COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ISAAC SLENKER:
OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
Hon. L. B. Rupert,
Subject to the decision of the Conferees.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
Geo. D. Jackson, of Sullivan,
John C. Ellis, of Montour,

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
William Elwell. of Towanda.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. H. LITTLE,
OF BLOOM,

FOR COMMISSIONER,
ROHR McHENRY,
OF BENTON.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
ISAAC A. DEWITT,
OF GREENWOOD,

FOR AUDITOR.
ANDREW J. EVANS,
OF BLOOM.

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.*"

Opinions of Judge Douglas.

Republicans of our day, now that he is no more, profess implicit faith in the opinions of the late Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. We call to the witness stand the living history of that tried patriot and eminent statesman. In the United States Senate, upon the 3d of January, 1861, Judge Douglas said:

"I address the inquiry to republicans alone *for the reason that in the Committee of thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the cotton States* (Messrs. Tombs and Davis) *expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky* (Mr. Crittenden) as a FINAL SETTLEMENT *of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by republican members.* "HENCE, THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF OUR DISAGREEMENT, AND THE ONLY DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT, IS WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

Stephen A. Douglas.

"I hold that this Government was made on the White Basis by White Men for the benefit of White Men and their Posterity Forever!—[*Stephen A. Douglas.*

☞ Peterson's Magazine for October is among the best numbers yet issued. Indeed Peterson is always up to the best of them.

☞ Dr. John having waited patiently, until assured by the telegraph and newspapers, on Saturday last, that General McClellan had driven all the rebels out of Maryland, and that "*Pennsylvania was free from invasion*," immediately volunteered, and on Monday following, hastily getting together a few men, started to Harrisburg to *defend the State from invasion.*

Now it will not do to say that Stonewall Jackson ran away because he heard Dr. John was coming, for the Dr. kept the movement a secret; but it is fair to infer, that the Dr. volunteered, because he had heard that "Stonewall" had run away.—We trust he will come to no harm by reason of his gallantry.

IN publishing the address of Mr. Buckalew to the Orangeville Meeting the *Patriot and Union*, remarks:—

We call attention to the very able and lucid address of Chas. R. Buckalew, published in to-day's paper. At any time an address on public affairs from this distinguished, clearheaded statesman would command the respectful consideration of his fellow-citizens, who, without distinction of party, appreciate his rare ability, solidity of judgment, and honesty of purpose. At this particular time, his opinions on the great questione of the day, are of more than ordinary interest, and should be attentively read and considered by all who have the interests of the country at heart.

Curtin in a New Character.

Our excentric and *redoubtable* Governor seems to be determined to exhaust the subject by appearing in all sorts of costumes, metaphorically speaking, for it is not known that he donned the hoops; but his last appearance is either, the *Mad Boy* in the "Alchemist" or the *Fish Woman* in some forgotten play.—Certainly his speech has neither dignity, politeness nor decency. Time would have vindicated him from the charge if false, and it remains to be seen if wrong motives were imputed to him.

A dispatch from Harrisburg states that Governor Curtin, on Wednesday a week, addressed the Pottstown Guards, of Montgomery county, commanded by Capt. John Henry Hobart. In the course of his remarks he said that any person who came to Capitol Hill, and endeavored to create the impression among the soldiers that improper motives had prompted the call for the troops (a report having been circulated that it had been issued for political purposes,) was a liar, a traitor and a coward! He had called them out for State defence, and when the present emergency was over he would send them home.

Acceptance of Wm. Elwell.

BLOOMSBURG, Columbia co., }
September 15, 1862. }

Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL, Towanda, Bradford co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—We take pleasure in announcing to you, that the counties of Sullivan, Columbia and Wyoming, composing the 26th Judicial District, have unanimously nominated you as the Democratic Candidate for President Judge of the said District. We respectfully request your acceptance of this nomination and

Remain yours, very respectfully,

Michael Meylert, Geo D. Jackson.	Conferees of Sullivan co.
H. Bittenbender, J. G. Freeze.	Conferees of Columbia co
Geo. S. Tutton, Thos. B. Wall.	Conferees of Wyoming co

TOWANDA, Sept. 20, 1862.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 15th inst., informing me of my nomination as the Democratic candidate for the office of President Judge of the 26th Judicial District was received to-day. I regard this nomination, as being, under all the circumstances, highly complimentary, and accept it the more cheerfully, because of the unanimity with which it is conferred.

For the kind terms in which you communicate the action of the Conference, accept my thanks.

I am gentlemen,
Yours Respectfully,
WILLIAM ELWELL.

J. G. Freeze, H. Bittenbender, Geo. S. Tutton, Thos. B. Wall, Michael Meylert, and Geo. D. Jackson, Esqrs., Conferees.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE THAT GEORGE LANDON IS AN ABOLITIONIST.

We quote from a debate in the Senate March 11th, 1862.

Mr. CLYMER. But, says the Senator from Bradford, if this country could be restored to peace, and could go on from age to age prosperously, with this institution intact, he would be inclined—

Mr. LANDON. The Senator is not right, sir. I wish to be rightly represented. I want the whole of the quotation.

Mr. CLYMER, [reading from the speech of Mr. LANDON in the *Record*.] "God has made certain men with their faces a little darker than mine; but if they are capable of enjoying freedom; liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it is your duty to give it to them; and woe to the goverement, sooner or later, that refuses to do it, and throws itself athwart their pathway of progress. I am no infidel: but if we, as a nation, can hold up and perpetuate slavery, age after age, sanction it legally and christen it ecclesiastically, and at the same time prosper ourselves, be free, happy and great, escaping all the consequences divinely threatened against injustice and oppression——"

Mr. LANDON. That is correct.

Mr. CLYMER, [reading further]—"then this, if anything, would constrain me, not only to question the bible, but to doubt the very existence of the Deity himself."

Mr. LANDON. I endorse that.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE THAT GEORGE LANDON IS A DISUNIONIST.

We quote from a debate in the Senate March 11th, 1862.

Mr. CLYMER. Mr. Speaker, the Senator from Bradford asserts that "this question of slavery meets us everywhere, it meets us here, at home, and on the stern and bloody battle field," and exclaims in excited and angry terms "*we must meet it.*" But how? "Necessarily in one of three ways," says the Senator. "First—we can submit to be ruled and ruined by it. Second—*we can continue as we have been doing—fight the rebellion with one hand, and hold up slavery with the other, until both parties are exhausted;—then settle our difficulty by allowing or by compelling the seceding States to fall back into the Union with slavery, slave representatin and all its concomitants as aforetime.* I have feared," says the Senator from Bradford, "*there were too many men, in high places who desire this mode of settlement.*" But the Senator asserts "this would be a false and fallacious cure for existing ills. Let no one delude himself and others, by pointing to this as the pathway from the wilderness to the promised land. *It never should, it never can, it never will be done.*"

There you have it, sir! There is no mistaking the position of the Senator from Bradford, and his followers. He and they will never, no, never! consent that this constitution shall be maintained as it is, and the Union restored as it was. Oh, no, sir! He and they assert, "it never should, it never can, it never will be done." I hold him and them to all the consequences of this treasonable and rebellious position.

☞ The "Columbia County Guards," 132d Regt. P. V., were in the hottest of the fight on last Wednesday, and behaved themselves with the gallantry of veterans. Their loss is as follows:

William Lazarus, killed, (ball thro' head)
J. P. Melick, slight wound in head by a piece of shell.
Henry D. Croup, slight wound, in right leg above the knee.
Jesse M. Howell, wound on side of head.
Adam Heist, slight wound in right side.
Joseph Lawton, wounded in arm.
Joseph Stiles, " ear, head and leg.
Amasa Whitenight, wound in right leg.
C. S. M. Fishes, " left arm.
Augustus Kurtz, missing.

Army Correspondence.

ON THE BATTLE FIELD, }
September 18th, 1862. }

Dear Father:—I write to say that I am still about, having passed safely through the hottest of the Battle of Middletown Hights, on Sunday, and a very warm part of the fight of yesterday and day before. The enemy is still to our front, and we shall in all probability have a severe battle to-day. On Sunday I had command of five companies of our Regiment, under a storm of fire; the five companies numbering about 200 men, out of whom 52 were killed and wounded. The balance of the Regiment were not engaged, though they were under fire. The Bucktails and the 6th commenced the Battle of Sharpsburg late on Tuesday evening, and were in line all of Tuesday night, skirmishing with the enemy, and opened the battle in earnest at daylight, yesterday. There has never before been so much blood shed in one day on the American continent, as yesterday. The loss on both sides being not less than fifty thousand. None of my brave boys have yet been killed. The following are the wounded in the Battle of Middletown Hights: Calvin Achenbach, Joseph Hause, Samuel Gottshall, John Betz, George M. Demorest, Charles Fornwald, Mark B. Hughes and U. R. Burkert. Battle of Sharpsburg up to this time: Benj. F. Sharpless, William Snyder, Harry Harman and Henry Linn. To these I may also add, the names of George S. Coleman, Lieut. and Adjutant, and B R. Hayhurst, Sergeant Major of the Regiment, both old members of my Company. I have about 30 men for duty this morning, but we are all completely used up. I thank God there are so many of us left.

I am sorry to close this letter with the intelligence of the death of George M. Demorest, in the Hospital. The bravest of the brave. The loss of our Regiment in both battles is 17 killed and 93 wounded, several of the wounded have since died.

With love to mother I am in great haste
Your affectionate son,
WELLINGTON H. ENT.

To Hon. PETER ENT, }
Light Street, Pa. }

Congressional Conference.

The Democratic Conferees of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, met at the Ward House, in Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, on Friday, the 19th September, 1862.

The following Conferees appeared and produced credentials:—

Bradford—V. E. Piollet, J. T. Demoyer, A. Ennis, W. W. Kingsbury, A. E. Menardie.

Wyoming—Alvira Gay, John Jackson

Sullivan—James Deegan, Richard Bedford.

Columbia—Peter Ent, Jno. A. Funston.

Montour—W. D. Weidenheimer, J. C. Ammerman.

On motion, Peter Ent was chosen President, and V. E. Piollet, and J. C. Ammerman, Secretaries.

On motion of V. E. Piollet, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have assembled for the first time since Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan counties, were made a Congressional District: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we agree that this and all future Democratic Conference that may be had for the purpose of nominating a Congressman, shall be composed of an equal representation from each county, of two conferees.

It was therefore understood that V. E. Piollet and J. T. Demoyer act as the two conferees from Bradford.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when this conference adjourns it will adjourn to meet at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

The following was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Peter Ent, Jesse Ammerman and Alvira Gay, be a committee to prepare a statament upon the subject of the existing Congressional apportionment and report the same at the next meeting of the this conference.

On motion, adjourned.

WHOM TO ADDRESS AT WASHINGTON—IMPORNANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—As there are many persons wish to communicate with the different bureaus of the War Department, a memorandum of the proper persons to address may be useful to our readers:

All letters relating to pay of soldiers on furlough or in hospital, should be addressed to General C. F. Larnard, Paymaster General.

Application for back pay and the $100 bounty of deceased soldiers should be addressed to Hon. B. B. French, Second Auditor.

Application for pay of teamsters, employees of the quartermaster's department or for horses killed in service should be addressed to Hon. I. Atkinson, Third Auditor.

Applicating relating to pay or bounty in the marine and naval service, should be addressed to Hon. Robert Berrine, Fourth Auditor.

Letters concerning soldiers in the army should be addressed to Adjutant Gen Lorenzo Thomas.

☞ We observe by the last copy of the "Star of the North" that that paper is to be discontinued, at least while the Editor is off to the war. We hope its patrons will turn to the *Columbia Democrat* for a county paper, beyond all controversy the best.

Pay of the Militia.

The pay of militiamen who have been called into service is the same as that of the regular army. The law of Pennsylvania is as follows:

"*Fourteenth.* The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, when called into actual service, either on a requisition from the President of the United States or under the order of the Governor of that State, shall receive the like pay and rations and such other emoluments as are or shall be allowed and granted by the said United States to the officers, noncommissioned officers and privates of the regular army at the time they shall be in service, and the noncommissioned officers and privates shall be armed and equipped at the expense of the State during said service."

The following are the rates allowed to regimental officers of artillery and infantry by the United States:

Payment and Rations per Month.

Colonel	$222 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	198 00
Major	179 00
Captain	120 50
First Lieutenant	110 50
Second lieutenant	105 50
Brevet Second Lieutenant	105 50
Privates	13 00

The pay in case of *invasion* is essentially different from that during riot, tumult, breach of the peace, or when the militia is called upon to aid the civil process. In such emergencies, noncommissioned officers and privates receive $1,50 per diem each, and commissioned officers the same compensation as those of the regular army.

☞ Our readers will all recollect with what gusto the *Republican* abolitionist published Landon's speech in reply to Clymer; and endorsed it as the *greatest speech* &c &c. We charge that Mr. Clark was defeated by Abolitionists, and that Dr. John was in the ring to assist. Now in order to show what Landon is we copy from the speech thus praised by Dr. John, Harrisburg *Telegraph* and others; and we quote from the *Telegraph.*

He said:

"Congress should abolish slavery in the District of Columbia upon terms equitable and just. Then they should declare the slaves of all rebels free, as they veritably are.

Again:

"The country will not be ruined until the people of the free States consent to its destruction. When they restore and perpetuate slavery, their consent is given, the die is cast, the deed done. You have then only to wait in melancholy mood for the bitter harvest of retributive justice. If that harvest fail to come, then are the laws of nature reversed, and the divine government a failure.

And yet again:

"I repeat, what have these Abolitionists done? Have they invaded any man's rights? "Yes," the response was, "John Brown did." Yes, he did, sir. And then the double charge is that those Abolitionists sung a song to his memory. I never did, because I have not the ability to sing, but if I had I *would at least have joined in the chorus.* With regard to John Brown I have to say this: I did not introduce him, the Senator from Clarion made the introduction. I have only to say that in many things he may have been a mistaken man; but for all that, his name will live when the name of the Governor who hung him is forgotten in rottenness, and as the one goes down lower and lower, the memory of the other will rise higher and higher as a man, though of fallability, yet of heroism, manhood and philanthropy.

There you have it—John Brown, Geo. Landon & Co. A beautiful firm, "and his soul is marching on."

Dispatch from Gov. Curtin.

No more troops to start for Harrisburg—The rebel army in full retreat down the Shenandoah Valley.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 21.—Governor Curtin telegraphs from Hagerstown to notify all military organizations not already started for Harrisburg, to wait at home for further orders, it being highly probable that all danger of invasion has been removed, the Rebel army being in full retreat down the Shenandoah Valley.—All interested parties should, therefore keep up their organization, but wait for orders before starting for the State Capital.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 21.—By authority of Governor Curtin the militia now quartered here will be sent home to day. It is supposed that those in the Cumberland Valley will also return as soon as transportation can be arranged.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 20.—Governor Curtin is expected to arrive here to-night from his visit to Cumberland Valley.

The militia lately sent to Hagerstown and Boonsboro' were this afternoon sent back into Pennsylvania.

☞ The most disgraceful act of the present war seems to be the surrender of Harper's Ferry, with twelve thousand men, fifty guns, and an untold amount of ammunition. The guns and ammunition were used against us in Tuesday's fight. As it turns out, the somewhat notorious Tom Ford, of Ohio, is the culpable party, having shown the white feather whilst in possession of the heights commanding the store house and troops under Col. miles. This interfered sadly with the calculation of Gen. McClellan in his fierce encounter, next day, with a foe flushed with success and well supplied with artillery and ammunition taken from us. All this will not save them, however. General McClellan will wip them to their hearts content, not only out of Maryland, but out of Virginia, and we confidently expect to see the whole thing wound up by Hallow Eve.

Proclamation by the President.

By the President of the United States of America.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander in chief of the Army and Navy thereof do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the U. S. and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Government existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated parts of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they make for their actual freedoom: that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidences that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States: that attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be observed as such articles:

All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty, shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act, entitled "An Act to suppress insurection, to punish treason and rebellion, to sieze and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposed," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, and captured from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on, or being within any place occupied by, rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the law, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitives is alleged to be due in his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the U. S. in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person or surrender up any such person to the claimant, or pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order, all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective sphere of service, the act and sections above written; and the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the Uniied states who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the State and their respective State and the people, if that relation shall have been suspened or disturbed, be coompensated for all loss by act ot the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.—We think the Hartford Courant runs no risk in making the following statement:

We think that history will reveal the facts that at the time McClellan was charged with dereliction in not sending forward troops to the aid of General Pope, he had virtually been stripped of all his troops, even to his body guard, and that he himself was asking for the privilege of going himself, in almost any capacity—that while the President was led to believe from Pope's dispatches that all was going well, McClellan was assured that all was not well, and that when the President learnt of the disgraceful retreat of our army to Centerville, he called upon McClellan to take command and save the army.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveler, who has been strongly anti-McClellan, says in his letter of Thursday: "To day, McClellan is a rising man. The soldiers new and old adore him.—I cannot account for it, but such is the fact. I reveal no important secret when I state that the Government was compelled to reinstate McClellan by the violent feelings in his favor among the troops—He rode out among the troops yesterday, and they went wild with enthusiasm at the bare sight of him. What is the secret of this feeling in his favor? Who can tell? Under the circumstances, can any one censure the President for the course he has taken?"

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, speaking of Gen. McClellan's high popularity among his soldiers, says:

On Saturday last, when McClellan was at Alexandria with his body guard of less then one hundred men—all the rest had been ordered to join Pope, and he there listening to the sound of cannon, knowing that his fine troops were being sacrificed and he not allowed even to be present—he telegraphed to the War Department again and again for permission to go to the battle field even without command, and only as an *amateur*, thinking that his presence might cheer his own troops, and at any rate could do no harm, but he was refused and absolutely forbidden!!!

The New York *Herald* says that "a perfect accord now exists between McClellan and the President and the Cabinet, and all that is asked by Gen McClellan is that he shall be allowed to carry out his present purposes. McClellan said on Thursday he had no quarrel with any one He desired to let the past be passed.—We have enough to do to fight the common enemy, and all he asked was to be let alone and he would put down the rebellion."

Operations of McCall's Division.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

Colonel H. C. Bolinger, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserve corps, wounded by a bullet through the right arm and breast and Col. Gallaher, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, wounded in the left arm the latter acting as Brigadier General at the Sunday's fight at the South Mountain, upon which occasion both officers were wounded, arrived in this city on last evening, and have afforded the following facts relative to the engagement:—

Gen. McCall's division, constituting the right of Gen. Hooker's corps, about four o'clock in the afternoon, formed in line of battle, when within about three-quarters of a mile of the base of South Mountain, and advanced upon the position on the summit of the height, which now commenced shelling the advancing column. The ground over which they passed was of an undulating character, dotted with groups of forest trees, affording them shelter at times, though the line was not for an instant broken, but steadily the column pressed up the steep ascent, never flinching under the now galling fire of artillery and infantry. At the summit a sharp hand to hand fight ensued, but of short duration, and the enemy were driven from their position in confusion down the opposite side of the mountain, still hotly pursuad by McCall's men, who made large numbers of them prisoners. The height was occupied that night by McCall's troops. During the engagement on the left of Hooker's corps the twenty-fourth New York Volunteers succeeded in capturing the colors of one of the Louisana regiments.

☞ Every soldier should keep in his knapsack a card, upon which should be inscribed his full name and address, with his company and regiment. Last week two cases occurred at Alexandria, in which soldiers were brought from the battle field—one ill and the other wounded—both too low to obtain these particulars from them. They died, and the hospital authorities were deprived of the opportunity of apprising distant relatives or friends of their decease.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S STAFF.—Chief of Staff, Brigadier General Randolph B. Marcy; Adjutant General, Brigadier General Seth Williams; Inspector General, Colonel Delos B. Sackett; Chief Quartermaster, Colonel Rufus Ingalls; Chief Commissary, Colonel Henry F. Clark; Medical Director, Dr. Jonathan Letterman; Chief of ordance, Lieutenant Horace Porter; Aides de camp, Lieutenant Colonel Edward McR Hudson, Lieutenant Colonel Nelson B. Sweetser, Lieutenant Colonel Albert V. Colburn; Chief Topographical Engineer, vacant; Chief Engineer, vacant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ 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. 492 Market Street, one door above 4th, South side.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been 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 something 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

Uniformity of Prices!—A New Feature in Business. Every one his own Salesman! JONES & CO., of the Crescent 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.

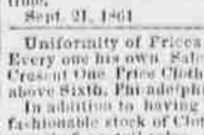
The goods are well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making so that all can buy with a full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price. Also, a large stock of piece goods on hand of the latest style and best qualities, which will be made to order, in the most fashionable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

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

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY!

STRAYED from the enclosure of the undersigned, at Bloomsburg, on or about the first of August, a



Red Milch Cow,

Rising four years old.

☞ A liberal reward will be given for her return or information of her whereabouts.

HENRY WANICH, Jr.

Sept 27, 1862.—3ts.

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 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,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Sept. 27, 1862—3mo.

BRIDGE LETTING.

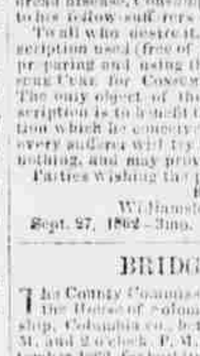
THE County Commissioners will receive proposals at the House of Solomon Buss, in Fishingcreek township, Columbia co., between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 25th day of September 1862, for building an open TRUSS BRIDGE over Pine Creek, near the residence of the said Sol. [illegible] Said bridge to be [illegible] feet between abutments; width [illegible] feet; hight 11 feet from low water mark. Plans and specifications can be seen on the day and place of letting.

By order of the Commissioners.

Commissioner's Office, }
Bloomsburg, Sept. 20, 1862. } R. C. FRUIT, Clk.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!

John Fareira.



No. 718 Arch Street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia. Importer and manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of Fancy Furs, for Ladies & Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Columbia and the surrounding Counties that I have now in store one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's Wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty Imposed on all Furs, imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ *Remember the name, number and street*—
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, Phila.

Sept. 20, 1862

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Elections by publication in one or more newspapers of the county, at least twenty days before the election," and to enumerate therein "the officers to be elected," and to "designate the place at which the election is to be held." Therefore, I, J. [illegible] FURMAN, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held on TUESDAY the FOURTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, being the second Tuesday in said month, at the several districts within the county, to wit:—

Benton township, at the public house of J. J. Stiles in the town of Benton.
Beaver township, at the house of Franklin L. Shuman.
Bloom township, at the Court House, Bloomsburg.
Briarcreek township, at the School House near Evansville.
Borough of Berwick, at the Town House, in Berwick.
Cattawissa township, at the house of Samuel Kostenbader, Cattawissa.
Centre township, at the house of Jeremiah [illegible]
Conyngham township, at the house of [illegible]
Fishingcreek twp., at the house of Geo. W. [illegible]
Franklin township, at Clarton's School House.
Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.
Hemlock township, at the Buck Horn.
Jackson township, at the house of [illegible] Cole.
Locust township, at the house of J. L. Hurst, [illegible] town.
Mifflin township, at the house of John K. [illegible]
Madison twp., at the house of Samuel [illegible]
Mount Pleasant twp., at the house now occupied by J. F. Deitrick.
Montour township, at the house of John [illegible] now occupied by William [illegible]
Main township, at the house of John M. Nuss.
Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by G. W. Driesbach.
Orange township, at the house of Alexander [illegible] Orangeville.
Pine township, at the house of Albert Hunter.
Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alinas Cole.
Scott twp., at the house of Enoch Howell, Esqr.

It is further directed that the election of the said several districts shall be opened between the hours of [illegible] and 10 o'clock in the forenoon and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment, until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The officers to be elected at the time and places aforesaid, are—

A Auditor General
A Surveyor General.
One Congressman.
Two Members of Assembly.
A President Judge.
A District Attorney.
A County Commissioner.
A County Surveyor.
A County Auditor.

It is further directed that the meetings of the return judges will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, to make out the general election [illegible] on FRIDAY the SEVENTEENTH DAY of OCTOBER.

The return Judges of the Representative district composed of the counties of Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour, shall meet at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on TUESDAY, the TWENTYFIRST DAY of OCTOBER next to make out returns for members of Assembly.

The Return Judges of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Montour, Columbia, Sullivan, Wyoming and Bradford, shall meet at the Court House, in Tunkhannock, on Tuesday, the Twenty first day of October, next, to make out returns for Member of Congress.

And in and by the said act, I am further directed to give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, or executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners, of any incorporated district, is, by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or any officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office than to be voted for.

Given under my hand and seal at my office in Bloomsburg, this 15th day of September, A. D., 1862.

J. H. FURMAN,
Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 20, 1862

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

FRESH OYSTERS can be obtained at all times, at the Eating Room of the undersigned, on Main street.

E. STONER

Bloomsburg, Pa., Sept. 13, 1862