last fall, on the eve of the delegate elections, by which alone the candidate of the people's choice was defeated, cost the State over Ten Millions of Dollars, and will cost the people of Columbia county annually, Eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Six Dollars and Twenty Five Cents. I never was, am not now, nor never will be, in favor of the passage of such an Act, whether in or out of the Legislature.

LEVI L. TATE.

Bloomsburg, Aug. 20, 1861.

MARRIAGES.

By John C. Myers, on the 11th inst., Mr. ISAIAH HOWER to MARY A. FAHRINGER, daughter of Reuben Fahringer Esq., both of Locust township Columbia county.

In Benton, Aug 8, by Rev. J. G. Noble, Mr. J. B. ROBERTS, to Miss EMILY CONNOR, all of Benton.

DEATHS.

Col. JOSEPH PAXTON, died at his residence, in Cattawissa, on Tuesday morning last aged 75 years.

Democratic County Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Democratic Electors in and for the several Boroughs and Election Districts of Columbia County, will meet at the respective places of holding said Elections

ON SATURDAY, THE 24th DAY OF AUGUST.

Between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M., of said day, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates from each Election District, to meet in COUNTY CONVENTION, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg

ON MONDAY, THE 26th DAY OF AUGUST.

At one o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of making the usual Democratic nominations, to be supported by the Electors of Columbia County at the ensuing General Election, and for the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Democratic party.

JACOB HARRIS, Chairman.

RICHARD STILES, M. C. WOODWARD, SAMUEL CREASY, PETER G. CAMPBELL, WILLIAM FRITZ, SAMUEL K. FLECKNER, WILLIAM T. SHUMAN.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Special Notices

$25!] EMPLOYMENT! [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 18, 1861.—12m.

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.

The White Hall Clothing Store

The undersigned, having purchased the well-known "White Hall Clothing Emporium," situate on the South West Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, Philadelphia respectfully informs the public and former customers of the House, that he keeps constantly for sale and makes up to order, all description of Gentlemen's wear, of approved material and sells at very moderate prices. Being a PRACTICAL TAILOR, he guarantees good fits and well-made Garments. Strict attention given to jobbing generally.

A continuation of the custom of the house, which he will spare no pains to merit, is very respectfully invited.

F. S. LEVICK.

May 1, 1861.—y

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.

Uniformity of Prices!—A New Feature in Business. Every one his own Salesman! JONES & CO. of the Cresent 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.

☞ THOMAS W. MATTSON, Received the Prize Medal at the World's Fair in London 1851, for TRUNKS CARPET BAGS, Boots, shoes and Guns. 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.*

Candidates Department.

PRINTER'S FEE—$2 EACH.

CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY.

To the Electors of Columbia County:—

The undersigned, after a faithful service of over twenty-five years in the ranks of the Democracy of Columbia, respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens, that he will be a candidate for the Legislature, at the approaching General Election, subject to the usages of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

LEVI L. TATE.

Bloom twp., July 13, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

PETER BILLMEYER, of Bloomsburg, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for SHERIFF, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

July 13, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN, of Bloom township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for SHERIFF, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

July 13, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY.

At the solicitation of many friends I would announce to the voters of Columbia county, that I will be a candidate for ASSEMBLY, at the approaching general election subject to the decision of the Columbia county Democratic Convention.

JOHN A. FUNSTON.

July 20, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

Friends and fellow Democrats, as you have given me a guarantee three years ago, through our regular County Convention, and by adhering to the usages of the Democratic party all my life time, which induces me again to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF this fall, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

J. R. GROUL.

Bloom township, July 20, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER.

JAMES S. MCNINCH, of Cattawissa township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for TREASURER, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia county Democratic Convention.

July 29, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE.

JACOB EVANS, of Greenwood township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia county Democratic Convention.

July 27, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES H. HESS, of Mifflin township, we are authorized to say, will be a candidate for COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

July 27, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

MOSES SCHLICHER, of Beaver township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

August 3, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

FRANKLIN L. SHUMAN, of Beaver township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

August 3, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER.

WILLIAM T. SHUMAN, of Maine township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for TREASURER, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

August 3, 1861.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN MCREYNOLDS, of Hemlock township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

August 3, 1861.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

STEPHEN BALDY, of Cattawissa, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

August 3, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

JAMES LAKE, of Scott township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for SHERIFF, at the approaching general election, subject to the action of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

August 10, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY.

I have through the urgent request of many friends been induced to offer myself as a candidate for ASSEMBLY at the approaching election, willing to submit to the decision of the Democratic convention. If elected I will endeavor to serve my constituents faithfully and use my best efforts to secure a reduction in the pay of the members.

BENJAMIN WINTERSTEEN.

Pine township, Aug. 10, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR.

JOHN F. FOWLER, Esq., of Pine township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for COUNTY AUDITOR, at the approaching general election, subject to the action of the Columbia County Democratic Convention. [Aug. 17, 1861.

New Advertisements

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Heller, deceased

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Joseph HELLER late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned, residing in Hemlock township. All persons having claims against the Estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Administrator, without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

LEVI WRIGHT, Adm'r.

Aug. 24, 1861—6t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, at Light Street, in the Butchering Business, was dissolved on the first day of June last, by mutual consent. The Books of the late firm are at the old stand, where all persons indebted, will please call without delay and make settlement. The Butchering business will hereafter be conducted by E. Ralling, at the old stand.

J. W. SANKEY.
E. RALLING.

Light Street, Aug. 24, 1861.—3t.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Beaver township, Columbia co., Pa. on or about the 9th of August 1861, a BLACK COW, with a brown stripe along the back, apparently about 10 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

MOSES MOYER.

August 24, 1861.—3t.

ESTRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the enclosures of the undersigned, in Scott township, about the first of August, A RED HEIFER, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

ABRAHAM ECKERT.

August 20, 1861.—3t*.

WANTED!

A LOAD OF WOOD, at this office, immediately.

ORCHARD GRASS SEED!

For sale at the office of the *Columbia Democrat.*

ESTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber recently in Madison township Columbia county, 1 stray Heifer, Brindle red, with a white streak on her back, with spotted legs, about two years old the owner is requested to prove and pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

J. A. SWISHER.

August 17, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid Buying the United States Roller Wash Machine, A. Huffers Patent, except from authorized agents with power of attorney as we are determined to enforce the law in all such cases.

A. HUFFER Patentee.
THOS. W. EDGAR.

Espy, Aug. 17, 1861.—3m.

WILLIAM QUINN,
CARD AND JOB PRINTER,
S. W. Cor. Third and Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Cards $1.50 per 1000. ☜

August 4, 1860—12m.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Andrew Dildine, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of Andrew Dildine, late of Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to the undersigned, residing in the township of Orange, and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment immediately to

A. B. DILDINE, Executor.

June 29, 1861. 6t.

Flour and Feed Delivered!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

THE undersigned has made arrangements that will enable him to deliver Flour and Feed, FOR CASH, about ten per cent, cheaper than any body else in town. His prices are as follows:

Flour, $7 25 | Corn & Rye Chop. $1
Corn & Oats Chop. 1 55 | Bran.

I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

MOSES KAUFMAN.

Bloomsburg, June 23, 1860—tf.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office in Court Ally, formerly occupied by Charles R. Buckalew.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 4, 1859.

THE best molasses for the price in the County for sale at HARTMAN'S