COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

☞We shall next week, for the first time in sixteen years, omit the publication of the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT. If there ever was a time, when such omission would appear excusable, it is certainly now, when expenses have run up enormously, and we are paying TWELVE DOLLARS—instead of seven dollars—for one bundle of printing paper! Surely we can afford to omit one publication, that the printers may have a brief holiday, and sanction a custom generally observed by country Editors. The next DEMOCRAT will appear upon the 10th of January 1863.

☞NEW YEARS' ADDRESS.—Our faithful Carrier, requests us to advertise his Patrons, that upon the first of January, he will present them with a neatly printed and interesting "New Year's Address." He believes it will give general satisfaction. They should remember, that during the past year, in all sorts of weather, he has been prompt in the delivery of the "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT," and in return for past services, he anticipates, at least, a generous recompense.

Revolutionary Movements.

We learn by the *Luzerne Union*, that the Cameronians are instigating a movement to arrest, carry off, and imprison Senator STARK, of Luzerne, and another Member of the House, on the general charge of "disloyal practices," in order that the Democracy may be left in the minority, until the Republicans succeed in electing the "Russian Mogul" to the United States Senate! That game is up—exploded, played out. The Editor warns "the powers that be," that Senator Stark, or no other Loyal Democrat, can be taken out of Luzerne county, for any such purpose, save they be taken over the dead bodies of nine thousand Democrats, and to which we add, over three thousand more from Columbia.

A Break in the Cabinet.

Secretary Seward tendered his resignation to the President on Friday last, but it had not been accepted at the latest accounts. In the event of his going out, it is said that Senator Sumner will take his place. The Assistant Secretary resigned at the same time. It is also rumored that Secretary Chase and Postmaster General Blair will leave with Mr. Seward. Rumor likewise has it that Gen. Halleck will get leave to retire from his present position, and that Gen Burnside has asked to be releived from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

We give these rumors for what they are worth. That there is trouble at Washington is beyond a doubt. We most wait and see what next will turn up.

The Disunionists.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM offered in Congress, on Friday last, resolutions that the Union must be preserved indivisible; that any person advising peace on any other terms should be held guilty of a high crime; that the Government can never permit foreign intervention; that the war is waged in no spirit of oppression, but for the equal rights of the States and the maintenance of the Union; that the revolutionary scheme of extinguishing State laws and turning States back to Territories should not be tolerated; that a dictatorship should be spurned, and that the preservation of the Constitution, the Union and the liberties of the people should be the object kept in view. These resolutions were voted down by the House, by a vote of 75 Abolitionists against 50 Democrats in their favor. Where now is the boasted Unionism of the Abolitionists? Reader reflect upon it.—These nigger worshippers thus vote virtually in favor of a dictatorship, against the preservation of the Union, Constitution, public liberty and all!

The New York Weekly Caucasian.

The Democratic paper, issued by the proprietors of THE DAY BOOK, and for the present taking the place of that paper, is once more before us. It has been deprived of the use of the mails by the Administration at washington for over a year, yet it has never suspended publication, or changed or modified its course fa particle. The ban is now removed, the recent Democratic victories have produced a change of policy at Washington already. All our readers who desire a sterling Democratic sheet from New York City, should send for a specimen copy of the Caucasian or white man's paper, before subscribing for another. Its terms are as follows:—Single copies, $1 50 per year. Four copies, $5. Ten copies, $12, an extra one to the getter up of the club. Twenty copies to one address, $20, and one to the getter up of the club. It is a good sized folio sheet, well filled with condensed reading matter, and belongs to the "unterified" school of the Democracy. Send for a copy.

Dr. John, will please notice in the next "*Sand Machine.*"

County Superintendent.

For the information of the people of the county, who have a deep interest in the matter, we intend to bring up the record, on the subject of the head of this article. They have a right to know what political and party movements have brought about the present state of things. The draft was made on the 10th of October; and on the 25th, Dr. John published the following article:

☞Among the drafted in this county was the County Superintendent, Mr. Wm. Burgess. It was generally supposed that if School Directors were exempt, the county Superintendent ought to be, but it appears that the office of county Superintendent was made since the Act of Assembly exempting School Directors, and through oversight no provision was made to meet an exigency which at that time no one ever dreamed would ever occur. Feeling an interest in our public schools, not one of which can legally open without the teachers undergoing an examination and receiving a certificate from the Superintendent, we wrote the Department at Harrisburg respecting the matter. Having no authority to act in the matter, but realizing the importance of the subject, the Secretary of War was consulted, who at once authorized the Governor to order the Commissioner to relieve Mr. Burgess from the draft. Henceforth County Superintendents as well as School Directors will be exempted from military service.

Directly upon the heels of that, came the announcement that 'Mr. Wm. Burgess' had removed to Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, and was publishing a republican newspaper. It was patent, therefore, that the good of the schools was not the reason why Mr. Burgess was relieved from the draft; and in order to test the question, on the 13th of December, the following paragraph appeared in the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

☞Have we a County Superintendent of Public Schools among us; or is he up in Wyoming county, publishing a black republican newspaper? It will be remembered that Dr. John announced with a great flourish of trumpets, not long ago, that the County Superintendent had been released from the draft, by the Secretary of War, because the Schools could not go on without him. Where is he now, and how do the schools go on, and who draws the Salary? and was he not released from the draft, because, unless he was, that nigger sympathizing newspaper in Wyoming county could not go on? *vive la humbug.*

It acted like a charm. Dr. John, in terrible trepidation, turns to "Mr. Wm. Burgess" for aid, and Mr. Burgess steps upon the witness' stand, and answers all our questions in the affirmative:

A LETTER FROM MR. BURGESS.

TUNKHANNOCK, Pa., Dec. 15, 1862.

DR. P. JOHN:—Having been charged indirectly through one of your papers with a neglect of official duty, I wish to state through the *Republican* for general information, that my engagement to remove to this place occurred more than two months before the draft, and that I consented to remain in Columbia to my pecuniary disadvantage, to conduct the annual examination of teachers, while I was paying house rent and other expenses here, but that on leaving I tendered my resignation to the School Department at Harrisburg, to take place as soon as a successor could be appointed. That there should no serious difficulty grow out of a vacancy, I consented to perform such official acts as might be absolutely required until the vacancy should be filled.

If my position was such as to clear me from the draft, I was on the same footing as those whose names were drawn from the wheel, without any bearing whatever upon the kind of business I chose to follow for a living after that event. I also expected, on acceptance of my resignation, to express a few parting words to teachers and the friends of education in the county with whom I have so long mingled on terms of mutual friendship.

Yours truly,
Wm. Burgess.

So it is perfectly clear, either that "Mr. Wm. Burgess" stated a falsehood to the Department, or that he was relieved from the draft on political and partizan grounds. For, observe, both of these veracious gentlemen claim that Mr. Burgess was exempt *because he was County Superintendent*; while he now confesses that "*more than two months before the draft*" he had made "engagements to remove to" Tunkhannock, and abandon the business under which he claimed the exemption. Did Mr. Burgess tell them he was going to resign his office in a few weeks, and engage in newspaper publishing? If he did, then he was relieved on political and partizan grounds, as we queried; if he did not, then he was relieved under a false claim, knowingly made to the Department.

There is the record. Dr. John may take one horn of the dilemma and "Mr. Wm. Burgess" the other, and look each other out of countenance. *Vive la humbug.*

☞We observe that Dr. John has extended an invitation to those of his people, who receive letters from their friends in the Army, to hand them over for publication in the "*Republican.*" It is understood, we presume, that he means those—and those alone,—that are of a strictly *ex parte* character. Why does he not publish the letter lately received by one of our citizens, from a brother in the late Battle of Fredericksburg, (who is a "full-blooded War Republican,") in which he distinctly says, that the Rebels mowed our men down like grass, killing five to one and licked us like damnation!

☞The Editor has gone to the City.

☞LIEUT. KOONS' Letter in one next.

Republicanism.

That which is known in this country as Republicanism, is essentially barbarous, unchristian and hostile to the liberties of the people. In nothing does the enlightened civilization of the age, make more distinct, undeniable and beneficent manifestation of itself, than in the amelioration of the horrors of war. The savage murders his prisoners, appropriates or destroys private property, slaughters women and children. This is barbarism and these are the practices of barbarism. The law of nations condemns and discards them all; and the history of modern Europe affords no example of the infraction of national law in any of these respects. But Republicanism has freted and chafed, and clamored, through the press and pulpit, by speech and resolution, for the adoption of each and all of these barbarous resorts. Privateers were to be treated as pirates; commanding officers were to be dismissed and disgraced for guarding rebel property, and last, and most diabolical of all, negro slaves incited to insurrection, were to beset with torch and brand upon the people of the disloyal States.

We cannot be mistaken in the assumption that the spirit of the Gospel inculcates peace on earth and good will to men.—Indeed, so strongly did Christ reprobate all the causes which lead to strife, that there are numerous Christian sects: composed of intelligent and conscientious men, who believe that war is wholly unjustifiable, and never to be resorted to for any purpose. No *party*, however, in this country has assumed this extreme ground. But the Democratic party have maintained that it was better to compromise—that is, to agree with our adversary while we were in the way with him'—than to precipitate the nation into bloodshed. And when war had become an appalling fact, that party maintained that it should be prosecuted with the view of maintaining the entegrity of the constitution, and for no other purpose, and not for one day longer than was necessary to effect this object. Because of these moderate views, they were stigmatized by the Republican as 'sympathizers' with the rebels. War—not for the constitution and the Union—not for peace—but war, bloody, devasting, cruel remorseless war for its own sake, has been the anti-christain policy and purpose of Republicanism, as avowed by the exponents we have named before.

The liberties of the American people are contained in their Constitution. But Republicanism, has been in haste to destroy that repository of our freedom. It has been most eager to impose an absolute despotism upon the people. It has muzzled the press; it has silenced free speech; it has stifled opinion; it has imprisoned the citizen without cause and against law; it has suspended the great Writ of Liberty. Indeed, it has, for the time being subverted and destroyed the public liberty.

Therefore, it is that we have asserted that Republicanism is essentially barbarous unchristian and hostile to the liberties of the people. This is history; and thus it will be written. This is the deliberate and intelligent judgement, not only of an impartial world, which is looking on with amazement; but of the majority of the people of the very States in whose name, and by whose usurped authority, these barbarous, unchristain and despotic words and deeds are being exemplified.

Loss in the "Iron Guards."

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing of Company A, (Iron Guards) 6th Reg't., Pa. R. V C., in the late battle at Fredericksburg Va.

Robert Monron, severely.
Joseph R. Hess, slightly.
Abner Hagenbuch, slightly.
Julius Cramer, do.
Wrighter Bowman, severely.
Wm. E. Coffman, right hand thumb off
Frank Strausser, left hand.
Wm. Price, hand.
Harrison A. Shuman, severely.
Leonard S. Stineman, shoulder.
Sylvester Hower, thigh, slightly.
Isaiah McBride, killed.
Milton Hamlin, killed.
Windfield Margerum, shoulder.
John J. Hess, missing.
Randolph Hayman, slightly.
A. W. Mann, shell in back.

☞The Baltimore *American*, of the 22nd inst., says:—that Messrs. Henry Warffeld, Charles Howard, S. T. Wallis, and several others, who have recently been released from confinement in Fort Lafayette, have instituted proceedings, in the Supreme Court of that City, against Gen. Wool and Simon Cameron, to recover $20,000 damages for alledged false imprisonment. It is stated that attachments have been issued against the interests held by *Simon Cameron*, in the North Central Railroad Company, consisting of Stock, in order to secure the payment of a large sum resulting from the anticipated verdict in the several cases. Retributive justice, in due time, will be meeted out to all these old offenders and tyrants.

☞Christmas having passed over, we can only present our readers the compliment of the season, and wish them all a "HAPPY NEW YEAR."

☞Hon JOHN C. ELLIS, one of our Members elect to the Legislature, paid a visit the past week to his friends in Bloomburg.

☞THE LEGISLATURE will meet at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 6th of January.

Objects of Abolitionists.

That the Abolitionists would destroy the Constitution and introduce a despotism, is no empty charge. The following extracts will show the temper of that party. The N. Y. Times says:

"A man of firm and resolute will, with a million of men in his arms to support him, can do pretty much as he pleases. They have to learn that Constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be, laid aside or suspended when necessary."

The Rev. Dr. Bellows in a late sermon on the proclamation, said:

"The policy of the utter destruction of slavery and the slave power once avowed, the next is to cashier every General who dare to question or disregard it, to dismiss every Cabinet officer who disputes it, and to silence every press that lifts its guilty columns against it."

And again Dr. Bellows said:

"This is a war of extermination—a war to get rid of slavery and slaveholders, whether it is constitutional or not."

E. C. Ingersoll, Abolition candidate at large in Illinois for Congress, sate in one of his speeches:

"If the President should determine that in order to crush this rebellion, the Constitution should be suspended during the rebellion, I believe he has the right to do so."

Rosette, a candidate for the Illinois Legislature, gave utterance to the following:

"I am not a Constitutional man! I am for carrying on this war under the Constitution, over the Constitution, through the Consititution, around the Constitution, or against the Constitution. Any way whatever, so as to put down the rebellion."

The abolition party is done for. The last election did the business. The nigger institution will never recover from the shock. Like the animal in "Mother Goose's Melodies:"

"While it lives, it lives in clover,
And when it dies, it dies all over."

THADDEUS STEPHENS AVOWS HIMSELF OPPOSED TO THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION.—The concluding paragraph of the Congressional report last week, as transmitted by telegraph, is as follows:

Mr. Stephens says that it is mockery to say that the Legislature of Virginia had ever assented to the new State. According to his principles he could vote for the bill on the ground that the revolutionary States being belligerents, were not entitled to privileges of the Constitution—'With his consent, "the Union could never be restored as it was under the Constitution as it is," with slavery." Without concluding the House adjourned.

Mr. Stevens speaks the voice of a large majority of his party, but of a very small faction of the whole people. We are glad to see these candid and open avowals, because we then have a fair understanding with our opponents, and we will know how to treat them.

When we find the heart of the disease we will know the remedies to cure it.

☞The Bradford *Reporter* says—Wilmot can be elected Senator. Abraham Lincoln says—he "knows how to save the Union." Both of these assertions are very questionable.

☞HON. H. B. WRIGHT, M. C., has our thanks for the Patent Office Report, 1861, on Agriculture.

☞We have the Ohio Ladies' Repository for January.

Army Correspondence.

NEW PORT NEWS, Va.,
December 16, 1862.

Editor Columbia Democrat:

Dear Sir:—Having been a careful reader of your paper for a number of years, and knowing that quite a large number of your patrons are members of the 178th Regiment, P. M., I thought it might interest you and your numerous patrons at home to know of our whereabouts and doings. The Regiment left Harrisburg, as you already know, no doubt, on Friday, the 5th inst., and arrived at Washington, after a tedious ride, through a snow storm, in cold and filthy cars, on Saturday evening, where we remained in barricks not fit to stable cattle, until the following Wednesday, when we received orders to pack haversack with two days rations, and ready to march in a few moments notice to 6th Street Wharf, to take boat for Fortress Monroe. At 1 o'clock, P. M., same day, we boarded the steamer, *Columbia*, started off on our jurney, over two hundred and forty miles, and landed at Fortress Monroe, at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening.

The *Columbia* is a smart running boat and manned by a very gentlemanly crew, especially the Captain, who did all in his power to make the Regiment comfortable. All hands remained on board of the boat till morning, when the Colonel, Major, Quartermaster and myself went on shore, and reported the arrival of the 178th to Major General Dix, who resides in the Fortress, in a splendid Mansion, surrounded with shrubbery of almost every description. It is not my purpose to enter into any description of the Fortress or of what I beheld inside or about it. At this place we were informed that our destination was Newsport News, a distance of some ten miles further, on water, up the James River. After transacting what necessary business we had on hand, the *Columbia* started for our place of destination. On landing, teams were in readiness to convey our goods and chattels to the camping ground, not over a mile distance, where we found some eight or ten Regiments already encamped, and among which is Cocheran's Irish Brigade, a very clever, sociable and soldier-like set of men.

Our men seem to enjoy the life of a soldier remarkably well,—much better than was anticipated by many. The health of the Regiment is good, taking everything into consideration; although we buried one of our comrades to-day; a young man by the name of CHRISTIAN WARNER, who was a member of Capt. Adam's Company, from Montour county. He was a stout, robust looking man, and performed duty within two or three days of his death. He died of, what the Physicians call, "Camp Fever." The Regiment has very few on the sick list.

Columbia county is pretty well represented in this Regiment. There are nearly three hundred men in it; belonging to the Companies commanded by Captains Bucklew, Price, and Shuman. They are becoming very efficient in drill, and much attached to their officers. For our Colonel we have James Johnson, of Philadelphia; Lieut. Colonel, John Wimer, of Lancaster; Major, James W. Chemberlin, of your place; and Adjutant, Sidney T. Mullley, of Centre county. They are good experienced officers, the very men to make the 178th Regiment one of the best in the service. They are industrious, work hard, and deserve the respect and esteem of their men, which we are happy to know they enjoy. They all seem pleased with their officers.

Our home, at present, is a desirable one, we fancy; the land is level, dry, and has the appearance of being productive of almost any kind of grain with proper culture. It is like a "common" thrown out to the public just now, for there is not a fence in sight, and the people who once inhabited these parts are about as scarce here as the fences—not any to be seen.

Where the Regiment will next go, or when it will move, we are unable to say, but think, from the appearance of things, that it may lay here for a month or more. What the army is doing we know not, further than our own troops. Papers do not reach us regularly or very often, and when they do, the news is of so old a date, the same interest is not felt in it, that would be if it was of a later date.

You and your readers no doubt remember the gunboat fight last summer, between the rebel Merrimac and our boats, the Monitor, Galena, Cumberland and Congress, at which engagement two of our boats—the Cumberland and Congress—were destroyed. We are in sight of the battle ground—the wreck of the Cumberland is visible, and our soldier boys are carrying her away in little pieces as relics of the great naval fight of the season.—The Monitor and Ironsides are lying at present not over a half mile from us, where they have been ever since we arrived here. The Monitor takes an excursion up and down the river once a day to see that all is right. She is "monarch of all she surveys" truly, for there is not a boat in the rebel service able to compete with her.—Our Camp is completely under the cover of gun boats—a very desirable place, more especially since we may take into consideration that those boats have saved our army on several very important occasions.

A word about the rations and we will suspend. Our Quartermaster, Mr. Isaac Pursell, of Danville, supplies the Regiment with the very best the Government affords. In quantities sufficient and in quality none need complain. But at the same time, those who have the least and poorest when at home are the ones to grumble here when there are any grumbling done.

CONSCRIPT.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Va.,
December 19, 1862.

COL. FREUZE.

My Dear Sir:—Having been duly exchanged I have returned to my Battery again, and shall endeavor to keep you posted as to our future movements.

Ere this can reach you the details of the great battle of Saturday last will have become known. It is impossible to convey to you a correct idea as to the immensity of the enemy's works, and the strength of their positions. What Nature has not done for them elaborate art has finished. Above Fredericksburg the Rappahannock is a series of rapids which cease at Falmouth, this prevents the construction of pontoon bridges above there. The river below is narrow and tortuous, but fortunately the banks are high. The plain on which the City stands is encircled by a series of wooded hills which curve to the river above Fredericksburg.

On this plane our forces debouched under Sumner on the right, and Franklin on the left. The crossing was effected with comparitively little loss over five pontoon bridges. On Saturday the fight commenced, and for bravery, endurance and heroism on the part of our troops stands unequalled. The charges were furious and well sustained, but obstacle after obstacle prevented their success. For instance on the right the heights were crowned with heavy guns in redoubt,—immediately in front of them were rifle pits, and below the rifle pits was a thick stone wall, behind which the enemy were safely posted. On the left Franklin's Grand Division fought nobly, and held the most of the ground they gained. Enfilading and cross fires from well posted Batteries, however, embarrassed them at every step. These things, though you know already.

Our loss is variously estimated. Two responsible army officers have told me that our total in killed, wounded, etc., will reach 18,000. I think that an overestimate. It is impossible to judge of the enemy's loss.

The "Iron Guards" lost heavily, but as the list will appear in the public papers I need not repeat. Maj. Ent came off with the loss of his horse.

On Sunday and Monday our Army retained its position unmolested, though why the rebels permitted them to lie quietly under the range of their guns is a mystery. On Monday night, the poontoon bridges were sprinkled with dirt to deaden sound, the fires were extinguished, voices hushed, and the entire army quietly withdrew to this side of the river. The pontoons have been hauled to the rear. What is to be done next I am unable to say, and I doubt if our Generals know. At present we form the extreme left of Franklin's line of artillery, and are but a few hundred yards from the river's bank. The Pa. Reserves (except the Artillery) have retired to the shelter of the hills.

Change the direction of your paper from Annapolis to Matthew's Battery, Gibbons Division, 1st. Army Corps, Washington, D. C.

I remain Yours truly
ARTILLERIST.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Proceedings of the Teacher's District Institute of Beaver Valley.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Teachers' Institute convened at the School No 5, occupied by A. J. Tobias, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The meeting was called to order on G. P. Driesbauch taking the chair, the roll was called and on motion the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. After which the committee for writing a constitution and By-laws, presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

1. This shall be termed the Democratic Teachers Institute of Beaver."

2. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Treasurer and a Recording Secretary. The mode of electing shall be *viva voce*; and the term of office two weeks.

3. A committee of three shall be appointed at each meeting, whose duty shall be to arrange the order of exercises for the subsequent meeting.

4. Order of Business shall be.
First, calling to order and music.
Second, calling the roll of officers.
Third, Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
Fourth, Miscellaneous business.
Fifth, Rules.
Sixth, Election of new officers.

A new election of officers was then held when the following were elected: J. F. Farnan, President; G. J. Dreisbauch, Vice President; Thos. Gingles, Secretary; and A. J. Tobias, Treasurer.

On motion the President was empowered to act as Chairman of the committee to select exercises for the next meeting.

He then appointed J. W. Hunsinger, and two of the directors as his colleagues, said committee came forward and presented the following.

Class exercises in reading by A. J. Tobias
" " Grammar, by J. W. Hunsinger
" Written Arithmetic, by T. Gingles.
" Oral Arithmetic by J. F. Farnan.
" Geography, by Edmund Schell.

After Critic remarks, new business was ruled in order, and on motion, a letter was written to Thos H. Burrowls, for the purpose of stopping the salary of the County Superintendent, Wm. Burgess, and introduced U. J. Campbell to him as being a well qualified man for the office, for which we thought would be just and right. It was stated that Burgess did not perform his duty according to Law, and he has no right to appoint one in his place. The letter was signed by all the Directors and Teachers, we believe. Maine and Mifflin have the same opinion.

Beaver, Dec. 13 1862.

J. F. FARNAN, *Pres.*
THOS. GINGLES, *Sec.*

For the Columbia Democrat.

State Treasurer.

COLONEL TATE:—

Will you permit me to suggest the name of Col. A. M. EMLY, of Luzerne county, in connexion with office of State Treasurer. Mr Emly is a good Democrat and one of the best business men in Northern Pennsylvania; and one who responded to the first call of the President for volunteers to suppress the rebellion. He at once marched with his company, to the protection of our National Capitol, and remained the full term of his service, at every sacrifice of all his precuniary matters, and as the North have never had one of her citizens it that Department, we think it but justly due to our citizens.

VOX POPULI

Mr. Seward's Resignation.

We have the authority of the Washington *star* for saying that Mr. Seward has resigned the Secretaryship of State, and that his son, the Assistance Secretary has also resigned. These reported resignations are, probably, true.

It appears that Mr. Seward's course in this matter has been taken in pursuance of the action of a caucus of the Abolition Senators. Whether these Senators desire any other resignations in the Cabinet, we are not aware, but it is suspected that they desire to get rid of Mr. Blair. The purpose of these radidals is to secure unity in the Cabinet on the Emancipation and other favorite schemes, involving the appointment of Fremont to an important, if not the chief, command in the army, the blotting out of the Southern State governments and colonizing them with Northern emigrants, and a general system swindling and robbery of the people, and speculation in Southern property, which the Abolitionists design to confiscation and claim as their own.

The conservative, loyal people of the North have, lately, been calling loudly for a change in the Cabinet, but not for such a change as the radicals are aming at, and will proabbly succeed in securing. In remains to be seen, however, what sort of a man Mr. Lincoln will appoint to succeed Mr. Seward. We have little hope of his selecting a conservative; the radicals seem to have full possession of him, and he is "running the maching," according to their direction, to desireution.

We suspect that Mr. Seward does not regret the opportunity thus afforded him to escape, to some extent, the odium which, he has sufficient shrewdness to foresee, must accompany the memory of this Administration throughout all coming time.

It has been evident to close observers for some time past, that Mr. Seward has not desired the public to believe him favorable to the radical policy of Mr. Lincoln and the majority in Congress.—Not because he has been troubled with any principle or any constitutional or consciencious scruples in the matter, but because he has foreseen the Northern "wrath to come" upon the men who may be known in the future as having favored that ruinous policy. Mr. Seward has much of that sort of shrewdness which prompts a rat to desert a sinking ship, and he knows that the time is not far distant when the radicals will be crying "for the rocks and mountains to fall upon them," to hide them from the wrath of an outraged people. While there is yet "praying ground" for Mr. Seward to stand upon, he is, doubtless, quite willing to avail himself of the opportunity to ask public forgiveness and will, as his Albany organ has been doing for months past, talk conservatism by way of appeasing his countrymen. Mr. Seward is wise enough to know that the plans of this administration will ignominiously fail—that, under its management, the war will prove a most disastrous failure—that it will bring financial ruin upon the country and establish disunion, and, knowing this, he cannot but know that, when the people come to realize what he now forsees, the northern authors of all this ruin will be liable to public vengeance. Seward is not brave—does not love personal peril—and he desires to be on the safe side when the storm cometh. In side view of the matter, we congratulate him, and, we doubt not, he congratulates himself, on his happy escape. *Requies cat in pace!—Philadelphia Eve. Journal.*

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—Our loss in the recent bloody battle at Fredericksburg, in killed, wounded, and missing, is estimated at 15,000—some accounts place it much higher—whilst the enemy's loss is said to be only 3,000. This disparity can easily be accounted: Our troops were exposed in all parts of the line during the day, whilst the rebels mainly fought under cover of their entrenchments and rifle pits. It was a terrible slaughter without the accomplishment of any good, and there should be a thorough investigation to ascertain where the blame rests for this wanton destruction of life.

DEATH OF LIEUT. R. S. MAXWELL.—We sincerely regret to anounce the death of Lieut. R. S. Maxwell, of company H, 131st Regiment, P. V. He died in camp near Falmouth, Va., on the 11th inst., of typhoid fever. He was a young man of much energy of character, and had many warm friends who will deeply deplore his early death.

The report that Lieut. Thomas Maxwell, of a Danville company, and brother of the deceased, was killed in the late battle of Fredericksburg, does not seem to be well founded. The danville papers of Friday last publish a list of the casualties to the company to which he belongs, but it does not contain the name of Lieut Maxwell.—*Muncy Luminary.*

☞We call the attention of our young men, who wish to enter the commercial business, to the Binghamton Commercial College. It is an institution of great worth, and enjoys a high reputation.

Sullivan County Democrat.

☞The Binghamton Commercial College is justly considered one of the most perfect institution of the kind in America

Seneca County Sentinel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.—The Rev. William Cogswell, while laboring as a Missionary, in Japan, was cured of consumption, when all other means had failed, by a compound from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. He prays that he may send a remedy to those who are suffering from consumption, throat affections, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these diseases.

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

REV. WM. COGSWELL,
439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 6, 1862—3m.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.—A gentleman who has been cured of the results of early error and disease, will for the benefit of benevolence, send to those who request it a copy of the above interesting narrative, publishing it himself. This noble work 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 cure. Single copies will be sent under seal in a plain envelope—without charge. To any who request it, by addressing the author.

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

Nov 29, 1862. 3m.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG, Dec. 27, 1862.

Wheat ⅌ bus	$1 30	Green Apples			50
Rye.. " "	50	Dried "		1	00
Corn " "	50	Dried Peaches		2	50
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.

At the Presbyterian Parsonage, in Berwick, 18th inst., by Rev. I. M. Salmon, Mr. SAMUEL EDWARDS, to Miss EMELINE HARRIS, both of Salem, Luzerne county, Pa.

By Rev. J. H. Grier, 20th inst., JOHN E. FORSTER, of Harrisburg, to Miss ANNIE E., daughter of Sheriff M'Micken, of Nippenose twp.

DEATHS.

In Bloomsburg, on Sunday last of Diptheria, ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Allen, aged about 4 years.

At Town Hill, Luzerne county, on Tuesday, Nov. 25th, of Diptheria, FRANCIS H., son of Robt. H. and Esther B. Brown, aged 1 year and 2 months.

At the same place, on Friday, Dec. 19th, of Diptheria, EUGENE ROCHELL, son of Robt. H. and Esther B. Brown, aged 2 years, and 11 months.

In Espy on the 17th inst., Mrs. LOUISA M., Wife of Herman G. Creveling, in the 31st year of her age.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Gearhart, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Henry Gearhart, late of Beaver twp. Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia co., to the undersigned; all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the undersigned, at their residence in said township, without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

PETER GEARHART, *Adm'r.*
CATHARINE GEARHART, *Adm'x.*

December 27, 1862—6w. $2.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Rarig, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of John Rarig, late of Roaringcreek township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned; all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Administration at his residence in said township, without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

JACOB LONGENBERGER.

December 27, 1862.—6w. $2. *Adm'r.*

Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R. Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the public house of Henry Haas, near the Kingston Depot on

Monday, the 12th day of January, next,

between the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a

PRESIDENT, AND TWELVE DIRECTORS,

to serve for the ensuing year.

P. PETTERONE, *Secretary.*

Kingston, Dec 20, 1862—3t.