COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR

-Bloomsburg:-

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

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.*"

Reception of our Volunteers.

The Soldiers of the 136th R. P. V. of Columbia county, will arrive this evening (Saturday.) Our citizens will meet them at the Depot; Rev. Mr. Dimm, will address them from the Court House Steps, and they—with the other returned Soldiers—will take Supper at Lacock's American Hotel.

P. Billmeyer, Esq., Chief Marshal.

Vallandighgm for Governor.

The Democratic Convention of Ohio, which is to convene at Columbus, upon the 11th of June, owe it to themselves and the cause of civil liberty throughout the world, to nominate CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM for Governor of that Commonwealth.—His nomination should be unanimous and his election will ensue by 50,000 majority. Let the "Lincoln Despotism" know that "the blood of the martyrs is still the seed of the Church."

☞ The reception given our Returned Volunteers, on Wednesday last, was a complete success, creditable alike to our citizens, and honorable to the noble defenders of their country. The address on the occasion, by ROBERT F. CLARK, Esq. was pertinent, appropriate and patriotic. It is much to be regretted, that the only incident that occurred to mar the harmony of the promiscuous assembly and create unkind feelings was the impertinence of a *thing* in the shape of a man, and a few *silly girls*, who exposed their ignorance—regardless of the feelings of many of the Soldiers, and a majority of the loyal people of this county, and the country—by singing "Down with the Copperheads."

Another Dem[illegible]

On Sa[illegible]—Plan[illegible]ocratic Meeting.

[illegible]ed in Saturday afternoon last, pursuant o[illegible] to notice, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Columbia and Montour counties convened in the Grove, near Lazarus' School House, on the county lines, and organized by appointing JOSEPH MAUSER, Esq., President, and a full board of officers. Over one hundred and fifty loyal citizens, including a respectable delegation of Ladies, were in attendance.

The meeting was severally addressed by Levi L. Tate, of Bloomsburg; George D. Scott, of Cattawissa; James H. Campbell, of Danville; Jer. S. Sanders, of Berwick; and Jesse C. Ammerman, of Danville. It was a meeting of great enthusiasm, and conducted upon the principles of free discussion, in which some of the distinguishing acts of this weak and wicked Administration were thoroughly investigated and condemned.

The Democracy of Columbia and Montour, are most thoroughly aroused and ready for action. The old "*Jackson Camp-fires*," are burning brightly. Keep the ball in motion, friends, and "Roll up the Column."

☞ We greatly mistake public sentiment, judging from the *substantial evidences* we are daily receiving at the hands of the Union loving and Law-abiding people of our whole country, if there is in this section a more popular paper than the "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT." There you have it, friends, and we state it boldly.—Some days we add from eight to ten subscribers to our list, and frequently receive letters from patriotic friends, highly approving of our humble labors in defence of white-men's rights and Constitutional Liberty.

Last week we published one of that character, from Judge MERRIFIELD, of Luzerne. This week, we publish another of similar tenor, from Ex-Senator KELLER, of Centre county. We highly value the opinions of such—not *Forney's* kind—"life long Democrats."

Centre Hill, Centre Co., Pa
May 25, 1863

Hon. Levi L. Tate,

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find $13 00 which you will place to my credit. * * * * Please continue to send the "*Columbia Democrat.*" It is always welcome, as it has long since been proven a true exponent of Democratic principles, and never yet shrank from duty in storm or shine—peace or war; adversity or prosperity. I bid you God speed, in the great cause of preserving the Union of our Fathers and upholding Constitutional Liberty. It is upon the careful preservation of the time-honored Laws of the Land, and by supporting the principles of the National Democracy, which are in all respects identical, that alone depend the hope of the People and the perpetuity of the Union.

Very respectfully yours,
REUBEN KELLER.

☞ A gallant Union lady at this place gave a "copperhead" suitor the "mitten" a short time since, in a manner that he will not soon forget. He had been paying his distresses to her for some time, when on the evening in question he jocosely inquired of her if she would like to see his badge. On her replying that she would he took one of the "copperheads" from his pocket and handed it to her for examination. She asked him if it was his and whether he intended wearing it. He replied in the affirmative, when she indignantly threw the vile emblem of treason in the stove, and, pointing to the opening left by the carpenter, order him to *Skedaddle* in "double quick." The young lady is an honor to her sex, and is deserving of a first rate rated husband. When our brave soldier boys get back we will speak a good word for her.

Republican, May 21st

There, Han., there is a first rate chance for you, and we trust you will improve it to the full. If your beauty and accomplishments, and the Dr's most earnest endeavors dont now secure you a man, we really dont know what more can be done for you. It is true the Dr's recomendation is more likely to bring defeat than success but your case may be an exception, and we shall therefore look out for a wedding, at which pimp John shall be the matrimonial broker.

☞ As I before said, we are in a state of civil war, and an emergency is upon us which requires the operations of some power that moves more quickly than the civil.

There never was a war carried on successfully without the exercises of that power. *Burnsides on Vallandigham.*

The assertion in the first paragraph is untrue, at least it is so far as concerns localities where courts are open and the avenues to justice unobstructed; where the laws define crime and fix the punishment: and where any pretense of Constitutional and civil rights is allowed. No man of sense can claim that in Vallandigham's case there was any necessity of a midnight raid, which should 'quickly' prevent the consummation of any Act. He was arrested, not for what he was about to do, but for a speech already made, and *for words spoken only*. Burnsides' special pleading in no way touches the case. It would seem that he reasons no better than he fights, when left to his own head.

As to the second paragraph—it is absolutely untrue. Witness the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Mexican war—all successful, without "the exercise of that power." Burnsides had better read history a little while.

☞ The press and [illegible] public men in a [illegible] like the present, should avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives, and discourage the organization of secret political societies, which are always undignified and disgraceful to a free people, but now they are absolutely wrong and injurious; they create dissensions and discord, which just now amount to treason.—*Burnsides on Vallandigham.*

Will the supporters of Lincoln act upon the advice and recommendation of Gen. Burnsides, and recall the epithets of "Copperhead," "Traitor," "Secession-Sympathizer," &c. which they have so liberally and freely bestowed upon the Democrats? Will they "avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives" and return as nearly as their education and natures will permit them, to decent journalism, and attempt at argument? We shall see.

Will they also "discourage the organization of secret political societies," and rise to something dignified and honorable? Will they repudiate the secret meetings of their *Union League*; instead of locking the doors until a chosen few have been sworn, and schooled in the grips and signs and then opening them to the public; will they make their acts and intentions public, and thus escape the absolute wrong which Gen. Burnsides says, "just now amounts to treason?"

Or does Gen. Burnsides mean, that Republicans are to continue, freely to say and do, with impunity, all these things which he pronounces wrong and treasonable; and are Democrats alone expected to behave with decency and propriety?—It is a subject for thought.

☞ Why don't Tate's tory *Democrat* publish the resolutions adopted by the soldiers in the Army? The people are exceedingly anxious to hear what they say about Peace men and Copperheads.

Smut Machine.

Unparallelled impudence even for Dr. John. To be charged with *tory*, by the immediate decendant of a fullblooded *Revlutionary tory*, is cool beyond calculation. Dr., be careful how you handle *edged* tools!

We have several reasons for not pulishing the said Resolutions.

1*st*. We were not requested to do so.

2*d*. We consider them disloyal.

3*d*. They are insolent and unnecessary.

And lastly, a Soldier gives the truthfulness of them in to days Columbia Democrat.

☞ The N. Y. *Post* states that Judge Leavitt, who refused Mr. Vallandigham's application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, is "a life long Democrat." We thought as much. The Boston *Post* was not far from right when it remarked that whenever you hear a Republican paper speak of a man as a 'life long Democrat,' you may be sure he is a renegade.

☞ Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Senator of the United States, will please accept our thanks for (Part First) of the "Report on the conduct of the War."

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from a Soldier.

FAIRFAX STATION, VA.,
May 20, 1863.

COL. LEVI L. TATE,

Dear Sir:—This morning I was handed a copy of your paper. By carefully perusing its columns, I was highly gratified in finding the copy contained truth and independence. Those are the papers we wish to have sent to us in the army. We do not want any of the *Abolition Organs*, whose columns are entirely devoted to the perversion of Truth and Justice. Give us the principles of the Democratic Party, give us the Constitution that Washington upheld, and the Union as it was. Let the abolitionists return to the Constitution, and the Democratic party will support them.

When I entered the service, I thought I was to fight for the preservation of the UNION and the CONSTITUTION, but I found I was badly fooled. Instead of fighting for the Union, I have fought and *bled* to free the niggers.

Cling to your duty "Copperheads of the North." Cling to the Constitution, "Copperheads of the West." Cling to the name of McCLELLAN, for 1864, and all will yet be well.

A SOLDIER.

CAMP COLUMBIA, VA.,
May 22, 1863.

COL. LEVI L. TATE,

Dear Sir:—A communication from this place came under my observation to-day, which was said to be the Proceedings and Resolutions of the 178th Regt. Pa. M., at a meeting held on the battle-field, on the 5th of May, 1863. They were the resolutions passed by a portion of the 178th, but the majority of the regiment would come far short from endorsing the whole proceedings of the meeting, especially the last resolution.

The Rev. Hunt, our beloved and worthy Chaplain, who is spoken so highly of has not got the representation of the majority of the regiment. The Rev. Hunt is an old man that has at one time been something of an orator, but he is now bigoted in his opinion, and does not hesitate to impose his radical political opinions upon us for gospel. In almost every instance he uses the term "Copper[illegible]," "Democrats" "[illegible]heads," "Black [illegible]," "Bastard Democrats," and "[illegible] Are traitors," and he did not fail to throw such insults upon us at this meeting, and many of the men indignantly left the ground. We consider that the compliance of the draft and the obedience to military rule, should shield us from repeated insults.

We belong to no Union-League or Golden Circle. It is true, we cannot endorse the abolition views of this administration. I believe that three-fourths of our regiment are Democrats, and I am certain that more than that number wish the much beloved Father Hunt was at home in his parlor, or "preaching to traitors at home," as he says; at any rate we wish we were rid of him, and we have no respect for him except his age, we make due allowance for that. But consider it an imposition in placing him here. We are not traitors, or we would have deserted. We have had abundant opportunities, for we have been doing picket duty in sight of the enemy's line: The most of the resolutions passed at the meeting we could endorse. But we do not despise the Peace Party called Copperheads, any more than we do the agitators who endorse the Proclamation that condemns and makes all pay the penalty of crime without trial in districts that cannot represent themselves. But the *Republican* says, he must prove his loyalty and he can recover pay for his negroes. Now, I cannot prove my loyalty to the satisfaction of the present powers, and if I should fall in battle some abolitionist would say, "there is one traitor less"

The regiment was not all represented at the meeting. There were but few present. This is a true statement and could be endorsed by at least two-thirds of the regiment. This is from a soldier of the 178th Regiment, Pa. M.

DRAFTED SOLDIER.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 22, 1863.

My Dear Sir:—There is not the least sign of a movement in this army. The thirteen days rations we had on hand have dwindled down to three, which is good evidence of our intention to preserve a "masterly inactivity." Many regimen's have gone home—perhaps fifty in the aggregate—and I am not aware of any troops arriving to take their place.

A vast improvement has taken place in the artillery branch of the service. A reserve of 35 batteries has been formed under command of Gen. Tylor, and they have been brigaded and divisioned the same as the infantry and cavalry. Sevaerl batteries have been left with each corps to operate with them directly, while the Reserve can be used whenever its presence may be needed without mixing up the commands.

We feel quite sore about our late retreat, and the more so as we feel that the entire strength of the army was not tested. The usual estimate put upon Hooker's character was that he was headstrong, and would sacrifice his last man to obtain success. The late movement proves that he, like other commanders, prefers a safe retreat to a doubtful battle. It seems to be a characteristic of our Generals to be *very cautious* when they have supreme command. McClellan, Burnside, Pope, Hooker, Rosecrans, and scores of others electrified the country by their rapid and fruitful victories while acting as subordinates, but on giving them entire command risks were avoided, or at least undecisive battles fought.

The "Army of the Potomac" is unfortunate; and notwithstanding its grand *material* and organization, its successive commanders fail to achieve any grand results with it. The "Eleventh corps" has only been added to it lately, having formed a part of Fremont's, and afterwards of Pope's command.

One thing is evident, we are no nearer Richmond now than we were a year ago, and to judge by present preparations, *the coming year will see us no nearer*. I sometimes think it would be a fortunate thing for us if the rebels were to capture Washington, as such a movement alone would electrify the North, and cause her to pour forth her thousands as did Pennsylvania last September.

It is simply impossible to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and they will not agree to any other terms than complete recognition. To recognize them would be to give up Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia and Maryland, and all that we now hold within their borders. This no Union man would consent to. If we cannot recognize them, we must whip them, or they will whip us, and the latter is most probable unless the people North unite, and by overwhelming numbers crush them. It is not enough to have as many men as they have, but enough to advance and hold any point so that combination on their part cannot defeat us.—They mass their troops and threaten one point, and we abandon some place else to protect the point threatened. Such has been the history of the war. It has lasted over two years contrary to all expectations, and will be a life-job unless better and stronger combinations are made.

Such are the opinions of many I have talked with whose trade is soldiering, and who never had a political sentiment in the world. They smack of reason, to my mind. Yours truly,

ARTILLERIST.

We know of no persons in the North who desire to recognize the Southern Confederacy; except it be Judge Conway, a Republican Member of Congress from Kansas, who introduced a resolution to that effect and made a speech in support of it; and denounced Democrats because they opposed a dissolution of the Union, as treason.

And William Lloyd Garrison, a life-long opponent of the Democracy, who says: "*The North must separate from the South*, and organize her own institutions on a sure basis."

And He[illegible] Horace Greeley who says "The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."

And Sidney Edgerton, a Republican Congressman from Ohio, who said, "I tell you there is going to be a dissolution of the Union, and I do not care how quick it comes; all I want is to give those Southern fellows a good licking, and then kick them out."

We could give columns of similar extracts from speeches of Republicans, and we defy any man to give any such from those of Democrats, who are all Union men. To that we have the testimony of Secretaay Seward, who said:

"I know the Democracy of the North. I know them now in their waning strength. I do not know a possible disunionist among them all. I believe they will be as faithful to the Union now as they were in the by-gone days, when their ranks were full, and their challenge to the contest was always the war cry to victory."

There is the record of the Northern Democracy written by the leader of the Republicans. They stand where they stood "in the by-gone days," faithful to the Union" as it was when Seward made that speech. *Esto perpetua.*—[ED. DEM.

C. L. Vallandigham.

Our readers are familiar with the military arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, his trial by Court Martial, his conviction by it, &c. It is said he is to be or has been sent to Fort Warren. The offence charged is styled treason, not because he opposed any provision of the Constitution or any lay, but because of his opposition to "Military policy" of the President. If this be treason, and if the President can thus direct the arrest of any citizen, his conviction and imprisonment, then civil law and the jurisdiction of civil courts have ceased to be effective, and the President of the United States has absolute power over the life and liberty of every man in the nation!

If the Republicans have found anything in the speeches of Mr. Vallandigham which is in opposition to the Constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, or against the principles of liberty which all American citizens profess to support, or any justification of the rebellion, then they have read those speeches with much more care than we have. But if he is guilty of any crime or wrong, why could he not be tried in the civil courts?

The arrest and conviction of a citizen, under the circumstances, has created immense excitement everywhere, as well as much alarm. Gov. Seymour in response to an invitation to address an indignation meeting held at Albany, used the following emphatic language:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16.

I cannot attend the meeting at the Capital this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes.—It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of the night, armed men violated the house of an american citizen and furtively bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals.—The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most racred rights. It interferes with the freedom of speech; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offence against law but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of the principals of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the governmen, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons, security of our property will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down

Even now the Governors and courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now over hangs as by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decisions of the administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous pupport in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than one half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with the most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Gen. McClellan in Albany.

Magnificent Turnout to Greet Him.

SPEECHES BY THE GENERAL AND GOV. SEYMOUR.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AND CHEERING FAREWELL.

[From the World's Correspondent.]

ALBANY, May 24.

The capital of New York, which is usually as staid and self-possed as becomes an ancient city of honest Dutch extraction and sound Democratic faith, last night went off into a genuine "sensation" of the most modern metropolitan fashion. The occasion was the unexpected arrival of Major General McClellan, on a private visit to the Hon J. V. L. Pruyn, in fulfillment of an engagement long since made, and the impulse was the irrepressible enthusiasm of a patriotic population for a gallant soldier, overshadowed by political jealousies and partisan hatred.

The General reached Albany, unheralded and unannounced, about noon and his presence in the city was not generally known till it was made public by the Albany *Evening Journal*. A paragraph simply stating the fact liberated all the latent heat of the popular sympathy and good will. Some veterans of the Army of the Potomac were the first to recognize their old commander, then calling upon the Governer at his office, and they fairly besieged the executive chambers with shouts for "Little Mac." The General was finally compelled to show himself at the window, where he shook hands with the eager and excited soldiers, who pressed up to him with cheers and loud blessings, and gladdened their hearts with a few of those simple and soldier like words which no man is sure to find or so frank to speak as he. From the Governor's office the crowd, increasing as it went, followed the General to the house of Mr. Corning, which also they carried by storm and it was not till he had gained the hospital roof of Mr. Pruyn, by skillful detour that the object of this amicable onslaught was left to himself. The respite, however was brief. The city authorities and the fire companies combined for a decisive and organized campaign, and deputations waited upon the General, a few hours before his intended departure with the assurance that it would be in vain for him to attempt to leave Albany till he had seen the people face to face, and given them "room and verge" enough to express all that they felt for the soldier and the man whom "Loyal Leaguers" delight to honor with their fanatical abuse. The General was reluctantly compelled to surrender at discretion. The boat in which he was to leave at 8 o'clock was detained by her owners, who finally compromised by consenting to let the General go at 10 P. M. Two hours before that time the whole town was in the streets; the bells were ringing the firemen to their posts; the night was alive with rockets, bonfires, and Roman candles; cannon thundered their welcome. Escorted, by a jubilant crowd of soldiers and citizens, from the house of Mr. Pruyn to the City Hall, General McClellan was fairly taken out of his carriage and borne up to the reception hall not upon the shields of hired Pretorians but upon the stalwart arms of patriotic volunteers who had shared with him the labors, the perils, and the fame of the noble army which keeps him so faithfully in its heart of hearts. Speeches were made by the Mayor, by the General himself, by Mr. Pruyn, and by Governor Seymour, who congratulated the Democracy of Albany determination to do justice to a brave and loyal General unrighteously dismissed from his great command by an incompetent and tyrannical Administration. From the City Hall a brilliant torchlight procession winding in picturesque and striking beauty down the finely-sloping streets of this beatiful old city, escorted the General to the steamer Hendrick Hudson, and he was received, on reaching the dock, with the roar of a hundred guns and a fresh display of fireworks, amid which he was once more taken from his carriage and lifted on the popular wave to the very deck of the steamer. The scene, at this moment, was one to move the coldest or most prejudiced heart. This extemporaneous homage, the work of two or three hours, was a tribute far more eloquent than weeks of elaborate preparation could have made it to the hold which General McClellan has acquired upon the affections and the respect of his fellow countrymen. It was interesting to see how little of a political color the whole demonstration wore. Here and there sporadic shouts were heard for "the next President;" but the overwhelming burden of the popular voice was hearty and continous clamor for the "General of the Army of the Potomac!" Soldiers who fairly fought for the privilege of kissing or pressing the General's hand called out repeatedly, "Go back to the army, and we'll all re-enlist." One man made his way up to his old commander, and, turning to the crowd, exclaimed: "I've been in the field two years, and I'm going home to my wife and children, but let 'Little Mac' say the word, and I'll go back with him to the Potomac to-night"

After the boat had once fairly moved off, she was forced to round-to again to land a large number of enthusiastic citizens who had entirely refused to pay any attention to the fact that they were being carried off from their homes till after the General had hidden himself in the recesses of his cabin.

General McClellan has seen as much of his countrymen in a state of enthusiasm as most people, but I venture to say that this impromptu reception at Albany will linger in his memory as one of the most moving because one of the most genuine and spontaneous incidents of his public career.—The petty malignity of many "Committees" might well be forgiven and forgotten by a man who can read the verdict of the popular heart upon his character and his services in such unbought accounts of admiration and affection as marked the remarkable demonstration of last night at Albany.

MARRIAGES.

In Hemlock twp., on the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. L. D. GARRISON, of Cortland, N. Y., to Miss E. J. WILSON, of Bloomsburg, Pa.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. AARON LORMAN, to Miss CHRISTEANN HEINBACH, both of Locust twp., Columbia county, Pa.

On the 17th inst., in Pine township Columbia co., by Luther A. German, Esq., Mr. JACKSON FARVER, of Jackson township, and Miss HARRIETT ARTER, of the former place.

On the 21st inst at the residence of the brides father, by Rev. Mr. Goodrich, Mr. ENOS PEALER to Miss MARY E. BITTENBENDER, Both of Fishingcreek.

DEATHS.

In Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, on the 2nd of May, Miss SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. and Rachael Kitchen, aged 15 years, 10 months and 27 days.

In Catawissa, on the 19th inst, of Typhoid fever, AMANDA, daughter of Peter and Susan Stricker, aged 20 years 11 mos. 4 days.

New Advertisements.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a lot Hosiery Trimmings and New Goods, such as

ZEPHYRS,
SHETLAND WOOL, &c.
ALSO:

GLOVES,
DOLLS,
STAYS,
SATCHELL,
HOOP SKIRTS,
PORTMONIES,
AND OTHER NOTIONS.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale.
Also—Sunday School Books and Bibles.
Also—Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer which will give to gray its natural color.

A. D. WEBB.
Next Door below Court House.
Bloomsburg, May 30, 1863.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.

THE FOUR ACTS OF DESPOTISM.

BY D. A. MAHONY, OF IOWA,

Author of "The Prison of State."

Price 50 cts; in paper covers. Bound in muslin, 75 cts.

This work contains full and official copies of four principal Acts of the last Congress, which will forever fix a stigma upon that body:

1. THE TAX BILL, by which all the property and resources of the people are mortgaged to the present Administration.
2. THE FINANCE BILL, which places all the currency of the country in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.
3. THE CONSCRIPTION BILL, by which all the bodies of poor men who are not worth $300, are placed in the hands of the Administration.
4. THE INDEMNITY ACT, (fitting climax,) which presumes to indemnify the President for all the wrongs he has committed in the past, or may commit in the future.

These four acts are each preceded by a careful analysis, by Mr. Mahony, and their unjust, oppressive, unconstitutional and odious features pointed out. As a book for reference, it will be invaluable to the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Politician, the Laborer—in fact to every person, for these acts reach from the loftiest mansion to the humblest cabin in the land.

These four acts are not published together in any other form. They make a large octavo pamphlet of 100 pages, in good sized type, and are sold at the low price of Fifty Cents in paper, and Seventy-Five Cents in muslin binding.

In order to furnish those of our readers who may desire this important work, we have made arrangements with the publishers to supply it through our office, and all who wish copies can order from us. We will furnish them at Publisher's rates.

☞ Send on the orders at once.
Fifty Cents in paper binding.
Seventy-Five Cents in muslin.
Address Editor COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.
May 30, 1863.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Patrick Tool, deceased

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Patrick Tool, late of Centre township, 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 his residence in said township, without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

CHARLES TOOL, *Adm'r.*

May 23, 1863.—6w.

GIRTON'S CHEAP HAT STORE

REMOVED.

Another Arrival of Goods.

Now is Your Time to Buy.

I NOW SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE undersigned having bought out the Grocery of David Stroup, has removed his Hat and Cap Store up to Stroup's old stand, where in addition to a superior assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Hats and Caps,

Comprising every sort, size and quality, which will be sold at unusually low prices, he will continue the Grocery and Notion business as carried on by Mr. Stroup.

Also—A fine lot of KIDS, MOROCCOS and LININGS to which he invites the attention of Shoemakers and the public

JOHN K GIRTON.

Bloomsburg, May 30, 1863

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS

THE

Democratic Leader,

A double sheet weekly Democratic Journal, of Eight pages and Forty-Eight Columns of reading matter.

The attention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of other States, is called to the importance of extending the circulation of the

WEEKLY DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

By so extensively circulating newspapers, (while the Democrats have been comparatively indifferent to this method of influencing the public mind,) the abolitionists have succeeded in increasing their number from a few New England fanatics to a party which now controls the nation! Is it not time for the democrats to awake to a sense of the necessity for reaching the minds of the people?

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Is, and will continue to be a firm and fearless advocate of Democratic principles and of the interests of the Democratic party, as the best means of promoting the interests of the country. It will maintain a bold opposition to all enemies of the principles of the National Constitution and of the rights of the people, and will insist upon the maintainance of the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as our fathers left it.

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PINE & LEWIS
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May 23, 1863.

Reading Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

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Fares from Harrisburg To New York $5 15; to Philadelphia $3 30 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

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☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

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G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

May 23, 1863.

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Estate of Henry Schell deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Henry Schell, 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 Administrators, at their residence in said township without delay, and, all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

EDMUND SCHELL } *Adm'rs*
WILLIAM SCHELL }

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