

God of our Fathers! in thy name We call our standard to the mast— To capture 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 emblem, and will stand A wall of fire to guard each star.

Let us then twice each thread of the glorious tassel of our country's flag about our hearts strings, and looking upon our banner, and catching the spirit that breathes upon it from the battle-fields of our fathers, let us resolve that, come what may, we will live and die 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 hills of the Mountains, and amid the symbols of resistance and beneficent power, they have led the brave and the free to victory and to glory. It has been our fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands and amid the gloom of an oriental despotism, and right well I know, by contrast how bright are its stars, and how sublime are its inspirations! If this banner, the emblem for us all that is the sign of a nation's ambition, and that shall disappear forever amid the night and tempest of revolution, then will I feel—and who shall not feel—that the sun has indeed been struck from the sky of our lives, and that hereafter we shall be but wanderers and exiles, with nothing but the bread of sorrow and of misery for our lot, and with no other refuge but a military tyrant may trample the fetters of a departing 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 humanity's home! By angels hands to valor given— Thy stars have lit the world's 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 soul beneath our feet, And Freedom's horsemen streaming o'er us!"

Mr. JOSEPH LILLEY, has presented us with a Goblet for Christmas.

Dr. John, in the last issue of the "Machine," goes in, "flatfooted" for "arming the negroes."

Court commences in Danville, upon Monday next, the 16th of December. Hon. ALEX. R. JORDAN, President Judge elect, will then enter upon his ten year official term.

Court will commence in Laporte, upon Tuesday the 31st of December. Hon. A. K. PECKHAM, our newly appointed President Judge, will then enter upon his official duties extending up to next December.

The Bradford Reporter, an insipid and stupid Republican Black concern, is published in Towanda, by a black-guard, political renegade, named, E. O. Goodrich. The "treacherous son of a noble sire," has fallen so low in the slough of political apostasy, as to become quite unfit for the association of gentlemen. We have, accordingly, stricken the dirty thing from the exchange list of the "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT."

THE REBEL CAPITOL. It is now reported that Richmond is still the rebel capitol, though how long it will remain so is uncertain. The report of a vote to remove it to Nashville, which come from rebel sources, may be explained, by the fact that the rebel Congress sits with closed doors, so that the world outside is sometimes wholly in the dark as to its action, and the rebels themselves are often deceived.

UNION SOLDIERS IN SERVICE.—The following table shows the number of men now in the service of the government and battling for the preservation of the Union, the integrity of the country and for the preservation of the old Stars and Stripes against sedition, treason, insurrection and rebellion. The figures are taken from the official reports:— Volunteers.....640,637 Regulars.....20,334 Seamen and Marines.....22,000 Total.....682,971

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The municipal election in the city of New York, on Tuesday last resulted in favor of George Opdyke, the Republican candidate, by a plurality of 771 votes. The Democrats, according to their usual foolish practice, were divided into two factions, one of which (the Mozart faction) supported Fernando Wood, the present Mayor, and the other (the Tammany faction), C. Godfrey Gunther, the vice-gaucher as follows:—For Opdyke, 25,984; Gunther, 24,813, Wood, 24,174.

Dawson's Weekly Times and Union. We welcome to our exchange, the above named excellent conservative opposition journal, published at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Hon. JOHN W. DAWSON, its late Editor, having accepted the appointment of Governor of Utah, and entered upon the duties of his office, the Editorial conduct of the Times and Union, has devolved upon Messrs. Smith & Campbell. The last named gentleman, is ISAAC W. CAMPBELL, Esq., who learned the Art and Mystery of Printing in the office of the "Columbia Democrat," and we are pleased to know, that by his own unaided

The Message.

The President's Message, says the Reading Gazette & Democrat, was transmitted to Congress on Tuesday. It has one great and rare merit, to begin with—it is short. It may be read through at one sitting, without tiring the reader; and that is more than could have been said of many similar documents that have issued from the White House during the last twenty years.

The Message begins with a reference to our foreign relations, which, we regret to be informed, are not as satisfactory and pacific as could be wished. The President hints at, rather than directly alludes to difficulties with foreign nations, which portend danger; but he says enough to create a feeling of uneasiness and distrust in the public mind. Under these circumstances, his recommendation to the fortification and defence of our line-of-sea-coast, carries with it extraordinary weight, and will be universally acceded to.

The President's statement of the operations of the National Treasury, is encouraging and satisfactory. He gives us the gratifying assurance that the expenditures of the Government, great as they necessarily are by reason of the war, are not beyond the resources of the loyal people.

The recommendations of the Message are neither numerous or of grave importance. The majority of them will be generally approved. The expediency of some will be questioned—as, for example, that relative to the recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the negro government of Hayti and Liberia.

The reason which the President gives for not filling the vacancies on the Supreme Bench, are commendable and just. They indicate a desire to treat the South fairly, if the opportunity were presented.

A considerable portion of the Message is taken up with the subject of the War; and here we are glad to see that the President unequivocally declares "the integrity of the Union" to be "the primary object of the contest on our part." With regard to the slaves employed in the rebel service, who have been liberated under the Act of Congress of August 9, 1861, entitled "An Act to Confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes," the President says that numbers of them are already dependent on the Government, and must be provided for in some way. He does not adopt Secretary Cameron's mischievous idea of arming these liberated slaves, and placing them upon an equal footing with the brave white citizens who have volunteered so generously and nobly in the service of the Union; but in a far more prudent and conservative spirit, he recommends their colonization in some foreign territory of congenial climate, to be acquired for the purpose—which, as restoration to their master is a present impossibility, is the next best thing that can be done with them.

The President inspires us with confidence in his intentions, by saying that "in considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection," he has "been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle." He reiterates the Jacksonian declaration that "The Union must be preserved"—and hence all indispensable means must be employed." But, he adds, with a cautious prudence, and an evident consciousness of the weighty responsibilities that rest upon him: "We shall not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable."

Upon the whole, the Message is decidedly conservative in its tone. But there is too much cause for fear that its moderate counsels will not prevail in the Cabinet, or with the Republicans in Congress. Already we see on the part of the majority in that body, evidences of a haste and an impatience to resort to extreme measures which neither State exigency or Military necessity demands, and which, therefore, can be productive of no good end.

OUR UNION PRISONERS.—It has been stated that the Colonels who are held in close confinement at the South, to answer the fate of the privateers, are not permitted to receive money from their friends.—This is worse treatment than the privateers have. The Government has been exceedingly lenient with them. They have been allowed to receive whatever is sent them, and have had tobacco, pipes, soap, clothing, and articles of comfort contributed by charitable persons in New York.—There are no restrictions in that respect on their comfort. If the Confederate authorities purpose making the treatment even, they will keep the prisoners supplied with the best Lynchburg or Killbuck, and allow them whatever luxuries their friends, South or North, may send them.

It is stated that Gen. Fremont left St. Louis in violation of orders. He was directed to remain in that city to await the further directions of the President. Fremont has not resigned his commission as Major General in the United States army and is still subject to the orders of his superiors. It was said at the time of his removal from the command of the Western Department that he refused to accept a subordinate command. He should either

The Discarded Report.

We print elsewhere that portion of the report of the Secretary of War, says the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, which was omitted in the official copy by order of the President, but which was sent in advance to some of the leading newspapers for publication. By this means Secretary Cameron has obtained his object in bringing his views before the public as effectually as if he had been permitted to incorporate them in the official copy of his report, although accompanied by evidence that his views are not the views of the Administration.

As the arguments of the emancipationists are summed up in this discarded portion of the report, it is worth while to give them a moment's attention. We are satisfied that they will not stand the test of candid examination. Let us look at the whole subject in the light of expediency, ignoring for the time the greater question of Constitutional power. The object of this war is admitted on all sides to be the restoration of the Union. The emancipationists, starting from this premise, argue that the Government must employ all the instrumentalities within its command for the purpose of crushing rebellion, and that as slaves may render powerful assistance, their services should be accepted. They go even further than this, and insist that our camps shall be made asylums for fugitive slaves and that they shall be fed, clothed, employed and protected by the Government. Now as one of the means to the attainment of the end, it is possible that a certain number of fugitive slaves may be used to great advantage by our armies in lightening the labor of the soldiers by throwing up entrenchments, and performing other necessary drudgery of the camp. There can be no objection to the employment of the slaves of disloyal masters, so far as they are actually useful.—But it is clear that the moment they are received in such numbers as to become a positive burden and nuisance, and a hindrance to the movements of the army, they should not be accepted or encouraged. Remember that the ground on which the emancipationists put their argument, is that of "military necessity"—the absolute advantage that the slaves may be to the operations of the army.—If it can be shown that the slaves would be an actual disadvantage and a clog to military operations against their masters, the argument falls to the ground.

The Beaufort district of South Carolina contains some 32,000 slaves: Our army at that point consists of about 15,000 men. Suppose these 32,000 slaves should desert their masters and seek protection in our camp, what possible advantage would they be to the army? It would keep the soldiers, who went to South Carolina to fight the white rebels, busy in guarding, protecting and providing for the necessities of these negroes—and instead of fighting for the Union, they would find themselves employed as overseers over a large gang of contraband chattels. What could they do with them? "Arm them," say the emancipationists, "and make them fight against their masters." But men must be drilled and disciplined before they are fit for soldiers, and what would be gained by wasting time upon a rabble of semi-barbarians, when there is no limit to the number of white men ready to volunteer and fight the battles of the Union? The Secretary of War tells us that 640,000 men have been accepted for the war, and that he has no doubt that this force would have been swelled to a million, had not the Department felt compelled to restrict it—and yet in the face of this fact he talks about the "military necessity" of accepting of the services of a parcel of ignorant runaway negroes! It strikes us as an impudent intrusion of the courage of every white man in the army, and of the thousands of white men ready to offer their services to the Government to tell them that they are incompetent to maintain their rights without the assistance of negro slaves.

We believe common sense will teach any man that if our armies are converted into asylums for fugitive slaves they cannot operate with success against the enemy; and that the only true plan is for the white men to do the fighting without regard to the negroes, leaving them to take care of themselves as ordered by General Halleck.

Mr. Charles Sumner finds it difficult to speak of the sensible order of Gen. Halleck with regard to fugitive slaves and "keep within bounds." Mr. Sumner ought not to make an effort to keep within bounds—it is not expected of him—and moreover he could not do it if he were to try. He is always without the bounds of reason and common sense, and it is useless for him to make the effort to get within them. The public expect him to remain where he is. Gen. Halleck is fighting against rebellion and has very sensibly determined not to act as wretches for all the loose negroes who desire to make a convenience of his camp.

Emancipation and Compensation.

The President in his message assumes, says the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, that a large number of "contrabands" will necessarily be liberated by the present war, and recommends that provision be made for colonizing them to some country purchased for that purpose. It is also recommended that authority be given to take, in lieu of taxes, a certain valuation of these troublesome persons in States desiring to get rid of them. The abolition leaders in Congress go much farther than this, and demand that all the slaves be emancipated, the Government affording reasonable compensation to loyal owners for the loss of their property. We suppose that there are few persons who stop to reflect upon the impracticability of this undertaking from its very magnitude. If this war last another year, at the existing rate of expenditure, the total war debt of the United States cannot be much short of \$1,500,000,000, the annual interest on which, at seven per cent., would amount to \$105,000,000. Add to this the ordinary expenses of Government after the return of peace, which would not be less, with the utmost economy, than \$60,000,000 a year, and we find the necessary expenses of Government amounting to \$165,000,000 annually. With the return of a moderate degree of prosperity we could not expect a revenue of more than \$65,000,000 from customs—so that at least \$100,000,000 annually will have to be raised by direct taxation.

Now should Congress enter upon a system of general emancipation with compensation to loyal masters, the burden upon the Government would be greater than it could possibly carry. The Secretary of War estimates the lowest value of slave property in the Southern States at \$700,000,000, which is not more than one fourth the actual value in times of peace. Taking one-half of this amount as representing the property of loyal masters, and the Government would become liable for the payment of \$350,000,000, and an expenditure of an equal sum would be required to purchase territory for colonization and means of transportation. But estimating the total cost at not more than \$500,000,000, that sum at seven per cent. interest would increase the amount to be raised annually by direct taxation to \$135,000,000. Pennsylvania, which contains about one-tenth of the population and wealth of the Union, would be compelled to pay over \$13,000,000 annually, in the shape of direct taxes, to the General Government, in addition to what she pays indirectly on duties on imports, and in addition also to taxes for the support of the State Government and the payment of interest on the State debt.

Taking only a dollar and cent view of the case, we do not believe in the ability of the General Government to fulfill any pledge it may make to compensate loyal masters for the loss of their slave property. People will begin to ask why they should be taxed to pay for what they receive no equivalent, and what contributed to the wealth and prosperity of the country. While this policy of emancipation would depopulate and impoverish the South, and heap enormous burdens upon the North, it would at the same time be a relinquishment by the Government of an important object of taxation. The Constitution gives to the slave States the three-fifths slave representation in Congress upon condition that in imposing direct taxes, slave property shall be rated at its actual value.—While slavery remains in the South, it is an object of taxation, and could be made defray the expenses of the war—but if the Government undertakes to carry out a general system of emancipation, it would sweep away at one blow some two billions of taxable property, and to that extent destroy its own resources.

The only sensible, rational and economical manner of dealing with this question is to have it just where the constitution left it—to the control of the individual States. The moment the general Government meddles with slavery, it embarks upon a sea of difficulties; and nothing better illustrates the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in reserving to each State the exclusive power over its own domestic concerns, than this fact.

JUDGE WOODWARD.—Hon. Warren J. Woodward, President Judge elect of this District, was formally invested with the authority of his office on Monday last.—The prescribed oath was administered to him by the Recorder of Deeds, Charles N. Keller, Esq. Hon. George D. Stitzel, one of the Associate Judges, was also sworn in at the same time. Judge Schell has since taken his official oath for the new term of five years to which the Associates have been chosen. Judge Woodward's first official duty in this District, will be to preside at an Argument Court to be held on Saturday next, the 14th inst.

We observe by an exchange paper that a public dinner was recently given to Judge Woodward, by the Bar of Wyoming county, at Lagrange House, Tunkhannock, as a parting testimonial of their esteem for him as a citizen and Judge. Reading Gazette & Democrat.

The Difference between Black and White.

Our grave Senators and Representatives, says the Patriot & Union, at Washington, are very much exercised about certain colored persons confined in the jail at Washington, and a great deal of indignant sympathy is lavished upon these injured victims of barbarous laws. The House of Representatives have instructed the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the matter, and what legislation is necessary to relieve them from imprisonment, and prevent persons from being similarly imprisoned hereafter. Perhaps it is right that these imprisoned negroes should be liberated, and perhaps the laws under which they are committed are all wrong. But while Congress had this subject of false imprisonment under consideration, we wonder it did not occur to some of the Salons that quite a large number of white men are now imprisoned in Fort Warren without authority of law. Would it not be well for some Congressional committee to consider their cases and provide means for either bringing them to trial and punishment, or to liberate them at once? Most of these men were arrested in loyal States where the administration of justice is unobstructed, and where they could be fairly and impartially tried.—One or two things must be true—either that they were arrested without sufficient evidence of guilt, or that the evidence against them is sufficient to secure their conviction and punishment by the Courts. In either case they should be brought to trial and not kept in confinement without warrant of law or dismissed upon taking the oath of allegiance. If they were black men, Congress would ring with denunciation, and Mr. Charles Sumner be seized with uncontrollable spasms of indignation, but as they are only white Northern citizens, we suppose it does not matter much what becomes of them. It is related of Daniel O. Connel, the great Irish Statesman, when the British Parliament was agitated with the negro question, after he had made many unavailing attempts to bring the condition of Ireland to the attention of the House, that his patience becoming exhausted he bitterly exclaimed—Oh, if the Irish were only black men some attention would be paid to their woes. If the Northern men in Fort Warren were only black men, Congress would soon learn why they were arrested and incarcerated without warrant of law, and why the guilty are not punished and the innocent liberated.

The Eighty-Fourth Regiment.

This fine Regiment arrived in Harrisburg, on the 27th of November, accompanied by a portion of the regiment of Col. Curtis, both from Camp Crossman. They slept in the depot, and about 9 o'clock on Thursday morning they took up the line of march for Camp Curtin, where they are now quartered in excellent Sibley tents, on the ground lately occupied by the Eleventh regiment.—They will be furnished with arms and overcoats, when they will move forward. The following are the field, staff and line officers: FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS. Colonel—W. G. Murray, Blair. Lieutenant Colonel—T. C. MacDowell, Dauphin. Major—Walter Barrett, Clearfield. Surgeon—G. F. Hoop, Centre. Assistant Surgeon—Redlick, Allegheny. Chaplain—Dr. McLeod, Clearfield. Drum Major—Foster Weighman. Quarter Master's Sergeant—George H. Ramey. Commissary's Sergeant—J. Russell Wingate. Color Sergeant—Fred Stokes. Hospital Steward—Fred Barrett. LINE OFFICERS. Company A, Blair county—Captain Harrell, Lieutenants Derno and Kewer. Company B, Blair county—Captain Galcher, Lieutenants Walsh and Maloney. Company C, Blair county—Captain Crissman, Lieutenants Morrow and Kephart. (Regimental Quarter Master) Company D, Columbia county—Captain Frick, Lieutenants Ent and Craig. Company E, Dauphin and Lycoming counties—Captain Miles, Lieutenants Bryan and Ziun. Company F, Lycoming county—Captain Flack, Lieutenants opp Peterman. Company G, Cameron county—Captain Houser, Lieutenant Ingram. Company H, Blair and Clearfield counties—Captain Devatherno, Lieutenant MacDowell. Company I, Clearfield and Blair—Captain Kirby, Lieutenant Hooper. Company K, Clearfield, Elk and Dauphin—Captain Ogden, Lieutenants Volk and Taylor.

There is a small but effective brass band attached to the regiment, and a corps of fifteen drummers. The regiment is made up of good material, and will compare favorably with any sent from the State. At present it contains about 900 men, but will soon be recruited to the full standard of 1048.

More New Blanks.

Deeds, Summons, Executions, Seire Facias, State Warrants, Commitments, Capias, School orders, Exemption, Judgment with Single and Double Notes, etc. just printed and for sale at the office of the Harrisburg Patriot & Union.

The Freedom of the Press.

It is but a few months since, says the Northumberland Democrat, that a number of Democratic papers through the country were stopped by the arbitrary command of the Government or ruthlessly destroyed in moments of passion and excitement by armed mobs. Several of these are even yet suppressed by the despotic edict of the party in power. The Editors of some are incarcerated as political prisoners in the American Bastille, their crime being the exercise of the right to think and speak for themselves, and the advocacy of conservative democratic sentiments upon the eve of an election that was sought to be carried by terrorism and such acts of absolute despotism as might result to a crowned head of Europe in the loss of his throne. These men were imprisoned for no crime, but upon mere rumor without trial, hearing, or even the formality of an authentic charge; generally to gratify the malignant cowardly spleen of some John Hickman or black Republican apologist of a man.

Over these acts the Republican press generally were exceedingly jubilant, their reign of terror seemed to have commenced and the infernal spirit that animated them, they hoped would be extended; their cotemporaries destroyed, and themselves alone retain the power of being heard before the people.

This was the "free press" "free speech" and "freedom" over which they had made so many brawling declamations. The people will however bear it in mind and like the despotism of old John Adams or the quackery of old Joseph Rimer it will hunt down its authors for generations to come.

The denunciation of the Confederate Confiscation Laws, says the Patriot and Union, by the venerable ex-Judge Pettigree, in open Court, at Charleston, S. C., has astonished many people. He denied the power of the Confederate States to set up such an "inquisition," and said the proceedings of the confiscation act were precisely like those of the English Star Chamber. With regard to the apparently required violation of professional confidence in compelling compulsory answers to interrogatories, he said he must be better instructed before making up his mind as to his duty, for, said he, "there are cases when it is either dishonor or death; and death will certainly be chosen by every man who deserves the name." These are the kind of men the proper prosecution of the war will bring to light throughout the South, as our forces advance. Let the objects of the Government be the restoration of the Union, and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, and we shall find loyal men fearless patriots, in every section of the nation. But make it a war for unconstitutional purposes—for slavery emancipation instead of a restoration of the Union—and the division between the North and the South is eternal, and the end of the war beyond the existence of the present generation. Each State must be left to decide its domestic institutions agreeably to the guarantees of the national compact or we shall know peace no more—surely will doom our fair land to desolation, and ruin conclude our history.

The Mischief Still Brewing.

The Journal of Commerce, of New York has been taking the Tribune to account for publishing the suppressed portion of Secretary Cameron's report, with respect to the slave business. The Journal of Commerce says: "But for this remarkable breach of confidence, the public would not be informed of what might be, if not published, an unimportant affair in Cabinet councils. Rumors of the disagreement might have come but particulars being unknown, the harmony of the Cabinet and President would have been undisturbed. The Administration would probably have gone quietly on, obeying the policy of their chief. This vexatious question of the treatment of slaves might have been considered set at rest by the unanimity of the President and his advisers; and the union of Northern views and feelings in the war would have been completed." The Tribune tries to get out of the scrape by throwing, as usual, the blame on the Herald. But this must be obvious to everybody that neither the Tribune or the Herald could have published the suppressed portion, if it had not been written by the Secretary of War.

A BLOW IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—The news which we published yesterday morning received from rebel sources, that Parson Brownlow at the head of three thousand Union troops had met and completely routed the rebels at Morristown, in East Tennessee, is the most encouraging event of the war. The troops under the command of Brownlow, who achieved this important victory, were most probably residents of East Tennessee; and the success of this blow struck at their oppressors, will no doubt encourage the people of that region, a large majority of whom are at heart loyal, to take an open and bold stand on the side of the Union. The moment the loyal people of the rebellious States are able to give the rebel armies work to do at home, it is clear that rebellion must rapidly approach its termination. The Federal Government should lose no time in sending a large force to the aid of these gallant Union men in East Tennessee.

Free Speech.

The Republicans in the Freedom campaign, says the Northumberland Democrat, were loud in their professions of sustaining the "freedom of the press," the "freedom of speech" and "freedom" but no sooner had they got the power into their hands than the very men that used to stand around street corners and rattle off their stereotyped lingo about "free speech" and "free press" commenced a reign of terror and denied to others the very thing that they had been clamoring about, though it had never been denied to them. They called it treason to utter any sentiment contrary to Black Republicanism, and went in for suppressing, hanging, mobbing and robbing everybody that dared to exercise the constitutional right of thinking or speaking for themselves. The shameless instigators of disorder—that we are not now in all the horrors of anarchy and local revolution is no fault of theirs. We are no advocates of radicalism and dislike to deal in harsh expressions, but men who seek to suppress the freedom of speech—to tear down printing presses—to band themselves together, and by brute force, in defiance of all law, to strike down the natural and constitutional rights of the people—to burn down and destroy their property, and to frighten them into silence and a tame nonentity, are neither respecters of life, liberty nor common safety. They are incendiaries and outlaws of the most dangerous and revolting kind.

Gleason's Illustrated Literary Companion.

This valuable Literary Weekly will commence a new volume January 1st, 1862 in grand style, with a new heading, new type and dress throughout. The Companion is an elegant, moral and refined miscellaneuous Family Journal. Its columns are entirely devoted to Polite Literature, Wit and Humor, Prose and Poetic Gems. An unrivalled corps of writers and artists have been engaged for the coming year, and several new and popular features will be introduced. Each number will be beautifully illustrated. In size the Literary Companion is some fifteen hundred square inches, forming a mammoth weekly of sixteen octavo pages, and containing nearly twice as much reading matter and of a more refined character than any other weekly paper. Terms, 1 subscriber, \$2; 8 do, \$12, and one gratis. Sample copies sent free. Published weekly by F. Gleason, corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston, Mass.

Special Notices.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR FALL. The old-established WHITE HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR, is now prepared with a FULL STOCK OF FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR at prices which challenge competition. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Uniforms, also Home Quilts, Blankets, etc. WHITE HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR, South-west corner of FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS. PETER S. LEVICK, Proprietor. (May 1, 1861—11a)

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Dupone's Golden Pills for Females. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all irregularities of the female system, and always successful as a preservative. The combination of ingredients in Dr. Dupone's Golden Pills are pure, and have been used in the private practice of Dr. Dupone for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great success in inducing a regular course of every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, promoting a healthy and life, from five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint. The above pills has permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you, on the contrary they give you a healthy, regular course of nature, by their purgative and invigorating the whole system. Ladies who wish to avoid an increase of Family Expenses, and those who are desirous of preserving their health, should not be taken during the first three months of pregnancy, if they are desirous of bringing on miscarriage, but as an abortifacient they are safe. Price, \$1 per box. Sold, wholesale and retail, by G. H. BAZELUCH, Druggist, Sole Agent for Bloomsburg, Pa. To whom all orders must be sent. Ladies, by sending this card to the White Hall Clothing Bazaar, will have these pills sent to any part of the country, (confidentially) by express, or by mail, at the rate of 25 cents per box. Carel, Bazar, Valise, &c. in Philadelphia very cheap for cash. No. 492 Market Street, one door above 4th, South 1/2 City in the United States. N. B. Look out for counterfeits. Buy no Golden Pills of kind, unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are a base imposition, and may do you more harm than good. Buy your pills and health, to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money, by only 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. Price, \$1 per box. Sole Proprietor, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years from a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to all young sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find full and complete. Also, a large stock of pills, which will be sent to order, in the most fashionable and best manner, 10 per cent. below retail price. It can be sold for \$1 per box, and may be procured by sending the address of the patient wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD W. WILSON, Williamsport, N. Y. King County, New York.

EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS WANTED! We will pay from \$25 to \$50 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, who will commission Particulars sent free. Address Isaac Swann Mackay, Cor. 1st & JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. Aug. 14, 1861—12a.