Columbia Democrat

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1862.

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 live and die, 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 shows of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and to the halls of the Montezumas, and amid the solitudes of every sea and everwhere, 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 sight 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 despoiling 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!"

Democratic State Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the Buehler House, Harrisburg, on Wednesday January 15, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. Democratic papers in the State will please copy.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

A Card.

In assuming the entire editorial charge of the *Columbia Democrat*, durlng the time that the Editor-in-Chief may be absent in Harrisburg; I think it right to explain that a multiplicity of duties may often prevent me from giving as much time to this particular one, as I should like. I will do my best however to keep fully up with the current news of the day; and from the many excellent exchanges received here, there can be culled more able and lucid editorial than I could write. Care shall be taken to give the proper credit for whatever may be appropriated.

In discussing a subject editorially, I shall do it fearlessly and from a constitutional and democratic stand-point; in all cases I hope courteously but firmly—*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*

Thus for a few months we shall progress, and then the tide of time will sweep me from the chair; and our connection will be a reminiscence of the past, growing fainter and fainter forever.

J. G. F.

Notice.

The accounts heretofore due for fees &c in the Register's Office, transfered to Hon. Peter Ent, have been left in the hands of John G Freeze, in the Register's Office, for colection, where they will remain until the 15th of Febuary; After which time they will be put in the hands of a Justice for collection.

DANIEL LEE.

Mr. Buchanan.

Ex President Buchanan has lately been visited by a correspondent of the Cincinnatti *Commercial*, who had a long conversation with him on public affairs. The Ex-President he says, spoke kindly of the Administration, but in terms concerning the rebels that were evidently severe in their condemnation. Reference was casually made to the Slidell and Mason arrest. This drew out from him a prompt regret that the Administration should be 'embarrassed by a new difficulty, now when everything seemed to be going along so favorably towards the overthrow of the rebellion.' He hesitated not to say, that the prisoners would of course be given up as soon as the facts came officially before the Government.

And we all remember with what a howl the black Republican papers took up the remark. Mr. Buchanan has been sustained—what then? Do they retract? not at all. A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth to them. But the event proves that Mr. Buchanan knew more international law than the whole administration; or else that he had more correctly measured their back bone and pluck. There stands the record—let them make the most of it.

☞ The total amount expended by the Government in the purchase of firearms since the beginning of the rebellion is twenty two million dollars.

☞ The city of Frankfort, Germany, has declined to pay, for the future, the expenses of keeping up the federal garrison.

☞ Several matters, among them the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute, lie over for next week.

☞ The Governor's Message will appear in the next *Columbia Democrat.*

☞ Dont fail to read the new advertise-

o'clock, A. M. The public are cordially

The Border States and the Abolition Plot.

The States of Kentucky and Missouri contain a majority of men favorable to the Union, and willing to fight for its preservation—that is, for the Union under the Constitution. Many of these loyal persons are slave owners, as they have an unquestionable right to be under the laws of their States, and denounce any and every attempt to interfere with their privileges in this respect. Congress assured them that the war had but one purpose, and that was the preservation of the Union, with the rights and institutions of the several States unimpaired. Accepting this pledge in good faith, they ranged themselves on the side of the Government, and withstood the temptations that sought to allure them into the ranks of rebellion. Their firm and devoted loyalty is to be commended; but how is it regarded by the ultra faction now urging the Government into the adoption of extreme measures? These men, say they, are slave-owners—the rebellion is a slaveholders rebellion, and the loyal men of the Border States are therefore little better than open enemies so long as they demand security and protection for their slave property. We will treat slavery as the great criminal, notwithstanding some professedly loyal man have an interest in the institution, and require protection for their rights. The rule with those who argue in this way is, that a slaveholder is necessarily a rebel, whether he is fighting against the Union or maintains a loyal position. The aim of the radical politicians is apparently to drive the loyal Border States into open rebellion, in order to substantiate the theory that slavery is the cause of the war, and to destroy that remnant of respect for constitutional obligations which still attaches to the people of the Northern States. This result accomplished, and the extremists would be enabled to point to the defection of every slave State in the Union as incontrovertible evidence that slavery is the caus of the war, and demand with exultation that a blow be struck at the great criminal. If this is not the object of the Abolitionists, why are they so anxious to drive off the Border States? Why so ready to increase the number of the enemies of the Government?

Every lover of his country must feel the deepest sympathy for the loyal men of Kentucky, Virginia and Missouri, who have accomplished more, and endured more for the Union than all the Abolitionists put together. Instead of weakening their moral or physical power, our efforts should be directed to strengthening both—and above all they should not be punished for their constitutional rights. But the Abolitionists seem to be studying how they can best disgust and degrade the loyal slaveholders, and furinish them with substantial reasons for rushing into the arms of the rebel Confederacy.

If the Union could be restored to-morrow, without the destruction of slavery, the Abolitionists would interpose objections. No one can have observed their course without seeing that their object is to destroy slavery by the use of the war power, or, failing in that, to divorce the Northern States from connection with the instution by a dissolution of the Union. Just at this time their faith in the ability of the Government to crush rebellion is wavering; and their policy is to increase the enemies of the Union, and the power of the Confederacy, by driving off the Border States—then the next step will be to insist upon universal emancipation and arming of the negroes as the last resort, and when that fails, they will say: "this contest is hopeless. We cannot subjugate the South.—Let us consent "to dissolution, and thank Heaven that we are "rid of the great sin of slavery." This is evidently the programme of the radical party, and the only way of preventing the consummation of their disunion plot is to guard against the first step in it, by maintaining the Constitution at all hazards.

Capt. W. H. Ent.

The official report of the Drainesville engagement announces that the Sixth regiment reserves, was under the command of Captain Wellington H. Ent. He is the son of our esteemed friend, Hon. Peter Ent, of Columbia county. Captain Ent, commands Company A, (Iron Guards, of Columbia county,) and the senior Captain, who usually takes command of a regiment in the absence of the field officers, all of whom, it is to be inferred, were on the sick list.

The Sixth regiment has been peculiarly unfortunate in the past in being deprived most of the time of the services of its Colonel, who has been prostrated for months by disease caught while in the discharge of his duty. Nevertheless this did not detract from their efficiency when called to the battle field, for from the list of killed and wounded, we judge they were in the hottest of the fight.

Capt. Ent has distinguished himself, and we hope soon to hear of his early promotion. The entire regiment, in fact, gave a noble account of itself in this, its first engagement, notwithstanding the drawbacks through sickness of officers, &c. All honor to the brave boys.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

☞ The Harrisburg papers state that a large number of Federal troops are to go

at Camp Curtin, near

Colonel Penrose.

The Republican Party a Failure.

From the first organization of parties in this country, until the present day, there never was one in power so utterly incapable of governing as that which now holds the reigns in power at Washington. We are willing to admit the existence of good and wise and patriotic men in the Republican ranks, but these are so few in number occupying public positions, that their counsels are drowned amid the clamor of the fanatical multitude. The few wise men among them, the President we believe being one, have already cut loose from the majority and are now dependent for advice upon the champions and exponents of Democratic conservative teachings.

The leading Republicans who rushed to Springfield from the day it was ascertained that Mr. Lincoln was elected, up until the day he took his departure for Washington, labored to convince him that the Southern rebellion was a trifling undertaking, and persuaded him that there was no trouble of any consequence to be apprehended, and that there was up to that period, "nobody hurt." A few months residence at the Capital convinced him to the contrary, and since then he has heeded neither their expostulations, threatnings, nor advice.—From the fatal day that they succeeded in forcing the President to fight the battle of Bull Run, he has disearded their advice and suspected their patrtotism. The magnitude and resources of the rebellion these fanatics had no conception of, and like fanatics they seem totally incapable of learning, even by the most lamentable experience. Not one of their predictions has been verified, but on the contrary their finest theories have turned out utter failures. Their notions of the efficacy of emancipation proclamations, by which they hoped to arouse the slave population to assert their freedom, turns out to be but the dream of a maniac. Like the poet's lunatic and lover, these fanatics "are of imagination all compact." They see "Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt," and in the institutions of the South, "more devils than vast hell can hold," and, to complete the figure, they in frenzy and imagination

"Body forth the forms of things unknown,
And give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name.'

The practical suggestions of practical men they scout as conservatism, and applaud to the very echo the ravings of Wendell Philips or the buncomb spouting of John Cochrane. No matter whom the demagogue or trickster may be who talks the greatest absudities, so he spices his nonsense with extrtme opinions about slavery, these lunatics at once take him to their embrace and wish him God speed.

In the conception of our foreign affairs the majority of the party in power seem to be as deficient as they are in comprehending our domestic concerns. Look at their recent performances in relation to the capture of the rebel embassadors, Mason and Slidell. As soon as Capt. Wilkes' exploit was telegraphed, three fourths of the Abolition press of the country became frantic with exultation. His conduct was commended by them and complimented by a vote of thanks in Congress; he was dined and treated and toasted by the Abolitionists of Boston, and from the first of the Abolition press down to sniffling concerns like the Pittsburg *Gazette*, the gallant Wilkes was the theme of their daily eulogium. In reply to the conseevative men of the country who ventured to predict that the result might show that Capt. Wilkes had not done so smart a thing after all, and that England might object to his exploit, these fanatics cried, "who cares for England, or France either? these rebel rascals never shall be given up"—Only last week the extreme Abolition press of the country was groaning with this sort of vaporing, but now the same class are dodging about to reconcile themselves to the necessity which compelled the government to accede to England's demand. Now the "giving up" of the rebels is, with these sagacious papers, a piece of admirable diplomacy. It is very good, but there never should have existed a necessity for it.

Mr. Seward, whom they say "looks farther into a millstone than the man who makes it," ought to have set the rebels free immediately after their capture; this plan was suggested by less sagacious men than he is represented to be. But perhaps he retained them in order to make his mark as a great diplomatist; if so, he has not succeeded. "His admirable correspondence" as it is styled, amounts to nothing; it settles nothing; he has acceded to the demands of Great Britain, and all his fine writing cannot disguise the fact. Had he given the rebels up at first, as suggested in several respectable quarters, he and the country would have been saved the humiliation of doing so upon compulsion. But the Abolitionists wouldn't listen to this; they would "fight the world in arms" rather than to let the rebel prisoners go from Fort Warren. Now, after taking these rebels we are obliged to restore them to the deck of a British vessel; what is worse we are called upon to apologize for our aggression in seizing them, and what is worse still, we do not know whether England will be satisfied with the quality and completenes of our Secretary's apology when it is made.

The President from the start thought we should give up the rebels; had he done so how proud would our position now be compared to what it is. The astute Secretary of State, however, reserved the case to enable him to make a splurge in diplomacy, and he has succeeded, we imagine, far beyond his liking and expecta-

The Death of Prince Albert.

By the Niagara, we received a brief announcement that Prince Albert was dead. The melancholly event took place at about eleven o'clock on the night of the 4th of December, and caused a most profound sensation throughout England. The London Times records the last moments of his Royal Highness:

"The Prince was taken ill some twelve days since. Symptoms of fever, accompanied by a general indisposition, made their appearance. For some days the complaint was not considered to be serious, but from the early part of last week the medical men in attendance and the persons about the Court began to feel anxious. It was not till Wednesday (the 11th) when the fever gained head, and the patient was much weakened, that the first bulletin was issued, and even then it was stated that the symptoms were not unfavorable. It is said that the death of the King of Portugal had an unfortunate influence over him during his illness, and possibly assisted the progress of the malady. On Wednesday he is said to have expressed a belief that he should not recover. No material change took place on Thursday, and on Friday the Queen took a drive with no idea of danger. When she returned, the patients extremities were cold, and from that time he was in the greatest danger.

"On Friday evening he was not expected to survive the night, and the Prince of Wales was telegraphed for. All night the Prince continued very ill. On Saturday forenoon there was a rally, which so often peecedes dissolution, but it gave great hopes to the physicians. At 4 p. m. a relapse took place, and the Prince, who from the previous Friday had been sustained by stimulants, began to sink gradually. Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in. The Prince's breathing became continually shorter and feebler, and he expired without pain at a few minutes before 11 o'clock. He was sensible, and knew the Queen to the last."

"It must have cheered the last moments of the illustrious patient to see his wife and nearly all his children round his bed The Prince Royal, who is at Berlin, was prevented by recent severe indisposition from traveling. Prince Alfred was on board his ship. Of the elevation and strength of mind shown by the Princess all through these trying scenes, it is impossible to speak to highly. She felt it her place to be a comfort and support to her mother in this affliction."

The Times says that the Queen has borne her loss with exemplary resignation and a composure which, under so terrible a bereavement, could not have been anticipated. When the first passionate burst of grief was over, her Majesty called her children around her, and, with a calmness which gives proof of great natural energy, addressed them in solemn and affectionate terms. Her Majesty declared to her family that, though she felt crushed by the loss of one who had been her companion thr'o life she knew how much was expected of her, and she accordingly called on her children to give her their assistance, in order that she might do her duty to them and to the country.

But one sentiment was apparent throughout England—that of deep sympathy for the Queen and regret for the death of one so universally respected. The strongest eulogiums were passed upon the deceased Prince by the press and the public.

Great interest was felt in the situation of the Queen, and bulletins were issued from time to time showing that although her Majesty was overwhelmed with grief, she bore the bereavement with calmness, and had not suffered in health.

The Queen and the royal children were to leave Windsor Castle for Osborne on the 18th.

The funeral of the Prince took place on Monday, the 23d. In accordance with the custom usually followed of late years the funeral would not be a state one, nor would the remains lie in state. The Prince of Wales was to act as chief mourner, supported by the Duke of Cambridge and by the Crown Prince of Prussia.—The remains were to laid in the royal vault at Windsor.

The King of the Belgians was expected in England on a visit to the Queen. The Crown Princess of Prussia (the Princess Royal of England) was unable to visit her mother from ill-health, but the Crown Prince was expected.

A feeling of gloom prevailed throughout England, and a general mourning was expected. The various municipal and other bodies were taking steps to give expression to their feelings of condolence.

A SENSIBLE SPEECH.—Says the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, we are not in the habit of publishing the speeches made by Mr. STEVENS, our representative in Congress, for the reason that we rarely see anything in them which should meet with public approbation. But the one we give in another column of to day's paper is an exception to the general rule, and is really a good speech which should be read by all his constituents. We, therefore, commend it to the careful persual of our readers, satisfied that, after they have read it they will agree in opinion with us as to its merits, and the correctness of the positions taken by the speaker

Vera Cruz Captured.

The chief seaport of Mexico has been taken by the Spaniards, without an effort on the part of the miserable Mexicans to defend it. Even the strong fort of San Juan d'Ulloa has been given up without firing a gun in its defense. It is now manifest that Mexico will become a bloodless conquest to the monarchies of Europe.—Nearly half a century has elapsed since the more vigorous and courageus ancestry of the degenerate people who now occupy this beautiful country heroically asserted their rights to independence, and after a manly struggle gained it. But to their children, national freedom has been of no advantage, for they have shown that they are destitute of that intelligence and moderation, and those invigorating virtues which are necessary to make liberty a blessing to a people. Mexico will either become a monarchy under the tutelage of the Powers of Europe, or she will sink to the condition of a mere province, depending upon a foreign ruler for protection, and paying for that protection by servitude.—She has been "won without blows," and but little sympathy can be felt for a people so ignoble as to make no show of resistance to invading enemies.

AN HISTORICAL ERROR.—A Springfield (O.,) correspondent of the Cincinati *Gazette*, in alluding to the burning of the American steamer Caroline, by the British, in 1837 says:

"Allen Macnab was knighted for his bravery in leading the expedition. Afterward, when M'Leod was arrested in the State of New York for participating in the outrage, and tried at Utica, *he was acquitted by a packed jury contrived by Mr. Van Buren, then President, because he wished to appease Great Britain, for reason that many Americans had sympathized with the Canadian rebels.* The outrage on the Caroline may be forgotten by many, but not by me."

The author of the above is in error in one important particular. McLeod was tried in the summer of 1841. Mr. Van Buren left the Presidential Chair on the 4th of March 1841. The efforts made for his release, without trial, were by the Cabinet appointed by General Harrison and by President Tyler. They were baffled by the firmness and patriotism of the present Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward, and of the New York Judges. McLeod had a fair trial, and it was clearly proved that he was not one of the party that cut out the Caroline. Hence his acquittal. Had he been convicted, it is altogether probable, such was the public feeling, he would have been hung.

WHAT A MARYLAND LADY DID.—The Richmond correspondent of the Nashville *Union* tells the following:

Not long ago I told you of the sufferings of Miss Converse on her trip from Philadelphia. I have now to record another instance of female heroism. A young lady of Maryland, as gentle and genuine a woman as the South contains, but withal a true heroine, has, after braving many hardships, recently arrived here.

Reaching the Potomac, she found a boat and a negro to row it; but the negro refused to attempt to cross, for fear as he said the Yankees would shoot him. Drawing a pistol from her pocket, our heroine told him coolly she would shoot him herself if he didn't cross. The negro quailed, rowed her over to the Virginia shore, and thus, utterly alone she came to her friends in Richmond, with her petticoats quilted with quinine, her satchel full of letters, many of them containing money, and with no end of spool thread, needles, pins, and other little conveniences now so hard to get in the blockaded South. The name of this heroine ought not to be withheld from the historian. It is Miss Nannie Webster.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Capt. McClure and Lieutenants Wilson and Strawbridge, have succeeded in enlisting nearly enough men to fill their company to the required number. Some fifty of the recruits are from Columbia county. At present the regiment to which this company is attached, 1st Penna. Heavy Artillery, Col. Angeroth, is stationed at Camden, N. J., but the officers expect soon to receive orders to move to Fortress Monroe, where the regiment is to be permanently stationed.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB GENERAL TOM THUMB.—The dressing room of Gen. Tom Thumb, in Chicago, was entered on Friday night by some experienced burglars, and the trunks containing his wardrobe—eight in number—broken or cut open, and the contents scattered promiscuously upon the floor. His jewelry, however, valued at $18,000, was deposited elsewhere. The thieves, therefore failed in their design.

A PREDICTION.—The Chicago *Times* predicts that within thirty days, if the President shall stand firm in his present position—and we think he will—the Republican press will throw off all disguise, and assail him as ferociously as it has assailed other men who have thwarted their wild schemes.

The total number of barrels of flour received in Boston during the year 1861, was 1,160,774. Of corn 2,945,900 bushels was received.

Correspondence.

CAMP OBERTEUFFER, N. J.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:

Dear Sir, leisure moments should be usefully improved, and although our circumstances do not admit of letter writing, yet hundreds are mailed every day. We have been in camp eight days, long enough to test camp life, I like it very well, no one regrets his position, although it is tested by the inclemencies of a winter season. The situation of "Camp Oberteuffer" is very beautiful, located on the camden fair ground, in view of Philadelphia.—The camden and atlantic railroad passes in the rear of our camp, the passing and repassing of locomotives mingled with the shrill whistle, disturbed our repose the first night, which was not very acceptible, after a weary ride on the roughest of roads. The drill ground contains about 40 acres, (including the grove) where the camp is pitched. In summer our camp would be delightful, although it is far from unpleasant now. The boys are in good spirits and very impatient for a forward movement. Vague rumors, are astir amongst the privates, in regard to our departure and destination. Privates know nothing of the future, and will not. The regiment is fast filling up, report says recruiting will be stoped the sixteenth of this month, if so we may move from here soon for the purpose of filling up our regiment from other sources. The high toned patriots of Columbia that denounced "the boys" as traitors and "Jeff Davis Reserves" must certainly be embarrassed, since our departure, as that at once proved the untruthfulness of the assertion, and cast a stigma of shame upon them that cannot be erased only in defense of the national flag. Men's actions should be judged accordingly, they are useful at home, if in useful employment, but to use their talents in misrepresenting the patriotism of others, before they volunteer their services in defense of their country, is not right. There are a number of men in old Columbia who mouth their loyalty from the corners of streets, counting desks and other conspicuous places, and the last ones to defend our constitution or contribute a farthing to comfort those in service. You will confer a favor upon me by sending a number of the Democrat to my address for one year.

OBERTEUFFER.

A Bill to Blockade Southern Ports.

The following are provisions of the bill introduced on Tuesday last in the House by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania:

First—That all laws, or parts of laws, creating and establishing ports of entry or delivery in any State now in rebellion be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Second—No vessels, either foreign or domestic, except such as belong to or are employed by the Government of the United States, shall enter or leave any of the said ports unless driven there by the stress of weather.

Third—If any vessel shall violate or attempt to violate, the provisions of this act, the said vessel, cargo and everything appertaining thereto shall be forfeited, the one half to go to the captors and the other half to the United States; and every thing appertaining thereto, shall be forfeited, the one half to go to the captors and the other half to the United States; and every person is hereby authorized to make such seizure, and the captain or commander of such vessels shall be fined not exceeding $500.

Fourth—The said vessel and cargo may be seized at any place at sea, or in any port, and the goods may be taken wherever found on land or water.

Fifth—The proceeds shall be divided among the captors, according to the law now regulating prizes.

Sixth—The ship and cargo may be tried as well as the officers, in any court of the United States into whose jurisdiction the same may be taken.

Seventh—The States now in rebellion are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. If any other States should hereafter become rebellious the President shall proclaim the fact, and the provisions of this act shall then apply to such State or States.

Eighth—The President shall have power to declare any harbor or harbors ports of entry when, in his judgment, it shall be expedient.

THE ARMY ALLOTMET SYSIEM.—A general order from the War Department defines the regulations of the new allotment system in the army, as follows:—"First the assignment of pay will be made on a separate roll, to be executed under the subversion of the captain or immediate commander of the recruit, at the time of the enlistment of the soldier in camp. Second. When completed, the allotment roll is to be transmitted to the Paymaster-General, by whom the deductions will be made on each subsequent pay roll, and the aggregate amount of each company's assignment will be transferred by him to the distributor named in the pay roll, together with a copy of said roll.

KENTUCKY.—In the Kentucky Legislature the House adopted, by the usual party vote, a resolution that Kentucky would assume the payment of her portion of the direct tax, imposed by Congress.

The Senate adopted the House resolutions on Federal Relations, with amendments endorsing the President's action regarding Gen. Fremont's proclamation and Secretary Cameron's report, and requesting the Pacsident to disponse with Secretary Cameron. The vote was unauimous on the amendments.

MARRIAGES.

January 1st by Rev. A. E. Shandorf, Mr. CHARLES H. THOMAS, to Miss AMANDA TRAINER, all of Lairdsville, Lycoming Co., Pa.

January 2nd by the same, at the parsonage near White Hall, Montour Co. Mr. GEORGE W. CONNELSON, to Miss MARY JANE SHULTZ, all of Pine township, Col. Co. Pa.

On the 31st of Dec. 1861 in Lightstreet by Rev. W. Geodrich, Mr WILLIAM P. IRELER of Greenwood Twp. to Miss SAVILLA GOBB, of Lightstreet.

On the 5th inst. by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. J. HAGENBUCH, of Briarcreek Twp., to Miss E. C. ARMSTRONG of Bloomsburg.

On Tuesday the 2nd day of January in Fishingcreek Twp., by Albert Ammerman Esq., JOSEPH DEITRICK of Fishingcreek Twp., to Mrs. POLLY CREASY of Mifflin Twp., all of Columbia County.

By Rev. J. R. Dimm at his residence in Bloomsburg on the 24th ult. Mr. EUSTUS V. FLICK to Miss SUSAN M. BOYER all of Montour Co. Pa.

By the same at the Exchange Hotel of this place, on the 31st ult. Mr. MORRIS H. FREAS to Miss HARRIET ANN FREAS, all of Centre Twp., Columbia Co. Pa

Married, on the 1st inst., by Rev. E. Waddsworth, Mr. LEWIS LAYCHER to Miss ALMIRA HARVEY of Fairmount Luzerne Co. Pa.

Married on the 26th ult. by the Rev. D. J. Waller, AMBROSE G. ALGER, to LUCINA WILSON, both of Mauch Chunk Pa.

By Rev. S. Domer, at the house of the Bride's parents on Thursday morning January 2d, 1862, T. C. ELSE, Esq., of No. 45, North 3d street, Philadelpaia and Miss LIZZIE only daughter of Major H. N. Bachus, of Selinsgrove Penna.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	$1 15	CLOVERSEED	$4 50
RYE	60	BUTTER	14
CORN (old)	50	EGGS	12
CORN (new)	50	TALLOW	06
OATS	30	LARD	10
BUCKWHEAT	50	POTATOES	50

Special Notices.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR FALL.

The old-established WHITE HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR, at the southwest corner of FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, 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 Customer Work, Officers Uniforms, also Home Guards' Suits, &c.

WHITE HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR. Southwest corner of FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

PETER S. LEVICK, Proprietor.

Nov. 16, 1861. (May 1, 1861—1yr.)

☞ THOMAS W. MATTSON, Received the Prize Medal at the World's Fair in London 1851, for TRUNKS CARPET BAGS, Boots, shoes and Gums. Great inducements are now offered to purchasers of the above articles. This is much the largest stock of trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., in Philadelphia very cheap for cash No. 402 Market Street, one door above 4th. *South side*

Uniformity of Prices!—A New Feature in Business Every one his own Salesman! JONES & CO. of the Cresent One Price Clothing Store, No. 204 Market street above Sixth, Philadelphia.

In addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article at the very lowest price it can be sold for so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike.

The goods are well sponged and prepared, and great care taken with the making so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price. Also, a large stock of piece goods on hand of the latest style and best qualities, which will be made to order, in the most fashionable and best manner, 25 per cent. below credit prices.

Remember the Cresecent, in Market, above Sixth Street No. 204. JONES & CO.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow 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 a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.—The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York

Nov. 2, 1861.—3m*.

$25 EMPLOYMENT! $75

AGENTS WANTED!

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

Aug. 14, 1861.—12m.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business to which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers. Not many years since officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They wore leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and tight sleeves made volition a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named have gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest order in the shortest possible time.

Sept. 21, 1861.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves in any wise indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that all accounts must be speedily closed up, or they will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection. I must have my accounts settled, come forward, settle up and save costs.

E. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 11, 1862—4t.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg, and the public generally, that he has opened a

NEW SHOP,

In the frame building lately occupied by Charles H. Noll where he is prepared to execute *SHAVING, HAIR-DRESSING AND SHAMPOONG* In the best manner, with despatch, and to general satisfaction.

GEO. N. ADDISON.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 23, 1861.—3m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on SATURDAY the 25th DAY of JANUARY, 1862, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property to wit

All that certain lot of land situate in the town of Espy, Scott township, Columbia county, Pa., Lot No 22 in plot of said town, bounded on the North by Main Street of said town, on the East by an Alley, on the South by an Alley, and on the West by lot of Nehemiah Richard, containing sixty feet in front, and one hundred and eighty feet in depth, whereon are erected a large two Story Frame Dwelling House, a Frame Stable, a Frame Pig Pen, and other outbuildings with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip P. Deitterich.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW STORE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HAT AND CAP STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg, and the public in general, that he has purchased the *NEW HAT STORE*, in the white frame store house, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Exchange buildings, where he has just received a splendid assortment of

CITY HATS AND CAPS,

Direct from the Manufacturies, of all kinds, styles, sorts and sizes, latest fashions, which he offers wholesale and retail, at very low prices.

☞ These Goods will be sold at very low prices for Ready Pay.

JOHN K GIRTON.

Bloomsburg, October 27, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of CRYE & SNYDER, in the Milling Business, in the Locust Valley Mills, in Locust township, Columbia county, was dissolved, on the 11th of October, 1861, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make settlement with Jesse Snyder, residing at the Mill and by whom all debts of the late firm will be settled. The Notes, Bonds, Book accounts, &c. are in the hands of said Snyder, for early payment.

NOAH CRYE, JESSE SNYDER.

October 19, 1861.—3m.