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, Aug. 6, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B M'CLELLAN

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

☞ CAMPAIGN SUBSCIBERS.—We will send the *Columbia Democrat* from now, till after the Presidential Election, for 50 cents in advance. This is so low that every man should have it, and see that his neighbors have it. If they cannot pay for it club together and get it for them.

Many friends have sent in their names for our CAMPAIGN DEMOCRAT," and with them, the money (50 cents each,) for which we are thankful but, we beg to make a suggestion, which we hope will meet their approbation and prove mutually advantageous. It is that they use their influence to get up clubs in every section and township in the County of Columbia. A club of Ten Subscribers, at 50 cents each, can easily be obtained in any location, and $5 00 enclosed would make it an object to the publishers; or Twenty-two subscribers, at the same, and $10 00, with one copy to the getter up of the Club, would greatly advance the cause of Democracy and benefit the objects of the ensuing Campaign.

Democratic friends, will you make the effort, and do it at once. We need not urge the importance of supporting your own Local Press. Much depends upon your active exertions to render its labors effective and to no class of our people is this appeal made with more directness than to the "Young Democracy."

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

NOTICE is hereby given that the Democratic Electors, in and for the several Boroughs and Election Districts, will meet at their respective places of holding the General Elections, on

Saturday, the 27th day of August next,

between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m., of said day, for the purpose of choosing by ballot, two Delegates from each District, to meet in County Convention, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on

Monday, the 29th day of August,

at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of making the usual annual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

WM. H. JACOBY, *Chairman.*
H. W. MCREYNOLDS, | JOHN A. FUNSTON,
WM. KRICKBAUM, | HIRAM BOWER,
JACOB YEAGER, | JOHN HEGAROLE,
Democratic Standing Committee.

Bloomsburg, July 30, 2864.

☞ The President advises Gen. Dix not to permit himself to be deprived of his liberty; in other words, not to submit to the laws. Does the President suppose that other people, besides Gen Dix, will not act upon his advice, and also refuse to submit to the laws? If it is right for Gen. Dix to refuse, why is it wrong for Joe Smith? If Lincoln can counsel such a course, why is it wrong for Jim Jones to give the like advice?

Will some en *light*-ened black republican point out the distinction?

☞ The young abolitionist who attempted to make a raid on the "back-townships" lately, will probably conclude that his gospel is not that of the bible, and hereafter will preach Christ, and him alone. He avers, in his own defense, that he did nothing but pray for Lincoln. If that is so, we think he ought not to have been disturbed, for no man not under actual sentence of death, needs praying for, more than President Lincoln.

The People Want Peace.

We greatly mistake public opinion, if seven-tenths of the People of our entire community, are not lively in earnest for immediate Peace. Lincoln has declared the War, now devastating the land and filling it with desolation, blood and death, alone to be prosecuted for the "Abolition of Slavery"—a Negro war. In view of this terrible state of affairs, it becomes the duty of all good people—the friends of whithmen's lives and liberties—to assert and maintain their independence, for themselves and posterity, by effecting and early peace, and restoring our bleeding country to its wanted rest by changing its despotic rulers.

Blessed are the Peace Makers, for they shall be called the children of God—said the SAVIOUR.

☞ Is it folly, or insanity, or treason, or the positive orders of Lincoln, which induces our officers to put negro troops in positions, on which depend the success of a movement? In the terribly disastrous assault on the rebel works before Petersburg, on Friday of last week; the taking of the position which was the key of the whole movement, was entrusted to a division of *nigger troops.* They broke and fled at the first fire, and no efforts could rally them. In this instance the experiment cost us a shameful defeat, and the loss of about six thousand men.

The assault might have been successful, if made by white troops, and with comparatively small loss; but in order to raise the Black Demi-god to the skies, the lives and successes of white men are sacrificed. All this comes from an insane desire to elevate the black soldier at the expense of the white, and experiment after experiment only settles more conclusively the fact, that the black is *utterly* and *hopelessly* WORTHLESS *as a soldier.*

Did not Grant know that fact—for we repeat, it is a fact well known—and if he did, why run such a terrible risk? Who is responsible? Again we ask—Is it folly, insanity, or treason, that forces on the country such terrible risks, that barters a nation's treasure, life, and blood for a theory, that offers to the Demon of abolitionism the ruin of thirty millions of white freemen, in order to test whether they are equalled by four millions of black slaves. The country pauses for an answer.

☞ We learn that on last Sunday morning about two o'clock, a party of nine or ten men claiming to be authorized to arrest non-reporting-drafted men, came to the house of a man named Smith, in the upper end of this county, and having effected an entrance inquired for the person of whom they were in search. They were informed that he was absent; and finally after satisfying themselves of the fact, the party left on the hunt of him. It is said that the woman who was at the house rang a bell, or blowed a horn, or both upon the retirement of the Lincoln Midnight Raiders.

After leaving the house they passed in a body up the road, and within a mile met three men, whom they immediately ordered to halt, with the threat to shoot them. The reply was, "we play that game too" and on the word fired. One of the nine fell, the eight discharged their revolvers at the three, and then took to the woods, leaving their wounded comrade in the road. Aid was promptly awarded him, and at this writing he is still alive.

These statements are reported as from some of the nine, for it is not known, or at least we have not learned who were the three men who were thus met and challenged on the highway. Doubtless the parties might have met and passed without any collision, but for the threat made by those men whose peculiar duties require *might*, and SECRESY, and ARMS. The name of the wounded man we believe, is Robinson—we trust he may recover, and that this first, may also be the last affair of the kind we may have to chronicle, either in this county or elsewhere.

☞ The destruction of Chambersburg by the rebels was a very great outrage, disgraceful to them and humiliating to us.—A disgrace and humiliation that might have been saved us, if the Governor had done his duty; but which is a penalty we pay for our insanity in re-electing Curtin.

But while we repeat, that the acts of the rebels was a burning disgrace and flagrant outrage, without fair justification or excuse; yet there is nothing more disgusting than to see *black republican Editors*, who gloated over the burning and sacking of the town of Jacksonville, in Florida, and of Little Washington, in North Carolina, and of Platte City in Missouri, and of various other places; now assume such virtuous indignation over an act equally but no more outrageous, than when done by the Federals.

Wrong is wrong, and right is right; and we trust the time will never come when we, as men or Jouralists, will be willing to defend an outrage when committed by a friend, or fail to denounce it at the bid of power. Let justice be done, wrongs denounced, rights defended, the union restored, and peace proclaimed.

Lincoln vs. Peace.

No doubt is entertained of the truth, in all its principal features, of the story as heretofore published to the country—that Mr. Clay, a Senator, and Mr. Holcombe, a Representative in the Confederate Congress, came on the part of the South to the Canada side of the Niagara River, and there opened a correspondence with Mr Horace Greeley and Mr. Hay, the private secretary of Mr. Lincoln, in order, as they declared, to the restoration of peace; that they made known to Mr. Greeley and Mr. Hay their desire to proceed on their errand under a safe conduct to Washington; that Mr. Greeley and Mr. Hay were for some days, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Lincoln, in intercourse personally and through corresponpence with these gentlemen on the subject of peace propositions; that they declared to Mr. Greeley by letter dated the 18th instant, that they were "in the confidential employment" of their Government, and were "entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions" on the subject of "propositions looking to the establishment of peace;" and that they, or other persons, when the circumstances of the correspondence with Mr. Greeley were disclosed at Richmond, would be at once invested with authority and accredited as messengers of peace; that Mr. Greeley forwarded their offers and request of safe conduct to Washington; that upon receiving them, the President telegraphed an answer, by which he declares the "abandonment of slavery" to be a condition precedent—the *sine qua non*—to any negotiation whatever; in other words, that his terms are the abandonment of the Federal Constitution, and substituting for the great work of our fathers his own proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863. Thus, if Mr. Lincoln's will is to prevail, we have announced to us, as the Republican programme, perpetual war among the white races of the country until the miserable negro shall be made our equal in rights and citizenship, to sit at our board, to marry our daughters, to vote with us, to rule over us. These are the terms on which Peace and Union can be restored under a Republican administration. Here is the abolition *ultimatum:*

All this authentically appears in the written and signed letters of the 12th July, 17th July, four letters of the 18th July, two letters of the 19th July, one of the 20th July, and one of the 21st July, as published in the newspapers, and to which we invite your attention. But the flagitious attempt to substitute the will of one foolish man for the Law and Constitution does not stop here. The terms of the South to be proposed as a basis for negotiation are furnished us, not, it is true, under the hand of the commissioners—for no negotiator can be expected to put his name to the terms he has to offer, until the negotiation has been opened, until it has been begun—but there has been placed before the people of the North, unauthenticated, most obviously by the Commissioners themselves, and not yet denied by the presses through which we are used to hear from the Administration—on the contrary, admitted by them to be accurately stated—the terms proposed by the South for reconstruction rnd reunion. We give them in the words in which we find them, accompanying the letters of the parties to the correspondence. They run thus:

"*First.* All negroes which have been actually freed by the war, to be secured in such freedom.

"*Second.* All negroes at present held as slaves to remain so.

"*Third.* The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

"*Fourth.* The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in reconstructing the Union."

Whatever may be thought of the proposal to place the Confederate debt on our Treasury books, here was a tender of negotiation, which any man who loves his country ought to enter upon with a heart full of thankfulness to God, but which is scornfully and rudely rejected by the President, as if it was an offence to his own dignity and an injury to us all. Here was an offer to come to terms, to make peace and restore the Union. The President refused to listen to them.

He abandoned the position heretofore announced and maintained by him,—he added, of his own motion, and without consultation with Congress, unconstitutional conditions, and thereby prevented negotiation, refused to reconstruct the Union, discarded peace; and "to all whom it may concern," announced that this war shall continue, and that until there is an "abandonment of slavery" on the part of the South. It is now a war to free the niggers; and we may well ask, in the words of a good republican, upon another occasion: "Is this the Bazzards feast to which we were invited?"

THE WAR.

We are gradually learning the truth about the recent contests at Atlanta. General Sherman's attacks have not only been repulsed but he has been compelled to fall back. Wednesday of last week was the first day of fighting. The Federal army was in the ravine formed by Peach Tree Creek. They assaulted the Confederate works on the hills making the southern slope of the ravine. The Federal line formed a semi circle. The western flank was three miles north of Atlanta; the eastern flank was six miles east of Atlanta, at Decatur. On Wednesday and Thursday, Sherman assaulted the Confederate works, but could do nothing. His attacks were all repulsed, and on Thursday night his army was in the same position it occupied before the battle began. None of the Confederate works had been captured

On Thursday night, however, General Hood began a movement. Hardee with a strong column was sent to attack the Federal eastern flank at Decatur. Wheeler with the Confederate cavalry accompanied him. On Friday morning the new contest began. Hardee surprised Blair and Logan, whose corps were at Decatur Wheeler made a detour and got in their rear—The entire Confederate army in front of Atlanta at once began an attack upon the Federal centre and western flank, to prevent aid being sent to Blair and Logan—At noon on Friday, after a severe battle, Blair and Logan were compelled to abandon Decatur. They were driven from their works and the Confederates occupied them. Wheeler came upon their rear and captured the greater part of their wagon trains. The Federal troops retreated across Peach Tree Creek. In this retreat McPherson was killed, and the Confederates, besides many prisoners, captured sixteen cannon and five hundred wagons.

As soon as the Federal eastern flank was broken, the Confederates attacked the centre. A column under Cheatham began an assault at four o'clock on Friday afternoon. After a severe contest the Federal troops abandoned their works and retreated across Peach Tree Creek. They lost six cannon on the retreat. On Friday night the contest ceased. The losses on neither side are reported. The Confederate General Hood in his official report states that he captured two thousand prisoners, twenty-two cannon and five hundred wagons. General Stoneman, with the Federal cavalry, who was sent around the west side of Atlanta, to destroy the railroad leading to Macon, found the enemy in too strong force to accomplish his purpose. The Confederates now hold the railroad running east from Atlanta to Augusta, and also the village of Decatur—Every railroad running out of Atlanta, except the one north to Dalton, is now in their possession. At last accounts the Federal army, with the exception of the western flank, was posted along Peach Tree Creek. The western flank was on its southern bank. The Confederates now oppose the crossing of the creek, and the Federal line extends from a point three miles north of Atlanta to a point two miles north of Decatur. Since Friday last, Gen. Sherman has acted on the defensive. Various Confederate attacks have been made upon his position on the north bank of Peach Tree Creek. They were feeble, however, and easily repulsed. Sherman has not yet made any attempt to recover his former position on the south side of the creek.

General Grant's assault upon the Confederate works near Port Walthall has been unsuccessful The entire army was employed in the attack. Nothing was accomplished. On Friday it was announced that the mine was completed, General Grant at once made his dispositions for the attack. The fort undermined was in the outer line of Confederate works, on the south bank of the Appomattox, northeast of Petersburg. Burnside's Corps was in front of it. Warren was southwest of Burnside, closely joining him. On Friday night Martindale's Corps marched from Bermuda Hundred to the south side of the Appomattox, and took position behind Burnside. In order the more completely to secure an overwhelming force for the attack, all the ground recently occupied on the north bank of the James was abandoned. Foster, with his division, retired to the earthwork on the river bank. He kept close under the protection of the gunboats.

On Friday night Hancock began crossing to the south bank of the James. Sheridan's cavalry, which had been on the extreme flank, followed him. Sheridan in his retreat got involved in the woods near Malvern Hill. The enemy cut off some of his regiments. A contest ensued, in which about a hundred were lost on both sides. The regiments succeeded in rejoining the main body. The Confederates, however, captured one of Sheridan's cannon. By midnight Hancock and Sheridan had crossed the river, and marched towards Port Walthall. Hancock took position on the right of Burnside, Sheridan passed to the southward and encamped on Warren's southern flank, and in the rear. He was on the lookout for any Confederate flanking movement from the Weldon Railroad. On Saturday morning Foster's single division, encamped closed to the river's edge, was the only body of Federal troops on the north bank of the James. Birney, with the remainder of the Tenth Corps, garrisoned the long line of works in front of Bermuda Hundred. Both places had been weakened.

On Saturday morning, Warren, Burnside and Hancock were in line of battle northeast of Petersburg. Martindale was in Burnsid's rear. At daylight the mine exploded. The Confederate fort was blown to atoms. Three cannon and many soldiers are said to have been buried in the ruins. Nothing reliable is known of this, however. The explosion of the mine was the signal for a furious cannonade along the Federal line. Ninety-four cannon and fifteen mortars threw shell. Under cover of the cannonade Burnside advanced and entered the ruined fort. The Confederates began a cannonade in reply. Warren advanced, and then Martindale. The contest was furious. Hancock was soon sent for, and by ten o'clock the greater part of Grant's army was engaged around the ruined fort.

The Confederates made a stubborn resistance. Their outer line of works was captured. They brought reinforcements and endeavored to retake the line. They were successful. After a long, bloody contest the Federal troops were driven out The works were recaptured. The Federal Corps retreated and took positions held on Saturday morning. Six thousand men had been killed and wounded, and nothing accomplished. The move was a failure. The disastrous result of the attack is mainly due to the conduct of the negro regiments. Burnside's black Division was very foolishly pushed to the front. It was at once broken up by the Confederate fire. It became utterly demoralsized. The negroes ran away in droves. Many were captured. Most of their officers were killed and wounded. Their defeat compelled the withdrawal of the other troops. The Federal General Bartlett was captured by the enemy. General Grant, however, captured five battle flags, On Monday morning General Grant and President Lincoln had an interview at Fortress Monroe. It lasted some time. Lincoln returned in the fornoon to Washington and Grant to the army.

The Confederate cavalry expedition which entered Pennsylvania, after leaving McConnellsburg, marched westward towards Bedford It is generally believed that they turned southward before reaching Bedford, and went out of the state.—There is nothing from Bedford indicating their approach.

On Saturday a body of New York cavalrymen was sent from washington on a scout toward Leesburg, Virginia. They found the enemy there, were attacked, lost nine prisoners, and returned to Washington.

The general impression in the Federal camp before Petersburg is, that for some time General Grant will be unable to do anything. His army was terribly cut up on Saturday. The men were led into a slaugeter pen, from which they could go neither forward nor backward without being destroyed. The Confederate loss was very small; probably not more than five hundred. Two or three thousand Federal prisoners are said to be captured. Twenty-five hundred wounded soldiers have been brought to the hopitals. On Saturday night three thousand dead and wounded were lying between the two armies. They could not be reached by Grant's troops.—The entire loss of Saturday's battle will foot up between eight and ten thousand,—The telegraph tells us it is but twenty-five hundred. We need scarcely say the news writers endeavor to make the public believe that the wounded men who were in the hospitals on Saturday night, were all that were lost. We are not permitted to have a true report of the loss. It was one of the most terrible defeats of the war. We trust it will teach the country a lesson, by which it will profit.

On Sunday morning, General Grant sent a flag to General Lee asking a truce to care for the wounded and bury the dead. It was refused. In the afternoon General Butler sent a second flag. It also was refused. Piles of dead and wounded lay in the breach of the Confederate works, caused by the explosion of the mine. They could not be got at, as they were under the enemy's fire. On Monday morning a third flag was sent. This the Confederates accepted, and at ten o'clock, when our intelligence closed, an armistice prevailed. The dead and wounded were being cared for. The losses in the battle were principally in Burnside's Corps.—Martindale and Warren lost about a thousand. Hancock lost very few.

General Sherman does not seem to be doing much at Atlanta. He is still on the north bank of Peach Tree Creek, and the Confederates oppose his crossing. The battles of the 22d, 23d and 24th of July are now described in detail. Letters have reached us giving accounts of them. Notwith standing reports to the country.—General Hood's telegram is confirmed.—Sherman's eastern flank at Decatur was very badly beaten Twelve cannon were taken from it. General Thomas, in his report of the attack on the centre, admits a loss of ten cannon. Thomas had no command over the eastern flank. It was led by McPherson. The total losses of the battle were twenty-two cannon and two thousand prisoners. Of the contest of July 28th, no accounts have yet reached us It was a Confederate attack and was repulsed. The Federal loss is reported at six hundred; the Confederate loss one thousand.

It is reported that the blame for the recent disaster in front of Petersburg is to be laid upon General Mead. Strong efforts are being made for his removal, and there are rumors that it has been decided upon. Mead's successor is not named, though General Hooker is pointed at.—General Grant has lost another of his corps commanders. General Martindale, who succeeded Smith in command of the 18th Corps, has resigned. His successor is not yet indicated, though General Ord appears to be in temporary command.—The corps will most probably be again consolidated with the 10th, now under Birney. Martindale is the seventh corps commander lost by Grant since he began his campaign.

Gen Baldy Smith has been removed.

There is nothing from Petersburg or Atlanta.

THE HORRORS OF CIVIL WAR.

The Torch and Sword in Northwestern Missouri

[From St. Joseph Herald). (Republican)

From passengers who arrived last night from below we learn that Platte City was almost destroyed yesterday morning by the Federal troops. Not over half the houses were left standing. The Methodist church a fine building, the Sentinel printing office and the three story brick block which it was located, together with many buisness and dwelling houses, are all in ashes.

Once in possession of the town, and a sad scene of pillage and destruction commenced, such as we hope never again to witness. Several of the citizens were arrested and taken to headquarters. Houses were burned and pillaged, and the heavens for miles around were lighted with the flames. Late in the night the fires continued, and again in the morning were renewed. About two thirds of the town was destroyed, but the Seminary buildings were unharmed when we left.

At the time our forces entered the town, they were told that there were a number of men hid in the hemphouse, then in flames, having been fired by Thornton, in which he had a number of guns, and it is supposed that three of them were burned with the building, and the bodies of the two dead guerrillas were cast into the flames and also consumed. We hear it estimated that over twenty men were killed belonging to the guerrillas, and only one man killed and one wounded on the part of the attacking force

The fine residence of Dr Thomas, living at the edge of the town, was in a smouldering heap of ashes as we passed in the morning, and it was reported that the doctor had been taken out and shot. He was an old man, bore a good character, but it was reported that he had visited a sick guerrilla, hence his fate.

One Olvis, formily of the militia, who had joined the guerrillas at Platte City, was captured, having his leg broken. He recognized one of his captors, and called him by the name, and received in reply: "Olvis, you are in d—d bad company."—One of the party then held him up, and another placed his carbine close to the prisoner's head, fired, and the soul of Olvis was in the presence of his maker.

We have heard a great deal of Rebel atrocities, barbarities, burnings and murders; but we greatly doubt if there can be found, amid all the horrors of this war, a more inhuman and brutal act than the killing of old Dr. Thomas, whose only crime was, that as a physician he had visited a wounded rebel. Great Heaven! is this a christian country, and are we fighting for a beneficent government; or has Satan been turned loose, and all mankind demonized? And this murder by wholesale and retail, this destruction of property, this demonizing of humanity, is to continue, because Abe Lincoln desires to make a nigger equal to a white man, and force the South to an "abandonment of Slavery,"

☞ At the Gubernatorial election in Massachusetts, in 1862, the vote stood as follows:

John A. Andrew, Repub.	80,835
Henry W. Paine, Demo.	52,587

In 1863 the vote stood thus:

John A. Andrew, Repub.	70,483
Henry W. Paine, Demo.	29,207

Thus it seems that of the men who went to the war from Massachusetts, 23,380 were Democrats, and 10,352 were abolitionists—Democrats being more than 2 to 1, of the whole. The balance of the Massachusetts contingent being made up of stolen niggers, who are sent to save brawling abolitionists—they being more than 2 to 1 of the votes, while Democrats are more than 2 to 1 of the soldiers. Abolitionists love the nigger—to fight for them.

☞ Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza, or any Irritation of Soreness of the Throat.

"*Great service in subduing Hoarseness*"
Rev. DANIEL WISE, New York.

"*The Troches are a staff of life to me*"
Prof. ED. NORTH
Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"*A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.* Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

☞ Blessed is he that is ugly in form and features; for the galls shan't molest him.

☞ "Going the whole hog" is now politely rendered, "accelerating the total piggy."

RECEIPTS FOR JULY,

TO THE

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

:0:

The following payments have been made to the *Columbia Democrat* office, during the month of July, 1864:—

Jos W Campbell	$10 00	John A Renn	50
Alex Stoker	50	Jonathan D Smith	50
Eli K Urban	5 00	Est of Henry Fedder	2 00
Thomas Harlan	50	S A Fitter	2 00
Est of Philip Freas	6 00	Val Kressler	1 00
Wm T Ritter	2 00	E ias Kram	2 00
Catawissa Bridge Co	11 00	George Kuifer	50
Mr John Hartman	2 00	John L Bond	2 00
John Hower	5 00	Jacob Dills	1 15
Samuel Brugler	2 00	E Burt, Esq	3 00
1st Nat Bank of Bloom	5 00	John K Robbins	1 00
J H Harman, Esq	2 00	John Wanick	1 00
Cyrus J Heller	8 00	Cyrus B McHenry	5 50
Col Jno C Yeager	2 00	Jackson Hower	2 50
Jones & Evans	10 00	R Pratt, (Jerseytown)	4 00
Stiles & Hartley	10 00	Eli Ohl	50
Jos. Coe & Co	3 00	John F Smith	50
Exies Union Hotel	4 00	James M Kitchen	1 00
S M Pettengill & Co	20 00	Robert Fox, Esq	2 00
Hutchings & Billyer	10 00	Joseph Shoemaker	4 50
Thos Holloway, M D	2 00	John Leggott	1 00
John Green on & co	2 00	John Miller	2 00
Peacles & Co	15 00	John C Lemmon	2 00
Mather & Co	20 00	A J Crawford	1 00
Western Hotel	20 00	David T McKiernan	50
Benj Green	5 00	Geo P Lore, Esq	50
Hon J Henry Ackins	6 00	Samuel McHenry	50
Hon Geo Scott	2 00	John Geist	1 00
F J Kline	2 50	John K Robbins	1 00
Wm H Young	1 00	E R Heller, Esq	3 65
Gen A H Confroth	1 00	Wm Lawton	2 00
G D Cline & others	2 50	Geo W Farver	50
Hiram Coleman	50	Wm Brink	50
David Utt, jr	50	Abraham Dribelbis	50

DEATHS.

In Bloomsburg, on Saturday last, July 30, 1864, Jacob Everly, Esq.,—formerly Prothonotary of Columbia county—aged 75 years 1 month and 6 days.

In Bloomsburg, on Saturday last, Mr. John Breece, aged about 40 years.

In Bloomsburg, on Monday last, Lola, infant daughter of Wm. and Matilda Ritter, aged about 1 year.

In Jackson township, on the 27th of July, Mr. Paul Hess, aged 81 years.

In Berwick, Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., Thomas Connerty, aged about 72 years.

In Catawissa twp., on the 27th ult., Mr. Jacob Martz, aged 64 years, 8 months and 12 days.

In Lock Haven, on Monday, the 25th ult., after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Mary Hoffenbach, wife of H. L. Hoffenbach, editor of the Clinton Democrat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.

Will be received, by the undersigned, for a bill of Timber, to build a Barn, 40 X 25 feet, to be delivered in Bloomsburg.

August 6, 1864. LEVI L. TATE.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came into the enclosure of the undersigned, residing in Locust township, Columbia County, (near Hemer's Furnace,) on or about the first of July past

FIVE HEAD OF SHEEP.

The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law WILLOUGHBY SHULER.

August 6, 1864.—3t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Martz, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Jacob Martz, late of Catawissa twp., Columbia co., dec'd, 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 Administrator at his residence in said township without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

JOHN SHARPLESS, Adm'r.

July 6 1864—6w $2 00*

DRAFT!

PHILADELPHIA GUARDS!!

Col. A. A. LECHLER.

$400 Bounty!

FOR ONE YEARS SERVICE ONLY.

Men mustered immediately, and paid each down $333. Come singly, or in squads

Any person bringing 20 men will be commissioned a Second Lieutenant; 25 men, a First Lieutenant; 40 men, a Captain.

The above will be executed to the letter.

Apply to Col. A. A. LECHLER,
Head Quarters, 611 Chesnut St. Phila.

Aug. 6, '64.—1m.

List of Causes for Sep. Term 1864.

1 Philip Wintersteen vs Val. Wintersteen.
2 Henry Wells vs George Kinly.
3 Elijah McMurtrie vs Christian Wolf.
4 Jacob Harris vs Peter Jacoby.
5 George Hughs, et al vs J. V. Criswell.
6 Russel P Stoker, vs Wm Ikeler.
7 W Longenberger, et al vs C. Wolf et al
8 Daniel F Seybert, vs Reuben Nicely.
9 B. F. Rhighart & Bros Silas D Edgar
10 Joseph Hartman vs Reuben Line.
11 Samuel Buck and Charles Buck vs Jesse Buck.
12 David Achenback vs John Warden.
13 Wm Long, vs S F Reighart.
14 John Gigger, vs Richard B Monagh.
15 G Lowenberger, et al vs Joshua Robison, and Wm Boyles.
16 Henry Gilmer, vs Moore Creveling.
17 The Com of Penna vs Jacob Fisher.
18 Jno Allegar and Sarah A Allebar vs Jno Y Allegar.
19 Enos L Adams, vs D F. Seybert and Henry Doak.
20 Samuel Williams vs Charles H Dieterich and Geo. A Herring.
21 B F Reighard vs Elizabeth Vansickle.
22 Luke Roan and Anna Roan vs Chas H Dietterich.
23 James L Dunn vs Michael Brobst.
24 Philip Dietterich vs Wm Long.
25 Wilson Ager vs Joseph F Long.
26 Hugh McReynolds et al vs Peter Oliphant

ORANGEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

The next term of this Institution will commence on

Monday, August 15th, 1864.

The organization of the Normal School with Preparatory and Model departments, offords students of different grades, the best opportunity for a perfect Classification, and rare facilities for a complete course of Instruction.

Weekly Scientific Lectures illustrated with apparatus, and weekly Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching will be given by the Principal.

Tuition per term of 11 weeks, from $4 to $6. Incidentals for Library, Repairs &c 50cts.

For further particulars inquire of Prof. H. D. WATKES, Principal, or of MILES E. WILLIAMS, Sec of Trustees.

August 6, 1864.

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 in the Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. First and final account of Johnson H. Ikeler administrator of Solomon Brumstetter of Greenwood twp., dec'd.
2. First and final account of Johnson H Ikeler, Executor of Ann Craig late of Greenwood twp., dec'd
3. The second and final account of Mary W. Holmes, administratrix of Edwin Holmes, late of Fishingcreek twp., dec'd.
4. First and final account of Jesse A. Dewitt, adm'r of Edward R. Albertson, late of Greenwood twp. dec'd.
5. Account of Lot Parker & Jesse Keeter, Executors of Ephraim Parker, late of Greenwood twp. dec'd.
6. Account of Solomon Fetterman, Guardian of Elizabeth Creasy, Grand daughter of Henry Yohe, dec'd.
7. First and final account of Henry C. Hess, adm'r of Benjamin Peterman, late of Sugarloaf twp., dec'd.
8. Account of Eli Creveling, Guardian of Martha Abbott, minor child of Wm. Abbott of Centre twp.
9. Final account of Eli Creveling & Wm. Garrison, adm'rs, of Jacob Garrison late of Bloom twp., dec'd.
10. Account of Wm. N. Brown, Guardian of William H Eckrote, minor child of Peter Eckrote of Mifflin twp.
11. Account of Catharine Whitenight, adm'r of John Whitenight, late of Bloom twp., dec'd.
12. First and final account of Josiah Creveling Executor of Samuel Creveling late of Fishingcreek twp., dec'd.
13. First and final account of Peter Workheiser, acting adm'r of Wm. Cool, late of Hemlock twp. dec'd.
14. First and final account of Peter K. Herbein and John Yeager jr., adm'rs of Alexander Mears late of Locust twp., dec'd.
15. Account of John C. Myers, adm'r of Wm. Myers late of Roaringcreek twp, dec'd.
16. Account of Ellwood Hughes, Guardian of Thomas Walp, minor child of Anthony Walp, late of Beaver twp., dec'd.
17. First and final account of Hanna Hiles, adm'r of Wm. Hiles, late of Catawissa twp., dec'd.
18. Account of Isaac L. & Anna R. Cryder, Executors of John Cryder, late of Briarcreek twp. dec'd.
19. First and final account of John K. Rees Guardian of John Rees, minor child of Charles Rees, late of Greenwood twp., dec'd.
20. First and final account of John H Heller adm'r of Samuel Heller, late of Mifflin twp. dec'd.
21. First and final account of E. Lazarus, adm'r with the will annexed of Samuel G. Barnetts late of Orange twp., dec'd.
22. Account of Henry Shaffer, adm'r of John K. Shaffer late of Centre twp. dec'd.
23. Account of Augustus C. Robb, adm'r with the will annexed of Henry Deighmiller, late of Hemlock twp., dec'd.
24. First and final account of John Fritz and Abigah Fritz, Exr's of Philip Fritz, late of Sugarloaf twp. dec'd.
25. First and final account of Ellwood Hughes, exr of Abraham Arnwine, late of Centre twp. dec'd.
26. Account of George Hughes, John Sharpless and Lloyd Paxton, adm'rs of Joseph Paxton, late of Catawissa twp. dec'd—of the sales of the Real Estate of the decedent.
27. Account of B. F. Hartman adm'r of Robert Hagenbuch, late of Bloom twp. dec'd.
28. First and final account of John K. Rees, Exr of Wm. Watson, of Greenwood twp. dec'd.
29. Account of Peter Yocum, Guardian of Wm. W. Yocum, minor child of Jos. Yocum dec'd.
30. Final account of Matthew Gibbons, Guardian of David Stroup of Mount Pleasant twp.
31. The first and final account of John Wanich and John Evans, Executors of the last will and testament of James Hampton late of Roaring Creek twp.

JOHN G. FRANK,
Register.

Bloomsburg, Aug 6 1864.

PROSPECTUS

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CAMPAIGN PAPER FOR 1864

THE WORLD

FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The approaching Presidential election is conceded to be the most important ever held since the establishment of our government. Upon its results may not unlikely depend the continuance of republican government on this continent. The patriotic people have been invaded under the pretence of preserving liberty; their rights arrested under a perverted sense of those rights; their constitutional powers destroyed under the plea of sustaining the Constitution.

This war for the suppression of the Southern Rebellion has been made the instrument of usurpation and of oppression and the patriotism of the people turned to an assault upon free government. The present liberality of our citizens in support of the war has been used as a means of rewarding officials, their friends and favorites, and the money contributed to sustain our armies has been diverted to the basest partisan uses—to the most corrupting practices in every branch of the Administration.

The power and influence of our Government at home and abroad have been perverted away, and a despotism established on our very borders. Without so much as a protest from the Washington Administration, the right of asylum has been violated while the commander and aid of the Administration, and officers in high pay, have been allowed to plot in our cities against the lives of our citizens, and yet out of the country in violation of law and right.

The liberties of the press have been invaded; newspapers have been suppressed by military power; editors have been seized, imprisoned, banished, without warrant, without trial, without judicial examination, and our boasted freedom is fast becoming a thing of the past.

Finally, the President has avowed his determination to convert the war into an abolition crusade, and proposes to entertain propositions of peace, except upon condition of the abandonment of slavery in all its forms.

Shall this Administration, which has thus failed in its duty—which has thus trampled upon the rights of the people—be permitted to perpetuate itself in power? Shall the political party which has thus abused its trust be permitted to maintain its ascendancy? The answer of every honest patriot is an indignant NO.

To aid in the great work of reestablishing the Constitution, of restoring the Union, and of securing to the people their liberties and their rights, special efforts must be put forth to enlighten and influence the public mind, to expose the wrongs and abuses of the Administration, to rouse the people to a sense of their danger, and disseminate, throughout the length and breadth of the land, during the Presidential campaign, the great principles of Democracy, of real liberty, and of personal and political rights.

In addition to our regular Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, we shall issue a special campaign edition to be called

THE CAMPAIGN WORLD

commencing the first week in September, with the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and terminating with the election. It is designed to be a faithful, earnest, and vigorous exponent of the sentiment of the great opposition party of the country, to promote the success of its candidates, and to aid in restoring the Union, the Constitution, and the rights of the people.

The Campaign World will be sent at the following rates and in the following manner, viz:

Twenty copies to one address,	$15 00
Fifty copies to one address,	35 00
One hundred copies to one address,	65 00

Orders must be for packages of the numbers above indicated, and always accompanied by the cash. To avoid losses remittance should, when convenient, be by Draft on New-York. It is desirable that orders reach this office as early as possible. Letters may be addressed to

THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New-York.

Aug 6, 1864—3m.

Traverse Jurors for September Term 1864.

Benton—Eli Mendenhall, Samuel Rhone, John Ikeler.
Beaver—Gideon Bredhender.
Briarcreek—Joseph Stackhouse, Henry Lemon, Asalem Roubey.
Conyngham—Isaac Hess.
Centre—Joseph Gigger, Samuel Reese, William Bailey, Nathanial L. Campbell.
Catawissa—John Keifer.
Fishingcreek—Thos Leadenbach, Jacob Snyder, Philip Appleman.
Greenwood—David Dennott, Wm Lawton, Benj Albertson.
Hemlock—Jackson Emmitt, Wm Leidy.
Jackson—Jacob Lunger, Frederick Wilcox.
Locust—Silas Johnston, John Walter.
Montour—David Clark, Jacob Arnwine.
Madison—David Bobb.
Main—Joseph Mausteller, George Miller.
Mount Pleasant—David R. Appleman, Malchia Buckle.
Sugarloaf—John Lewis.
Scott—Moore Creveling, Wm. Long, Samuel Betz.

Grand Jurors for September Term