COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1862.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM!

PURPOSES OF THE WAR!

CONGRESS, BY A VOTE NEARLY UNANIMOUS, PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH EXPRESSES THE VOICE OF THE NATION AND IS THE TRUE STANDARD OF LOYALTY:

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

Valedictory.

The Legislature has adjourned, and Col. Tate will be here in time to attend to the paper for next week. With this issue, therefore, we lay down the pen—vacate the chair—make our best bow—return our heartiest thanks—and retire from public life. If we have hurt any man's feelings, we assure him it was unintentional, and tender him our pardon, if we owe any body anything, we freely forgive him the debt, and if any body wants to give us a nice hat or pair of boots, or anything of that sort, we can always be found at the office of the Register & Recorder.

J. G. FREEZE.

Supper at the Buehler House.

Col. GEO. J. BOLTON, the proprietor of the "*Buehler House*," Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening last, gave an Oyster Supper, in honor of his guests and boarders. It was a most sumptuous repast, in perfect keeping, with the high character of the house and proverbial liberality of the gentlemanly proprietor. Supper over, the health of Mrs. and Mr. Bolten, the hostess and host of the House was moved by the Hon. D. Kaine, which was drank standing, when brief remarks, in answer to numerous calls, were made by Members and Senators, including Messrs. Cessna, Tate, Neiman, Greenbank, and Col. J. Zeigler, the great unknown correspondent of the Evening Journal.

☞The rebel prisoners at Columbus, Ohio, have seventy conterbands with them. This affords an opportunity for the abolitionists to exhibit their sympathy towards their *African brethren*.

☞East Florida is taking measures for a return of that State to the Union. We hope they may be successful. There is but one way to accomplish it. That is to ground their rebellious arms, elevate the stars and stripes, respect the Constitution, and obey the laws, and it is done. The Government will say to the crying ones, "*go and sin no more.*"

☞William H, Polk, brother of Ex-President Polk, in Nashville, & Hon. W. H. Stokes are shortly expected at that city. Both are staunch Union men and will give their ass'stance in reorganizing the State Government of Tennessee. As soon as it is accomplished Senator Johnston will return to his place in the United States Senate.

☞Not a single Republican paper in this State, that we have seen, has yet published the full report to Congress showing up the robberies of the public treasury perpetrated by agents of the Navy Department. Nor in either of them have we yet seen the speech of Mr. Van Wyck, exposing the frauds and rascalities that have been practiced in the War Department.

☞John Bell and Andrew Ewing are harranguing the people of Tennessee, in favor of continuing their opposition to the Government, in which they claim that 'secession in that State is only quiet for a time and will soon burn with such fury as to consume every foe." They are still hoping against hope. Soon the scales will fall from their eyes and they will be able to see the end of their efforts in favor of rebellion.

☞The New York *Tribune* pronounces the proposition universally insisted upon by the Democratic Conventions and presses, that the war shall be conducted for the restoration of the Union," and not to "disfranchise States," a "school-girl suggestion." It may sound unpleasant to the patriots of the Tribune stamp, who have labored so long and so dilligently to destroy the Union, but we do not believe the people will be satisfied with anything less as the price of all this outlay of blood and treasure.

☞We wonder if there is any truth in the report that the Abolitionists and Secessionists are about to hold a joint convention, to deliberate upon the best and most speedy means of dismembering the Government. We have not yet learned the names of the delegates from this county, but presume some of the *Constitution cursers will go.—Ft. Wayne Times.*

☞See New Advertisements in to-day's COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

A Letter.

FORT LINCOLN, Penna. Vol., 112th Reg't. March 29, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—I sit down this evening to pen a few lines to you.

I saw a letter that was wrote to a married man in our company by his wife that says she is in need of subsistence; and wants him to come home and maintain the family. I think that the loyal people of Columbia must be very hard hearted to see the wife and children of a man that is serving his country suffer for the want of food, and if the man had not been promised that his family should not suffer for anything they needed, he would have stayed at home and maintained them himself; and they talk of binding out his children by the 1st of April if he does not provide for them, unless we are paid off before that time, which I am afraid will not happen. And farther, they talk of throwing his family out of the house in which they now live, and they have no place to go to. This family lives about two miles and a half above the town of Bloomsburg. This man is suffering with illness, and has been so nearly ever since we have been moved to Washington, and is still under the Doctor's care. He is a man that is honest and upright, and bears a good reputation. He was honest, industrious and a hard working man at home, and made a good living for his family, which is large. I write this for the benefit of this soldiers family, and not for myself, for I am young and can get along without asking help from any one. I would like you to publish the above in your paper. No more at present, but remain your friend, GEO. S. LEE.

REMARKS.—We publish the above as requested. Mr. LEE has mentioned no names and hence we do not know who the suffering family is. We suppose, however, the woman was among the number who appeared before the Board of Relief of this county, but as Democracy in this county dont mean patriotism—we suppose she, with the others needing aid, was sent away.—[ED. REP.]

The above letter was pointed out to us by some one, upon the appearance of the *Republican*, and we read it.

We can tell the Dr. all about the parties. The husband is a Democrat, and his wife has been receiving from the Board of Relief, the proportionate share paid to all others—whether too much or too little, we are not called upon to decide.

The persons who promised that his family should not suffer if he volunteered, are Republicans—the man in whose house they lived, is a most intense, double-distilled Republican; and the husband informs us, that he has actually thrown his family out of the house in which they lived, and in which *he promised they should stay;* and put them in one not fit for a hog pen. It is a Black Republican job throughout, and one of the meanest kind. And it is not the only instance, in which the same class of men made the same promises, which they kept equally well. We shall ventilate the whole of them, names and all, if there is any more of this slang The Democrats, neither as a party nor as individuals, are responsible for this state of affairs, yet they have done their whole duty in the premises. The applicants to the Board are represented by an able and ingenious counsel, and the members acting for all parties and interests do their duty as honest and responsible men.

We hear and see much of "Soldiers' Aid Societies." Why do not these Societies furnish *aid* to the families, who it is claimed, need it—instead of sending it to the soldiers, who are provided for in sickness and health, clothing and boarding by the government? The poor ye have always with you, succour them. Why not? Because these *Aid Societies* get ambitious ladies names into the newspapers,—there are honor and eclat and fame, and newspaper puffs, growing out of Soldiers' Aid Societies—But a little clothing given to a soldier's child, a bushel of potatoes to a soldier's wife, or a hundred of flour added quietly to her store, would make no fuss in the newspapers. That is the true cause. Charity that shall be sounded to the heavens, giving that shall be extolled—not that silent alms when the right hand shall not know what the left hand doeth. The charity of the Bible, not that which sounds a trumpet before it as the hypocrites do is required. Of the latter we have had enough, and more than enough.

There are a few more chapters on the local financial history of this war which are yet to be written.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.—The name of Col. LEVI L. TATE, of the Columbia *Democrat*, has been made favorable mention of for Survayor General by many Democratic papers. Should that position be conceded to the east, there is no man within our knowledge to whom we would render a more hearty and cheerful support than Col. T. Having been associated with him in early boyhood, in a printing office, we became attached to him because of his honesty of purpose and consistency in all he undertook to do. He is scrupulously honest, altogether competent and has won his way to distinction by a consistent course of conduct and a walk and conversation becoming the place he has adorned in society. He is a Democrat without spot or blemish—he earned all he possesses by hard work at the *brown business*, which he has followed for thirty years, and for that deserves the confidence of his party friends.—*Clarion Democrat.*

☞The efforts of the restless *war shunning* patriots to supercede McClellan having failed, they have turned their artillery upon Gen. Halleck. They will find him quite as invulnerable as the Commander of the Department of the Potomac.

Weekly Times and Union.

Army Correspondence.

Near Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va. April 3, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—After several days hard marching, I proceed to finish my letter, though uncertain whether either will ever reach you. For four weeks we have been so constantly on the march that letters from home cannot overtake us, and we have no opportunity of sending home those we write. All letters sent by usual means are detained at Washington for ten days to prevent writers from giving the enemy notice of our movements.

On Wednesday, March 26th, we left our camp on the Blue ridge and again crossed the miserable roads. We only got as far as Goose Creek. At Snickersville we passed Col. Geary's Regiment (28th Pa.) in which I found many acquaintances from Columbia county, among the rest Lieut. Isaiah Robinson, son of William Robinson, Esq. The enemy had a force stationed near us, but one section of our Battery and a few Infantry soon cleared them out. The next day was one of rest. Capt. Matthews and myself took a squad of Cavalry and went into Loudon county, for the purpose of finding a Confederate flag, said to be secreted in that neighborhood. We searched several houses; among the rest Capt. Hampton's of the rebel army. We only found the "Stars and Stripes" and a streamer bearing the words "Bell & Everett" on one side, and "The Constitution and Union" on the other. Another house was visited under the impression that it contained concealed arms, but only a few old guns were found of Revolutionary pattern. The women were much scared, and one nearly fainted, imagining we came to destroy their homes and children. We prevailed upon her to bring forth her babe, and after kissing it, told her that that was the way we served children. 'Tis strange how politicians have worked upon the fears and passions of these people. They loved the Union, and clung to it as long as they could.—Force and fraud alone got Virginia out of the Union; it was not the solemn act of a reasoning people.

On Friday, March 28th we resumed our march. After passing Aldie the country became more level, but less cultivated. We encamped at the residence of General Stewart, Quartermaster of the rebel army though by some said to be Col. Stewart of the Black Horse Cavalry. It is a fine old mansion; and seemed like desecration for us to pitch our tents and light our camp fires in the beautiful grounds surrounding it. The furniture was of the finest order, ibut, alas! did not remain so long. Dragoons ran their heavy spurs along the fine sofas, rich carpets were spread in tents, and ornaments and gildings were used as horse trappings. Books hundreds of years old were scattered around, while modern literature was picked up and stuffed into knapsacks. Works in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Greek and Latin, were scattered in profusion. They treated on Agriculture, Poetry, Fiction, Theology, Medicine, Law, and in fact every conceivable subject. Letters written generations ago were picked up and preserved. One written nearly a century ago by Mrs. Stewart to her son David, urged him "not to oppose the adoption of the Constitution but to follow the example of her sister State Maryland. Though I know nothing of politics nor law, yet it seems to me we cannot afford to reject so beneficient an instrument." The poor old lady is spared the pang of knowing that one of her descendants is a leader in the destruction of that Constitution.

From Stewart's we crossed the fields towards Centerville. In strong contrast of the weather the day previous, we had a furious storm of blinding snow and sleet. Centerville is a small village of perhaps a a dozen houses, and is situated on a slight eminence. It would take too much space to give an elaborate description of all the fortifications. Every approach is strongly guarded by formidable earthworks, which stretch for miles in different directions.—The thick undergrowth in places could conceal masked batteries and sharp shooters while open fields in front of the earth works gave full sweep for their artillery. Their forts were so arranged as to command the ones beyond them, so that if driven from one they could fall back to another. Small but comfortable huts were built, and the unfinished state of some of them indicated the intention of the rebels of remaining some time. Our turning their flank at Winchester, and driving Jackson beyond Strasburg compelled them to withdraw. Notwithstanding the apparent impregnability of the place, many persons North are dissatisfied that the place was taken by strategy and without loss of life, instead of a glorious (?) battle, and a list of thousands killed and wounded.

A miserable corduray road conducted us to Bull Run. The strong build of our Artillery carriages alone prevented them from being racked to pieces. Many times I feared our poor horses would sink in some "chuch hole" to rise no more, as many of their predecessors had done. The carcasses of hundreds of them lay scattered in all directions, greeting the eye and *nose* at every turn. Over 100 were counted in one place. Half-buried or unburied bodies were numerous, sickening the heart to look at them. While passing over one portion of the battle-ground, we could see places where the hogs had rooted out the feet and heads of half-buried soldiers.—They refused to bury Ellsworth's Zouaves; but piled their bodies in tiers and left them uncovered! Some even carried their barbarity so far as to make finger rings out of thigh bones, and spurs out of human jaws!

But enough of these sickening details. Though Bull Run was much swollen, we got across without accident. Selecting a spot as free as possible from the effluvia of dead horses, we encamped. The next day (Sunday) we proceeded as far as Manassas Junction. The roads were even worse than the day previous. Great destruction has been committed by the enemy at this point. Cartridge boxes filled with ammunition, belts, stoves, hides, &c, lay around in profusion. An immense quantity of flour was wasted, and buildings burned supposed to have contained valuable stores.

The railroad is now in operation several miles beyond Manassas. The place is strongly fortified, but not so elaborately as Centreville. Numerous grave yards in the vicinity prove that there was much mortality among their soldiers. In one grave yard of the 10th Alabama were over 100 graves.

We expected to have a few days rest at Manassas, but it was otherwise ordered.—A three day's march brought us to this place (Warrenton Junction,) and within six miles of the Rappahannock. There are no roads, and we were obliged to go through the fields and woods. In places the wheels would go hub-deep; and it has nearly taken the life out of our horses to reach this point. Richardson's Division left here two days ago for Fremont's command, and Blenker's German Division goes to-day. Thus, for a time, our Brigade (Abercrombies') is left alone, and the most advanced towards the enemy. Don't fail to send me your paper. Direct to Matthews' Battery, 1st Pa. Art., Abercrombies' Brigade, William's Division, Banks' Corps d' Armie, Washington, D. C.

Yours truly,
ARTILLERIST.

(☞We can only say to Artillerist, that we have regularly mailed to him, postage paid, two copies of the *Democrat* weekly. We are not able to explain why he has not got them. There are people who can probably tell the reason.—ED.)

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, has been engaging the attention of Congress almost ever since the beginning of the present session; and, at present, there are several bills for that object up for consideration in the Senate.—The constitutional power of the government to pass an act of emancipation, appears to be acknowledged by almost every one, except extreme Southerners; the policy and character of the act appears to be the only real question of difficult solution. Some are for submitting the question to a vote of the people of the District; some are for gradual, while others for the immediate emancipation. A few are favorable to setting the slaves loose without compensation to their owners; some are for compelling said owners to pay the slaves the amount they have made off their labor, while others are willing to pay from the national Treasury the price necessary to have slavery abolished in the Capital of our country. This contrariety of opinion upon this subject, even in the ten mile square, is visible among the Republicans themselves, which demonstrates the inability of that party for practical and enlarged legislation.

From the halting and hesitancy of some ultra Abolitionists in the Senate, we infer that that fraternity have found several formidable obstacles to their schemes of Southern emancipation. Mr. Sumner, whose resolutions in favor of confiscation, are quietly sleeping upon the table, now avows himself favorable to the paying the slaveholders of the Distrist for their "property." He argues against the principle of "property in man," and goes back to the days of the "great Gregory, Pontiff of Rome," to prove how slavery in that early day, scandalized religion; but after all the learned gentleman's fine sentences he announces himself willing to pay some $250 for the freedom of each slave in the District of Columbia. This appears to be sliding down from the pinacle upon which Mr. Sumner planted himself at the begining of the session, proclaiming universal emancipation, and confiscation throughout the rebel States. The $250 apiece, alluded to, Mr. Sumner calls the "ransom" of the slaves; not purchase money but "ransom." In the meantime all the slaves worth anything in the District, are being moved off to Maryland and Delaware, those remaining being small children, and old men and women who are a burthen to their owners. These can be had without difficulty at the price proposed.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

☞The Senatorial election in Ohio has been postponed until next winter. The friends of Wade struggled hard to prevent a postponement, but failed. The caucuss adjourned with three cheers for the Union. We are not advised whether Wade's admirers joined in this last proceeding. The next election will bring forth such results as will doom him to retiracy. The Union will by that time have been restored with all its institutions, or its diunion have been consummated.—*Weekly Times and Union.*

Additional Details of the Battle at Pittsburg.

A Pitched Battle of two days Duration—The Bloodiest Fight of Modern Times. Eighteen to Twenty Thousand Union Men and thirty-five to Forty Thousand Rebels Killed, Wounded and Missing. Complete and Overwhelming Victory of the Union Forces—The Union Cavalry in Pursuit of the Flying Enemy.—&c., &c., &c.,

Pittsburg, Via Fort Henry, April 9, 3:20 A. M.

One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us on Sunday morning.

The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day and was again renewed on Monday morning, and continued until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced their retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost in killed and wounded and missing from eighteen to twenty thousand; that of the enemy is estimated at from thirty-five to forty thousand.

It is impossible, in the present confused state of affairs, to ascertain any of the details; I therefore give you the best account possible for observation, having passed through the storm of action during the two days that it raged.

The fight was brought on by a body of three hundred of the Twenty-fifth Missouri regiment of Gen. Prentiss' division, attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which were supposed to be the pickets of the enemy in front of our camps.

The rebels immediately advanced on Gen. Prentiss' division on the left wing, pouring volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camps with grape, canister and shell. Our forces seon formed into line and returned their fire vigorously and by the time we were prepared to receive them had turned their heaviest fire on the left centre, Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and bringing up a fresh force opened fire on our left wing, under Gen. McClernand. This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line for a distance of over four miles.

General Hulburt's division was thrown forward to support the centre, when a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn. From about 9 o'clock, the time your correspondent arrived on the field, until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no determination of the result of the struggle. The regiments exhibited remarkably good generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or centre. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns. The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed than the breach would again be filled.

The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping us then, that their chances for success would be extremely doubtful, as a portion of General Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and another portion was coming up the river from Savannah. They became aware that we were being reinforced, as they could see Gen. Buell's troops from the river bank, a short distance above us on the left, to which point they had forced their way.

At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy full two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right.

Up to this time we had received no reinforcements, General Lew. Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing and being without other transports than those used for Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number of General Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring up the troops from Savannah. We were, therefore contesting against fearful odds, our force not exceeding thirty-eight thousand men, while that of the enemy was upwards of sixty thousand.

Our condition at this moment was extremely critical. Large numbers of men panic struck, others worn out by hard fighting, with the average per centage of skulkers, had struggled towards the river and could not be rallied. General Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day, amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode from right to left, inciting the men to stand firm until our reinforcements could cross the river.

Colonel Webster, Chief or Staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pointing on the enemy's right, while a large number of the batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank northwest to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant. About an hour before dusk a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. Such a roar of artillery was never heard upon this continent. For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and more terrible.

The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on the rebel hordes. This last effort was too much for the enemy, and ere dusk had set in the firing had nearly ceased, when, night coming on, all the combatants rested from their awful work of blood and carnage.

DEAD-LETTER SYSTEM ABOLISHED.—On the 21st of January, 1862 the President approved an act passed by Congress, authorizing the Post Office Department to return all dead letters to their writers.—The Postmaster General was of the opinion that the revenue derived from a charge of double postage on such letters would more than equal the expenditure caused by an extra clerical force in the Department.

Thus far the new system, (which, I believe, is like the English one) work very smoothly and all letters not reaching their destination, instead of being burned by the load, are now carefully sent to the writers, and double postage collected. Of course many invaluable letters are returned, but of value the writer, not the Department, should be the judge. The following notice on the envelope enclosing the dead letter to the postmaster explains the further object of the new law:

"The enclosed letter is sent to the writer, under an act of Congress approved January 21, 1862. If not delivered, and *double* postage collected, as required by this new law, it must be returned to the 'Third Assistant Post Master General,' within one month, with the reasons for non-delivery endorsed on it, according to section 199 of Post Office Regulations.

"If retained a longer period, the postmaster will be held accountable for the postage, whether delivered or not. The date of recipt at the post office must be marked on the letter.

"The postmaster will not allow the envelope to be opened before receiving the postage."

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE'S VIEWS.—Certain newspapers having ascribed to Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, the authorship of a pamphlet containing views which, in their relation to the objects of the present war, were more remarkable for their radicalism than prudence or constitutionality, the Providence *Post* pronounces the said pamphlet a forgery, so far as it is ascribed to that gentleman.—Our contemporary adds:

"Governor Sprague never wrote it, or a line of it. He stands squarely upon the doctrine of his letter to the New England Dinner Committee, in which he said: 'For myself, I do most heartily disavow any other wish than that of bringing together these now belligerent States, without a loss to any one of them of a single right or privilege which it has heretofore enjoyed."

VOTE ON THE EXPULSION OF SENATOR POWELL.—The vote on the resolution to expel Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky, from the Senate of the United States, was taken on Friday, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane, of Indiana, Pemeroy, Sumner, TenEyck, Wade and Wilkinson—11.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlisle, Clark, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, King, Lane, of Kansas Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pearce, Rice, Saulsbury, Stark, Thompson, Trumbull, Willey, Wilson, of Massachusetts, Wilson, of Missouri, and Wright—28.

☞The Republican papers of this State almost without exception, are bitterly abusive of Senator Cowan, because he has had the manliness to resist several of the unconstitutional and oppressive measures of his party. He, however, need have no fears that his reputation will be injured by the malicious attacks that are being heaped upon him. The people admire a statesman of courage and integrity, and more than all, they admire it when it is shown in favor of the right. His own party may desert him, but he will find an army of friends, more reliable, honest and valuable, rising up in every part of the Commonwealth. Let him persevere in his sound course.—*Compiler.*

☞Another abolition riot occurred Friday night last, in Burlington, N. J. A fanatical preacher, named Samuel Aaron, undertook to deliver a Disunion lecture, in which he denounced the United States Constitution and abused Gen. McClellan, and was driven from the Hall with eggs and stones. All wrong. These abolition traitors should not be mobbed, but quietly seized and sent to Fort Lafayatte. We do not see why a distinction is made between Southern and Northern rebels.—*Easton Argus.*

☞Mrs. Greenough, imprisoned for her complicty with the rebels and her known recession sentiments, it is said, is insane, and will soon be transferred to a lunatic asylum. We think many of the sterner sex are in the same situation, and some of the Northern abolitionists are ditto, and should be provided with strait jackets.—*Weekly Times and Union.*

☞Any sensible man, anything but a blinded and benighted Abolitionist, can see that the inevitable result of permitting a horde of blacks to overrun the South will be a great injury to the poor white men. But we seem to be in the hands of the negro-lovers and a man's misfortune is to be white.

Reader, if you want a mild purgative for children, or one powerful for adults take Ayer,s Pills. They are sugar-coated and pleasant to use and are well enough known to be good, without our recomendation.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of several writs of *venditioni exponas* and *Levari Facias*, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale on SATURDAY, THE 3d DAY OF MAY next, at one o'clock p. m. of said day at the Court House in Bloomsburg, the following real estate, to wit:

A tract or piece of land situate in the township of Greenwood, county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of James Patterson, on the south by land of John Jackson and others, containing twenty six acres, more or less, with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Covanhoven, deceased.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows to wit: on the north by land of Philip Krickbaum's heirs, on the east by lands of David Lentry, on the south by lands of Andrew Runyan & Peter Case, and on the west by land of Joseph Hess, containing eighty three acres more or less, about one half of which is improved land, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, a wheelwright shop, a big barn, and other out buildings, with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of N. P. Moore.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Mountpleasant twp., Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit:—on the north by lands of John Austin, on the east by lands of John Crouse, on the south by lands of Catharine Zigler, and on the west by lands of Jacob Johnson, containing fifty acres more or less, about 25 acres of which is improved land whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, a frame stable, and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Johnson.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Bloom township Columbia county, Penna. bounded and described as follows to wit:—On the south by the North Branch Canal, on the west by land of the Iron Dale Co. on the north by a street, and on the east by lot of Geo. Weaver containing one acre of land be the same more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, a frame stable, and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Reiswich.

ALSO.

All those certain lots, and tracts of land as follows to wit: All those three lots lying contiguous to each other, situate in Kernstown, Locust township, Columbia county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the northwest by an Alley thirty three feet wide, on the northeast by a Main street of said town, on the southeast by land of Francis Kern, and on the southwest by an alley, containing one third of an acre each, more or less, whereon is erected a new two story frame store house, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,—Six other lots situate in the town and county aforesaid, lying contiguous to each other, bounded on the northwest by lands of Peter Rhoads, on the northeast by a Main street leading through the town to Stablown, on the northeast by an alley 30 feet wide, and on the southwest by an alley containing one third of an acre each, more or less, whereon are erected a new two story frame dwelling house, a small frame store house, a well of water, and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,—One other lot situate in the township and county aforesaid bounded on the west by a public road leading from Kernstown to Stablown, and on the northwest by lands of Peter Rhoads, on the northeast by lands of Nicholas Englebright, on the South and East by land of Francis C. Kern, containing eleven acres more or less, all of which is cleared land, whereon is erected a log barn and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,—One other lot situate in the twp. and county aforesaid, bounded on the north east by a public road leading from Kernstown to Stablown, on the northwest by a public road leading to Neuwedes, on the southwest by lands of Isaiah Shaffer, and on the south by lands of Peter Rhoads, containing five and one fourth acres more or less, all of which is improved land, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,—One other lot of land situate in the town of Neumedia, twp. and county aforesaid, bounded on the west by Main street, of said town, on the north by a lot of John Heimbach, on the east by an alley, and on the south by an alley, containing one third of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame store house, a two story frame Warehouse, a frame stable, wagon house, a well of water, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,—One and a half lot situate in the town of Neumedia, twp. and county aforesaid, bounded on the west by Main street, of said town, on the north by a street, on the east by an alley, and on the south by a lot of John Heimbach, containing one half of an acre more or less, whereon is erected an old frame dwelling house, a well of water, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,—One other lot of timber land situated in Locust twp., Columbia county, bounded on the north by a public road, on the east by land of Benjamin Beaver, on the south by land of ——, and on the west by land of John Billich, containing nine acres (all unimproved) with the appurtenances.

ALSO,—One other lot and parcel of land situate in the twp., and county aforesaid bounded on the west by an alley, and on the north by land of —— Bairdand on the south by lot of Reuben Fahringer, containing two and a half acres more or less, all of which is improved land and in good fence, with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John P. Levan.

ALSO,

All that certain tract or piece of land situated in Jackson township, Columbia county, containing fifty acres and allowance, bounded and described as follows, to wit, on the north by land of Wilson Roberts and Silas McHenry, on the south by lands of Isaac Lewis and George Hurleyman, on the east by lands of Samuel Roberts and E. McHenry, and on the west by lands of Sam'l Roberts, whereon are erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house, a log stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Roberts.

ALSO,

All that certain lot and piece of ground situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pa. bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone, a corner of land of Mr. Davies, thence by the same south eighty five and a half degrees west fifty one perches to a white oak tree, thence by land of an unknown person south seventeen and one half degrees east, 29 perches to a post; thence by other lands of Solomon L. Snyder north 84½ degrees east, 51 perches to a stone, to lands of Solomon L. Snyder; thence by lands of same, north seventeen and one half degrees west, 29 perches to the place of beginning containing twenty five acres and twenty nine perches of land be the same more or less, with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Litwiler.

ALSO,

A certain two story frame dwelling house situate in Briarcreek township, [about 16 feet by 30 feet in size] upon a lot of ground or tract of land now occupied by Jacob Sitler, containing sixty acres or thereabouts, the said tract bounded eastward by lands of John Rinard, north by public road and land of Samuel Sitler, west by land of Jacob Bower jr., and the lot of ground and outbledge appurtenant to said building.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Sitler.

ALSO,

All that certain moiety or half part of a lot of ground situated in Kappytown, in the county of Columbia marked in the general plan of said town as lot number ninetean) bounded as follows to wit: beginning at a post, corner of lot No 20, owned by Alexander McKamey, on the south side of the Main Street, running thence along thence along said lot southwardly one hundred and seventy three feet three inches to an Alley; thence along said alley westwardly forty feet three inches to a post thence along the other moiety of lot No eighteen, owned by Henry Trump northwardly one hundred and seventy three feet three inches to Main Street aforesaid, and thence along said street eastwardly forty one feet three inches to the place of beginning together with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry B W Vanaucher.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of *Fiaria Facias*, a certain lot or piece of ground situated in Catawissa, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the East by second street, on the North by lot of George Hughes, on the West by lot of late Joseph Houton, and on the North west by Railroad Street, containing 38 feet front and 210 feet deep, whereon are erected a two story frame house and stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Dyer.

ALSO,

All that piece or parcel of land situate in Benton Township, Columbia County, Bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post of George Dodson's land, thence by the same, N. degrees, East 30-8 perches to a post, thence by land of Benjamin Rozell south 63½ degrees East, 19-2 perches to a post, thence by land of James Wilson South degrees East, 31 perches to stones, thence by land of Philip Shultz North 89½ degrees West 151 perches to the place of beginning Containing twenty-five acres and perches of land, strict measure with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel W. Rozell.

JOSIAH F. FURMAN
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, April 5 1862.