new despotism. Mr. Lincoln is in reality, at this moment, clothed with imperial power, and will be the precursor of a second despot more iron-handed and intelligent than himself, if the war be much longer protracted. A strong war and a weak government cannot co-exist on the same soil. To carry on a great domestic war there must be a strong government—a strong government must be a centralization—and a centralization must be a despotism. The Abolitionists, true to their despotic principles and instincts, are willingly engaged in doing their utmost so to centralize the Government as to eliminate the question of State rights from all future controversy, and to convert the North into as homogeneous a unity as the empire of France.

But the Democrats are accused of being disloyal, because they will not stultify themselves by shouting hosannah to Abraham Lincoln; and say, by their words and actions, that, 'the king can do no wrong" The term loyalty is defined by Webster and other lexicographers to mean "fidelity to a *prince* or *sovereign*," and a loyalist, according to the same high authority, is "a person who *particularly* adheres to his sovereign or prince, and defends his cause in time of revolt and revolution." But President Lincoln is neither a prince nor a soverign, but a public servant, clothed with a little brief authority by the Constitution, who, after having strutted his hour upon the stage of public affairs, will return to his western home a wiser, if not a beter man, for having been elevated to a position which he was totally incompetent to fill with either credit to himself or to the advantage of the country. Democrats are loyal to the Constitution and laws, the only test of loyalty known in the United States. The sovereignty in this country is in the people. An american, therefore, may be disloyal to himself but he cannot be to a more creature of his own making, whether he be a President or Constable. If faithless to law, constitutionally enacted by the proper authorties, he becomes disloyal to himself as a sovereign, for a citizen, he is presumed to have made, or assisted in making, the law in question. This, therefore, I take it, is the true test of loyalty among us, and every true Democrat, who reveres the Constitution and laws, is a loyal man in the only sense in which the term can be properly used in this country. The terms of reproach and obloquy, then, with which our ears have been assailed for the last two years, are not only harmless, but meaningless, and will, in due time, react upon the party using them. In the reign of John Adams they were called *Jacobins;* during the administration of Andrew Jackson (God bless the old hero's memory!) they were called *Locofocos;* and now, forsooth, they are called *Copperheads!* But, as Jacobins, they hurled the elder Adams from power; as Locofocoes, they rallied around the patriot statesman of the Hermitage, and nobly sustained him in his great controversy with the money power of the country; and, as Copperheads, they will sting the Abolition party of the present day to death and, at the first fitting opportunity, send Abraham Lincoln adrift, and place the helm of State in the hands of an experienced Democratic pilot. When that day comes, as come it surely will in the roll of time, we shall again have peace and unity in the land, and the star spangled banner of the Republic shall wave in triumph from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande. God speed the day when we shall again be *one* people, with *one* Government, *one* Constitution, *one* destiny.

It would seem to be a part of the recognized policy of the present National Administration and its supporters to control by physical or military force the sentiments of the people. This is precisely what Tyranny and its minions have attempted in all ages of the world. Obedience to the Constitution, and laws enacted in conformity with the teachings of that sacred instrument, is what every Administration has a right to expect and require from every citizen; but conformity in opinion no Government but an unmitigated despotism ever has, or ever will attempt to enforce. It was this attempt which Lord Montague, a Peer of England denounced as far back in history as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A statute was proposed "to force the subjects of the realm to receive and believe the religion of the Protestants on pain of death."—"This," said he, "is a thing most unjust, for that it is repugnant to the rational liberty of men's understanding—for understanding may be persuaded, not *enforced.*" Freedom of opinion is a right guarantied to every man by God himself, and is inalienable. It is recognized by the Constitution of the United States and in our State Constituitons, and is embraced in the same clause which guaranties freedom of speech and of the press—rights inestimable to the people and "formidable to tyrants only." The attempt to violate these rights may, for a brief period of time, meet with apparent success; but unless all history is a lie a people who owe their nationality to a revolution fought in vindication of the natural and inalienable rights of man, will not, after a long career of prosperity and power, basely yield their blood-bought heritage—the source of all their blessings under Providence—without a struggle that will annihilate their oppressors and amaze the civilized world.

I am no apologist for the unnatural rebellion which now exists in our country, much less do I feel inclined to justify the secession of the Southern States. On the contrary, my conviction all along has been that they committed a grievous wrong, not only to the whole country and to themselves, but also to the Democratic party of the North, who had always stood by them in every emergency and earnestly advocated their rights under the Constitution. They might have remained in the Union, and sought a redress of grievances in a constitutional way. By the act of secession and the withdrawal of their delegations, they left Congress in the hands of the Abolition faction, and at full liberty to say and do as they pleased. Whereas, if they had remained in the Union, and their delegations kept their seats in Congress, the Democracy would have been in the ascendant in both branches of National Legislature, and Mr. Lincoln would have wielded a barren sceptre and been powerless for evil during his entire term.

It now remains for me to say something in reference to the duty of the Democrat-

to party at this terrible crisis in the history our nation. One of the fundamental principles of the party is, and always has been, the doctrine of State Rights, as laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1899—the rights reserved to themselves at the framing of the Constitution. This was clearly and unequivocally laid down by the statesmen of that period, and in the speeches and writings of James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and others of their contemporaries. Mr. Hamilton, (and he should be good authority with modern Republicans,) in one of his most powerfull efforts in the Convention of New York, called for the ratification of the Federal Constitution, said: "The States can never lose their powers till the whole people of America are robbed of their liberties. These must go together. They must support each other, or meet a common fate I wish the committee to remember that the Constitution under examination is framed upon truly Republican [Democratic] principals, and that as it is expressly designed for a common protection and the general welfare of the United States, it must be utterly repugnant to this Constitution to subvert the State Governments or oppress the people. The coercion of States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. A failure of compliance will never be confined to a single State. This begins the case, can we suppose is wise to hazard a civil war? It would be a nation a war with itself. Can any reasonable man be well disposed towards a geveanment that makes war and carnage the only means of rupporting itself—a government that can exist only by the sword? Every such war must involve the innocent with the guilty This single consideration should not be inefficient to dispose every peaceable citizen against such a government How well Mr. Hamilton predicted the consequences resulting from the aggressions of the Federal Government upon State rihgts.—I might also quote from the letters of Messrs. Madison and Jay, published in the *Federalist* at the time the Constitution was in a beyance, and from the subsequent writings of Mr. Jefferson, all going to establish the same point, but I have not time, nor do I conceive it to be necessary before this intelligent audience.—The quotation from the speech of Alexander Hamilton, the putative father of ancient Federalism, which is now merged in Abolitionism, is sufficient for my purpose. Suffice it to say, that this very question was the stumbling block, with many of the States, and induced a hesitation on their part about entering the Union; and it was only after the able arguments adduced and lucid expositions given of the reserved rights of the States, and their partial independence of the General Government, by those eminent constitutional lawyers and statesmen, that the Union was formed at all. And it must be clear to every thinking, unprejudiced mind, that it never would have been formed had the consolidation dogmas of the present day prevailed at that time.

From the organization of the Government, I repeat, the doctrine of State rights has been the cherished faith of the Democratic party. It has adhered to it in sunshine and in storm in peace and in war, in prosperity and adversity, and will ever continue to cling to it as the sure defense the rights of the people against the encroachments of centralized power and despotism. While it is willing to concede to the General Government absolute and supreme power in all that is expressly delegated to it by the Constitution, it claims, and this claim cannot be sucessfully controverted, that the powers not expressly granted to the Federal head remain with the States and the people. In this respect the difference and distinction between State and Federal powers is clear and explicit. Each moves in its own orbit, like each planet in the solar system, and exercises supreme authority in its own particular sphere. The one should not be permitted to encroach upon the other, and the authority and sovereignty of both should be scrupulously maintained; and this, if I can read the signs of the times aright, is what the Democratic party intend they shall be. One of the particular duties of the General Government is to regulate our trade and intercourse with foreign nations, but it is to the state Governments we must mainly look for the protection of life, liberty and property. When the power of the latter is destroyed we have no security for anything, but become at once the slaves of a consolidated and galling despotism.

For State rights, then the Democratic party contend. For this great principle they always did battle in the past—are doing it now—and, I trust, will continue to do it for all time to come. Democrats are willing to spend their money and shed their blood in defense of the Constitution and the Union as they were handed down to us by the pure-minded statesmen of other and better days, and are alike opposed to the Secession traitors of the South and the Abolition traitors of the North; but they want the war, if it must go on and bring yet greater desolation upon the country, conducted on proper principles, and in the spirit of Mr. Crittenden's resolution, unanimously passed by Congress in July, 1861, immediately after the first disastrous defeat of our army at Bull Run. That resolution is in the following words:—

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States That in this national emergency, Congres, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged, upon our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as the objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

The leaders of the Republican party proclaim their determination to make this a war of extermination. Not only so, but recent occurrences would seem to indicate that it is a war to be waged after the manner of the Goths and Vandals, in their invasion of Italy. The New York *Tribune* correspondent, writing from Florida, says:

"Yesterday, the beautiful little cottage used as the Catholic parsonage, together

with the church, was fired by some of the soldiers, and in a short time burned to the ground. Before the flames had fairly reached the church, the soldiers burst open the doors and commenced sacking it of every valuable. The organ was in a moment torn to strips, and almost every soldier who came out seemed to be celebrating the occasion by blowing through an organ pipe."

Is it possible that we have come to this! that the temples of the living God are not to be spared from the vendal ravages of this bitter, vindictive, and unrelenting war! And yet this is a war waged by a professing Christain people against brethren of the same lineage, and worshiping at the same altars, in the light of the civilization of the nineteenth century! I forbear further comment, as the deed is too attrocious to contemplate.

Let Abraham Lincoln retrace his steps, withdraw his emancipation proclamation, cease arresting peaceable citizens contrary to law, restore the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*, and not attempt any longer to interfere with the liberty of speech or of the press—let him again make it a war for the resteration of the Union alone, as proclaimed by the Congress of the United States, and the Democracy to a man will sustain him, and carry the stars and stripes into every one of the thirty-four States. We want no divided country—no North, no South, no East, no West—nor will we willingly consent to any permanent disruption of this great sisterhood of sovereign States. The flag of Republic must be sustained, and the integrity of the Union vindicated at all hazards, consistent with honor, but this can only be accomplished in the way pointed out by the Constitution. When its landmarks have been departed from, as they have been by this Administration, there is no hope for the country unless it speedily retraces its steps; nor will the Democratic party be held responsible by the future historian, in whole or in part, for the sad fate which inevitably awaits the nation from a persistence in such a suicidal policy. The Democracy have always fought the battles of the nation. They fought for the country in the war of 1812, when their political opponents were plotting treason in New England, and burning blue lights to guide the enemy' ships safely into port. They fought our battles successfully in the Mexican war, when their opponents in Congress were refusing to vote supplies to our brave soldiers, and encouraging the enemy to "welcome them with bloody hands to hospital graves." And they are fighting the battles of the country in the present gigantic war, and have cheerfully endured the hardships and perils of the campaign, so that they might be instrumental in bringing back the recusant States to their allegiance, and restoring the old Union as it was with all the guaranties of the Constitution in fact and inviolate. And more than all this, while our Democratic brethren are in the field and in the camp confronting the enemies of the Union in the South, we who remain at home intend to take care that the Republic shall suffer no detriment at the hands of the abolition disunionists of the North. We have a high and holy duty to perform for ourselves and our posterity—a duty which we cannot shirk if we would, for the issue has been forced upon us by the Abolitionists themselves—and he is unworthy the name or the privileges of a freeman who will cower before the minions of despotism in this trying hour for constitutional liberty. I know not what others may do in this time of sore trial, or what they may be willing to suffer for truth and the right; but as for me, although my time and of life has fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, I will remark, in the vigorous and expressive language of the greatest of revolutionary orators, Patrick Henry *give me liberty, or give me death*

This is no time for mincing matters with our political enemies, who are at the same time, the enemies of the country.—The people have an earnest, longing desire to be enlightened on the great and fundamental principles of civil liberty. The truth, which has been suppressed for a season by the iron heel of despotism, must be brought out, re-invigorated and disenthralled—for, in the language of the Poet,

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers—
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers.

Buckle on your armor, then fellow-citizens, and in the eloquent and patriotic language of Daniel Webster, be determined to "cling to the Constitution as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank when night and the tempest close around him," and let your watchword be *one* Union, *one* Constitution, *one* destiny.

Legislature Borers.

The following act was introduced into the Legislature:

An Act to Punish Professional Legislative Borers. Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the provisions of the first section of "An act to authorize the arrest of professthieves and burglars, &c., in the city of Philadelphia," approved March 13th 1862, be and the same are hereby extended to authorize the arrest of professional borers about the Legislature at Harrisburg.

A merited Compliment.—JOHN A. SMULL, Esq., Assistent Secretary of the H. of R. at Harrisburg again received the unanimous vote of thanks by the Members for his fidelity and gentlemanly deportment during the late Session of the Legislature. This act of courtesy on part of the House has grown into custom. Mr. SMULL is abont the most perfect sample of a gentleman, we meet at Seat of government.

☞ It is said that a single firm in the city of New York has a Government contract for 500,000 handcuffs, of the most approved pattern—perfect beauties—to facilitate the execution of the Conscription law.

☞ Charles R. Coburn, of Bradford county, has been appointed by the Governor to hold the position of State Superintendent of Common Schools—vice Thomas H. Burrowes, whose term has expired.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR

-Bloomsburg:-

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

☞"CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."—*Daniel Webster.*

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 those 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.*"

☞Miss MARY BARKLEY, advertises her Spring Millinery goods, in this "*Columbia Democrat.*"

☞Senator Buckalew has our thanks for pamphlet copies of the "Militia Act," and the "Bank Bill."

☞We call attention to the able and eloquent speech of Hon. George Sanderson, Mayor of Lancaster, in our paper of to day.

☞The commissions of the several persons, who were elected, in Columbia county, this spring, Justices of the Peace, are in the hands of the Recorder.

☞Maj. W. H. ENT, the gallant young officer of the Union Army, recently at home on a furlough, has been summoned to Washington to aid in the Court-Martial of J. A. Abbot.

☞Godey's Lady's Book for May is already on our table. It is beautifully embellished, and as usual richly stored with patterns and reading matters for Ladies. Very good.

LIEUT. ALEM B. TATE.—We have a letter from Lieut. A. B. Tate, of the 136th Reg. P. V. from the Army of Potomac, at Belle Plains, dated on the 14th of April. He reports the boys all well. He says the Regiment had marching orders and would move on Wednesday.

☞*The Democratic Standard.*—Col. T. J. McCAMANT, has disposed of the Pottsville Democratic Standard, to A. C. BARCLAY, Esq., of Pittsburg. The Standard is an excellent paper, and the only Democratic sheet published in the county of Schuylkill. We wisk the new Editor great success.

☞*New Barber Shop.*—Thos. Brown, would inform the public generally, that he has opened a New Barber Shop, in Court House Alley, were he would be pleased to have the patronage of his former customers; and no doubt it will be to the entire satisfaction of all. Give him a call.

Unparalleled Meanness.

Our readers were a fortnight since informed that *David Tod*, Governor of Ohio had been arrested, by the Sheriff of Fairfield county, in that State by warrant of the Supreme Court, for kidnapping Dr. EDSON B. OLDS, in last August, and for having him incarcerated for five long months, without justice or trial, in one of the "Lincoln Bastiles." In the case of Dr. Olds, the abolition law-breakers, there and in Washington, maintained that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*—"white man's *Magna Charta.*"—had been suspended, and hence, such cases did not come within the jurisdiction of the civil Courts; or, in other words; the military power was superior to the civil Law.

Now mark the difference and see to what enormous streaches of power the Abolition vagrants will resort when their own carcases are in danger. Old Tod, when in the clutches of the Sheriff, and on the way to the Penitentiary—which offense by the Statute of 1835, of Ohio, (against kidnapping,) would have given him from three to seven years, at hard labor, in the Penitentiary—availed himself of the benefit of this same writ of *habeas corpus*, and entered bail in $3,000 for appearance and trial at the June Term of the United States Court. In other causes, where this writ was resorted to, the prisoner invariably had an immediate trial. Why then the delay in the trial of this old renegade abolition functionary? We will tell you reader.

The abolition disloyal Legislature of Ohio, was then in session at Columbus, and the extended time for trial, was purposely fixed in order that they might have time to repeal the law. This law—against kidnapping and for the safety of white men,—which had adorned the Statute Book of Ohio, for *twenty-eight years*, was at once UNCONDITIONALLY REPEALED, by as supple and wiling tools of the Lincoln Despotism, as ever breathed the breath of life in Turkey, Austria or Russia! God save our beloved country from the reign of despotic power.

Mr. Kaine's Reply to Judge Champneys.

The following proceedings occurred in the House of Representatives on the 14th inst.:

Mr. Hopkins (Wash.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be instructed to direct the Attorney General to institute criminal proceedings against Simon Cameron, John J. Patterson, Wm. Brobst, and Henry Thomas.

Mr Benedict moved to amend by striking out the names of General Cameron and the others in the resolution and insert the name of T. Jefferson Boyer. Disagreed to by a strict party vote.

The vote was then taken on the resolution of Mr. Hopkins, when Mr. Laport, Republican, voted *aye*, and desired to enter his reasons for so doing on the Journal, which were as follows:

"As Simon Cameron has, as I am informed, constantly asserted since his defeat that but for his failure to obtain my vote he would have been elected, and as that assertion can only be true, in my opinion, upon the grounds that he had purchased a Democratic vote, I vote *aye*"

The original resolution of Mr. Hopkins (Wash.) then passed—yeas 49, nays 44.

The resolution then being on final passage.

Mr. Champneys rose to denounce the act as the most infamous violation of the Constitution which he had ever heard.

Mr Kaine. I have no objection, Mr. Speaker, to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Huntingdon. The only difficulty in the case, as it seems to me arises from the fact that, I believe, the testimony with the report of the majority of that committee will be printed to-day. But I would prefer, sir, if this minority report is to be printed, that it should accompany the report of the majority with the testimony. It will then be before the people of this State under the whole evidence to determine which report is entitled to the most favor.

The gentleman from Lancaster has undertaken to say here that the report of the majority is not an argument upon the facts, but is a partisan argument. That allegation upon the part of the gentleman from Lancaster I utterly and absolutely deny. I say here in my place, that if there is any thing in that report which should receive favor from the people of Pennsylvania, after they have read the testimony, it is that it is not strong enough—that it does not fully come up to the testimony in the case. If there is in either of those reports anything of a partisan character it is in the minority report. That report, Mr. Speaker, says that Chas. R. Buckalew is justly chargeable with attempt to use corrupt influences or corrupt means to secure the election of the United States Senator. I say there is nothing in the whole case which justifies any charge of that kind. I say that that conclusion thus drawn from this testimony is as *false as it is malignant.* I could take the testimony, and by the same course of argument, could prove that every Republican member upon this floor, who voted for Simon Cameron, is justly chargeable with complicity in an attempt to bribe a member of the Legislature to vote for Simon Cameron for United States Senator.

Why, sir, what is the testimony in regard to Charles R. Buckalew? Nothing in the world, except the simple statement of Mr. Boyer, that he sent a note to Mr. Buckalew; that Mr. Buckalew called on him, and that he informed Mr. Buckalew what he was doing; that Mr. Buckalew told him to be careful—to be cautious. Is there any thing more? Not one solitary word. Upon this alone the minority committee have undertaken to say that Chas. R. Buckalew is justly chargeable with using corrupt influences to procure the election of a United States Senator.

In adition to this, the minority have dragged into their report the testimony of a member of this House, who says that he met a man in Philadelphia, by the name of Goodwin, and that in conversation with him, Mr. Goodwin said, that Mr. Buckalew set this up, and they carried it through. This gentleman is not shown to have had any complicity with Charles R. Buckalew in any shape or form, and he comes before this committee, and swears that the testimony given by that gentleman is not correct—contradicts him in every material statement, and says that he had nothing in the world to do with it. He says that he had no conversation with Mr. Boyer, whom he never knew at all—that he had no conversation with Mr. Buckalew on that subject, pro or con.—Yet upon that kind of testimony the conclusions of the minority report are arrived at. I wish it to be printed with the report of the majority and with the testimony. I want the people of Pennsylvania to judge from the whole case who have been and who are the guilty parties in this transaction.

☞*Remembering the Printer.*—Our friend, JOSEPH LILLEY, Esq., of Scott township, in this county, on last Monday, presented us with a fine quarter of fat VEAL. This was, indeed, an acceptable present to a poor printer, for which he has the thanks of his family, and all hands, including the "Devil." Mr. Lilley is a thrifty farmer, and lives at home. May his shadow never decrease.

The Jerseytown Democratic Meeting.

A Democratic Mass Meeting, was held on the 19th inst, at Jerseytown. Hon. Jacob Evans, in the Chair. It was well attended, and, by the loyal citizens of Columbia and Montour counties, and gave unmistakeable evidence that there was at least one party in the country, who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them." Levi L. Tate, of Columbia, J. H. Campbell, J. C. Ammerman, Paul Leidy, Thos. Chalfant, of Montour, respectively, addressed the Meeting. The Democracy of old Madison, had a good time generally, and like every thing they undertake, it was conducted in decency and order.

[*Note.*—We are *surprised* that the Secretaries either did not know, or had forgotten, that it was their duty to forward the proceedings for publication.]

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the Democratic meeting at Jerseytown on Friday last:

Resolved, that the period has now arrived, when those in power should learn, that the wishes of the majority of the people must and shall be recognized.

Resolved, That we ever hold ourselves in readiness to engage in a war to maintain the Union and preserve the honor and dignity of that sacred instrument the Constitution of the United States and to maintain forever inviolate all those rights and privileges handed down to us by our revolutionary sires. But a war carried on contrary to the rules and provisions of that instrument, whether it be a crusade against slavery, or any other fanatical or delusery scheme, *never can and never will receive our support.*

Resolved, That the measures taken by the administration and the acts passed by Congress not warranted by, and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of prosecuting the war, cannot receive the approbation and support of a free and loyal people.

Resolved, That as good citizens we will endeavor to so depose ourselves as to violate no single provision of law. And will ever hold ourselves amenable to its rules and penalties. But on our sacred honors, we declare that free speech was given to us by God and that its defense, if laws be powerless and rulers faithless, rests in our right arms—and so help us God we will never betray the trust.

Notice.

An Election of Officers of the Columbia county Agricultural Society, will take Place on Saturday, May 16th, 1863, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at 2 o'clock P. M. Members of the Society are requested to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee.

A. MADISON,
Sec'ty.

☞According to Republican testimony there has been $300,000,000 stolen by contractors since the war began.

MARRIAGES.

In Lawrence township, Clearfield co., Pa. at the residence of the Bride's Father, on the 28th of March, 1863, by Rev W. M Shoemaker, Mr. J. S GRAY, of Halfmoon, Centre co., and Miss. EMMA J TATE daughter of Joshua J. Tate, Esq of the first named place.

DEATHS.

In rush township, Northumberland co., Friday the 10, inst. Mr CHARLES GEARHART, in the 80th year of his age.

At this place on the 3d of April, JOSEPH SHANNON, aged 74 year.

At this place on the 11th inst. ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of George Gainn, aged 12 years, 10 months, 17 days.

In Wooster Wayne co., O on the 28th of December 1862. MARY, aged 9 yrs and on Feb. 24 1863 SARAH E. aged—years, children of Benjamin and Sarah A. Wintersteen formerly of this county.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A GOOD TEAMSTER. Will pay $16 per month and board. Apply at Mainville Ferge Columbia county. Pa.

J. R. JAMESON.

April 25, 1863.—3w $1 00.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Ludwig Young, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Ludwig Young late of Madison twp. Columbia co dec'd. have been granted by the Register of Col. co. to Levi Wrights, who resides in Hemlock township, and Abraham Young who resides in said Madison township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decendent are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to make payment without delay

LEVI WRIGHTS,
ABRAHAM YOUNG,
Adm'rs.

April 25, 1863.—6w $2 00

CATTAWISSA Rail-Road COMPANY

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Williamsport, April 16, 1863.

On and after Monday, 20th inst. Passenger trains will pass Rupert as follows:—

Phila. Mail. Pass Rupert	10 37	am.
Arriving at Phila. at	7	pm.
Phila Express Pass Rupert	12.20	am.
Arriving at Phila at	9.20	am.
and at New York at	1.50	pm.
Niagara Express. Pass Rupert	3.45	pm.
arriving at Williamsport at	10.34	pm
Elmira Mail pass Rupert	1.15	am.
arriving at Williamsport at	3.35	pm.
	5.58	pm.

(Signed) H. STANLEY GOODWIN,
Supt.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

New Millinery Goods.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that she has just received from the eastern cities her

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

all of which she is prepared to make and sell at a very reasonably low figure. Her assortment of goods are a little superior in point of durability as well as tastefulness, as any offered in this section. She returns thanks for the liberal patronage she has received and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

MARY BARKLEY

Bloomsburg, April 25, 1863.—3w*

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will &c. of Jacob Biddle late of Anthony township, Montour county, dec'd, will sell at public vendue, on the premises, on Monday the 1st day of June, 1863, 10 o'clock in the forenoon. All that certain messuage, and tract of land situate in Anthony township, Montour county, adjoining lands of Thos. Carey, W. R Hara, James McVicker, and other lands belonging to the estate of Jacob Biddle deceased, containing about 200 acres of land about 150 which is cleared land and 30 acres of timber land. On which are,

A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

frame barn, and out buildings, with a good apple orchard.

ALSO,

On Tuesday the 2d day of June, 1863, on the premises all that certain tract of land situate in Madison twp Columbia county, adjoining lands of Mary Barber, Jacob Mitz, John Smith and others, containing 160 acres about 145 acres of which is cleared land and 15 acres of timber land, whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Frame barn and outbuildings. There is also on the premises a good apple orchard. Late the estate of Jacob Biddle dec'd.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon when terms of sale will be made known by

JACKSON BIDDLE,
WILLIAM McKRIDE, } Executors.

April 18, 1863.—4t

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of said day:

1. Final account of George Hollenback, administrator d. b. n. of George Hollenback, dec'd.
2. Account of Isaiah S. Meinck, administrator of Lewis Appleman, late of Scott township, deceased.
3. Account of Jesse Hicks, administrator, with the will annexed, of Joseph Millard, late of Centre township, deceased.
4. Final account of Peter Schug, administrator of Susan Schug, late of Scott township, deceased.
5. Account of Samuel Adams, administrator of Bennaville Krisher, late of Locust township, deceased.
6. Final account of John C Myers, administrator of Henry Dyer, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.
7. Final account of Samuel Mendenhall, guardian of the person and estate of John Daniels.
8. Account of Samuel Mendenhall, administrator of Thomas Harris, late of Bloom township, deceased.
9. Account of Tilmon Rittenhouse and Reuben Swank, administrators of Solomon Swank, late of Beaver township, deceased.
10. Final account of Joseph Mesteller, administrator of Henry D Mile, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
11. Final account of Charles F. and Emanuel Hill, administrators of Jacob Hill, late of Centre township, deceased.
12. Account of Samuel Heller, executor of Christopher Heller, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
13. Account of Peter S Helwig and John F. Walter, executors of Jacob H. Helwig, late of Locust township, deceased.
14. Final account of George Miller, executor of Henry Miller, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
15. Final account of Caleb Barton and Delilah his wife, late Delilah Crossling executors of Charity Crossling, late of Bloom township, deceased.
16. Account of Jeremiah F. Price and David Reinbold, administrators of Elijah Price, late of Locust township, deceased.
17. Account of Reuben Hartman, administrator of Jacob Zeisloft, late of Madison township, deceased.
18. Account of Philip Miller, administrator of Isaiah Shuman, late of Maine township, deceased.
19. Account of Simon C. Shive, administrator of Daniel Shive, late of Bloom township, deceased.
20. Account of William Peacock, administrator of Charles W Shannon, late of Scott township, deceased.
21. Account of Reuben Fahringer and Jonas Fahringer, administrators of George Fahringer, late of Locust township, deceased.
22. Account of Isaiah S Melick, executor of George Sloat, late of Scott township deceased.
23. Account of Charles Hartman and John Shuman, executors of Catharine Hartman, late of Cattawissa township, deceased.
24. Account of Charles Hartman and John Shuman, administrators of Mary Hartman, late of Cattawissa township, deceased.
25. Account of Leonard Adams, administrator of Ludwig Gerish, late of Locust township, deceased.
26. The fourth account of Peter Ent, one of the executors of Smith W McDowell, late of Scott township, deceased.
27. Account of George Keller, admr of Jacob Keller, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

DANIEL LEE, Register.

Bloomsburg, April 11, 1863.

ESTRAY.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned in Fishingcreek township, on Thursday the 9th day of April A large Black mare with a star on the face and small white stripe running down toward the end of the nose and a small white spot on the under lip, she is about 12 or 14 years old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

April 18, 1863.—3w $1 00 GEORGE KELLER.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM EVERTS, President Judge of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in the 6th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. John M'Reynolds & Stephen Baldy, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and to me directed, for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, (being the 4th day) of May next, and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the eighty seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

April 11, 1863. J. H. FREMAN, Sheriff.

PUBLIC NOTICE FOR LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons in Columbia county have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter sessions, of said county, for tavern and store licenses in the respective townships, which said petitions will be presented to said Court on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1863, at which all parties interested will take notice and the licenses will be granted on Wednesday, the 6th day of May next at 2 o'clock P. M.

Applicants.	Tavern.	Townships.
Silas Dodson,	do	Bloom
Wm B. Koons,	do	do
Oliver A Jacoby	do	do
John Leacock	do	do
Wm Long	do	do
Daniel L Everhart	do	Scott
Enoch Howell	do	do
Jesse Rice	do	do
Joshua Wamer	do	do
Harman Fahringer	do	Locust
Isaac Rhodes	do	do
Samuel Leahy	do	do
John J Stiles	do	Roaringcreek
Gideon G Hosleser	do	Benton
E & A D P Unangst	do	Briarcreek
Daniel McHenry	do	Fishingcreek
Benj McHenry	do	do
Alexander Hughes	do	do
Samuel Everett	do	Orange
Jacob Good	do	do
John Nyce	do	do
Franklin L Shuman	do	Maine
Keifer A Smith	do	Beaver
Samuel Rimbey	do	Madison
William T Shuman	do	do
John Grover	do	Cattawissa
Emanuel Connor	do	Centre
John Keller	do	Montour
Fred Nicely	do	Mifflin
Henry Cable	do	Berwick
Isaac Vetter	do	Conyngham
Daniel T McKelvan	do	Maine
John L Kline	do	Conyngham
John R Jones	do	do
Reuben Wasser	do	do
John L Hurst	do	do
D L Ohitz	do	Locust
Jacob Kistler	do	Berwick
Chas F Mann	do	Catawissa
W A Kline	do	Beaver
A M Roe	do	Greenwood
Thomas Jones	do	do
Jeremiah S Brobst	Store	Mt Pleasant
L D Mendenhall	Store	Catawissa
		Bloom