Columbia Democrat

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG.

God of our Fathers! in thy name
We nail our Standard to the mast—
To conquer or to die. We claim
No greater honor. While the blast
Of civil strife sweeps o'er the land,
We'll strike the foe who dares to mar
Our lovely ensign, and we'll stand
A wall of fire to guard each star.

Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings, and looking upon our homes, and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle-fields of our fathers, let us resolve that, come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the stars and stripes. They have floated over our cradles, let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves. They have been unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and to the halls of the Montezumas, and amid the solitudes of every sea; and everywhere, as the luminous symbol of resistless and beneficent power, they have led the brave and the free to victory and to glory. It has been my fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands and amid the gloom of an oriental despotism, and right well do I know, by contrast how bright are its stars, and how sublime are its inspirations! If this banner, the emblem for us of all that is transporting in human hope, is to be sacrificed on the altars of a Satanic ambition, and thus disappear forever amid the night and tempest of revolution, then will I feel—and who shall estimate the desolation of that feeling!—that the sun has indeed been stricken from the sky of our lives, and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts, with nought but the bread of sorrow and of penury for our lips, and with hands ever outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in any hour, a military tyrant may rivet the fetters of a despairing bondage. May God in his infinite mercy save you and me, and the land we so much love, from the doom of such a degradation."—*Joseph Holt.*

"Flag of the free heart's only home!
By angel hands to valor given—
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe, but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!"

☞ Capt. R. J. MILLARD, of Stillwater, and Lieut. A. B. TATE, of the *Berwick Gazette*, are engaged raising a Military Company for the war, to be called the "BUCKALEW GUARDS." They have already about forty names attached to their muster roll, with fair prospects of receiving the sufficient number.

☞ Hon. WILLIAM A. CRABB, died last Saturday morning at his residence in Philadelphia, aged 49 years. Mr. Crabb was formerly very well known as a politician, and represented Philadelphia for a number of years in the State Senate. He was a man of energy and great activity of mind. But both mind and body have long been impaired, and he has not lately figured in any public capacity.

THE OYSTER MAN.—Emanuel Peters, of Danville, visits Bloomsburg every Wednesday and Friday with splendid fresh Oysters. Peters has a liberal run of custom in this place as well as at Danville, where he has been engaged in this business a number of years to the satisfaction, we are informed, of all who patronize him.—He sells by the quart, cann, or otherwise, at prices to suit the times. See his card.

EQUIPMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.—Whatever may have been the defects in the uniforms and other equipments of the Pennsylvania volunteers who marched to Washington, in response to the first requisition, of the President, it is satisfactory to know that the State Administration has been careful to send forward all our soldiers who have enlisted for the war, equipped fully and exactly according to the U. S. Army regulations.—We have the authority of an officer of the Army for saying that no body of men in the service has been provided for so perfectly and thoroughly as the Pennsylvania soldiers now in the field and preparing to go. All honor to the Pennsylvania Volunteers!

The Armies of Europe.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the above valuable Military Publication; by Major General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, published by J. B. Lippencott & Co., Philadelphia, comprising descriptions in detail, of the Military Systems of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria and Sardenia. Adapting their advantages to all Arms of the United States' Service. Embodying the Report of Observations in Europe during the Crimean War, as Military Commissioner from the United States Government, in 1855-56, by George B. McClellan, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army. Originally published under the direction of the War Department, by order of Congress. 1 vol. 8 mo. Illustrated with a fine steel Portrait and several hundred Engravings. Price $3 50

This most interesting volume, prepared with great labor by General McClellan, from copious notes taken during his observation in Europe, under orders from the War Department, opens to the reader much of his own military history and culture. Here will be found his matured views on subjects of immediate and absorbing interest, and the noble and bold suggestions contained therein he is now in a position to realize, and is in fact, every day, applying in practice. The book is a striking prophecy, of which his present position and his assured fame are the bright fulfilment.

Messrs. J. B. Lippencott & Co., are the most extensive Publishing House in the Country, and always furnish the most modern books in the world.

General Fremont.

We publish elsewhere Thurlow Weed's letter on Gen. Fremont—also an extract from the *North American* (Rep.), in an article from the *Patriot & Union*: We add to these, an article from the Phila. Saturday *Bulletin*, (Rep.), of Nov. 9th, which is couched in the very strongest possible language; and we call particular attention to that, and all else on the subject herewith published. Let the abolitionists howl. The Bulletin says:—

"After reading the report of Adjutant General Thomas, published in yesterday's Bulletin, no one can pretend that Major General Fremont is fit to organize or command an army. We refused to join in the clamor against him when it appeared to be that merely of irresponsible politicians and editors. But the proofs offered by General Thomas are overwhelming, and we only regret that the Government did not discover, at an earlier day, the mistake it had made in assigning General Fremont to an important command, or indeed in giving him a commission at all. After the exposure made in this report, one cannot help fearing that the army led by such a General may be drawn into some fatal ambuscade, and destroyed before it can be either retired or reinforced. The chief hope we have, however, is that the order recalling him may reach him before he engages the enemy, and that thus the command of the army will devolve upon General Hunter, who has the military experience, intelligence, energy, business knowledge, bravery, patriotism and integrity that are needed in a General. When he is once in command, we shall begin to see a change in the condition of the army in Missouri."

Voting in Camps.

"Now that the election is over, we can urge a matter which we have heretofore refrained from urging, lest our motives might be misconstrued: that is, the repeal of the law providing for the holding of elections in the camps of the Pennsylvania volunteers, on the regular election days. As it has been claimed that a majority of our volunteers were Democrats, it might have been pretended that we opposed the law because its operation might favor the Democratic cause.

But no matter who may be in the majority, the effect of the law is bad. Soldiers engaged in the service of the country, with an enemy almost within sight, should not be disturbed by electioneering politicians. It is evident that they think so themselves, *for in some Regiments no polls were opened, and in those where they were opened, scarcely half the men voted.*—This proves that when men go to fight, they do not care to vote, and probably not one volunteer in twenty would feel injured by being deprived of the right of suffrage while in the army. The officers of the army, we know, from the commander in chief down, condemn the law, and it was contemplated, at one time, to forbid voting in the camps. But it was probably thought well to try a single experiment, the opportunity being thought favorable, as there was no danger of an attack from the enemy. But as it has been proved that the soldiers do not set a very high value on the privilege of voting while in active service, we trust that the law will be repealed at the next session of the Legislature, or else that the opening of the polls and the introduction of politicians into the camps will be forbidden by the General in command. The effect of carrying party politics into the army cannot fail to be most demoralizing."—*Phila.* (Rep.) *Bulletin.*

The above taken in connection with the vote, and the attempted army frauds in Philadelphia by the republicans, is pretty significant. Doubtless the soldiers care less about voting than the anxious politicians; but the change of tune in the republican papers is very remarkable, whatever the Legislature may think of the law.

Something that We Don't Like.

"We don't like to hear it charged that everybody who voted against the Union ticket is not loyal to the Government.—First, because it is not true; and second this kind of talk—from the professional friends of the Government, puts hope in the rebels that the disloyal element, so charged, in the North, will more than sympathize with them after a time—in fact—encourages them to hold out. We think these charges ought to cease. There is a way of arousing the patriotism of the people at the North, if it is any way dormant, without such a course."

The above is from an Ohio paper of Republican principles. It is sensible and manly. Nothing is so base, and at the same time so impolitic, as to charge Democrats with being Secessionists! Are the people of Pennsylvania, or the 150,000 Democrats of Ohio, traitors or sympathizers with secession! They are knaves who say it; and their knavery does more harm to the Union cause than ought else.

☞ Col. BAKER'S remains reached Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon in charge of a committee, who were received at the depot by Mayor Henry. A procession, composed of two regiments of Home Guards and a large number of distinguished military and naval officers, accompanied the remains to Independence Hall, where the body lay in state until Saturday morning, when it was taken to New York. Thousands of people visited Independence Hall, where the remains of the honored dead had been placed at the feet of the statue of Washington.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.—Every young man not engaged in the service of the country, should strive with all possible dispatch to prepare himself for usefulness by attending some good School adapted to the wants of the present age; and in this respect the IRON CITY COLLEGE of Pittsburg, Pa., sustains a high reputation, as is shown by the numerous prominent and responsible positions now filled by graduates from this School. Send for their Catalogue, and examine for yourselves.

General McClellan.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN was born in Philadelphia on the 3d of December, 1826, his father being an eminent physician of that city. At the age of sixteen, or in 1842, he entered the West Point Academy, and in 1846, at the age of twenty, was graduate second in his class. On the 1st of July of that year he was brevetted second lieutenant of engineers. By an act of Congress passed during the May previous, a company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers was added to the engineer corps, and in this company McClellan was commissioned.

Brevet Brigadier General Totten, Chief Eegineer of the army commanded by Gen. Scott before Vera Cruz, speaks of McClellan's genius and energy in that company in the highest terms. His exertions in drilling the recruits who came into his company to be prepared for the arduous labors of the Mexican war, were indefatigable. With the aid of but two other officers he succeeded so perfectly in drilling the seventy-one raw men who had come into his hands only two months before, that on the 24th of September they sailed from West Point, reported by General Totten "as in a state of admirable discipline."

During the war this company was reduced to forty-five effective men and two officers—one of whom was McClellan. He is repeatedly mentioned in connection with the corps as exhibiting consummate patience and ability. His company never once lost its discipline, and performed some of the most toilsome duties of the war under very trying circumstances. General Totten makes especial mention of the labors performed by McClellan before Vera Cruz. He speaks of him as "animating his corps by his own devotion and zeal," of "unsurpassed intelligence and zeal with which he took his share in the direction of the siege."

At Contreras, McClellan was elected with an other engineer to reconnoiter the strong breastworks of the enemy. They had their horses shot under them, and barely escaped capture by the Mexican pickets. When the action commenced McClellan was with Magruder's battery. While it was still doing splendid service, its commander, Callender, was wounded. McClellan immediately took command of it, and managed it until it was entirely disabled, with such success as to sustain all its previous reputation. General Twiggs immediately presented his name for promotion to General Winfield Scott, and, after showing consummate bravery in the action of Churubusco, which took place next day, he was brevetted first lieutenant. In the next battle, Molino del Rey his behaviour was so gallant that he was elevated to captaincy. He declined to receive it, and continued lieutenant on the day of Chapultepec, when Gen Scott mentioned him as "winning the admiration of all about him." He was the first to enter the Alameda with a company which he commanded, and during the day of the assault repulsed a body of Mexicans greatly outnumbering his own corps, with a loss of twenty to the enemy.

He continued in active service from the commencement of his company's organization until General Scott occupied the City of Mexico. He returned from the war with the rank of captain and the command of the company, now greatly augmented, of sappers, miners and pontoniers. Between 1848 and 1851 he translated from the French a manual of the bayonet exercise, which has become the text book of the army.

In 1851 he superintended the construction of Fort Delaware. In 1852 he explored the Red River, under Captain Marcy, and surveyed the harbors and rivers of Texas as senior engineer on the staff of General Persifer F. Smith.

In 1853 McClellan was employed on the survey to ascertain the best route for a railroad between the Mississippi and the Pacific—also in in the exploration of the forty-seventh and forty-ninth parallels of north latitude.—His report gained the commendation of Jeff. Davis, then Secretary of War.

For three years more McClellan was very variously employed. After executing a secret service commisson in the West Indies, and receiving a commission in the United States Cavalry, he was appointed one of the military commission of three officers to proceed to the Crimea and Northern Russia, for observation on the conflict then existing, and his report on "The Organization of European Armies, and the Operations of the War," is thought by army officers a most valuable work.

In 1857 he resigned his position in the army, the peaceful condition of the country seeming to demand his services no longer, to take a place in the management of the Illinois Central Railroad as its vice president and chief engineer. After three years of work upon that road he became general superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi line. He was acting on that post when the rebellion broke out.—Governor Curtin, with his peculiar sagacity and knowledge of men, and still recognizing him as a citizen of Pennsylvania, applied to him to undertake the organization of the volunteer forces in this State; but he had previously accepted a similar offer from Ohio. In assembling of the forces of the latter State, and in placing them upon an efficient war footing, he exhibited so much of that determination and originality which had characterized his former services in Mexico, and he was appointed Major General in the United States army, with the command of a department, which included Ohio and western Virginia. Since that time his record is not history—it is *the present.*

A Pair of Senators.

Senator Sumner has lectured in our Philadelphia Concert Hall. Aye, Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, the colleague of another Massachusetts agitator, Senator Wilson. The career of both of these men, is curious, and worth looking at, in connection with our present national troubles, which they have done so much to create.

Senator Sumner made himself famous by a pair of speeches in the Senate, one of which was announced in an anti-slavery meeting in Boston, in a letter written by the Honorable Senator; written by himself, the night before the outpouring of his eloquence, stolen principally from the ancient classics, before the assembled solons, the United States Senators.

That letter of announcement to the anti slavery pets of Mr. Sumner, was attended with a circumstances which shows the character of the man and his associates.—It was written, as the letter itself said, in the Senate Chamber, and informed his colored brethren at Boston, that on the morrow he should deliver a speech against the uncivilized barbarian slave-holders; which would horribly afflict them. He would demonstrate to the Senate, and to the world, that the uncivilized barbarians ought to be, and should be driven like rats into their holes.

This chase and classical billingsgate was proclaimed to the dignified Senators, as the printed speech shows.

That letter was read before the abolition assembly by that very pious and very reverand christian, the late Theodore Parker.

After its reading, a member arose and manifested the healthful and patriotic spirit of the Sumner letter by denouncing slave holders in general, and George Washington in particular. He said he "despised and spit on the memory of Washington," and the miscreant who said this, was not stricken down, but what he said was printed in the same Boston papers which printed Sumner's letters.

One of these papers, the *Liberator*, has for its standing motto, "The Union is a league with hell," and of course its editors did not rebuke this gross outrage on a man whom all civilized nations have blessed and revered. The honorable Senator of Massachusetts has never to this day rebuked or censured his man for "spitting on the memory of Washington," but visits our cities to preach his rebellious sentiments and aggravate and embitter the war which he and his friends have gloated over as a war of disunion—a war which they are doing their utmost, secretly and openly, to make a war of emancipation, of disunion, of treason.

The honorable Senator's colleague, Senator Wilson, is also a patriotic man—very patriotic to his own particular section.—He is a warrior—a brigadier general, as well as great orator. His oration, in the city of Boston, on the 9th day of November, 1860, a few months before the rebellion broke forth, boasted of the triumph of his section in these words. We give the exact words, because they are a sequence to Sumner's "rats." The words which we copy from his Boston Journal, and for which he subsequently made his lame attempt at apology when charged with the blasting infamy on the floor of the Senate of the United States were these "we have got our feet upon their necks, and we will now crush them. Yes, fellow citizens we will grind them to powder." Without referring to the bad taste of this disunionist, look at the effect which such sentiments must have exercised. Has this brave Senator proved his value in the field? Has he battled as bravely as he talks? Let us see. A few weeks since he became a general, and in Massachusetts made so great a parade of his military prowess, and so many high promises to the gallant men, whom he was to lead against the enemy, that he soon swelled his request to 1400 men. The regiment of General Wilson was hailed with enthusiasm, and New York citizens presented General Wilson's Regiment with a splendid flag and gave them a magnificent entertainment, at which the General made a speech—a most patriotic aye, a most warlike speech. Well, General McClellan placed the noble Wilson and his men near Fairfax, right in front. A warrior would have been proud of this position, but General Wilson was indignant, and forthwith resigned. A Boston paper denounces this resignation as a shameful backing out—as a fraud and swindle upon the men who were induced to enlist from their high opinion of the General.

But, the Boston paper may be wrong.—The Senator we see has announced as a shoe contractor, having secured a large contract, by which he will realise, it is said, a fortune. He evidently prefers the smell of leather to that of gunpowder.—If the institution of liberty would not be jeoparded, we would like to be able to compel the abolitionists and secessionists to carry on the war, hoping that they would use each other up, and thus rid the country of two abominal, insufferable nuisances.

Philadelphia Evening Journal.

Removal of Gen. Fremont.

Gen. Fremont has at last been removed from the command af the Western army. His address upon taking leave of the troops, while it counsels obedience to the commands of his successor, and dispels the idea that he meditates resistance to the Government, is nevertheless calculated to foster the spirit of discontent which prevails to an alarming degree in the Western army. Probably it was not designed to have this effect—and the private exhortations of Gen. Fremont to his officers, may have entirely dispelled any feelings of insubordination caused by his removal. We cannot understand why Gen. Fremont should claim exemption from the ordinary rules applicable to all military commanders—or why the personal attachment of an army should be set in opposition to the welfare of the service and the success of the cause. There is an abundant evidence that Gen. Fremont is not the man to direct military movements upon a large scale. Admitting, for the sake of the argument, that the report of Adjutant General Thomas is to some extent partial and prejudiced, (which is not probable,) even prejudice could not invent such a record of blunders, of incompetence and inefficiency as this report discloses to the public. The Administration, looking only to the public good, was bound to remove him when these facts came to its knowledge in in an official shape—and the failure to do so would have subjected it to the charge of running unnecessary risks for the sake of favoring an incompetent General. Instead of dealing harshly with Gen. Fremont, and removing him upon insufficient evidence, we venture to say that no other man has been treated with so much indulgence—that no other General would have been permitted to remain so long in command after giving so many evidences of incapacity. Some of Gen. Fremont's indiscreet friends seek to gain sympathy for him by holding out the idea that he is persecuted for his anti-slavery opinions—as if insubordination, extravagance and incapacity were not reasons sufficient for his removal without searching for secondary causes. While it is *not* true that Gen. Fremont's anti-slavery views caused his removal, it *is* true that his anti-slavery views is the origin of the sympathy lavished upon him, and the cause of the attacks upon the Administration because of his superedure. The Abolitionists prefer a General who sympathizes with their views to one who is able to beat the enemy—and they can overlook the gravest military faults in a commander provided he is in favor of liberating the slaves.

The Philadelphia *North American* contains an article on the command in Missouri with an extract from which we close our remarks:

"The moment it becomes a question whether the President dares to remove a General from command lest a rebellion follow, that moment the usefulness of any such General is gone—and his continuance in position is a wrong both to himself and nation. There must be no higher authorities than those which the people have legally constituted, and any effort of a military leader to set himself above the regular operations of the Government, above responsibility to the properly constituted officers of the law, and to hold a defiant tone toward the President, the War Department, or the regular examining and supervising officers of the army, must be considered as traitorous, no matter who he may be.

"If General Fremont were a thousand times greater than he is we should hold the same language toward him; and we cannot help but regard it as astonishing while, without the assignment of any special reason, we peacefully and without trouble set aside the veteran generals who have fought the battles of the public in her foreign wars, there should be any suggestion of insubordination in case a General is removed who never before commanded an army, a division, a brigade, or a regiment; who never fought a battle, and whose abilities for field operations are purely conjectural.—We have read with equal surprise and regret remarks in the St. Louis *Democrat*, *Republican*, and other papers believed to be under the direct control of Gen. Fremont, which breath rank treason. The insinuations they contain of a revolt of the whole north-west in case of his removal are really monstrous."

The Soldiers Vote of Columbia County.

The Prothonotory of this county certifies the following as the soldiers vote of the county.

	BAND.	SILVER'S CO.	IRON GUARDS
Tate,			2
Tutton,	3		7
Lazarus,	10	5	31—46
Jennings,	7	5	27—39
M'Reynolds,			4
Baldy,			7
Willits,	10		30
Doty,	10		27
Furman,	6		17
Stiles,	3		19
M'Ninch,	1		14
Snyder,	8		19
Hess,	2		13
Keifer,	8		22
Lake,	2		10
Hartman,	8		25
Fowler,	2		12
Ikeler,	8		20

Mr. Breckinridge's Address.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has issued an address to the people of Kentucky, which is quite lengthy, and in which he says "there is no longer a Senate of the United States—the United States no longer exists—the Union is dissolved." In his letter he resigns his seat and announces his intention to exchange his "six years' term for the musket of a soldier." Unless we mistake the sentiments of a majority of the members of the Senate, his term would not have lasted six days after the first Monday in December next.

Correspondence.

For the Democrat.

MR. EDITOR:—

In your issue of Nov. 2d, I noticed an announcement which may lead some of my friends into error, unless corrected.—In your highly flattering mention of my promotion, you state, that "Gov. Curtin has commissioned me a First Lieutenant of Col. Leonard's Thirteenth Mass. Artillery Regiment, in Camp Banks, near Williamsport, Md." My commission is as First Lieutenant of Battery F. 1st Reg't Penna. Art'y.; C. T. Campbell Col. Commanding. You were doubtless led into the error by the fact that the section which I have the honor to command is under charge of Act. Brig. Gen. Leonard, formerly Colonel of the 13th Mass. Reg't.

Yours truly,
C. B. BROCKWAY.

Lieut. Com. Sec. Battery F. 1st Reg't Pa. Art.
CAMP JACKSON, near Williamsport, Md.,
November 9th, 1861.

For the Columbia Democrat.

COL. TATE,

After a long silence Mr. Republican again turns up, the recent result of the election, both county and State, may have produced a state of paralysis, and from the way he writes in his last article we can scarcely consider him convalescent, for any man with ordinary understanding must see that such incendiary works as Helper's Book contributed largely to bring on such raids as that known as the John Brown crusade. In a former article he accuses me of disturbing the bones of *Poor Old John Brown.* Poor old fellow—how he pities him! About as his *Bro. Greeley* does, who said it would be easy to die on the cross since John Brown hallowed it!! Any man or men that pity poor old John Brown (for those who have so much sympathy for him love his acts), are just the men to endorse Helper. But these matters have passed into history. John Brown is dead and so is Helper, in the mind of all loyal and conservative men. Republican undertook this controversy, he said, to impart honest historical information! What an effulgent ray of light he has spread over these Back Townships!—He has told us the States that Seceded were all Breckinridge States, which is not the fact. He further enlightens us on the state of Southern society, of which he appears to know all about, that two or three hundred thousand slave holders grind *eight million whites down politically!*—Now for the facts: these two or three hundred thousand slave holders have one vote and no more; these eight million whites each have one vote; it is a pity Republican was not ubiquitous or omnipresent so that he could tell these poor degraded miserable eight million whites how to vote.

When they have a majority of twelve to one, according to this Solomon's own showing, as regards loyalty and treason, the community can judge what right a man who advocates Helper's Book and pities poor old John Brown, and stands upon a sectional platform has to accuse others of disloyalty. As he appears to understand Webster the ignorance on his part must be wilful.

Mr. Editor, the great trouble with the Republican party is, they promised too much. The good times they promised us we must remind them of. It was trumpeted forth in every village and hamlet—posted in glowing capitals on Furnace Stacks, Rolling Mills &c.,—that the poor hard working laborers could look up with glowing eyes and see that his deliverance was at hand. But alas! alas! it was all gas and they had all blown out—like an over freighted balloon it has exploded.—He speaks of wild geese and fog. Who was befogged? The Democrats said if this sectional party succeeded there would be trouble. The Republicans said this was truckling dough-faceism, and that all would be well. The country can decide, and they did decide in thunder tones at the recent elections. He has not brought those marvellous things to light he threatened the Democrats with a few weeks ago. Why does not Mr. Republican inform us about the vote of a whole Regiment from Alleghany county for the Republican candidates in Philadelphia? Now it is your duty to put all such gross frauds down with Rebellion and Abolitionism. They, the Republicans, found they were defeated in the city and thought as they were in power the matter could be smuggled up. But the Democracy were a little too sharp, and have concluded not to trust them any longer in power, and as the elections roll around will place competent men in power upon the right kind of principles, who will administer the laws for the *good of the whole*, and give all an equal chance in a government that was designed for the equality of all white men. But we find whenever we undertake to equalize the Negro with the Caucassian, it creats trouble in the camp, as in the case of Fremont, the man you tried so hard to elect a few years since, at the birth of your party.—Mr. Republican's fears of my going over to Abolitionism, results from a disordered mind in consequence of always having belonged to a vascillating party—a few years since *Whig*, then Know-nothing, next Republican, and now the Lord knows what—a kind of nameless conglomeration!!

Give yourself no uneasiness about the Democracy going over to Abolitionism; it is their influence brought to bear that throws such Abolitionists as Fremont overboard and conducts the war on constitutional principles and not to free the Negro, as some of your leaders want it. I am extending this article too long, a word or two more and I have done for the present, and that is the very salutary effect the election has had in relation to threats of mobism; they are perfectly docile; you can talk to them now without being called a *secessionist* or traitor. We hear no more about the Jeff. Davis reserves. Previous to the election all that did not go in for this new fangled mongrel unionism were traitors and rebels. The election has placed that matter right, and a man can lie down and sleep sweetly and not dream of mobs and riots!!

If you say anything now about the election they will evade the subject or remain mute. He thinks I have a poor way of showing my loyalty. If to be loyal is to support the Chicago Platform, Helper's Book and Poor Old John Brown, as he insists; if he is in full communion whith the rabid Republicans, then I confess I am disloyal; if it is loyal to ardently desire the perpetuation of our once glorious Union in the rights of all the States, and in submitting to the laws of the land as expounded by the Courts and lawfully constituted tribunals, then I claim some humble part to loyalty.

BACK TOWNSHIP.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Light Street, at the residence of Mr. Oscar P. Ent, by the Rev. Wm. Goodrich, GEORGE W. JOHNSON, to PHEBE PARKS, both of Light Street, Col. co.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. W. Goodrich, in the Parsonage, MATHIAS HELLER, and SUSANNAH GINTER, both of Madison twp, Col. co.

In Williamsport, on Thursday evening, 31st ult., at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. Joshua Kelly, Mr. A. L. BAILY, printer, of Danville, N. Y. to MISS ANNA RIANHARD, of Williamsport.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. A. P. Shanafelt, Mr. CONRAD FRIEDRICK, of Muncy, and MISS MARY J. MCCARTY, of White Hall, Montour county.

DEATHS.

In Camp Pierpont, November 2d inst. Mr. CHARLES TIMMONS, of Tunkhannock, Pa., aged about 22 years. The corpse was taken to Tunkhannock.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	$1 10	CLOVERSEED	$4 50
RYE	60	BUTTER	14
CORN (old)	50	EGGS	12
CORN (new)	50	TALLOW	06
OATS	30	LARD	10
BUCKWHEAT	30	POTATOES	40

New Advertisements.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
THE undersigned will be in Bloomsburg with FRESH OYSTERS,
Every Wednesday and Friday,
Which he will sell at 21 cents per quart; 90 cents per Can; and 45 cents per Half Can.
EMANUEL PETERS
Nov. 16, 1861—1m.

SMITH'S HOTEL,
OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD DEPOT
TAMAQUA, PENNSYLVANIA.
Passengers going North and South,
DINE AT THE ABOVE HOTEL.
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Nov 16, 1861.

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Manti's Capes, Half Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, manufactured of the best & richest Skins of Mink Sable, Stone Marten, Chinchilla, Siberian Squirrel, Fitch, Ermine, etc. Furs altered into the present fashions.
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The highest prices paid for Mink, Fox, Coon, Muskrats etc. skins.
Nov. 16, 1861.—3m.

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Nov. 16, 1861

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EVERY body uses FRONEFIELDS' COUGH DROPS. It acts promptly sometimes arresting the worst cold in 24 hours. In all affections of the Chest, Throat, whether acute or chronic it will be found of immediate benefit. Try a single bottle and you cannot fail to appreciate its usefulness.
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Nov. 16, 1861—12m.

W. WIRT, ESQ,
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