COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1862.

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. Toombs and Davis) *expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my generable 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.*

Speak Out Friends.

A worthy friend of ours, who is a loyal democrat and orthodox Divine, in a note to us appropriately remarks:—

I would like to write some prose for the Democrat, but, the state of the public mind demands something connected with National affairs, and I say but little, publicly, on that subject. I have prepared several articles for your columns, and as often, threw them aside, thinking I had better hold still. Yet I do not know, but *Preachers* should be permitted to say something toward the RESTORTTION OF THE COUNTRY, since *Preachers* have done *so much to destroy it.*

Multum in Parvo.

If ever the beautiful phrase, "words fitly spoken are as apples of gold in pictures of silver," was verified, it was in the few words which Gen. McClellan spoke in response to an immense crowd of people who had gathered around his quarters, and saluted him with a fine band of music at Trenton, New Jersey. In closing he said:—

"And before bidding you good night I have this piece of advice to give you:—WHILE THE ARMY IS FIGHTING, YOU AS CITIZENS SEE SHALL THE WAR IS PROSECUTED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION, FOR YOUR NATIONALITY AND YOUR RIGHTS AS CITIZENS."

Let these words be impressed on the minds of all conservative people, and let them act in accordance with the advice.

Letters from Friends.

An officer in army of the Potomac, writes us on Thanksgiving Day, and says—from present appearances we are to have a regular winter's campaign. The people of the North, as I notice by the papers, demand it. I wish those who are constantly crying "On to Richmond," before we are ready, were here in the ranks. I think they would soon change their tune, to—"On to Winter Quarters." We intend to take Richmond, but great will be the contest, and greater the victory for our Arms. The battle of the War is yet to be fought.

I suppose you are dining over Turkey to-day. Well, we do not find fault with any, fortunate enough to be in the neighborhood of Turkeydom. Our Thanksgiving dinner consists of the same as we get every other meal. Namely, Hard Crackers, Salt Pork, Beans and Coffee. We enjoy this kind of food very well. I am getting fat on it. The Crackers, to judge by their hardness, must have been baked for the Mexican War. If my teeth were not good and sound, I think I would resign.

The cry goes along the line to-day, among the soldiers, of the Thanksgiving Dinner given by the Clergy of Washington to the Negroes. One Soldier will inquire of another, why he is not in Washington to-day enjoying the Negro Dinner, &c &c.

One of the Drafted Militia, from Sugarloaf, in this county, writes us from Harrisburg, detailing the unheard of outrage, that was last week perpetrated upon a fellow-soldier (from Bedford co.,) by one of the cowardly Guards. He says the soldier had passed out of Camp, and when returning by the same avenue, and was far in Camp, heard the order—"Halt!" Stopping to look around, was fired at, and shot in the leg! What tyranny. Shame.

A Land Lord in Conyngham township desires to call a public meeting to consider the interests of the fraternity. He complains of the serious injury to their business for want of small change. We can't help him—the world is out of its course.

☞MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.—We publish in to day's paper a second letter from Ex-President Buchanan, being a reply to the rejoinder of General Scott which we published two weeks ago. Like everything emanating from the pen of the retired statesman of Wheatland, it is clear, cogent and to the point, and we fancy that the General will hardly risk a third encounter with the ex-President. We bespeak for the letter a careful and unprejudiced perusal.

☞In handling over a hundred dollars, the first two days the past week, we actually received ONE GOLD DOLLAR! It is salted down in the cellar of our Portmonies. Oh for the glorious days, once more of a Jackson and Benton Sound Currency.

Cattawissa Rail Road.

Spending a few pleasent moments, when on a recent visit to Philadelphia, in the office of the Company, with Mr. President DE PUEY, we were gratified to learn, from facts and figures, that this Road is doing a prosperous business. Under the efficient management of Gen. GOODWIN, and its able Board of Directoas, and polite agents, the success of the Road cannot be otherwise. We record its increasing prosperity with great satisfaction.

The following shows the receipts of the Cattawissa Rail Road for the month of October, as compared with the corresponding month last year:

October 1861	$28,314	
Less connecting roads	6,016	
		$22,298
October, 1862	$45,241	
Less connecting roads,	15,998	29,243
Increase		$6,945
Receipts for 10 mos. to Nov. 62		$229,184
" " " 61		172,852
Increase over last year after paying connecting roads.		56,332

THE GENESSEE FARMER.—The December number of this well known agricultural journal is received. We can not too often recommend our agricultural and horticultural friends to take the *Farmer*. It is published at the low price of sixty cents a year and each number contains hints and suggestions well worth the subscription price for a year. All who subscribe at this time for the next volume will receive the December number free. Send the sixty cents to Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y. Or if you wish to examine the paper before subscribing, call and examine it at this office. The publisher makes some tempting offers to all who are willing to act as agents for the paper in getting subscribers. Specimen copies, prospectuses, &c., will be sent *free* to all who wish them.

"CAN WE COMPETE WITH THE WEST?" Such is the caption of the leading article in the December number of the *Genessee Farmer*. It shows the difficulties which the farmers of the East labor under in competing with West in the feeding of cattle, hogs, &c., and offers some suggestions which are well worth the consideration of farmers in all sections of the country.—We would recomend all our agricultural readers to subscribe for the *Genessee Farmer* for 1863. They will find it one of the ablest journals of its class published in the United States. The price is only sixty cents a year, and all who subscribe at this time for 1863 will receive the December number of this year *free*. Address Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y.

☞REV. GEO. HUNTER.—We learn with regret, by the *Berwick Gazette*, that the Rev. GEO. HUNTER, is dangerously ill at his residence in Evansville. It is sincerely hoped he may survive this dispensation of Providence. Mr. Hunter is one of the few truly loyal Divines in our section, and all good men anxiously desire that his life and field of usefulness may long be preserved to his country.

☞*Sensation Preachers.*—We are informed that a certain Sensation Preacher, not far from Cattawissa, recently had his delicate sensibilities horrified on reading a brief paragraph, headed "Bloody Pulpit," copied from the *Ohio Crisis*, into the "*Columbia Democrat.*" The leaven is working admirably. We hope the truth may wend its way throughout the land and strike terror into the benighted hearts of the united hoard of "fanatical abolitionists."

☞The Forks Hotel, by S. Dodson, Esq., in this place, has made a fair beginning and promises encouragingly. We observed, the past week, that the new Proprietor had plenty of customers and fed them most sumtuously. The guests of the "Forks," like those of the "Exchange," the principal Hotel in Bloomsburg, are always well provided for and appear to feel themselves quite at home.

☞JUDGE ELWELL'S OPENING CHARGE to the Grand Jury, will be read with interest, as published elsewhere in the "Columbia Democrat."

☞DEAD.—Hon. James Irvin, late of Centre county, died in Philadelphia, a few days ago. He was Naval Storekeeper at the time of his death. Mr. Irvin was an uncle to Governor Curtin.

☞Our democratic friend, Maj. JOHN PIATT, of Lycoming, will be an applicant for Sergeant at arms, to the next House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

☞JAMES A. NORRIS, Esq., 77 Cedar Street, New York, has established an Advertising Agency Office, and pays cash to the Printers.

☞The State Legislature will meet on the first Tuesday in January, and a United States Senator is to be elected just one week thereafter.

☞Col. CHAS. J. BIDDLE, M. C., has our thanks for a bound volume of the preliminary Report of the Eighth Census of the United States, 1860.

☞Mr. Girton has again received an assortment of fashionable HATS AND CAPS, with other goods, to which attention is directed.

Released from the Old Capitol Prison.

The following prisoners were on the 12th released from the old Capitol prison in Washington, viz: D. A. Mahoney, editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald*, arrested August 14; David Sheward, of Fairfield Iowa, arrested August 17; Judge Andrew D. Duff, arrested at Benton, Illinois, on the 14th of August, whilst on the Bench; Judge John H. Mulkey, arrested with Judge Duff; and Dr. Marcus L. Roose, of Tamaroa, Illinois. They were arrested on warrant signed by the Secretary of War but in which no charge was set forth.—During the whole term of their imprisonment they vainly endeavored to learn of what they were accused—but not only did the Assistant Judge Advocate General, the Assistant Secretary of War and Secretary Stanton himself deny their very reasonable request, but actually desired them to make statements in their own vindication without a knowledge of their alleged offence.—Furthermore, their counsel were not permitted to see the papers in their case and the accusations against them—if such documents existed. They were twice taken before the Judge Advocate for hearing, but remanded without any light thrown upon the cause of their mysterious incarceration, or being heard in their own defence. When, at length, they were discharged 'honorably,' as the certificates, signed by some subordinate officer read, they were required not only to take the oath of allegiance, but also *to swear that they would not institute or cause to be instituted any suits against any authorities of the United States or of any loyal State, for thier imprisonment.* The fact that some parties in the West had brought suits for false imprisonment delayed their discharge for some time, as the Judge Advocate said nothing could be done until the Secretary of War was consulted. The result of the consultation was, apparently, the incorporation of the above new clause in the oath.

When asked to sign this document some of the prisoners grew very indignaut and refused to take such an oath, but as some were in failing health, and did not know how long they might be kept in durance, finally, by advice of their counsel, complied and were released—but are yet ignorant of the charges upon which they were arrested, if any there were. Their treatment in prison was not bad, they were obliged to furnish their own provisions and were not permitted to hold private converse with those visiting them—an officer always being present. Their correspondence was watched and it was only by strategem that they could communicate with their friends at home, as their letters were, after being read, destroyed, returned or confiscated.—One of the guards was imprisoned for allowing the prisoners some trifling liberty. The lives of the prisoners were constantly endangered by the carelessness of the guard in the barracks below, several balls having come up into the prisoners' apartment, discharged from muskets below.

Freemen what say you to such proceeding as these! Can it be honest men or christians will longer associate with such a party—a party that thus seeks to destroy the very life of a free government.

Hon. Thos. B. Florence.

We are exceedingly gratified at the many kind illusions of a large number of our exchanges, to our able and talented associate, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, in connection with the Clerkship of the next House of Representatives. Mr. Florence has had ten years experience as a member of the House, and with rare clerical talent a good voice, and a thorough acquaintance with parliamentary rules, would make a most capable and efficient officer. We may say, without egotism, that few men have proved themselves more worthy the confidence of the National Democracy. In season and out of season, as a representative in Congress as a journalist, Mr. Florence has been zealous and untiring in upho'ding the great principles which must ever be the guide of the Democracy of the country, and his election as the executive officer of the new House of Representatives would be a compliment he has eminently merited. J. S.

☞Another column of our paper contains a notice of Stratton, Bryant & Co.'s Commercial Colleges. To all who desire a thorough business education, we say send for one of their circulars before going elsewhere, and note the special advantages of their colleges over all competitors. We are informed that students will be received at 25 per cent. discount from the nominal rates, until January 1st.

☞A TROPHY.—Mr. G. B. Kulp, who visited the battle field of Antietam a few weeks ago in search of the dead body of a brother who had fallen in defence of the Union has shown us a rebel bayonet he picked up on that field of sanguinary conflict. It has blood spots upon it, which shows that its owner used it effectually ere he yielded up its possession.

Luzerne Union.

☞A Thanksgiving dinner was given in Washington to 1,200 contrabaud negroes. Mrs. Stowe and Rev. M. Channing were the prominent individuals present. After the dinner, the darkies were preached to for six hours. A Vermont divine in the course of his remarks told them that he regarded the Democratic party as a mortal devil, at which the contrabands shouted "amen."

The Message.

The President's Message has been published and generally read. "What do you think of it?" says the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*. Every man ask his neighbor, and then both break out into a laugh. At first, it was regarded by many as one of the President's jokes. We were asked by scores of the people last evening if what we had printed as Mr Lincoln's Message was all really genuine—whether we had not, "just for fun," interpolated some of those Bunsbyisms and ridiculous sentences in it. "Can it be possible," our interrogators would ask, "that a President of the United States is capable of putting forth such stuff in a grave State paper?

"Yes," we replied, "it is quite possible, when a man chosen by a party which boast of possessing 'all the intelligence' of the country is President."

But, even our solemn assurance that we had printed the words of the document as they came to us, over the wires, scarcely convinced our astonished friends that we had not interpolated or made serious mistakes in printing it. To convince us that we were wrong they would open the Journal, and read from the massage such Bunsbyisms or axioms as the following: "Certainly, it is not so easy to pay *some thing* as it is to pay *nothing*—but it is easier to pay a *large* sum than it is to pay a *larger* one, and it is easier to pay any sum *when* we are able than it is to pay it *before* we are able!" and, determined to satisfy us that we had misprinted the documents, our anxious inquirers referred us to the closing sentence of the message.—These, they were certain, we had added for the purpose of throwning ridicule upon that extremely "honest" individual whose name is appended to the document under consideration. "We say we are for the Union—the world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. ["*We* of *this* Congress and *this* Administration."] The world knows we know how to save it." * "In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free," * "the world will ever applaud and GOD *must* forever bless Abraham Lincoln!

Serious as the situation of affairs is, and serious as we ought to be and feel, in reference to a message of the President at at such a time, we cannot bring ourselves to cosider this document with seriousness. Its ridiculous, farcical character forbids.—It is beneath dignified criticism, and like the broad farce that usually succeeds the saddest tragedy, it excites a laugh in spite of any tears of the previous moment. The antics of an ape on the roof of a burning house, fired by its own mischief could not be more ludicrous than Mr Lincoln's efforts to escape the damning consequence of his own destructive policy; and while we deplore the threatened destruction of the noble fabric, we cannot but smile at the comic distress of the unfortunately elevated animal, though it does so strongly resemble a man!

The subjects which Mr. Lincoln attempts to treat are sufficiently serious, and shall in due time receive due consideration in these columns.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER OF AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN TURKEY.—Commander Thatcher, of the ship *Constellation*, in a letter to the Navy Department dated Spezzia, the 3d inst., says he has just received advices from our Consul at Beirout, Syria, that the Sultan's firman for the execution of the murderer of Mr. Coffin, the American missiocary, reached Adana while the *Constellation* was still at anchor near that place, and the criminal was immediately beheaded, in the presence of a vast concourse of people and without any popular outbteak, as had been anticipated.

The Consular representatives of the United States, France, Prussia and Italy witnessed the execution, which is said to have been hastened on account of the presence of the ship *Constellation*. The official announcement reached this port a very short time after she had sailed.

The Turkish Government has behaved with great justice and comity towards the United States in this matter.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—A general order from the Head quarters of the Military District of Washington fixes Friday; the 5th of December, as the day for the execution, by hanging, in the enclosure of the old Capitol prison, of John Kessler, of the One hundred and third New York Regiment, who was found guilty, by court martial, of the murder of First Lieutenant Linsey, of the same regiment.

The Commission to examine into and report upon the cases of prisoners of State confined in the old Capitol prison—Assistant Adjutant General, Major Sherburne and Capt. Parker continue their labors nightly. Up to this forenoon they had examined the cases of fifty of them, and upon their reports in each case, thirty (30) have been set free.

☞The following gentlemen were elected, on the 17th inst., as Directors of the Bank of Danville for the ensuing year.—E. H. Baldy, Esq., was unanimously reelected as President:—

Edw. H. Baldy, Peter Blady, sr., Wm. H. Magill, Samuel Wolf, J. C. Rhodes, Geo. A. Frick, Geo. B. Brown of Danville.

P. F. Maus, of Valley.
Ferdinand Piper, Watsontown.
John Sharpless, of Cattawissa.
Wm. G. Hurley, Wm. Sloan, of Bloomsburg.
G. H. Fowler, Fowlersville, Col co

THE MCDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.—The McDowell's Court of Inquiry promises to be of long continuance. Nearly all the documents called for by him have been furnished. Generals McClellan, Sigel, Rickets, Hartsuff, Pope and others, whose presence here will not interfere with their military duties, will be summoned as witnesses.

THE DEMOCRATS AT HOME.—Yesterday we met a good old Democart from one of the northern countries who has six sons in the Union army. Four of them volunteered, and two were taken by the recent draft. Of course, "the Democrats all stay at home, while the abolitionists are away fighting the battles of the Union." The truth is, the abolitionists originated the was, and democrats have to do the fighting.

Patriot & Union.

CHARGE
OF THE
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL,

President Judge of the Twenty-Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, delivered to the Grand Jury, on the opening of the Columbia Co. Courts, at Bloomsburg, December 1, 1862.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:—

Your duties as the Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the County of Columbia, are of a grave and responsible character. Through your action alone can an offender against the laws be placed upon trial for his crimes; by your careful examination the innocent accused may be saved the vexation, mortification and expense of a public trial.

By virtue of the recent suffrages of a confiding people and the consequent commission of the Executive of the State, it becomes my duty as the Presiding Magistrate of this court to instruct you in, at least the detail of your duties; but, as these have been so frequently pointed out by my learned predecessors, as to make almost every person familiar with them, it is only necessary to bring them briefly in review before you.

Fortunately for the administration of justice, a change of Judges produces no change in the law. The incumbent is but the constitutional medium through whom the judgment of the law is pronounced. We have therefore no new views upon the science of law—no new rules of civil conduct, no new construction of powers or duties, either of the court or jury, to advance,—content with the legal landmarks set up by the experienced jurists of this and other countries, and considering them as safe guides in the discharge of public duties, we shall endeavor strictly to adhere to and follow them.

In administering criminal law it is proper and right to regard both the obligations of the government and the duty of the citizen. By reference to the Declaration of Rights contained in the Constitution of this Commonwealth, we find among other things a pledge of the Government, "That all courts shall be open, and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay." "That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that no warrant to search any place or seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation."

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage." "All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties unless for capital offences when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

These provisions of the fundamental law strongly guaranty to the citizen, personal liberty, personal security and the rights of private property, and the power of the State is pledged to protect him in their enjoyment.

On the other hand, in return for the care and beneficent protection bestowed upon him, the citizen owes fealty to the Government, and is bound by every consideration which ought to control human actions, to yield a hearty obedience to all its constitutional requirements and statutory obligations, and to refrain from doing those things which are by law prohibited. Unfortunately however there are those who will not regard social duty, nor be restrained from the commission of crimes and misdemeanors. For the punishment of such, penalties have been provided according to the grade of the offence, and to be inflicted through an indictment preferred by the Grand Jury. As conservators of the public peace you are therefore to inquire diligently and true presentments make of all such violations of law within the County as are punishable here, and which properly come before you.

Without an enumeration of the different crimes and misdemeanors which are cognizable by you, we may say in general terms, that they are chiefly embraced under the general heads of offences against the State—offences against Public Justice—the Public Peace—Public Morals and Decency—Public Policy, Economy and Health—against the Persons of Individuals—against Personal Property—against Real Property and Malicious Mischief, and offences against the Coin and Forgery. In considering the cases which come before you, you will remember that the only safety of society is in the certain and prompt punishment of all persons guilty of crime.—The certainty of punishment more than its severity is a preventive to the commission of crime.

Offences which corrupt the morals of the youth of the land are more dangerous, because more insidious, as well as more enduring in their consequences, than others more openly and publicly committed.—Vicious habits formed in youth, but too often destroy the usefulness of their victim as a citizen, haunt him for many if not all the years of his life, or bring him to an untimely if not ignominious grave. The deep interest which society has in the young has induced the Legislature to pass stringent laws for the protection of their habits and morals. Whenever the wickedness or cupidity of any man leads him to violate such laws knowingly, his case should receive the special notice of your body.

But we have not the time nor the inclination to enumerate offences which demand your attention. The District Attorney, will, if necessary, explain to you the law of each case as it comes before you, and the court will give you special instructions whenever requested.

All bills of indictment will be signed by the District Attorney, and your chief business will be to inquire of such offences as may be thus brought before you. Without an indictment first laid before you, you have the right, and it is your duty to act upon, and present such offences as are of public notoriety and within your own knowledge, or such as are given you in charge by the court; such as general public nuisances, affecting the public health and comfort, multiplied and flagrant vices, tending to debauch the public morals, and the like. In such cases your presentation is against the subject or thing and not against individuals.

You may also present of your own knowledge any offence committed by any person within the County; in which case the Court will direct an indictment to be preferred and witnesses summoned for the purpose of furnishing all the evidence upon the subject within our power. In making such a presentment however the knowledge which induces it should be possessed by twelve of your number.

But in reference to this mode of proceeding, as it denies the accused the benefit of a preliminary hearing, prevents him from demanding the endorsement of the name of the prosecutor on the indictment before he pleads, and takes away all remedies for malicious prosecution, no matter how unfounded the accusation on final hearing may prove to be, we are of opinion that it should here sorted to only when public justice cannot be attained in any other way.

A previous binding over by a magistrate is the ordinary mode of procedure, its equal and exact justice to accuser and accused, renders it of almost universal application in Criminal Courts and makes it unwise to depart from it except under special circumstances of pressing emergency.

Examinations of cases laid before you are to be exparte. You will examine only the witnesses adduced on behalf of the Commonwealth whose names will be endorsed upon the back of the indictment and you will examine all of these before you ignore the bill.

You are not to determine the merits of the cause, but it is your duty to satisfy your minds by diligent inquiry, that there are probable grounds for accusation before you give it your authority and call upon the defendant for a public defence.

In the discharge of this duty Fear, Favour, and Affection, Malice and Ill Will, are to be entirely banished from your breasts, and Truth and Justice are alone to control your action.

It is necessary that at least twelve of your number should agree to the finding of a true bill. When found the foreman will endorse it "a true bill" and sign it as foreman. Should you determine against finding it a true bill it will be endorsed "no bill' or "Ignoramus" and signed by the foreman.

In cases where the offence is charged in the indictment to have been feloniously done you have nothing to say in regard to costs. But in all other cases returned "Ignoramus," it is your duty to determine, whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs, and if put upon the prosecutor you are to name him in writing signed as before stated.

The injunction contained in the oath which you have taken, "to keep secret the Commonwealth's counsel, your fellows and your own, includes all that passes before your body, as well the accusations made, as the names of the witnessess and the testimony which they may give. The object of this concealment is to guard against the excitement which such disclosures might produce and to prevent the exposure of the witness to being tampered with or menaced by the party accused. But if the purposes of public justice require that such testimony be disclosed, then it is justifiable to do so. If a witness in his testimony upon the trial varies from that which he gave before the Grand Jury, public justice demands the exposure by members of that body. In no other respect is there a qualification to the oath of secresy.

Soldier to be Hanged for Murder.

The following order has been issued:—

Head-Quarters Military District of Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov 28, 1862.—General Orders No. 35—The proceedings of the general court martial, convened by virtue of special Order No. 195, Head quarters Military District of Washington, dated September 18, 1862, in the case of private John Kessler, Company K, 103d New York Volunteers, found guilty of the willful murder of First Lieutenant Fernando Linsey, Company K, 103d N. Y. Volunteers, and sentenced "to be hanged by the neck until dead," having been submitted to the President of the United States, and having been approved by him, the sentence of death will be executed in the enclosure of the Old Capitol prison, in the City of Washington on Friday, the fifth day of December, 1862, at 12 M.

The Provost Marshall of the City of Washington will attend to the proper execution of said sentence.

By command of Brig Gen Martindale.
John P. Sherburne, Ass't Adj't Gen.

A COMMISSIONER OF CONTRABANDS.—The War Department is about to appoint from civil life a Commissioner to look after the interests of the negro contrabands now in charge of the government.—*Exchange.*

Certainly. Anything to bleed the treasury. Go in, gentlemen. There are not half enough offices yet to supply the thousands of hungry Abolitionists who are applying for a chance to 'serve their beloved country.'

The Bloomsburg *Republican*, an abolition paper of the first water—approving all the mobs and efforts to destroy the freedom of speech and of the press, still has at its head "Free speech, a free press, free soil and freedom.' What a burlesque and satire upon the editor of that paper and his party!

Northumberland County Democrat.

NEGRO VOTES.—Many of our readers are not aware that the negroes of Ohio are allowed by the abolitionists to vote the same as white men. The recent democratic victory in that State was therefore over negroes and all.

☞Sangamon is the county in which Abraham Lincoln resides—when he is at home. It was an old Whig county in old Whig times, but gave a small majority for Douglas in 1858. In 1860, however, it gave Lincoln a large majority But, now it has gone over a thousand against him.

The city of Springfield, the capital of the State and county town of Sangamon, in which Mr. Lincoln's home is, has gone against him by some 500 majority.

NOTICE!
TO THE PATRONS OF THE
STAR OF THE NORTH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscription and advertising accounts due the Publisher of the STAR OF THE NORTH, are placed in the hands of E. H. Little, Esq., of Bloomsburg, for immediate collection. The Editor of said paper having been drafted, and obliged to go to war, it is necessary that prompt payments be made in order that his family may have means of support. Your early attention to this matter may save costs and prove advantageous to his family.

WM. H. JACOBY,
Pub. Star of the North.

CAMP SIMMONS,
Harrisburg, Oct. 29, 1862.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG, Nov. 29, 1862.

Wheat ₱ bus	$1 25	Green Apples	50
Rye.. " "	56	Dried "	1 50
Corn " "	50	Dried Peaches	2 00
Oats.. " "	40	Butter..... ₱ lb	18
Buckwheat "	62	Lard..... "	10
Potatoes "	50	Tallow..... "	12
Cloverseed "		Eggs.... ₱ doz.	16
Timothyseed		Hay.... " ton	8 00
Onions "	50	Chickens " pair	25

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at Orangeville, by Rev. W. Goodrich, Mr. THOMAS WALE, of Briarcreek, to Miss DELIA BOON, of Centre.

At Ashland, Nov. 27th by Rev. A. M. Kester, Mr. GEORGE W. SCOTT, of Northumberland, to Miss ELIZA A. TEITSWORTH, of Ashland, Schuylkill co., Pa.

By the same, at Fountain Springs, Nov. 29th, Mr. WM. DYRE, of Columbia co., and Miss ANNA E. KLINE, of Carbon co., Pa.

DEATHS.

At Mifflin, Nov. 8, of Dyptheria and Croup, FRANCIS J. R., daughter of Sarah A. and Thos. K. Hess, aged 5 years, 2 months and 8 days.

"Sleep sweet, Francey, sleep,
Secured from earthly care."

In Centre township, Columbia co., on Saturday last, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. SUSAN ENGLE wife of Jacob Sponsler and daughter of Bernard Seybert, dec'd.

In Bloomsburg, Columbia County, on the 21st ult., SARAH ADA, daughter of Rev. J. R. Dunn, aged 2 years, and 8 months.

One sweet flower has drooped and faded,
One sweet infant voice has fled:
One fair brow the grave has shaded,
Our dear daughter now is dead.

She has gone to heaven before us,
But she turns and waves her hand,
Pointing to the glories o'er us,
In that happy spirit land.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.—The Rev. William Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address—

Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
470 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 6, 1862—3m.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.—A gentleman having been a victim of the results of early error, and disease, will, from motives of benevolence, send to those who require it a copy of the above interesting narrative, published in a sealed envelope. This little book is designed as a warning and caution to young men and those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. Single copies will be sent under seal in a plain envelope, without charge, to any one who requests it, by addressing the author.

CHAS. A. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.

Nov. 29, 1862.—3m

Uniformity of Prices!—A New Feature in Business. Every one his own Salesman! JONES & CO., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store, No. 2-4 Market street, above Sixth, Phila delphia.

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 fixing marked in figures, on each article at the very lowest price it can be sold for as they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike.

The goods are well sponged and pressed, and great pains taken with the making so that all can buy without fear of getting a good article at the very lowest price. Also, a large stock of piece goods on hand of the latest style and best qualities, which will be made to order, in the most fashionable and best manner, 25 per cent. below credit prices.

Remember the Crescent, in Market, above Sixth St No. 204.

JONES & C

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

Sept. 21, 1861

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.

Notice and caution is hereby given, to all persons interested, not to take an assignment of a certain promissory note, purporting to be drawn by the subscriber, in favor of John Bildine, of Benton township, Columbia county, for the sum of eighty-five dollars, as said note was founded in fraud, for which I have received no value—and am determined not to pay it or any part of it, unless compelled so to do by due course of law.

JOHN RANTZ.

December 3, 1862—3t *

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Daniel Reigel, dec'd.

LETTER testamentary on the estate of Daniel Reigel, late of Locust township, in Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to the undersigned also residing in said township; all persons having claims against the estate of the decendent are requested to present them to the Executor at his residence in said township, without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

PETER K. HERRIN, *Executor.*

December, 6, 1862,—6.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an *Alias Testatum Vendioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Luzerne, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Friday, the 2d day of January, A. D. 1863,

All that certain tract of land situate in Briar Creek township, Columbia County, Pennsa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Reuben Miller & Daniel R. Hossler, and on the East by land of Reuben Miller, on the South by lands of John L. Hossler, Jacob Fenstemaker and others, and on the West by lands of John L. Hossler, containing fifteen acres, all of which is cleared land, whereon is erected an Iron Foundry, a frame Store House, one frame Stable, a Blacksmith Shop, a Plow Shop, and one Ware House.

Seized, taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of N. & W. N. Kinnetob

JOSIAH H. FURMAN,
Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 6, 1862.

Cattawissa Rail Road.

PASS RUPERT STATION.

SOUTHWARD BOUND TRAINS.

Philadelphia & N. Y. Mail	11.19 A. M.
" " Express	12.50 A. M

NORTHWARD BOUND TRAINS

Elmira Mail	4.14 P. M
Niagra Express	12.50 A. M

H. S. GOODWIN, Sup't.

Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 29, 1862.