ster was at the very height of his intellectual power, and when by the financial condition of the country he was led to apply all his power to develop the true meaning of the Constitution in this regard, and to devise legislation suited to the evils then existing, in his speech upon the specie circular, says:

"But if we understand by the currency the *legal money* of the country, and that which constitutes a lawful tender for debts, and is the statute measure of value, then, undoubtedly, nothing is included but gold and silver. Most unquestionably there is no legal tender in this country under the authority of this Government, or any other, but gold and silver, either the coinage of our own mints, or foreign coins, at rates regulated by Congress. This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain, and of the very highest importance. The States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; and although no such express prohibition is applied to Congress, yet, as Congress has no power granted to it, in this respect, but to coin money and to regulate the value of foreign coins, it clearly has no power to substitute paper, or anything else, for coin, as a tender in payment of debts and in discharge of contracts. Congress has exercised this power, fully, in both of its branches. It has coined money, and still coins it; it has regulated the value of foreign coins, and still regulates their value. The legal tender, therefore, the constitutional standard of value, is established and cannot be overthrown."—*Webster's Works*, vol. 4, page 271.

And again, in the same speech, he says:

"I am certainly of opinion, then, that gold and silver, at rates fixed by Congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country; and that neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard, or to displace this."

And Mr. Calhoun, in his speech on the bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, in 1837, assumes, as indisputble, that Congress possesses no such power. (3 Calhoun's Works, p. 102.)

Sir, it seems to me that if the language of the Constitution, and the weight of authority can settle any proposition, it is settled that Congress has not the power to do that which it is proposed shall be done by the provissions of this bill.

Now, sir, the argument which I have made in reference to the constitutional power of Congress does not depend in any degree upon the question whether or not these notes can maintain their par value in gold and silver. But it may give point to the argument to show the effect which will be produced by the provisions of the bill itself in that respect.

This bill, after providing that these $100,000,000 of Treasury notes shall be payable to all creditors of the United States, and in the discharge of all private debts, provides also that they shall be funded in twenty year bonds of the United States at six per cent; and, in order to induce the funding, that when any person shall accumulate $2,500 of these notes he may require that bonds shall be issued in the denomination of the currency of a foreign country, payable, principal and interest, in that country.

The effect of this provision is intended to be that he shall there receive his principal and interest in gold and silver.

Congress thus fixes the value of these notes; fixes it to-day; fixes it at the hour of their emission. They shall be equivalent to an equal number of dollars expressed in the twenty years' bonds of the United States, carrying six per cent. interest. That is their value fixed by the law—fixed by the money markets of the country. What are these bonds worth to-day? Sir, I read in the New York papers that last Saturday they were selling at eighty-nine cents in the dollar. The quotations of last week were higher than ninety cents. Yet you propose to send out these notes as a legal tender, stamped as they are here to-day, at a value of ninety cents in the dollar. You compel every man to whom $1,000 are due to take, in satisfaction of his claim, that which is only worth $900. You confiscate, wickedly and unnecessarily, one tenth—even at the present rates—of all the indebtedness of the country. Sir, it is a monstrous proposition, which I hope will not be tolerated by this House.

But, Mr. Chairman, I go a step further. I doubt whether there is any power in the Federal Government to issue the notes described in this bill, whether they are made a legal tender or not. I have shown to you that the power to "emit bills of credit" was expressly withheld by the convention which framed the Constitution. I have shown that it was withheld because they did not intend that this power should be vested in Congress. Now, What is a bill of credit? Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Craig against the State of Missouri, (Peter's Reports,) defines it. He says:

"To emit bills of credit conveys to the mind the idea of issuing paper intended to circulate through the community, as money which paper is redeemable at a future day. This is the sense in which the terms have been always understood. The term has acquired an appropriate meaning; and "bills of credit" signify a paper medium intended to circulate between individuals, and between Government and individuals, for the ordinary purposes of society."

Mr. Webster defines a bill of credit thus:

"The object of them was to create a paper circulation; and any paper issued on the credit of the State, and intended for circulation from hand to hand, is a bill of credit whether made a tender for debts or not, or whether carrying interest or not.—Is it issued with the intent that it shall circulate as money from hand to hand, and with intent that it shall so circulate on the credit of the State? If it is, it is a bill of credit."

Judge Story, in his dissenting opinion in the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, defines them in the same way. What are these notes? They are made, by the very language of the bill, it is their chief purpose—lawful money.—They are intended to circulate as currency. The argument on which this bill is sustained is, that these notes should supply a circulating medium to the country. They come within the definition of "bills of credit." I have shown that if they do come within the definition of "bills of credit," the power to emit them was expressly, designedly withheld from Congress. I do not deny the power of Congress to borrow money and issue notes in evidence of the indebtedness; I limit my objection strictly to the notes described in this bill.

But, even if I believed this bill to be constitutional in both aspects, I yet see enough to merit, as I think, the hearty condemnation of the House. It provides that these notes shall be redeemable only at the pleasure of the United States. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Spaulding] called them "demand notes." They have been so called throughout the country. They do not bear a single characteristic of a demand note. There is no time from the hour when they shall pass into the hands of the holder, when he can by their terms demand that they shall be redeemed. There is no time when faith of the Government is pledged to their payment. The holder may present them at any time, and he may be told that the time has not arrived at which, by the face of the bill, they are to be paid. They will inevitably depreciate. The wit of man has never discovered a means by which paper currency can be kept at par value, except by its speedy, cheap, certain convertibility into gold and silver. I need not cite gentlemen to history or to authorities—writers on political economy—to prove it. Unless convertible they have always depreciated; they always will depreciate; they ought to depreciate, because they are only valuable as the representatives of gold and silver; and if they are not convertible into that of which they are the representative, they must necessarily lose their value. You send these notes out into the world stamped with irredeemability. You put on them the mark of Cain, and, like Cain, they will go forth to be vagabonds and fugitives on the earth. What then will be the consequence? It requires no prophet to tell what will be their history. The currency will be expanded; prices will be inflated; fixed values will depreciate; incomes will be diminished; the savings of the poor will vanish; the hoardings of the widow will melt away; bonds, mortgages, and notes, everything of fixed value, will lose their value; everything of changeable value will be appreciated; the necessaries of life will rise in value; the Government will pay twofold—certainly largely more than it ought—for everything that it goes into the market to buy; gold and silver will be driven out of the country. What, then? The day of reckoning must come. Contraction will follow. Private ruin and public bankruptcy, either with or without REPUDIATION, will inevitably follow.

The gentleman from New York cited to me yesterday the authority of General Hamilton. General Hamilton, certainly no enemy of a sound paper currency, describing the effects of a policy like this, said:

"The loss which America has sustained since the peace from the pestilent effects of paper money on the necessary confidence between man and man, and the necessary confidence in public councils, on the industry and morals of the people, and on the character of republican government, constitute an enormous debt against the States chargable with this unadvised measure, which must long remain unsatisfied; or, rather, an accumulation of guilt, which can be expiated no otherwise than by a voluntary sacrifice on the altar of justice of the power which has been the instrument of it."—*Federalist*, No. 44.

Mr. Webster has painted most felicitously the disastrous results to follow from this same course of conduct:

"A disordered currency is one of the greatest of political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the suppor of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happines. It wars against industry, frugality, and economy; and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. Of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deluded them with paper money. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on happiness of the mass of the community, compared with fraudulent currencies, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression, on the virtuous and well-disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government."—*Webster's Speeches*, vol. 2, p. 81.

Can we not learn something from the early experience of our own country? Can we not learn something from the overthrow of the revolutionary Government of France by this very over-issue of depreciated paper? Can we not learn something from those throes which the society of England endured during the long suspension of, and at its return to, specie currency in 1822? Can we not now rise to a wisdom of statesmanship which shall control the financial necessities of the country without plunging it into the gulf from which there is, with honor and safety, no recovery?

Sir, I beg gentlemen to permit me to read, in closing what I have to say, one more lesson of wisdom from the statesman of New England to whom I have had occasion so often already to refer. I read it with the hope that it will be engraven on the memory of every man here, and that it will enable us to avoid the evils of which he has spoken by adhering to the course which he has wisely marked out:

"No nation had a better currency than the Unite States. There was no nation which had guarded its currency with more care, for the framers of the Constitution and those who had enacted the early statutes on the subject were *hard money men*. They had felt and duly appreciated the evils of a paper medium; they therefore sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. The legal currency of the United States was gold and silver coin. This was a subject in regard to which Congress had run into no folly. Gold and silver currency was the law of the land at home, the law of the world abroad; there could, in the present condition of the world, be no other currency."

Let gentlemen heed this lesson of wisdow. Let them, if need be, tax the energies and wealth of the country sufficiently to restore the credit of the Government. Let them borrow whatever money in addition may be necessary—borrow it to the full extent that may be necessary—and let us adhere rigidly, firmly, consistently, persistently, and to the end, to the principle of refusing to surrender that currency which the Constitution has given us, and in the maintenance of which this Government has never, as yet, for one moment wavered.

Legislative Instruction.

The following is the vote in the House of Representives, at Harrisburg, on the resolution to instruct our Senator asking our Representatives to vote for the expulsion of Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT. Lost by a vote of 39 yeas to 52 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Abbott, Alexander, Bates, Beaver, Beebe, Bingham, Blanchard, Brown (Mercer) Chatham, Cochran, Cowan, Crane, Dennis, Dougherty, Fox, Freeland Grant, Gross, Happer, Henry, Hutchman, Kennedy, *Lehman*, McClellan, McCoy, Moore, *Myers*, Ritter, Russell, Shannon, Smith (Chester,) Smith (Philadelphia,) Strong, Tracy, Twitchell, Williams, Windle Wildey.

NAYS.—Messrs Armstrong, Banks, Barron, Bolleau, Brown, (Northumberland,) Caldwell, Cessna, Craig, Dellone, Divins, Donnelly, (Green,) Donnelly (Philadelphia,) Duffield, Early, Gamble, Gaskill, Graham, Greenbank, Hess, Hoover, Hopkins [Philadelphia, Hopkins [Washington,] Josephs, Kaine, Kline, Labar, Lichtenwallner, McCulloch, McManus, Neiman, Pershing, Potteiger, *Peters*, Quigley, Ramsey, Rex, Rhods, Ross, (Luzerne,) Ross, (Mifflin.) Rowland Ryan, Scott, Tate, Thompson, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Wimley, Wolf, *Warley*, Zeigler, Rowe, [Speaker.]

Old Abe's Friends.

The administration at Washington must be sustained. Old Abe must be upheld, and that too by the Democracy. Abolitionism is unable to sustain any man.—It is powerful only for evil. As against the Democracy it is powerless, because its propensity to do wicked things is to well known. Old Abe must look to the Democracy for support, for if in this State, he depends upon such men as Irish Lowrey and others, he will depend on broken reeds—on men who will sacrifice him and their souls, if necessary, for the negro. But poor Lowrey, he is already "played out." The people have still a recollection of his connection with the Shenango Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and they will not take for their guide his standard of morals. The Legislature is not what it once was. He has come into a field of clover, which will make him *slobber* before he gets through with it.

Again have our wise men left the scenes of their labors and gone to the city of brotherly love. Well, it is well. They should go down and visit you occasionally to see how you are getting along. I would go too did I get seven hundred dollars a session. But poor men must do as they can, while the rich do as they please.—Treat them kindly when they come, poor souls, they need the councils of the wise.

THE UNKNOWN.

Philadelphia Evening Journal.

☞ We see it stated, and give it for what it is worth, that chloride of lime has frequently proved a sure thing to drive rats away from any place infested by them.—An ounce of it, scattered in the place where they come to feed, or wrapped in a bit of muslin and put in their holes, where it acquires dampness, produces a gas that is not offensive to man, but is to the rats. If chloride of lime is moistened with muriatic acid, and placed in a drain, vault or cellar, and closed from the air a little while, the rats will depart, because it will be death to remain. This is also a good disinfectant, and will for a time cure the effluvia of a dead rat. One application of dry chloride of lime has driven them away for ayear, when a renewal of it has started them again.

If this shall be found to be a remedy, only once in three times, it is valuable, especially as the chloride of lime is both cheap and obtainable at any drug store.

All our laws would seem to be bankrupt laws; they are broken every day.

Columbia Democrat

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

The Pendleton Speech.

We publish upon our first page the speech of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives at Washington, upon the bill authorizing the issue of an additional $100,000,000 of Treasury notes, and making them a legal tender in payment of debts. The speech will well repay perusal as it is lucid and instructive. We recommend it therefore to the attention of all our readers. He proves most conclusively, that this measure violates the Constitution of the United States; that it is unjust; and that its probable effect upon the public interests, will be highly disastrous. He shows that the power "to emit bills of credit," by the Government, was voted down in the Convention which formed the Constitution, and further that no power exists to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts. The citations upon these points from Mr. Madison, Mr. Webster, and Judge Story, are decisive and unanswerable.

Union Democrats.

The true signification of the above designation, as applied to certain politicians, was beautifully illustrated and satisfactorily exemplified, upon the organization of our State Legislature. Ten gentlemen were nominated for Representatives, by what was called "Union Democratic Conventions," and of course—availing themselves of the prestige of Democratic Union Principles—claimed to be sound National Democrats, but when the test of fidelity, as developad in the organization of the House, was applied to them, viz: to vote for democrats, every man of them, excepting always the Hon. ABRAHAM PETERS, the life-long friend of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Lancaster county, took part with the enemies of Democracy.

Speaking of *Abraham Peters*, it is but justice to him to say, that he is an honest man, the noblest work of God—and to whom, as to *Abdiel* of old, the historian will record, in letters of living light:—

"Who FAITHFUL was,
Among the *faithless* found."

Notice to Delinquents.

One more issue will complete the fifteenth volume of the "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT." The proprietor deems it proper, to give public notice, that with the opening of the sixteenth volume, he has determined to erase from the list the names of all *delinquent subscribers*, running a certain period of time, and place the accounts in process of legal collection. However unpleasantly this procedure may affect both creditor and debtor, it has become absolutely necessary to the continuance of the publishing business in the country; as thousands of the Printer's hard earned dollars, have been for years locked up in the pockets of those who are more able to pay, than the Printer, is willing to remind them of their dereliction, and he has now fully come to the conclusion, that "further forbearance has ceased to be a christian virtue."

☞ Sunday, the 2d inst., according to the weatherwise, was the day appointed for the sage ground hog to wake up from his torpid state, come out of his hole, and take a survey of the weather. If he saw his shadow, then he would forthwith return to his bed and prepare to take a six weeks nap, indicating that the winter would continue that long; if not, then the winter was broken, and he would refrin from going to sleep. It was a clear day and he no doubt saw his shadow—and therefore, if the ground hog is a weather prophet wiser than his biped brethern, we will have several more weeks of winter.

☞ It is beginning to leak out that leading radical or Abolition Republicans in Congress favor the idea of a peaceful and prompt separation of the States—*for the reason* that they fear the formation of a great party, as the result of a restoration of the Union, composed of Southern Union men, Northern Democrats, and Conservative Republicans, which shall control the destinies of the nation, and hurl Abolition fanaties into everlasting oblivion. They already see the handwriting on the wall—that their negro capital can last but little longer.

THE CHAMPION BARBER.—Mr. Thos. Brown would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally, that he has opened a New Barber Shop in Court House Alley, next door to the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT office, where he prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call.

"He is prepared to give a better shave,
Than any barber ever gave."

☞ Our thanks are due Hon. Philip Johnson, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Congress, and also to Messrs. Tate, Tutton and Brown, of the H of R. for valuable public documents.

The Legal Tender Clause.

The United States Senate he refused to strike out the clause of the Treasury note bill making them a legal tender for private debts. The motion to strike out was made by Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, and the vote stood 17 yeas to 22 nays. Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, voted with the minority. Mr. WILMOT did not vote.

By this action the Government seeks to compel the people to accept as an equivalent for gold and silver, a paper currency which is not an equivalent. The principle is unsound and will not have the desired effect of keeping the Treasury notes at par. No legislative enactment can do this. The Government might coin eagles with an alloy of one-tenth brass or copper, and require them to be taken at the full value of gold coin; but would this make them equivalent to pure gold? Congress should have gone to work and passed an adequate tax bill as the basis of paper issues, and there would have been no necessity for bolstering up the public credit by attempting to force the people to accept this substitute for money at more than its actual value. The reluctance to face the music on this important subject, and the disposition to resort to temporary and discreditable expedients is a striking commentary on the loud-mouthed patriotism of the majority.

On this subject the Albany *Argus* forcibly argues that the legal tender clause, if it goes into operation, can only effect past transactions. Debtors can discharge existing obligations in the depreciated currency; but they can contract no new ones. There will be two sorts of prices.—A debtor will sell 100 barrels of flour at $4.50, in gold or silver, and at $5.00, in Government money, and as the depreciation goes on, the margin will widen—This double system of prices prevails everywhere where there is a forced Government currency. Let a traveler, anywhere in Austria, enter a shop to purchase; an article is offered for $100; in paper: but if he proffers gold he can have it for $65 or $70.

The legal tender clause must be ineffectual then, to substitute government paper for the real currency, except as regards past transactions. Mortgages, bank debtors and others may pay in this currency; but for the actual transactions of the day, it will have no higher value than its intrinsic worth and current rate as compared with gold and silver. Three-fourth of the business in which money is used, are the daily transactions of life. A very small portion is the payment of the interest or principal of vested debts.

It is easy to see that the solid and substantial interest of the country will be affected most injuriously by this process.

An Act.

To prevent the hunting of deer with dogs in Columbia county.

SECTION 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that an act to prevent the hunting of deer with dogs in certain counties of this Commonwealth approved the fourteenth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine be and the same is hereby extended to the county of Columbia.

The act referred to is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to run deer with dogs, in the counties of Sullivan, Wayne and Dauphin. Any persons who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars, one-half to the use of the informer, and one-half to be paid into the country treasury, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable.

SECTION 2. That it shall be lawful for any person to shoot or kill any dog or dogs, which may be found running or chasing deer, in violation of the provisions of the foregoing section; and the owner or owners of said dogs shall not recover any damages therefor: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply nor extend to the township of Forks, in the county of Sullivan.

An Act

To authorize the several collectors and Overseers of the Poor to return to the County Commissioners the poor taxes on unseated lands in Columbia county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That whenever any Poor Tax assessed on unseated lands in Columbia County shall not be voluntarily paid by the owner or owners thereof, the collector or overseer of the poor of the proper district, as the case may be shall certify the same to the proper County Commissioners, as is now directed in the case of road and school tax, and the Commissioners shall enforce the collection thereof with the taxes assessed on unseated lands for county purposes and when so collected said taxes shall be paid to the Overseers of the poor of proper District by orders drawn on the County Treasurer—*Provided*, that the poor tax for the years 1860 and 1861 remaining unpaid shall be returned by the respective Overseers or Collectors before the first day of May 1862 and include in the sales for taxes to be made by the Treasurer in June 1862.

JOHN ROWE,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—the 30 day of January one thousand Eight hundred and Sixty two.
A. G. CURTIN.

A Question—Another Question—A Response.

"Do you happen to know any whole-souled or half-way sympathathizer with the Jeff. Davis rebellion who does not hate and improve every opportunity to villify John C. Fremont? We do not."—*New York Tribune.*

Do you happen to know any half-souled or whole way anti-Union rider of the Jeff. Davis' rebellion, who does not love and improve every opportunity to embarrass the constitutionally conservative movements of President Lincoln? We do not.

Our word for it, the time is near at hand when the abolition constitution haters and revilers of Washington will be as mute as they were when they feared the rebels might be enabled to get at their throats. How long, oh! how long must the country tolerate these impudent, cowardly charges? made, too, by men, who, if the abolition of slavery depended on their prowess, we would have the "peculiar institution," before the next fourth of July overrun the whole North!

There is one condition which would go far to reconcile us to the idea of abolishing slavery, and that is, if Congress would authorize the President of the United States to do it, in his own way, and that way would be to compel the Abolitionists to try their hand at it in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

As long as those States contain certain loyal slaveholders, it would be a pretty sight to see these stay-at-home vaporing scribblers and spouters, in regimental grandeur measuring swords with Unionists who own slaves, and who in the very midst of the most imminent danger, are risking their lives and property in defense of the Union, having the utmost confidence in Abram Lincoln, and that he will persist in maintaining the guarantees of the Constitution.

It is by such mean, sneaking, pusillanimous sentiments as those in the quotation at the head of this article, that the loyal slave holders have the already almost crushing weight the rebel slave holders have imposed on them, rendered almost unendurable by the intermeddling of demi-insane fanatics.

We heartily wish, then, that these paper belligerent abolitionists could be pitted against the loyal slave holders, for it is quite certain that the anti-abolitionist Union troops will attend to the business of the rebel slaveholders.

The utmost that the Republican party started to accomplish, was to prevent the extension of slavery, and the most intelligent of that party see plainly enough that the "peculiar institution," so far as its political power is concerned, is doomed, and that is all they care for. Political power was their aim—that they have obtained. Their present object is to retain it. That is another question. The indications are that they will enjoy but a short lived triumph. However pure some of them may be, it is manifest to the whole country that their administration has been beset and degraded by as unscrupulous a set of marauders as ever took advantage of a country in distress.

The astounding frauds which have been committed—the necessity of investigating committees in the very presence almost of the rebels, the loss of public confidence in many of the parties who undertook to serve the soldiers, but who ended in serving themselves—the remarkable interference of newly made Generals with the well matured plans, views and determination of President Lincoln, thereby rendering it necessary for him, to make changes when stability was comanded by the crisis and an exhibition of confidence in the leaders of our armies, seemed to be essential to success—all these things have caused the people to determinine that the Republican party has performed its mission, and they will take care that the abolitionists do not come in at the "tail end of the hunt," and endeavor to take advantage of the uprising of a loyal people to save their Union in strict accordance with the terms of the Constitution and the proper construction of statutory law.

The people of the United States will see to it that neither Southern secessionists nor Northern disunionists shall become a power in the land. It will be in vain that the branches of the Upas tree are clipped if the trunk and the roots are permitted to remain.

A cancer cannot be removed by bloodletting. As long as abolitionism lasts, so long will the country be subjected to periodical insurrections. If slavery were abolished next week, the abolitionists would find something else to attack—they would find it necessary to have something to attempt to abolish, and therefore for the sake of the peace of the whole country, the entire abolishment of abolition is imperiously demanded.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*

☞ We are glad to see a determination in Congress to put an end to frauds among officials, if laws visiting severe punishment upon such offenders will accomplish it.—Mr. Hale has introduced a bill to punish frauds on the Treasury. It provides that any person obtaining money fraudulently shall be punished by a fine to the amount of money so obtained, and imprisoned for not more than ten years. If any officer of the government do it, he shall be discharged and punished, and ever after be ineligible to any office.

Correspondence.

Editor Columbia Democrat:—

In last week's issue of your excellent democratic journal, I read with interest and astonishment, the able Speech of Mr. Van Wyck, a Republican Member of Congress, detailing some of the enormous frauds and robberies upon the Government Treasury. This report shows, beyond the shadow of doubt, that MILLIONS OF MONEY has been *illegally*, and in a very short period of time, extracted from the pockets of the honest tax-payers of the country, and what makes those peculations more glaring is the fact, that they were committed by brawling Republican patriots. Mr. Van Wyck, refers to the frauds at Huntingdon, and it may be interesting to your readers to know who are the patriots.

The horses were purchased for the Cavalry Brigade, proposed to be raised by Gen *Joseph Y. James*, of Warren, a noted Cameronian abolitionist, and a denouncer of Floyd, for his alleged frauds, under the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. The contractors for purchasing these horses are James M. Sellers, Alex'r McCure, and Henry Souther, Governor Curtin's present Surveyor General, or common report does them great injustice.

The whole thing was done, with the consent of that immaculate patriot and union-saver, Gen. *Simon Cameron*, late Secretary of War!

A TAX-PAYER.

Orangeville, Feb. 20, 1862.

The last seven days have produced a marvellous change in the prospect of the war. Our readers will not have failed to recall the steadfastness with which we have for ninety days directed their attention to Kentucky, and promised them the results of General McClellan's military policy in that direction. No one now doubts that we have a Government and a Commander-in-Chief, and a policy. The plans of four months have begun to be developed, and the result of war, conducted by a cool and sagacious commander, who is unmoved by politicians are now felt in the North and the South. We review these beginnings of the end briefly.

1. The defeat of the forces under Humphrey Marshall, on the Big Sandy by Col. Garfield, opening the way to the Cumberland Gap.

2. The taking of Fort Henry on the Tennessee.

3. The taking of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland.

4. The evacuation of Bowling Green before the advance of Mitchell.

5. The evacuation of Springfield by Price and his army

6. The success of Lander at Blooming Gap.

7. The descent of the Burnside Expedition on the coast of North Carolina, the taking of Roanoke Island, and the seizure of Elizabeth City, Edenton, and other important points on the mainland.

It is unnecessary to sum up the immediate benefits of these actions, 20,000 prisoners now in our hands, the immense quantities of army stores, transportation, amunition and arms that we have taken from the enemy, since the moral effects of the victories will be vastly more important than can be estimated.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday Feb 11th by the Rev. John Thomas, Mr. GEORGE F. FASSETT of Muncy, Lycoming county, to Miss MARGARET E. SMITH of Madison Columbia county.

In this place, on the morning of the 20th inst., by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr GEO. W. EDGAR, of Espy, Columbia county, to Miss SARAH H. KITCHEN, of Danville.

DEATHS.

In Hemlock, on the 12th inst., PETER APPLEMAN, aged about 75 years.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

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

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

Saturday the 15th day of March

next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, William Shultz, and Isaacher Titman, Administrators of John C. Kinney, late of Madison township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by Public Vendue, upon the premises, a certain Messuage, Tenement and

TRACT OF LAND,

situated in Madison Township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Daniel Snyder, dec'd, Marshall and Jacob Gilton, Frederick Werkheiser, Zebulon Robbins, Michael Heck and Isaacher Titman, containing EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIX PERCHES—whereon are erected a large

FRAME HOUSE AND BANK BARN,

with the other out-buildings, spring of water, and good orchard, &c.,

Late the Estate of said deceased, situated in the township of Madison and county aforesaid.

Jacob Eyerly, Clerk.

Terms of sale: ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money on day of sale; one fourth less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from confirmation with interest from confirmation.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 15, 1862—4t.

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

THE Spring term of this Institution will commence on

Monday, April, 7th, 1862.

The Principal will be assisted by able instructors, and as ample facilities will be offered to qualify students for teaching, for business or for a more extensive course in literature, a liberal share of patronage is again solicited.

Pupils who do not come from home, or are not put under the charge of near relatives, must board at the Seminary and be subject to the regulations thereof. They must provide their own towels and have each article of clothing distinctly marked.

Eleven weeks constitute a quarter, and there will be a vacation of about six weeks in midsummer.

Boarding, washing and tuition, with furnished rooms will be $25.00 per quarter, one-half payable in advance.

Tuition alone, in common branches,	$5.00
do including advanced algebra and mathematics,	6.00
do in Latin, German, or French, each,	1.00

For further particulars address

WM. BURGESS, Principal.

Millville, Col. co., Pa., Feb. 20, 1862—4t.