Columbia Democrat

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

REPRESENTATIVES,
LEVI L. TATE, *of Columbia.*
GEO. S. TUTTON, *of Wyoming.*

SHERIFF,
JOSIAH H. FURMAN.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN McREYNOLDS,
STEPHEN BALDY.

TREASURER,
JAMES S. McNINCH.

COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES H. HESS.

CORONER,
JAMES LAKE.

AUDITOR,
JOHN F. FOWLER.

Election, Tuesday, October 8, 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.*

☞ Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, will deliver a Union Oration, at Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The New York *Herald* states that Mr. Gray, a leader in the Anti-Slavery Society in New York, has purchased a large number of shares in the New York *Tribune*, and that that paper will now go into the hands of the Abolitionists. If Mr. Gray and the whole Anti-Slavery Society can make the *Tribune* more of an Abolition paper than it has been for a dozen years it will surprise its readers.

Democrats Reflect.

Every Democrat, unless self-interest blinds him, must see that by standing by the Flag of his Country he is no more under the necessity of endoasing Abolitionism or Republicanism than he is of embracing Spiritualism, Agrarianism or Free Loveism. He must, indeed, be a sorry sort of a Democrat that can be made believe that he cannot perform his whole duty to his country unless he abandons Democratic principles, and joins hands with the Republicans to save their sinking party. The Democratic party with the exception of about twelve years since the organization of the Government have controlled its affairs, and every important question of governmental policy, foreign and domestic, have been settled and established by the Democratic party. To be told at this late day that it requires a Democrat to forsake *his party* in order to stand by *his country* is a strange doctrine and none but a political knave will advance it, and none other than a stupid dolt or a hungry office-seeker will swallow it. Mark the Democrats who will ingloriously desert their party now on the plea that it is no longer loyal to the flag of their country. No Democrat with a soul in him will brook such an insult or vote for a man who will lend his aid to palm such a vile slander on his party.

The Vote of the Soldiers.

Gov. Curtin has issued a special proclamation providing for the voting of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, in actual service at the time of the general Election, on the second Tuesday of October next. It authorizes such volunteers to exercise the right of suffrage on the day of the general election, at such places as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop and company, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions as if they were at home, provided, the volunteers aforesaid are, at the time, more than ten miles from the place at which they would be entitled to vote if not in the service as aforesaid. The captain or commanding officer of each company is to act as judge, and the 1st Lieut., or officer second in command as inspector, and in case of their refusal, the officers next in command shall be authorized to perform this duty. The judges are to administer the oath to the inspectors and clerks. The judges, as aforesaid, are within three days to transmit the returns through the nearest post office to the Prothonotary of the county in which they reside. A similar return is to be transmitted to the commandidg officer of the Regiment or Battalion, who shall make a general return of the votes of all the companies under his command, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The return judges of the counties in which the volunteers have resided before being called into active service, are to meet the second Tuesday in November, when they are to

A Parallel.

A good deal of fuss has been made by Dr. John and other abolitionists, as to the character of the resolutions adopted by the Democratic County Convention; and various and sundry epithets, in his peculiar style of choice and elegant English, were showered upon all those who had any thing to do with the proceedings. We propose to show our readers that the sentiment of those resolutions is in exact accordance with the spirit of a resolution adopted by Congress on the same subject, and which is paraded, and no doubt justly, as the national platform on the war question.

The Congressional resolution, passed by a vote nearly unanimous, declaring the purpose and object of the war, is as follows:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capitol; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; *that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

By the terms of the Columbia County resolutions, no propositions are to be made or compromises offered to the rebels—But they are to propose to the Government, and no propositions are to be accepted, except they be *honorable*, "looking to the continued union and equality of all the States." Read,

Resolved, That while we are in favor of supporting and sustaining the Government, we are nevertheless in favor of the administration entertaining the first honorable propositions for Peace, looking to the continued Union and equality of all the States.

Compare them—in what do they differ? They have the same object—they are for Peace on the same terms—the preservation of the Union and the dignity, rights, and equality of all the States. Democrats ask no more, they will be satisfied with no less; and they believe "that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

But Dr. John and his brother abolitionists have a different object in view. They prefer disunion to peace, without the abolition of slavery; and their great dread is that this war may end, leaving their darling scheme unaccomplished. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

☞ It is very evident, from information received from every section of the county, that the late Republican dodge has resulted in a total failure. The attempt of the leaders to build up a new party has not been responded to by the people. There is not a single true Democrat in the county who is willing to abandon his old organization for the purpose of aiding a few Republicans to secure offices. The Democracy of Columbia county fully understand this selfish movement.—They know its origin, its authors, and its object. They also know that the present Republican Administration at Washington has been one of the most proscriptive the nation ever saw, and they have no faith in the "no-party" cry of any of its adherents. The Democratic party has ever been true to the Union and the Constitution. Its triumph will be the triumph of the Nation, one and indivisible. The people know this—they have confided in the Democracy in the past—they will trust them now.—The ticket placed in nomination by the Democratic Convention, is the true Union ticket—let the people remember this, and act accordingly when the time comes to place their tickets in the ballot box.

Candidates for Assembly.

In referring to the proceedings, in another column of our paper, of the Democratic Representative Conference, which met in this place on Friday last, it will be seen that Col. LEVI L. TATE, of Columbia, and GEO. S. TUTTON, Esq., of Wyoming, received the nomination for Assembly. These men are duly nominated, and it is the duty of every true Democrat to support them. They are fit to represent us in the Halls of the Legislature, and knowing this, they are entitled to our undivided support. The Democratic party have chosen them to be their representatives for the coming term in the Legislature, and true to their intentions, they will elect them.

Mr. TATE is an editor of long experience—has been battling in the cause of the Union, the Constitution and the Laws, much longer than many other men, and has received less—therefore, if for nothing *else*, he is justly deserving the hearty support of every Democrat in the District.

Mr. TUTTON is a man whose acquaintance we have enjoyed but a short time. We have heard him speak, and can safely recommend him to the voters of this county, as well as the District, as being a man eminently qualified in *every respect* to honorably represent the people of this District in the Legislature. He has never been a seeker after office; had he been, he should most certainly have succeeded, hence we would have all known him better. By profession, he is a lawyer, pos-

Speech of Hon. H. B. Wright.

On Tuesday evening last, Hon. H. B. Wright, Representative of this Congressional District, addressed one of the largest mass meetings that we have attended for some time, in this place, on "the war for the Union." It was a disagreeable and rainy evening, yet the Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, while a large number were compelled to remain upon the pavement, outside, during the whole time of the delivery of the speech, which occupied about one hour and a half.

The meeting was called to order by the nomination of Michael J. Grove, as President, and Rev. E. Oppenhein, Capt. McClure, A. J. Voris, and S. Ware, as Vice Presidents. Secretaries, J. R. Patton, and L. O. VanAlen. Messrs Shoop, Frick and Russel, were appointed a committee to wait upon the speaker and invite him to address the meeting. After an interval of several minutes, the committee returned with the honorable gentleman, who was received with great applause.

He commenced by saying that the people of this Representative District had given him a flattering testimonial of their confidence, by sending him, by an overwhelming majority, to represent them in Congress, upon his written pledge that he would by his voice and his votes sustain the Administration in its endeavors to preserve the integrity of the Government, by the crushing out of the present rebellion. He asked whether he had not fulfilled those pledges; he thought he had. It was not his purpose to make a political speech, nor to interfere with our political organizations. Our brethern were in arms doing battle for the very life of the Republic, and it was our privilege, and duty to sustain them in the discharge of the great duties they had assumed amid the privitations and exposures of the tented field. This was no time, and it was needless now, to review the causes that brought about the present unhappy condition of things, by men both North and South—men who have been striving for years to bring this unnatural conflict upon the country.

He had opposed the election of President Lincoln, to the bitter end, but as the recognized head of the Government, he, (the President) must be sustained, so far as he done what was right. We had a noble government, and it was worth the cost of immense treasure and blood to sustain it. The main point was to get the people to understand the true position of affairs, and their duty in the crisis. The war as declared by the President and Congress, is not for the purpose of interfering with the established institutions of any part of the country, nor for the purpose of subjugating or coercing a State. He was not for subjugation or coercion, but he was in faror of bringing to a speedy punishment, the instigators of this wicked rebellion. He was in favor of peace, but it must not be bought with a dismembered and divided Republic. It must be such a peace as would correspond with the dignity and character of an offended Government. One country and one flag, should be the motto of every patriot in the land. Peace could only be thought of when traitors lay down their arms and submit to the Constitution and the laws.

If these people had grievances, adequate redress could and he believed would eventually have been found in the Union, and under the Constitution. But having willfully and deliberately chosen the arbitrament of the sword, by the sword they must now stand or fall. The rebellion must be put down—the integrity of the Union preserved, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws acknowledged throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Government could then afford to redreess, in a spirit of justice and mercy all existing wrongs, in the union add under the Constitution. To assist in securing these ends should be the highest ambition of every patriotic and loyal citizens in the country.

The speech was ably delivered, and contained passages of eloquence and power. The meeting apjourned with cheers for the speaker and for the Union.

Danville Intelligencer.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE CANDIDATES.—We publish to-day the Proceedings of the Representative Conference, which met at Bloomsburg last week Geo. S. Tutton Esq. of this Borough and Col. Levi L. Tate of Columbia Co. received the unanimous nomination.

A resolution was passed in its tone highly patriotic, expressing the position of the entire Democracy of the District in our present contest with the Secessionists, proving again—if indeed proof is needed—the utter falsity of the charge lately made by the Intelligencer of this place, that the terms of Osterhout and Kline were abridged one year on the ground of their votes for supplies to the army. This infamous Libel upon the Democracy will be emphatically resented at the polls by every man of spirit in the District.—*North Branch Democrat.*

☞ The entire DEMOCRATIC TICKET has been printed and is for distribution at this office.

☞ The hen with one chicken. The party with one candidate—Frank. Hart-

Justice to the Democratic party requires, that a few words be said in reply to some statements made in the "*high toned journal*," (the Wyoming Intelligencer) a week or two ago, in relation to Col. Kline, and our Candidate for Representative Mr. Tutton. The Intelligencer says, that "in Columbia County the tail end of the Democratic party got together and threw Col. Kline, a good man and true, overboard" on account of his vote upon the subject of supplies in the Legislature last Spring, to carry on the war. Col. Kline was not a Candidate for nomination at all, and not having been a Candidate, could not have been thrown overboard; but had he been such Candidate, the Democracy would rather have justified and supported, than condemned him for that action. Again the "high toned" Intelligencer says "Mr. Tutton has improved every opportunity to create factious, and partizan opposition to the effort of the government to suppress the existing rebellion, and the controlling portion of the Democracy of Wyoming, have sustained his position."

A baser and more glaring falsehood could scarcely have been uttered than the above. Was it creating factious and partizan opposition to the effort of the Government on the part of Mr. Tutton, to make speeches to the people, when the President issued his proclamation for 75,000 men, urging the sustainiug of the Government? To volunteer his services to attend to any business the volunteers may choose to leave with him during their absence gratis? To attend to their wants and discipline before they left? To throw open his office for recruits, &c.? To our certain knowledge Mr. Tutton has done as much in the expenditure of time, effort and money to nerve the arm of the Government, as any citizen of the Borough. But, says the editor of the *Intelligencer*, "Mr. Tutton has made a record that will be submitted to them (the people of Wyoming Co.) hereafter." Does your Reverence, Mr. Intelligencer, seriously think that Mr. Tutton's record would suffer by a comparison with you own? Do you not really think that in such comparison his record would appear all the cleaner? Mr. Tutton shuns no investigation of character.—Can you Mr. Intelligencer say the same? We have spoken delicately in relation to the falsehood mentioned above, taken from the high toned paper, and now leave the Rev'd editor to his own reflections.

North Branch Democrat.

☞ The following are the resolutions which were passed at the recent Democratic Convention of Wyoming:—

Resolved, That democrats are as determined and devoted "Union Savers" today as they were in times past, when sectionalism was plotting its destruction.

2nd. That sectionalism and nationalism are so utterly and absolutely antagonistical, that there can be no union between them without compromising both—that the democratic party is based upon the Union, and therefore, from necessity, places the cause of the union above that of party; its success being involved solely in that of the restoration, triumph and prosperity of the Union, depending solely upon its succes and its policy—that the history of this government, from its organization to the present day, establishes this fact beyond doubt cavil—that the prompt and ready support which democrats have rendered to the present administration in its contest with Secession, as well as the repeated declarations by the democratic party of its determination to stand by and support the administration in all *constitutional and proper* measures for the preservation of the Union, affords the best evidence of our desire to place the cause of the Union above all other considerations; and that to do this effectually, we must guard the purity of our party with jealous care, to preserve it from all sectional taint.

3. That the threatening attitude which the administration has assumed towards all who are unable to sanction its policy is calculated to inaugurate a *reign of terror*, from which increased union and increased fidelity on the part of democrats to the great principles of their party, alone, can rescue the country.

4. That while we acknowledge and lament that Northern intollerance and fanaticism upon the one hand, and Southern disloyalty upon the other, have resulted in the horrors of a civil war, from which there is no *present* escace but in recognition of the Southern Confederacy (a step which no true democrat is prepared to recommend) we hold it to be the duty of the government to inaugurate a policy, in aid of our arms, that shall bring to bear against the common enemy the whole moral and constitutional power of the ballot-box—a policy that shall remove the shackles from the arms of southern loyalty, give to it new life and new vigor, remove the gag from its jaws, and enable it to thunder with Crittenden for the Union.

5. That we regard a rigid adherence to all the requirements of the Constitution, at all times and under all urcumstances, as indispensible to the permanency of a free government, and the restoration of the Union.

HON. W. J. WOODWARD.—Our President Judge, we regret to learn, has accepted the nomination by the Democratic Convention of Berks Co. as President Judge—That County alone forming a single Judicial District, his labors will be less arduous, which fact no doubt induced him to accept the nomination. Our regrets in losing him as a President Judge, we believe will be shared by every man in the district. We have not learned who is to be appointed his successor.

It will be impossible to select a more faithful, laborious, upright and competent man to supply his place.—*North Branch Democrat.*

Correspondence.

For the Columbia Democrat.

COL. L. L. TATE,

Dear Sir:—Mr. Township thinks that my ideas are scattered over a large surface. That would seem to divest them of sectionalism. Why did he not answer them? The reason is obvious they were founded on facts; and to confute them would be to erase history and reason—He said that Jefferson's principles corroborated his in favor of emancipation, that is, to free the slaves, for that is the meaning of the word, and that is all that Helper contended for; so we have another endorsement of the Helper Book, making 70, one of them being a good Back Township Democrat.

He says if the Abolitionists had not meddled with the South that the Border States would ere this have freed their slaves. That is just what Old Abe said. How great minds should come to the same conclusion, is, no longer a mystery, since Phrenology is understood.

He refers to the good feeling existing between all sections, when Jefferson wrote. "We had no John Brown Raids in those good old times." And members of churches could then meet and worship as their consciences taught them. If the teachings of Jefferson were true, should they yield to error, when passion governs and reason is dethroned? Certainly not. Mr. Township's position carried to its logical conclusion would force him to acknowledge this. Now, will he please to inform your readers where people were prevented from worshiping as they wished? Was it in any State where Republicans made and executed the laws? Let him answer this, and blush if shame with him can produce that effect. He must know, if he knows anything about it, that all those enormities were committed, when the Democratic party ruled Supreme. He must be hard up, to disturb the bones of poor old Brown, whom, no honest man with half an ounce of common sense, ever classed with the Republicans. But suppose he had been a Republican, would that make the party responsible for the murders which he committed? If so does not Mr. Township see that he is in a bad box, along with Bully Brooks and other distinguished men of his party; such as, Davis, Stephens, Floyd, Thompson, &c.

"If, as you say, the present Republican party is the true Jefferson Republicans, how happened it you are not willing to be known by that cognomen?" I was not aware that we were not willing to be known by that cognomen. Surely there is a prophet in the back township. What we mean by "union," is, for the Republicans to unite with all such Democrats; as, Johnson of Tennessee, Holt of Kentucky, Dickenson of New York, and a host of other good Democrats, including some in the back townships, to save and perpetuate this Union, and hand it down to posterity unsullied, as it came from the lofty and pure minds of the Fathers. We will not renounce the name, as long as, the Constitution requires us, to give to all States, a Republican form of government.

Mr. Township thinks Know-nothingism is loathsome. Thanks to him, that is the reason why we left it. That is our character. We leave all such things, for the present, to the Democrats. We left it in time; but Democrats keep it up under another name, the K. of the G. C. A distinguished member of that body left the city of Brotherly love, in a great hurry, because he was detected or in danger.—And two other Democrats, one a candidate for Congress and the other his Brother, and are now doing battle for their country in the Southern army, whose names, I only suppress, on account of the respect, which I bear, for some of their Democratic friends who are good union men, joining heart and hand with the Republicans to save the Country.

He says that, last winter, the Republicans denounced the Democrats as union savers. If he will change that, to truckling to traitors, he will then have it right. The Republicans were, for saving the union, to conform to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. But Democrats were, for changing it to suit traitors, with arms in their hands, ready to commit murder, as they have since done by wholesale.

He refers to my attributing the knowledge, which enabled me to reject the Dred Scott decision, to the author of all good. Certainly, I believe the intellect to be the gift of God. If there is any other power, I would like to be informed from whence it comes. But, he concludes, that as my wisdom is thus received, he cannot answer it. Why, not? I read, in ancient History, that God made man in his own image, and endowed him with wisdom, not to eat of the tree, in the midst of the garden.—And, yet, there was one found bold enough to dispute it. Is Mr. Township not as good as he?

In the next place, he refers to Lincoln's views on the Negro question, which agree with those advocated by Jefferson, and which, Mr. Township says, strengthened his plan of emancipation; so he is with Lincoln himself, or he must swallow his own words. But how is this? He says that he has heard of no man, since the death of John Brown, who talked of interfering with slavery in the States, and then in the next sentence he charges Lincoln with that intention. Now, this looks, as though he was very hard up, and not only that, but that error must yield to truth.

As regards the *habeas corpus*, I know of three cases of its suspension. First, by Washington which was sustained by the civil authorities. The next, by Jackson, in this case the writ was issued by Judge Fromentin for the body of ex-governor Callava, and was sustained by the Monroe Executive without division, and by Congress. The third instance was also by Jackson at New Orleans, when all civil law was suspended, for which, he was fined. But after years of reflection the fine with interest was refunded to him, thereby acknowledging, that he had been wronged. The suspension of the writ, at Baltimore, has also been sustained, by President Lincoln and by Congress. Now, surely, the above cases, in which the suspension of the writ has been sustained is good Democratic authority and sustained by Johnson, Dickenson, Holt and a host of others. Does Mr. Township live in one of the back townships? I think he does, and claims to be a Democrat—it looks to me as though he might be mistaken, for Democrats endorse the sentiments of Johnson Dickenson and Holt.

As to the Press, I am in favor of giving it all its constitutional rights, which do not confer on it the right to lie or advocate treason. Why was it that his leaders said nothing about the freedom of the Press, when Clay was driven from Kentucky, and the Press itself from Kansas, and in fact muzzled in all the Slave States which were ruled by the Oligarchy? If this proves anything it proves that they are with the Jeff. Davis party.

I did say that the Chicago Platform was a State rights Platform, which is true. Can Mr. Township deny the fact? And I say also that it is the creed of the Republican Party, and not what isolated persons may have said, who voted with them. He quotes what some Republicans have said, and then assumes these remarks as the Platform of the Republican Party. Suppose I should quote the sayings of Brooks, Gaulding and other prominent members of his party, (which I will if the discussion continues,) where would his Party stand, judged by his own mode of reasoning? Mr. Township would put them on ground that I do not wish to mention, at present. The Republican vote, though not large in the States of Kentucky and Maryland, is still too large to be *mistaken* for the number of delegates refered to, being 3658.

He says "the Democratic Party have always been the union Party." How happens it then that the 11 States, which cast their votes for John C. Breckinridge, are out of the union, fighting against the government made by Washington, Jefferson and their co-patriots, while the 17 States which gave their entire electoral vote for Lincoln and New Jersey which give to him a portion of her electoral vote, and in fact the five Southern States which gave Republican votes, are all battling for the Union, except the Eastern part of Virginia?

But there were other weights resting on the shoulders besides Negro Slavery. The right to worship God as their consciences dictated, was denied them, and loyalty to the Government of the United States, was punished by imprisonment and death.—Read the testimony of Johnson of Tennessee, who stumped the State for your candidate for the Presidency, J. C. Breckinridge, and who now says that Republicans did all that they could to preserve peace, even so amending the Constitution as never to allow Slavery to be interfered with in the States, (which the South said the Republicans would do when they got the power,) and gave three territorial governments without Slavery restrictions, in fact settling all the territories. There never was a time when the South had the territories as at the time they seceded. The compromise repealed, three territorial governments in their favor, with both branches of Congress; and without the consent of the Senate no appointments of importance could be made not even, the Post Master of Philadelphia, or any other large office.

The truth is *treason* is at the bottom of this, wicked, causeless rebellion, and it behoves all good men now to drop all prejudices and exert all their powers to save the best Government the Sun ever shone on. I feel an ardent hope that good men will do this, in fact I know the best men of the Democratic Party North and South will rally to the Standard of the Government, sustain the Lincoln Administration and conquor a glorious peace. And that this Government will still live and the Stars and Stripes still float in grandeur over this Country, while that proud bird the American Eagle will frown over the graves of traitors for thousands of years, when our posterity will be happy and free.

JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

Luzerne Democratic Ticket.

Pres't. Judge—Jno. N. Conyngham.
Associate Judges—Canfield Harrison, and Stiles Williams.
Assembly—Peter Walsh, Dr. Harry Hakes, Dr. S. U. Trimmer.
Proth'y.—Dr. Wm. H. Pier.
Dist. Att'y.—Hon. E. B. Chase.
Treasurer—James Welsh.
Clerk of Courts—Col. E. B. Collings.
Comm'r.—Nathan Kocher.
Auditor—Alexander Harned.
A good strong Ticket and will be elected.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

THE UNION FOREVER.

By order of the Democratic Standing Committee meetings will be held at the following points:

CATTAWISSA, Saturday Evening September 28th.
HALF WAY HOUSE Monday eve. September 30th.
MAINVILLE, Tuesday Afternoon, October 1st.
BEAVER VALLEY, Tuesday eve. October 1st.
EVANSVILLE, Wednesday evening, October 2d.
ORANGEVILLE, do do October 2d.
NUMEDIA, Thursday Afternoon, October 3rd.
L. THOMAS'S House Thursday eve. October 3rd.
SERENO, Friday Afternoon, October 4th.
JERSEYTOWN, Friday Evening, October 4th.
BENTON, Saturday Afternoon, October 5th.
ALINAS COL'S MILL, Saturday eve. Oct. 5th.
LIGHT Street, Monday, evening, October 7th.
BUCK HORN, Monday evening, October 7th.

Arrangements have been made to have the above meetings addressed by some one or two of the following named gentleman:

HON. C. R. BUCKALEW.
HON. M. E. JACKSON,
HON. PAUL LEIDY.
COL. JOHN G. FREEZE.
COL. L. L. TATE.
WESLEY WIRT, ESQ.
EPHRAIM H. LITTLE, ESQ.

Come out, Democrats, and battle for the good old cause! Fling to the breeze the time honored banner, "THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION;" and rally under its folds, to the support of the Government, ever keeping step to the music of the Union. Let the Secessionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North receive equal condemnation at your hands; and show to the world that Pennsylvania, conservative, and true hearted, is still the Keystone of the Federal Arch.

WM. H. JACOBY, *Chairman.*

Bloomsburg, Sept. 21, 1861.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 19th of September, in Mifflinville, by the Rev. Aaron Rester, WILLIAM V. BROWN, of Stroudsburg, to Miss CLEMENTINE BOWMAN, of Mifflinville.

At the house of the brides father, in Nescopeck township, Luzerne county, Penna., on the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Salmon, Mr. H. T. RILEY of Espy, Columbia county, to Miss R. JANETTE, daughter of Mr. D. Walker.

DEATHS.

In Orangeville, Columbia county, on Saturday the 21st of September, 1861, Mrs. MAGDALENA SNYDER, aged 81 years, 2 mos., and 13 days.

In Port Noble, near Bloomsburg, on Saturday last, of diptheria, GEORGE O., son of Oliver and Eliza Jacoby, aged 4 years, 9 months and 26 days.

In Jackson township, Columbia county, on Monday last, Mr. JOSEPH PARKER, aged about 22 years.

In Benton twp., Columbia co., on the 8th inst., Mr. GEORGE HARTMAN, aged about 60 years.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Linden deceased.

THE undersigned appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on exceptions filed to the account of the Executors of the estate of John Linden, late of said county, deceased, will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, for the purpose of performing the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1861. When and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN G. FREEZE, *Auditor.*

Bloomsburg, Sept. 28, 1861.—4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Smith, deceased.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, an auditor to distribute the assets in the hands of John Smith, administrator of the estate of Henry Smith, late of Madison township, in said county, deceased to and among the creditors of said estate, according to the rates and in the proportions directed by law, will attend at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1861, to perform the duties of his appointment. And all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them to the said auditor, at that time, or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said assets.

JOHN G. FREEZE, *Auditor.*

Bloomsburg, Sept. 28, 1861—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Abner Derk, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Abner Derk, late of Fine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the undersigned, who resides in said township, Columbia county. All persons having having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

GOTLIEB WAGNER, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 28, 1861-6t*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Benjamin Peterman, Sr., dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Benj. Peterman, Sr. late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the undersigned, who resides in said township, Columbia county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

HENRY C. HESS, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 28, 1861.—6t*.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION!

A Stated meeting of the Teachers' Association of Columbia county, will be held at Orangeville, on

Saturday, the 5th of October next,

at 10 o'clock, a. m. Addresses will be delivered, Essays read, Subjects discussed, and arrangements made for holding the next Teachers Institute. The public are earnestly invited to attend.

L. APPLEMAN, *President.*
U. J. CAMPBELL, *Rec'd Sec.*
Sept. 28, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE following property, viz:—One Cooking Stove & pipe, one dining table, one Kitchen Cupboard, one large Rocking Chair, eight Chairs five pieces of Carpet, one Kitchen table, one Clock, three Beds and three Bedsteads, one Stand one Rocking Cradle, levied on and sold as the property of James Henwood by G. R. Goff constable, on 21 Sept. 1861, was purchased by me, and loaned the same day to the said James Henwood during my pleasure, of which the public will take notice.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

FRESH ARRIVAL
—OF—
NEW CLOTHING
—FOR—
FALL AND WINTER!

THE undersigned, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the Eastern cities, the largest and most select stock of

FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING,

That has yet been opened in Bloomsburg, to which he invites the attention of his friends, and assures them that they are offered for sale at great bargains. His Stock comprises a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.

Consisting of FASHIONABLE DRESS COATS, of every description; Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats Stocks, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

GOLD WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY,

Of every description, fine and cheap.
N. B.—Remember "*Lowenberg's Cheap Emporium.*"—call and see. No charge for examing Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG.
Bloomsburg, September 28, 1861. (Jue 1859.)

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife MARY, has left my bed and board, without just provocation, all persons are therefore hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

MICHAEL HITTLE.

Mt pleasant twp, Sept. 7, 1861.—3t.*

CHEAP MILITARY CAPS!

MILITARY CAPS, of every sort, size and quality, for sale cheap at the Bloomsburg Hat & Cap Emporium. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, Cigars, &c.

JOHN K. GIRTON.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 14, 1861.