Whiz! bang! bang! bang!" went the old clock again.

"It'll burst itself," cried the old lady, shedding a flood of tears, "and there won't be nothing left of it.'

"It's bewitched,' said the deacon, who retained a leaven of New England superstition in his nature. 'Anyhow,' said he, after a pause, advancing resolutely toward the clock, 'I'll see what's got into it.'

"O, don't,' cried the daughter, affectionately seizing one of his coat tails while his faithful wife clung to the other.

'Don't!' chorused both women together.

'Let go my raiment,' shouted the deacon. 'I ain't afeared of the powers of darkness.'

But the women would not let go; so the deacon slipped off his coat, and while, from the sudden cessation of resistance, fell heavily on the floor, he darted forward and laid his hand on the door of the clock case. But no human could open it. Joe was holding it inside with a death grasp—The deacon began to be dreadfully frightened. He gave one more tug. An unearthly yell as of a fiend in distress, burst from inside, and then the clock case pitched headformost on the floor, smashed its face, and wrecked its proportions—The current of air extinguished the lamp—the deacon, the old lady, and Sally fled up stairs, and Joe Maywood extricated himself from the clock, and effected his retreat in the same way he had entered.

The next day all Appleton was alive with the story of how Deacon Barberry's clock had been bewitched, and though many believed his vision, some—and especially Joe Maywood, affected to discred the whole affair, hinting that the deacon had been trying the experiment or tasting hard cider, and that the vagaries of the old clock case existed only in a distempered imagination.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR

"Our Constitution---guard it ever!
Our glorious Union---hold it dear!
Our Starry Flag---forsake it never!
The proud Caucassian---our only peer!

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, May 14, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN:

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

A Working Judge.—Hon. Wm. Elwell, our President Judge, is not only an excellent Judicial officer but is also a most energetic business man and a hard-worker. Last week he presided at the Columbia county Courts, this week holds a Special Court at Sunbury; next week is to hold another at Pottsville, and the week following will be his regular Court of Sessions in Laporte.

Removal of Gen. Banks.—Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, has been removed from the command of the Army, in Western Department. His inexcuseable slaughter of our Union Soldiers, in the Red River Expedition, alone, would have long ago, been sufficient justification for his removal.—All such bunglers should be at once decapitated.

"The news of the capture of Fort Darling came on Tuesday afternoon.—Every bell in town was rung. It was doleful music to the copperheads."

Smut Machine

"Copperheads," were sensible enough, not to be *gulled* and *fooled* by the lies of *abolition impostors*, and now dare walk in open day without blushing in shame as do the "*Niggerheads.*"

☞"On to Richmond," has been the cry, and "old Ben. Butler," is now THERE."—*Smut Machine.*

"And all *Liars*, says the Book, shall have their part in Hell."

Death of Colonel Woodward.—Col Geo. A. Woodward, the gallant and patriotic son of Chief Justice Geo. W. Woodward, of Penn'a., Commander of the 83d Pennsylvania Regiment, was killed last week in the "Battles of the Wilderness." This brave young Officer, who was severely wounded about a year ago in the service, has been abused by the Nigger heads, equally with his distinguished Father, whom they cheated out of his election as Governor of this Commonwealth. Perhaps they can now find consolation in the death of Col. Woodward, as did one of their low-lived scoundrels here a few days ago, in the death of an estimable fellow citizen, who sneakingly remarked, "another Copperhead out of the way."

☞We say to *Dr. John*, and all deceivers, that the people are awake and fearfully in earnest. They must not be trifled with longer. Let the military situation be what it may, they desire to know it in calm and truthful words that can be fully and properly understood. This is due to the nation from its public servants at Washington, and the latter had better learn quickly the wants of the people and promptly supply them.

In the Senate on Tuesday the National Bank bill was passed by a vote of yeas 30, nays 9—Messrs. Buckalew and Cowan both voting nay. The bill was amended in the Senate, and, of course, goes back to the House for concurrence.

Army of the Potomac.

WAR NEWS.

There is still much mystery hanging over the movements of the Army of the Potomac. A despatch from Secretary Stanton, to Governor Brough, of Ohio, sent at midnight, Friday, states that up to that time nothing official has been heard from Grant, as far as we know, although the battle on the Rapidan was bloody, there was nothing decisive.

General Grant is with the Rapidan column, directing its movements, and we shall endeavor, briefly, to detail its progress. The Rapidan runs Eastward from Cedar Mountain to Fredericksburg, and the distance is forty miles. Orange Court House, Lee's head quarters, is ten miles south of Cedar Mountains, and almost in a direct line a turnpike, about forty-five miles long. This runs from Orange to Fredericksburg. This turnpike is south of the Rapidan, and almost parallel to it.—Twelve miles above Fredericksburg, on the River, is United States Ford, at the confluence of the Rapidan and Rappahannock. Five miles south of this ford, and on the turnpike, is Chancellorsville. Ten miles further up the river is Germanie Ford, and five miles south of it, on the turnpike, is Locust Grove. On the river there are other fords between these, and on the turnpike, half way between the two towns is a village called Wilderness, a name also generally applied to that whole section of country. Mine Run is a small stream running Northwestward, which crosses the turnpike three miles west of Locust Grove, and empties into the Rapidan four miles above Germania Ford. Of the strong Confederate fortifications on Mine Run every one knows.

From the dispositions of troops on the enemie's part it is evident that General Lee was acquainted with Grant's plan, or at least the Rapidan portion of it before the Federal army moved. The Confederate army was moved east from Orange to Mine Run and a strong force under Ewell and Hill placed behind that stream. The remainder of the army under Lee patiently waited on the south side of the fords for the Federal advance. On Tuesday night the crossing was made, the Federal right goingover Germania Ford to Locust Grove, the left over United States Ford to Chancellorsville. The headquarters crossed between, and Grant and Meade stationed themselves at the village known as the Wilderness. Lee in front, retired Southward before the advancing column, allowing the crossing to be made unopposed on Tuesday night. Wednesday night and Thursday morning nothing but the enemy's skirmishers were seen and the Federal army succeeded in crossing the river without loss. Burnside who brought up the rear, passed his last troops over on Thursday evening.

The Confederates then began to show themselves. The Federal right at Locust Grove and Germania Ford was at the furthest but five miles distant from Mine Run. The 5th New York cavalry was on the extreme right, and was driven in by a large force of the enemy coming down from Mine Run. General Griffith's division marched to the support of the cavalry, and became engaged, and Burnside, who was coming over Germania Ford, hurried his division to the right, to assist the others.

As soon as the cannonading announced that the right flank had been attacked, General Lee advanced upon Chancellorsville, and attacked Hancock's Corps, stationed at that place on the Federal left—For two hours and a half the battle continued Hancock losing severely. The onward progress of the Federal march was checked, and the telegraph states that General Meade "ordered the line of battle to be held till morning." It is thus evident that on Thursday night, beyond the cross of the river, which General Lee seems to have permitted, but little advantage was gained by Grant.

After Thursday night nothing is known with certainty. A *Tribune* correspondent, riding from the field, heard very heavy firing on Friday morning. A battle was certainly fought on Friday, though nothing is known of its result. The Federal wounded are reported at from six to eight thousand, and are being sent to Warrenton and its vicinity for transportation to Washington. The Confederates are reported to be driven three miles toward Mine Run—that is Ewell's flanking party has retired West towards the entrenchments on Mine Run. Three thousand killed and ten thousand wounded is stated as their loss, though nothing is said of Lee or Longstreet on the Chancellorsville side. That these reports should have reached Washington is certain for they are promulgated over the signature of the Secretary of War. It is evident, however, that the government knows very little more than the public, and that it has, as yet, no direct communication with the field. Of what happened on Saturday nothing is known.

General Butler and Smith assembled their army at Yorktown. For some time past a large fleet of transports has been collected at Fortsess Monroe. On Tuesday and Wednesday this fleet went up the York River to Yorktown, and the troops were speedily embarked. They had been assembled at Yorktown in order to deceive the enemy into the belief that a Peninsula expedition was on foot. The reconnoissance to Bottom's bridge, however, showed that the enemy knew as much about it as Butler, and had wasted no troops by leaving them on the Paniusula However, the Federal army was embarked and on Thursday and Thursday night passed Fortress Monroe and debarked at a point on the south bank of the river. The place selected was City Point and its vicinity, and up to four o'clock on Friday morning no opposition had been made.

Petersburg, ten miles up the Appomattox, was garrisoned, it is said, by Beauregard with thirty thousand men. The gun boats can scarcely get up the Appomattox as it is full of torpedoes, and is easily defended as the James.

From the Red river we have more disastrous intelligence than ever. The report of the evacuation of Camden by Gen. Steele is confirmed He left that place on April 20th, having abandoned the attempt to capture Shreveport and give up the idea of joining Banks As soon as Banks retreated from Grand Ecore the great portion of the Confederate army left that vicinity and marched north after Steele. A force, however, was left to follow Banks. The day before Camden was abandoned the Confederates approached that place and captured a train going to Pine Bluff, seizing two hundred and forty wagons, four cannon and a thousand prisoners. Steele at once left Camden and marched north, the enemy closely pursuing him. He was without supplies and forage. The enemy reached the Saline river before him and on April 30th opposed his crossing. The skirmishers also approached within eight miles of Little Rock, which is fifty miles north of the river. After sacrificing the remainder of his trains, Steele succeded in fighting his way across the river, and marched towards Little Rock, the enemy harrassing his rear. He was, at last accounts, forty miles from Little Rock, was still fighting, and had lost heavily.

The other force of Confederates followed Banks from Grand Ecore to Alexandria. By a grand movement they got in front of him, and opposed the crossing of Cane river. After a bush fight, in which three hundred were lost on both sides, the Confederates were driven off and the crossing effected. There is no longer any doubt that General Banks has abandoned Alexandri and gone to New Orleans.—The Red river expedition has been one of the most disastrous failures of the war.

The condition of military affairs is very mysterious. Were it not for Secretary Stanton's repeated statement that he knows nothing of the result and only *believes* it to be a victory; we would have no hesitation in saying that the War Department has received unfavorable news and would not reveal it. It is astonishing that with all the facilities at the hands of the Administration they should not be able for five days to get more than a brief line of authentic intelligence from a battle field whose cannonade could be heard, as it was heard, at Washington. But whilst Stanton reiterates his statement we have no alternative but to believe him.

Everything is clear up to Thursday night, on the Rapidan. The Federal army then rested on the field with their left on Chancellorsville and facing south, and their right resting on the Rapidan near Germania Ford and facing southwest toward Mine Run. Lee and Longstreet confronted the Chancellorsville flank; Hill and Ewell, the other. No substantial advantage had been gained and it was the intention of the Federal generals to renew the attack on Friday morning.

About Friday we have a great mass of intelligence, some of it very absurd and in many cases without foundation. There was a heavy battle fought, and it was begun by the Fed ral army. Hancock was on the left; Sedgwick on the right; Warren in the centre. Burnside was coming in on the right during the day, his men so fatigued, however, by a twenty hour's march that they could not do much. General Lee has sent a dispatch to Richmond, which is quoted by Stanton, in which he says "he thinks a merciful God that every advance on their (General Grant's part, has been repulsed." To offset this, Stanton has sent to Judge Collamer, in the Senate, information that he has heard from Grant and Mead, and "that they were on to Richmond." He also telegraphs to Dix "The belief here is that Lieutenant General Grant is achieving a complete victory." These statements of Lee and Stanton are official, and the public can judge of them as well as we can.

The reports of the battle represent that on Saturday there was no fighting, and that the enemy retreated towards Spottsylvania Court House, "in good order by two roads." Spottsylvania Court House is seven miles south of Chancellorsville Mine Run is twelve miles east of Chancellorsville. Mine Run and its formidable line, which Mead would not attack in February, are still held by the enemy and as they have been fighting in the open field, the retreat of their eastern flank in good order towards Spottsylvania can be for no other purpose than to get into entrenchments further South. They still cover Richmond and still present a hostile front. The Federal troops cannot turn either flank, for the nature of the country does not permit it.

The contest has been very bloody, and various officers are announced as killed and wounded. On the Federal side, Wadsworth is killed, Hancock and Webb wounded. On the Confederate side Jones' Jackson are killed; Longstreet, Pickett and Hunter wounded. There are many soldiers killed and wounded on both sides No Federal wounded as yet announced have reached Washington

It is evident that the Confederate retreat was a voluntary one At Spottsylvania Court House the Federal cavalry who were pursuing, met with a check, and we doubt very much whether they have entered the town. General Grant has abandoned the Culpepper line of communication with Washington and has taken the Acquia Creek railroad. He has occupied Fredericksburg unopposed, and has announced that the wounded will be sent to Washington by that line

General Butler's landing at City Point is confirmed, but he has not taken Petersburg A reconnoissance has been sent out by him near the town, and he thinks it is evacuated and has been burned. His troops are not within five miles of that place. His gun boats have gone a short distance up the Appomattox to a village on the north bank, called Port Warthall, where a railroad of five miles length runs to the great southern line between Richmond and Petersburg. Here a landing has been effected, and there are doubtful rumors of a raid across the five miles of intervening country, and the destruction of a section of the great southern road.—Not a line has been received from General Butler since yesterday morning and we may safely conclude that he has done nothing more than this.

On Friday the battle was opened at daylight by Sedgewick, who drove the rebels two miles—In the afternoon he was driven back to his old position. At one time the rebels threatened the destruction or retreat of our entire army; but Sedgewick restored the fortune of the battle, with the 6th corps. The Federal Gens. Seymour and Shaler were killed. Col. Woodward son of Judge Woodwarn was killed.

Hancock corps was driven back, by an immensely superior force of rebels, and Genl. Wadsworth killed. By great efforts the rebels were repulsed, and they then attacked Sedgewick and were again repulsed. The *Tribune* says our losses have been heavy,—and on Friday night the enemy had an important advantage, which they do not seem to have known.

On Friday night Lee fell back toward Spottsylvania Court House. The *Tribune* says "we have taken 3000 prisoners": and lost something more than that: Killed, wounded and captured from 10,000 to 15 000.

There is nothing reliable from Butler.

On Monday, there was a fight at Spottsylvania, with no definite result, but the death of Gen. Sedgewick, which is an irreparable loss to us He was one of the bravest and best officers in the service and more than once saved us from a defeat.—There is no man to fill his place. Sedgewick and the Sixth corps are already immortal.

The rebel general Longstreet is said to be mortally wounded which, if true, is a serious loss to them.

The papers of Wednesday evening say we shall not hear from Grant for a week.

The Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth *vs* John Prosser—Surety of the Peace—Little for comth.—Freeze for Deft. Sentence that Deft. pay the costs.

Comth. *vs* Geo. Davis—Surety of the Peace—Little & Clark for comth.—Freeze for Deft. Sentence Deft. bound in $100 to to keep the peace, and pay the cost.

Comth. *vs* S. D. Edgar—Indictment.—Assault and Battery—Little for Comth, Clark & Hurly for Deft—Verdict Guilty—Sentence, Edgar to pay Ten dollars fine, and the costs.

Comth. *vs* R. Frayer—Indictment Horse stealing—Little for Comth. Clark for Deft—Deft. plead Guilty—Sentenced two years to the Eastern Penitentiary, one hundred dollars fine, and the costs.

Louisa Gower *vs* Elizabeth Dallias—Ejectment. Clark & Hurley for Plaintiff, Freeze for Deft.—verdict for the Plaintiff for the land described in the writ.

Comth. *vs* William Stetter—Indictment. Assault and Battery—Marr & Freeze for Comth. Clark for Deft. verdict—Deft. not guilty, and Prosecutor to pay the costs.

Comth. *vs* James Barry—Indictment.—Assault and Battery—Dist. Atty., by leave of the court entered a nolle prosequi.

Comth. *vs* Joseph Hurst—Indictment, Larceny. Little for Comth. Clark for Deft. After hearing—plea of guilty as to certain articles entered. Sentence—Ten dollars fine, the costs, and one year in the Penitentiary.

D. W. Bogart et al *vs* Wm. Denison, et al—Action on note. Wirt for Plaintiff, Clark for Deft.—verdict for the Defendant.

Pine School District *vs* A. J. Manning, James Marters and Philip Shoemaker—Action, Debt on Bond of School Tax Collector.—Freeze for Plaintiff, Clark for Deft.—Judgment for Plaintiffs for $55 86

Court adjourned on Thursday afternoon after disposing of the argument list.

Report of the Grand Jury.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Columbia.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the body of the County of Columbia respectfully report:

That they have examined the Public Buildings of the county of Columbia, and have found them in good repair except the Court Room. The Jail, Prison Rooms, and Beds are kept clean and in good order We recommend two lamps or lanterns to be procured and fixed at the head of the steps, in front of the Court House.

We further report, that the Court Room is in bad order, in consequence of its being used for a Consert Room and Theatrical Hall, and we recommend that hereafter said Court Room be used for nothing but the legitimate business of the Courts and political nominating County conventions and the meetings of the School Directors for the election of a County Superintendent and for no other purposes whatever.

We further recommend the painting and cleaning of the Court Room, and some slight repairs at the Dwelling.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. A WATSON, *Foreman*

NUTS TO CRACK.

"This Union is a lie! The American Union is an imposture. I am for its overthrow! Up with the Flag of Disunion.'—*Wm. Lloyd Garrison.*

"The Constitution of our fathers was a mistake. Tear it in pieces and make a better. Don't say the machine is out of order—it is in order—it does what its framers intended." "Our claim is disunion, breaking up of the States! I have shown you that our work cannot be done under our institutions (laws). The Republican party is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. It does not know its own face, and calls itself national, but it is sectional. It is a party of the North, pledged against the South!"—*Wendell Phillips.*

At an anti-slavery meeting in May, 1844, at New York—

Resolved, "That secession from the United States Government is the duty of every Abolitionist."

Resolved, "That the only exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the remains of the present American Church, and the grave of the present Union."

Resolved, "That the Abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of this agitation to dissolve the American Union."

In 1859, Senator Hale presented two petitions—"praying that some plan be devised for the dissolution of the American Union." "This petition received three votes—J. P. Hale, W. H. Seward, S. P. Chase"

"I can conceive of a time when this Constitution shall not be in existence, when we shall have an absolute, military, dictatorial government, transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are made rulers by military commission, or who claim an hereditary right to govern those over whom they are placed"—*N. P. Banks*, 1856.

"The dissolution of the Union is not primarily a question of conscience but of policy. We made the Union, and we have a right to unmake it if we choose.'—*H. W. Bellows*, 1856

Sir: I hope it will be done (the issue), and if it comes to blood, let it come, it cannot come too soon—and when the war has been proclaimed, with the knife, and the knife to the hilt."—*J. P. Hale*, 1856.

"You call this revolution—it is—we must, we will have it—let it come."—*C. Sumner*, 1860.

"The portents which darken our land foreshadow a strife, which, unless averted by the triumph of freedom, will become war—fratricidal, parricidal war—with an accumulated wickedness, beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals.'—*C. Sumner*, 1856.

Miscegenation.

The New York *Times*, Abolitionist, in an article on amalgamation, says:

"We shrink from putting on paper the stories which reach us of the prevalence amongst young white ladies of preference for colored men—pure black having the precedence in all cases where there is room for choice."

"The above paragraph copied from a rank abolition paper, shows to what depths of degredation even the women of America can sink even the teachers of good method of civilizing and christianizing the world, shrink from the task of publishing the effects of their Teaching.

☞ Hon. M. E. Jackson, of Berwick, we are sorry to learn, was prevented from attendance at our last Court by severe indisposition. Out again.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday evening April 28th 1864, at the house of Moore Creveling, Esq., near Espy, by Rev. E A. Sharretts, *Mr. Norman Watter* of Ashland, and *Miss. Elizabeth Fowler*, of Espy, Columbia Co., Pa.

In Limestone township, Montour co., the 11th of April, by Rev. Mr. Huston, Mr. *Joseph C. Smith*, of Madison twp. Columbia county, and *Miss Jane Hendershot*, of the former place.

On the 5th inst, by the Rev William J Eyer, *Mr. Henry Deschmiller*, of Hemlock twp., and Miss *Margaret Carell*, of Bloomsburg.

On April 28 the Rev. T. M. Reece, *Darlington I Brown*, of Philadelphia, to *Miss Samantha* daughter of Jacob Melick Esq, of Light Street Pa.

DEATHS.

In Benton twp, Col. co., on Saturday last, May 7, 1864, *Wm. Cole*, Esq.,—an excellent citizen and one of the Pioneers of that portion of our county—aged 62 years 8 months and 29 days.

In Bloomsburg, on Saturday last, in the 70th year of his age Mr. *John Brugler*, one of our most respectable citizens and a most exemplary Christian, having long time been an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church of this place.

In Bloomsburg, on Tuesday last, Mrs. *Elizabeth Jones*, wife of Mr. Eli Jones, in the 42d year of her age

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

WHEAT, per bushel.	1 60	BUTTER,	30
RYE, " "	1 25	EGGS	06
CORN, " "	1 15	POTATOES,	60
BUCKWHEAT,	75	DRIED APPLES,	3 50
FLOUR per bbl.	8 00	HAMS	12
CLOVERSEED,	8 50	BACON,	10
FLAX SEED	9 50	HAY by the ton.	20 00
BUCKWHEAT Flour.	4 00	CHICKENS, per pair.	35

CANDIDATES.

Candidate for Assembly.

At the solicitation of many friends I would announce to the voters of Columbia County, that I will be a candidate for ASSEMBLY, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia county Democratic Convention.

WM. H. JACOBY.

Bloomsburg, May 14, 1864—2*

Legislative.

Profoundly grateful for past evidences of generous confidence, the undersigned,—with the approbation of many of his Democratic fellow citizens (whose opinions he duly appreciates)—announces that he will be a

Candidate for the Assembly,

In the Legislative District composed of the Counties of Columbia and Montour, at the approaching General Election, subject to the usages of the District, and the decision of the Columbia Democratic Convention.

LEVI L. TATE.

Bloomsburg, May 7, 1864.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

SAMUEL SNYDER, of Mifflin township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at the approaching General Election, subject to the decision of the Columbia county Democratic Convention.

May 7, 1864 $2*

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM KRICKBAUM, of Mifflin township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at the approaching General Election subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

May 7, 1864.—200*

Candidate for Sheriff.

MARTIN A. AMMERMAN, of Fishingcreek township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at the approaching General Election, subject to the decision of the Columbia county Democratic convention.

May 7, 1864, $2.*

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Vend. Exp. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, to me directed, there will be sold at Public Vendue or outcry, at the Court House in the Borough of Pottsville, in said County, on

Saturday, the 4th day June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—

All that certain farm on tract of land lying and being situated in the Counties of Schuylkill and Columbia, in the township of Union in Schuylkill county, and Conyngham township in Columbia county bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at Hemlock thence along lands of George Lindenmuth, north seventy-seven degrees West two hundred and forty four perches to stones, thence North twenty nine degrees West forty eight perches to stones, thence along the land of —— Boddle and George Lindenmuth, North Sixty six and a half degrees East two hundred and forty six perches to stones, thence along land of said George Lindenmuth south twenty-nine degrees east one hundred and eighteen perches to the place of beginning, containing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY TWO ACRES, more or less with the appurtenances consisting of a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, WEATHER BOARDED, with stone basement, one one story log House and a log Barn.

Seized and taken in Execution as the property of William Lindenmut, and will be sold by—

JOHN RAUSH, Sheff.

Sheriff's Office Pottsville, May 6, 1864.—4t*

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,), by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau street, New York

May 14, 1864—3m.

Notice to the Tax Collectors.

NOTICE is hereby given to all collectors of State, County, and Dog Tax, and Militia Fines, holding unpaid duplicates for 1863 and previous years, that they are strictly required to settle and pay to the County Treasurer, on Saturday the 28th of May inst., or writs for their immediate collection will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

C. H. HESS,
ROHR McHENRY,
T. J. VANDERSLICE, } *Com'rs*

Commissioners' Office,
Bloomsburg, May 12, 1864

IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood.—This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will obstruct the liver and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

IRON AS A MEDICINE

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the Blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a Protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron a New Discovery in Medicine that Strikes at the Root of Disease by supplying the blood with its Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor and new life into the system, and builds up an Iron Constitution.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a specific for all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by Debility or a Low State of the system.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent Physicians Clergymen, and others, will be sent Free to any address

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. F CHURCH,
Editor New York Christian Advocate
Rev John Pierpont, Lewis Johnson, M D
Rev Warren Burton, Roswell Kinney M D.,
Rev Arthur B Fuller, S K Kendall M D
Rev Gardon Robinson, W R Chisholm, M D
Rev Sylvanus Cobb, Francis Dana, M D.
Rev. T. Starr King, Jeremiah Stone, M. D
Rev Palmain Notes, Jr., Jose Auto. Sanches M D.
Rev Joseph H Clinch, Abraham Wendell M D.
Rev. Henry Upham, A A Hayes, M D.
Rev P C Headley, J R Chilton, M D.
Rev John W Olmsted, H. E. Kinney, M D.

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J. P. DINSMORE, No 491 Broadway New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.

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Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Erysipelas.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c. &c.

No Family Should be Without it. Only 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY
J. P DINSMORE, No 491 Broadway, New York.
S W FOWLE & CO No. 48 Tremont St Boston
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers

May 14, 1864—12m.

UP DE GRAFF'S EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

(On the Square, Three Doors from Steele's Hotel,)

WILKESBARRE, PA.

THIS INSTUTION is now opened and furnished in the most costly style. Reception, Private and Operating Rooms are large, convenient and well adapted. The Surgical apartment contains the finest collection of instruments in this country, and thus his facilities will enable him to meet any and all emergencies in practice. He will operate upon all the various forms of BLINDNESS, Cataract, Occlusion of the Pupil, Cross Eyes, Closure of the Tear Ducts, Inversion of the Eyelids, Pterygium, &c., &c. And will treat all forms of Sores, Eye Granules, Lids, Opacities of the Cornea, and Scrofulous diseases of the Eye together with all the diseases to which the Eye is subject.

DEAFNESS—Will treat all the diseases common to the organ. Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Ear, Catarrh, difficulty of hearing, total Deafness even where the Drum is destroyed. Will insert an artificial one answering nearly all the purposes of the natural.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—All diseases common to the Throat and Nose will be treated.

GENERAL SURGERY.—He will operate upon Club feet, Hair Lip, Cleft Palate, Tumors, Cancers, Enlarged Tonsils, &c. Plastic operations by heating new flesh into deformed parts, and General Surgery of whatever character it may present.

HERNIA (or RUPTURE.)—He will perform "Labiau operation for the radical (complete) cure of Hernia, this is unquestionably a perfect cure, and is done with little or no pain. Out of many hundred operated upon in Boston there has been no failures, it having met the perfect approbation of all who have submitted to it.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Will insert artificial Eyes giving them the motion and expression of the natural.—They are inserted with the least pain.

HEMOERHOIDS, (Piles.)—This troublesome disease is readily cured. Those suffering from it will do well to call.

Dr. Up De Graff visits Wilkes-Barre with a view of building up a permanent Institute for the treatment of the Eye, Ear and Throat. The experience of more than a quarter of a century in Hospital and general practice he hopes, will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may be disposed to employ him.

May 14, 1864.—tf.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SALE.

Pittsburgh Commercial College.
Binghamptin " "
Crittenden's " " Philadelphia.
Stratton, Bryant & Co., " "

These Scrips, are to amounts of $15 and $50 and are as so much cash, by the Student on entring either of the above Colleges. Young men desiring to obtain a finished Collegiate Education, will here find a good speculation by applying at the office of the

May 1, 1864. COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT

ADMINISTRATOR' NOTICE,

Estate of Patrick Grady, Deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Patrick Grady, late of Conyngham twp., Columbia county, 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 Administrator at his residence in said township without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

BRIDGET GRADY,
Administratrix.

April 9, 1864—6w $4.00.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE people of the county of Columbia are respectfully informed that the undersigned has for sale, at the

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

IN BLOOMSBURG, THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

STATIONERY

To be found anywhere in the County, consisting of Note, Letter, Legal and Cap Paper, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Ink and Envelopes; *ALSO*

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS

Comprising History, Poetry, Fiction, Theology and the classics.

Catalogues

of Bohn's London publications, from which selections can be made, and Books furnished to order; by special arrangement with New York Agents.

DEMOCRATIC

BOOKS, DOCUMENTS, PAMPHLETS

and Speeches; and copies of the United States, and State Constitutions, in various styles, always on hand.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 7, 1863

Proposals.

Public Notice is hereby given to House Builders and others'—That Sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of Hemlock School District, for the building of a *BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE*, on said district's school house, until Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 21th of May, 1864. The house to be 24 feet square, and to be completed on or before the first day of November next.

ALSO PROPOSALS will be received for the sale of the old School house until the same time.

JNO. McREYNOLDS,
Secretary.

May 7, 1864—$1 50*

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, COL. CO., PA.

OFFICE—On Main Street, in the Exchange buildings, over Miller's Store.

Bloomsburg, April 16, 1864—3m

AUCTIONEER.

THE undersigned informs his friends and fellow-citizens throughout this and the adjoining counties that he is a regularly licensed auctioneer under the United States Laws, and is prepared to cry all

AUCTION SALES,

Having had several years experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who employ him.

JACOB SHELHART,
Danville, Jan. 30 1864 Cooper twp.

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE LADIES!

BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE.

Oldest Regulator for Females.

DR CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of Fluor Albus or Whites, they effect a speedy cure.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS.

Have been used over a Quarter of a Century. They are offered as the only safe means of removing uninterrupted menstruation, but ladies must bear in mind that, there is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is Pregnancy—the result, Miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. They cannot do harm in any other way.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS.

Are the only Medicine that Married and Single Ladies have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. Beware of Imitations! These Pills form the Finest Preparation ever put forward, with immediate and Persistent success. DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world, which is comprised in

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS!!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most eminent Physicians in America.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each Box.—The price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills. Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or an authorized Agent, in current funds. Sold by Druggists generally.

BUTHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
61 Cedar Street, New York

☞ Sold in Bloomsburg, by Eyer & Moyer, and P Lutz. Feb. 27, 1864—1y

Important to Married Ladies!

TRULY A BLESSING!

I will send, FREE OF CHARGE to any Lady who will send in her name and address, directions how to prevent the extreme pain of CHILD-BIRTH; also how to have perfectly healthy and beautiful Children; also one other new and IMPORTANT SECRET, the only sure and safe remedies ever discovered.

My object in making the above offer is to induce every lady to test my remedies.

Address MADAME DULENTAUX, M. D.
Feb 27, '64.—3m. 767 Broadway, New York City

S. H. DeWOLF'S

CLOTHING HALL.

No. 202 North Second Street, Phil'a,

CONSTANTLY on hand a full assortment of Ready Made Men and Boy's Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at Wholesale and Retail

January 9, 1864.—6m.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

Of every description, for sale at this office