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. 20, 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.*

B. W. McREYNOLDS,	JOHN A. FENSTOR,
WM. KRICKBAUM,	HIRAM HOWER,
JACOB YEAGER	JOHN WEAVERLY,

Democratic Standing Committee.

Bloomsburg, July 30, 2864.

To our Patrons and the Public.

The present high price of paper, labor, printing material and every article entering into our business has compelled us to look to a correspondingadvance in our charges. Hence the undersigned, publishers in Bloomsburg, will on and after the 1st of September 1864, make an advance of *Fifty per cent.* upon old rates.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of eight lines 1 time	$1 00
" " " " 3 times,	1 50
" " " " 1 month,	2 00
" " " " 3 months,	4 00
" " " " 6 months,	6 00
" " " " 1 year,	10 00
Executor's and Administrator's Notices,	3 00
Auditor's Notices,	2 50

JOB PRINTING.

Hand Bills one eighth sheet, 30 or less	$2 00
" " one-fourth " "	3 50
" " one-half " "	6 00
" " full sheet, " "	10 00

All notices of public meetings (except of political or religious) must be paid for at advertising rates.

Editorials or local advertising will be charged 20 cts per line.

All transient advertising must be paid for at the time of insertion.

P. JOHN, Publisher *Republican*
W. H. JACOBY, Pub. *Star.*
LEVI L. TATE, Pub. *Democrat*

Bloomsburg, Aug. 13, 1864.

A CARD.

To the People of Columbia County.

Understanding that, in certain portions of the County, the report is in circulation, that the "Act to protect Sheep and tax Dogs, in Lycoming and Columbia counties;" was passed by the undersigned when in the Legislature a few years ago; and that some political opposition is sought to be made against him, based upon that Report. He desires to say that the Act referred to, was passed by his predecessor in 1861, and approved by Governor Curtin, on the 29th of March, of that year. The undersigned was a Member of the Legislature, during the Session of 1862,—a year *after* its passage—and of course, in no wise responsible for the act in question.

Vide Pamphlet Laws, 1861, page 233.

LEVI L. TATE.

Bloomsburg, August 15, 1864.

Freaks of Loyalty.

We are informed, that a few days ago, one of the Soldiers from Camp Fair Ground, stopped to take a few peaches from the yard of a very loyal war-man—a Soldier's Friend,—when he was ordered by him to desist. The poor soldier didn't see the point. Again our loyal neighbor, stepping up to the Soldier, peremptorally bid him come down.

We are told, that a hungry Soldier, a few days since, called upon a very loyal Lady—whose husband some months ago, rejoiced aloud at the "down-fall of Richmond"—and asked her for a loaf of bread. She cut one in *two*, and charged him five cents. Another Soldier's Friend." This Lady, has no Son in the Army, but would rejoice to hear of the extermination of all the "Copperheads."

☞ G. B. GOODLANDER, Esq., has withdrawn from the Clearfield Republican and D. W. MOORE, Esq., has assumed the entire control of the paper. The Republican, despite its name, is a sound Democratic paper and we hope to hear of its continued success.

☞ A "three years soldier" complains in the Philadelphia *Press* that the Sanitary Commission's stores never reach the soldiers, being exclusively appropriated by officers.

☞ A large peace meeting of the people of Lehigh county was held at Allentown last week. The people everywhere are beginning to demand peace.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

COL. TATE:—I avail myself of the present time to make a few brief remarks concerning a circumstance which occured not long since: There were some eight or nine Republicans came from Harveyvill, Luzerne county into our county, to arrest some fellows who were drafted and did not report. They were unsuccessful in their efforts to take them. Two or three of the invaders were wounded, one of whom it is said seriously. We have learned since they were driven away greatly disappointed that they have sworn vengeance on us and are determined to have satisfaction. We wish it distinctly understood that we seek no harm and shall commit no uncivil acts, unless driven to it. All we ask is to be let alone that we may peaceably pursue our various vocations. We would have it understood, also, that the people do not intend to suffer themselves to be draged from their homes by force to fight for the "Abolition Slavery." Let those who inaugerated the war, for this purpose, go and fight, and not hang back like cowards.—They have made war on the principles upon which our Government was founded, and now ask us to aid in destroying those very principles. This should not be done. The restoration to peace and union of the contending sections, or their entire destruction, depends on the coming election. If the Democrats fail to elect a man who is in favor of equal rights, who will regard the Constitution and will be governed by it and who will pursue a course calculated to bring about peace all hopes will have passed away and nothing but dark despair will hang upon us. Let us, at the approaching election, make a grand united effort to remove those in power from office who have for more than three years shown themselves to be too incompetent and dishonest to perform public duties properly and justly and if we prove successful all may yet be well.

A. DEMOCRAT.

☞ The Easton (Pa.) *Argus* wants to know "how, in the name of God, the Union is to be restored, if President Lincoln will listen to no Commissioners, will receive no offers, will hear no proposals?—How are we ever to have an *end* if he will allow no one to make a *beginning?* On three occasions he has refused to listen to offers of peace."

The *Argus* proceeds, addressing thoughtful Republicans:

We ask you, in view of this things can you, will you sustain President Lincoln any longer? It is plain as the sun at noonday that if he is re-elected, we shall have four years more of war, draits, taxes, misery, bloodshed, devastation, ruin, and, perhaps, another revolution in the North. President Lincoln is either a fanatic himself or he is under the influence of fanatics and contractors, who rule him and shape his course to suit themselves. We verily believe *that a Democratic Administration could end the war and restore the Union, in three months.* You can take your choice then, gentlemen, and make up your minds between now and November, to vote either for—

1. *A Democratic Administration*, with peace, compromise and re-union, no more drafts, and reduced taxes, or

2. *Four years more of Lincoln's Administration*, with continued war and butchery, more drafts, financial ruin, and perhaps permanent separation.

Gleason's New Publishing House

No 22 Summer Street.

A few days since we visited this spacious and magnificent new publishing house. For extent and convenience, we think this establishment unrivalled. All apartments, offices and operating rooms are admirably arranged, well lighted and ventilated, and warmed by steam; in a word, there is nothing wanting to render the entire building just what it is intended to be—a model publishing house. On the basement, or first floor, are several large, powerful steam presses, boiler and engine, engineer and fireman's department; and here the heavy mechanical part of the work is done. The cost of the machinery on this floor alone, must have been over $50,000. Four large presses are constantly running on the immense edition of "*Gleason's Literary Companion*," a paper universally acknowledged to be the best literary journal of the present age. On the second, or street floor, is situated the cashier and head book-keeper's department, and the grand business hall, where the packing, directing, &c., is done. On the third floor, one flight up, is the editorial sanctum, proof reading room, publisher's office, &c., all furnished with elegant rose-wood furniture, velvet carpets, &c. On the fourth, or next floor, are a suite of rooms devoted to the artists, designers and engravers. On the fifth floor are the composition rooms, where the papers and books are put in type. On the next and upper floor is the book bindery;—altogether forming the most extensive, thorough and complete establishment of the kind in New England.

—*Saturday Evening Gazette.*

☞ Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have just acquired. For military Officers and those who often over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief to Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires.

THE WAR.

General Grant has begun a singular manœuvere. Above Bermuda Hundred is a narrow neck of land around which the James River flows. The length of the river around the neck, the end of which is known as Duch Gap, is seven miles.—Across the neck the distance is but one hundred and fifty yards. The Confederate obstructions are sunk in the James at Dutch Gap, and Grant conceived the idea that a canal could be dug across the neck, deep enough to pass his gunboats through, and by this means a new movement upon Richmond could be begun. Accordingly, two corps, under Hancock and Birney, were sent to Foster's camp on the north bank of the James. The canal was begun. For two days the troops labored without being discovered. On Sunday, however, as was announced yesterday, the Confederates discovered them, and at once tried to drive them away. From batteries on shore, and iron clads in the James, shells were thrown, and the labor was seriously impeded. The canal is only begun and may never be completed. The enemy have great powers of annoyance for the laborers. It all proves that the siege of Petersburg is closing. Grant has lost another of his generals. General Ledlie, a division commander of the Ninth Corps, has giben up his command.

At nightfall, the Federal line was one mile nearer Richmond than Foster's earth work, ten miles from the town and seven miles southeast of Ford Darling. The Confederates opposed the further advance of the Federal line, and Hancock and Birney did not appear able to do much. The siege of Petersburg will have to be given up if these two corps remain on the north bank of the James. There are now no Federal troops anywhere near Petersburg.

The reports that General Sherman has extended his western flank, so as to cover the village of East Point, on the Macon Railroad, south-west of Atlanta, are again renewed. There is nothing to warrant them. Sherman's army, at last accounts, extended from a point on the Dalton Railroad, four miles northwest of Atlanta, to a point six miles west of Atlanta, and thence north of East Point. He was not within two miles of the Macon Railroad, and every effort to reach it had been repulsed.

The Confederates in the Shenandoah Valley are still north of Strausburg—Sheridan does not seem to intend to attack them. A Confederate reinforcement of twenty thousand men and twenty cannon is announced. Nothing beyond ordinary skirmishing will propably occur in the Shenandoah Valley for a few days.

The Indian war has commenced. The Inians have attacked the residents along the Overland Mail route, in Western Kansas. The settlers are leaving. The mail stages are stopped.

Troubles in the Kitchen Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1864.

The Kitchen Cabinet at Washington are sorely troubled. Everything goes by sixes and sevens. The cooks are constantly spoiling the broth. The dishmaids leave the crockery in a greasy and sticky condition. The old washerwomen are continually hanging out the dirty linen half cleaned. The boilers are leaky, and the kitchen is constantly in hot water. Old Blair smuts his own face while blacking old Abe's boots. Forney leaves his broken bottles lying around loose, cutting other people's feet and hands. Young Blair has smashed nearly all the crockery in his dispute with Chase. The little Blairs are running around in evesybodie's way and thrusting their noses into everything—Thurlow Weed locks in and says, 'Lack!' and "Alack-a-dayj" and starts back to Albany to write a letter. Old Abe is so perplexed that he can think of nothing but to order Hay to denounce some of his appointees. Old Blair, in despair over the muddle, starts off on a tour to employ new help. Thus matters go on from bad to worse. Old Blair is constantly wondering why he cannot make the kitchen arrangements work as harmoniously as under Jackson, and why the Blair family are not as potent now as then. Old Abe, he says, is as lank and lean as Jackson; but his legs won't work well in the race. He is constantly getting stuck in the mud, keeping old Blair occupied in cleaning and blacking his boots.

You have already advised your readers that Frank Blair, senior, had been in New York; but nothing has transpired as yet to his mission. That secret I now have. It appears that his mission was for the purpose of seeing General McClellan.—After exchanging the usual compliments of the day, old Blair proceeds to business, and informs Gen. McClellan "that his services was needed in the field, and that if he will address a note to either the President or himself, stating that he has no political aspirations, and that *he will not allow his name to be used at the Chicago Convention he (the President) will give him (McClellan) an important command at once.*" This may not have been the precise wording of Blair's statements in every particular; but it is the precise substance and purpose of his statement. General McClellan's reply was just such as an indignant man of his ability would give to such a proposition. As a matter of course he repudiated making any bargains and refused to write any such letter; but it is said that he intimated that he, as a military officer, was under the orders of the President, and if the latter ordered him to take the field he would have to or resign. Thus Blair was compelled to return to Washington with a flea in his ear. Blair declares that it won't do to give McClellan a command unless he agrees not to allow his name to be used; for that will be equivalent to the administration taking every thing back that they have done against him and acknowledging to the world that they were all wrong in removing him and treating him as they have, which will be equivalent to giving "Little Mac" one-half of the republican vote in November.—This of course, won't do.

All say that even if McClellan should agree to it he could not expect anything but ten times worse treatment than he has ever had before just as soon as the election is over, or perhaps immediately upon the Chicago Convention nominating their candidate. The interests of the country, to say nothing of his own, make the acceptance of any such proposition as Blair's absurd, preposterous, and, I might say, criminal. None but an old, worn out political hack like Blair could have possibly made any such proposition. In the meantime the troubles in the Kitchen Cabinet are on the increase. New perplexing subjects are constantly turning up. Forney and Seward are both uneasy, and, seeing the drift of affairs, have arranged that Forney shall let some one else take charge of the bottles for the campaign, and he go abroad. Accordingly fussy Forney is to leave soon for Europe. The expenses of his trip are to be paid out of the secret service fund of the Department of State, this having been arranged by Seward.

The "Protest" Against Executive Usurpation.

For three years past, the democratic party and the democratic press have persisted in charging President Lincoln, with arrogating to himself the powers of a Dictator, disregarding the laws trampling under foot the Constitution, and transforming our Constiutional Goverment into a despotism. In reply to these allegations and warnings we have been denouced and stigmatized by the Republican party from the highest to the lowest as traitors, and sympathizers with rebellion. Democratic papers have been suppressed, printing offices demolished, and editors arrested and imprisoned for no other offence than exposing and denouncing the tyrannical acts of the present Administration.

Bt it seems that the usurpations and despotism of Mr. Lincoln have reached the culminating point and have excited the apprehension and aroused the indignation of some of those who have heretofore been among his firmest supporters. A document has recently made its appearance which must, we think, have fallen like a bomb shell in the Republican camp, and its explosion cannot fail to cause an intense panic in the ranks of Abraham's followers The document to which we allude is the indignant "protest' issued by Senator Wade of Ohio, and Henry Winter Davis, M. C., of Maryland, both known as ardent supporters of the administration. This paper is addressed to the "supporters of the Government," and is signed by these gentlemen officially, as Chairman of the Committee of their respective Houses, on the Bill "to guarntee to certain States a Republican form of Goverdment." This Protest, coming as it does from prominent leading Republicans, is of course free from the tinge of "Copperheadism" and is therefore entitled to the calm and serious consideration of every Republican in the land, as well as every Democrat. It is certainly one of the severest scorings which the President has yet received at the hands of any one, and coming from his friends may well make him cry out. But we commend to his consideration the declaration of a wise man, "Faithful are all the wounds of a friend.,, &c

We regret, says the *Danville Intelligencer*, that we have not the space to lay the whole document before our readers. It is well worth their persual. It sounds the note of warning in a quater where it has not yet been heard. We have only room for the following extracts froim this important document. The protest commences as follows:

To the Supporters of the Goverment.

We have read without surprise, but not without indignation, the proclamation of the President of the 8th of July, 1864.

The supporters of the Administration are responsible to the country for its conduct; and it is their right and duty to check the encroachments of the Executive on the authority of Congress, and to require it to confine itself to its proper sphere.

It is impossible to pass in silence this proclamation without neglecting that duty; and, having taken as much responsibility as any others in supporting the Administration, we are not disposed to fail in the other duty of asserting the right of Congress.

The President did not sign the bill "to guarantees to certain States whose Government have been usurped a republican form of Government," passed by the supporters of his administration in both Houses of Congress after mature deliberation.

The bill did not, therefore, become a law, and it is, therefore, nothing

The Proclamation is neither an approval nor a veto of the bill; it is, therefore, a document unknown to the laws and constitution of the United States.

So far as it contains an apology for not signing the bill, it is a political manifesto against the friends of the Government.

So far as it proposes to execute the bill which is not a law, it is a grave Executive usurpation.

It is fitting that the facts necessary to enable the friends of the administration to appreciate the apology and the usurpation be spread before them.

* * * * * *

The President persists in recognizing those shadows of Governments in Arkansas and Louisiana, which Congress formally declared should not be recognized—whose Representatives and Senators were repelled by formal votes of both Houses of Congress—which it was declared formally should have no electoral vote for President and Vice-President.

They are the mere creatures of his will. They cannot live a day without his support. They are mere oligarchies, imposed on the people by military orders under the the forms of election, at which generals, provost marshals, soldiers and camp followers were the chief actors, assisted by a handful of resident citizens, and urged on to premature action by private letters from the President.

In neither Louisiana nor Arkansas, before the Banks' defeat, did the the United States control half the territory or half the population. In Louisiana, General Banks' proclamation candidly declared: "The fundamental law of the State in martial law."

On the foundation of freedom, he erected what the President calls "the free Constitution and Government of Louisiana,'

But of this State, whose fundamental law was martial law, only sixteen parishes out of forty eight parishes were held by the United States; and in five of the sixteen we held only our camps.

The eleven parishes we subtantially held had 233,185 inhabitants; the residue of the State not held by us, 575,617.

At the farce called an election, the officers of Gen. Banks, returned that 11,346 ballots were cast; but whether any or by whom the people of the United States have no legal assurance, but it is propable that 4,000 were cast by soldiers or employees of the United States, military or municipal, but none according to any law, State or National, and 7,000 ballots represent the States of Louisiana.

Such is the free Constitution and Government of Louisiana, and like it is that of Arkansas. Nothing but the failure of a military expedition deprived us of a like one in the swamps of Florida, and before the Presidential election, like ones may be organized in every rebel State where the United States have a camp.

The President, preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition.

If those votes turn the balance in his favor, is it to be supposed that his competitor defeated by such means, will acquiesce?

If the rebel majority assert their supremacy in those States, and send votes which elect an enemy of the Government, will we not repel his claims?

And is not that civil war for the Presidency, inaugurated by the votes of rebel States. * * * * *

A more studied outrage on the Legislative authority of the people has never been perpetrated.

Congress passed a bill: the President refused to approve it, and then by proclamation puts as much of it in force as he sees fit, and proposes to execute those parts by officers unknown to the laws of the United States and not subject to the confirmation of the Senate!

The bill directed appointment of Provisional Governors by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The President, after defeating the law, proposes to appoint without law, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, Military Governors for the rebel States!

He has already exercised this dictatorial usurpation in Louisiana, and he defeated the bill to prevent its limitation.

Henceforth we must regard the following precedent as the Presidential law of the rebel States;

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

His excellency, Michael Hahn, Governor of Louisana:

Until further orders you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the Military Governor of Louisanna.

Yours, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This Michael Hahn is no officer of the United States, the President, without law, without the advice and consent of the Senate, by a private note not even countersigned by the Secretary of State, makes him dictator of Louisana!

* * * * * *

Mark the contrast! The bill requires a majority, the proclamation is satisfied with one-tenth; the bill requires one oath, the proclamation, another; the bill ascertains voters by resignation, the proclamation by guess; the bill exacts adherence to existing territorial limits, the proclamation admits of others; the bill governs the rebel States by law, equalizing all before it, the proclamation commits them to the lawless discretion of military Governors and provost marshals; the bill forbids electors for President, the proclamation and defeat of the bill threaten us with civil war for the admission or exclusion of such votes; the bill exacted exclusion of dangerous enemies from power and the relief of the nation from the rebel debt, and the prohibition of slavery forever, so that the suppression of the rebellion will double our resources to bear or pay the national debt, free the masses from the old dominion of the rebel leaders, and eradicate the cause of the war; the proclamation secures neither of these guaranties.

It is silent respecting the rebel debt and the political exclusion of rebel leaders; leaving slavery exactly where it was by law at the outbreak of the rebellion, and adds no guaranty even of the freedom of the slaves he undertook to manumit.

It is summed up in an illegal oath, without a sanction and therefore void,

The oath is to support all proclamations of the President during the rebellion having reference to slaves.

Any Government is to be accepted at the hands of one-tenth of the people not contravening that oath.

Now that oath neither secures the abolition of slavery nor adds security to the freedom of the slaves the President declared free.

It does not secure the abolition of slavery; for the proclamation of freedom merely professed to free certain slaves while it recognized the institution:

Every Constitution of the rebel States at the outbreak of the rebellion may be adopted without the change of a letter; none of them establish slavery.

It adds no security to freedom of the slaves.

For their title is the proclamation of freedom.

If it be unconstitutional, an oath to support it is void. Whether constitutional or not, the oath is without authority of law, and therefore void.

If it is valid and observed, it exacts no enactment by the State, either in law or Constitution, to add a State guaranty to the proclamation title; and the rights of a slave to freedom is an open question before the State courts on the relative authority of the State law and the proclamation.

If the oath bidds the one-tenth who take it, it is not exacted of the other nine-tenths who succeeded to the control of the State Government, so that it is annulled instantly by the act of recognition.

What the State courts would say of the proclamation, who can doubt?

But the master would not go into court—he would seize the slave.t

What the Supreme Court would say, who can tell?

When and how is the question to get there.

No habeas corpus lies for him in a United States court, and the President defeated with this bill its extension of that writ to this case.

Such are the fruits of this rash and fatal act of the President—a blow at the friends of his Administration, at the rights of humanity, and at the principals of republican government.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., in Bloomsburg, at the residence of Samuel Serfis, by Rev. Wm. Goodrich, Mr. John Leibhart, of the U. S. Army, Co. B' 10th Reg., P. V. C., and Miss Mary E. Thomas, of Bloomsburg.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. M. W. Harris, at the Parsonage in Evansville, Mr. OLIVAR E. CLEWELL to Miss ELIZABETH JANE GORDNER, both of Briarcreek twp., Col. Co. Pa.

DEATHS.

At Millville, on the 15th, Hettie, daughter of Wm Eves, aged about 20 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNOIN HOTEL.

CENTREVILLE, PA

THE undersigned announces to his friends and the public, that he has became the Proprietor of the

New Centreville Hotel,

Located in Centreville, in Conyngham township, Columbia County, where he is prepared to accommodate the travelling public, and all who may favor him with their custom, to general satisfaction.

☞ Remember the Union Hotel.

A. W. LOVE

Centreville, Aug. 20, 1864.-3m.

J. WEICHELBAUM,

OPTICIAN,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has opened a ROOM at the Exchange Hotel. Where he offers for sale

Spectacles!

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY.

A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise shell frames and a new and improved assortment of periscopical and parabola ground flint Glasses of his own manufacture. He would earnestly call the attention of the public to his SPECTACLES for

NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS,

And for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in a high degree in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT! VERY BEST BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE & Rock Crystal! so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass.

Also

Microscopes, Spy and Quizzing Glasses of every size and quality Telescope, Magnifying & Opera Glasses,

With different powers, together with every variety of articles in the OPTICAL line not mentioned.

☞ OPTICAL and other Instruments and Glasses carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial. He will remain in this place during Sep. Court and those in want of the above articles will please give him a call.

He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted. The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale.

Aug 20 1864

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Mills, Deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Jacob Mills, late of Madison township, 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 undersigned, without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith

JOHN B. MILLS,
JOHN SMITH
Executors.

Aug. 13, 1864—6w $2 00.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Eyerly, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Eyerly, late of Bloom township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills &c. to the undersigned both residing in Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the estate of the decendent are requested to present them to the Executors, without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
ROBERT F. CLARK
Executors.

Aug 13, 1864.*

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 Deemer'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*

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL, President judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. John M'Reynolds & Stephen Baldy, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 5th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, (being the 1st day) of February next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Columbia that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of said county of Columbia to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices.

Dated at Bloomsburg, the 5th day of Sep. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America. (L. S.) (GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.)

JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Aug 20, 1864.

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decendents 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 Isaac A. Dewitt, adm'r of Edward R. Albertson, late of Greenwood twp. dec'd

5. Account of Lot Parker & Jesse Kester, Executors of Ephraim Parker, late of Greenwood twp. dec'd.

6. Account of Solomon Petterman, Guardian of Elizabeth Cressy, 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, admr'x 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 Yongey 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 Briercreek twp., dec'd.

17. First and final account of Minna Hiles, adm'r of Wm. Fox, late of Catawissa twp., dec'd.

18. Account of Isaac L. & Anna R. Cryder, Executors of Mary C. Cryder, late of Briercreek twp. dec'd.

19. First and final account of John K. Eves Guardian of John Eves minor child of Charles Eves, late of Greenwood twp. dec'd.

20. First and final account of John H. Hetler adm'r of Samuel Creasy jr. late of Mifflin twp. dec'd.

21. First account of E. Lazarus, adm'r with the will annexed of Clement G. Ricketts late of Orange twp., dec'd.

22. Account of Henry Shaffer, adm'r of John E. Shaffer late of Centre twp. dec'd.

23. Account of Augustus G. Rabb, adm'r with the will annexed of Henry Deighmiller, late of Hemlock twp. dec'd.

24. First and final account of John Fritz and Abijah Fritz, Exr's of Philip Fritz, late of Sugarloaf twp dec'd.

25. First and final account of Ellwood Hughes, exr of Abraham Arwine, 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 R. F. Hartman adm'r of Robert Hagenbuch, late of Bloom twp. dec'd.

28. First and final account of John K. Eves, Ex'r of Wm Watson, of Greenwood twp. dec'd

29. Account of Peter Yocum, Guardian of Wm. W. Young, minor child of Jos. Yocum dec'd.

30. Final account of Mathias Gilbert, Guardian of David Stroup of Mount Pleasant township.

31. The first and final account of John Williams and Olive Evans, Executors of the last will and testament of James Hampton late of Roaring Creek, twp. dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.

Bloomsburg, Aug. 6, 1864

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum.—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deduction for commissioners must be made from the deposits.

LEGAL ADVANCES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, confesses that it is paying the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own notes are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discount.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversation is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on the loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasury of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Danville Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Aug. 13, 1864.—2m

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, affords 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. WALKER, Principal, or of Miss E. WILLIAMS, Sec. of Trustees.

August, 6, 1864.