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 Caucasian---our only peer!

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, Dec. 10, 1864.

Peace and its Enemies.

When we consider the antecedents and present composition of the Administration party, its remarkable blood thirstiness is something remarkable. Old blue light Federalists, who in 1812 opposed the war with England as unjust and iniquitous, and gave whatever influence they posessed to condemn it, are now fierce trumpeters for civil strife and advocates of war to the knife against those that formerly it was considered a pride to call our countrymen. Old Line Whigs, who in 1846 denounced the war with Mexico as a pro slavery scheme, and unholy, God defying crusade against a weaker Republic and besought Mexicans to "welcome our army with bloody hands to hospitable graves," are now clamoring for slaughter as though they had been born in the shambles—Members of peace societies, who a few years ago, through press and pulpit, thundered their anathemas against all wars, defensive and offensive, as contrary to Divine commands and Christian spirit, and urged the immediate conversion of swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks, are now the most ardent votaries of the God of war, and have conceived a sudden affection for grape, cannister and Dahlgreen guns an admiration that is marvellous and quite refreshing to behold. Consistent members of the Church who a little while ago, like Uncle Toby, would not have harmed a buzzing fly, who listen with proper devotion Sabbath after Sabbath to the ambassadors of Him whose coming was announced by the angel's song, "Peace on earth and good will toward men," who bade Peter put up the sword drawn in self-defense and said "Blessed are the peace makers for they shall be called the children of God," even these people, the very salt of the earth, the richest cream from the milk of human kindness, now breath out threatenings and scream for fresh heaps of slain.

Men who, in their own proper persons, would receive a cowhiding with perfect equanamity, a kick as a fundamental compliment, and, if smitten on one cheek, would proceed to offer the other, have, apparently, been bitten with some military tarantula, and are now for a war to the bitter end without compromise, without negotiation, and until every slave is free.

Fair ladies, too, who would shriek at the sight of a spider, and faint in the presence of a hostile mouse—dear daughters of EVE, whose only artillery should be bright smiles—whose only warfare the roses of York and Lancaster fighting for mastery on cheek and brow—these, also, have thrown their gloves and scissors into the scale, forgotten the service of VENUS in the charm of MARS, and joined in the chorus—shouting, like the Roman multitude, "*Delenda est Carthago!*"

We hope these people will be consistent The most of them have been content to imitate the war horse of Job, and "smell the battle *afar off*. We pray them to reform in this respect, and having recommended steel and gunpowder as a panacea for our national ills, that they now proceed to swallow their own medicine. Let them, when drafted, not buy a poor African to stop bullets in their stead, but cheerfully proceed to the field of battle by the first train; and finally let them not listen to syren song of peace, such as has been ringing through the avenues of the capital. It is but a trick of the beaten enemy, trying to beguile our President into an endorsement of the Chicago platform. Tell Mr. LINCOLN to stop his ears and harden his heart, and to insist upon war, *war*—eternal war, until the South is wiped out of existence.

GIBBON tells us that the ancient Scythians worshipped, as their Deity, a drawn sword. Having followed their example, see to it that the rays of your glittering God are not obscured by even the shadow of white winged Peace.

The President's Message.

We this week publish a synopsis of President Lincoln's third annual message.—Its language is more dignified and less wandering and obscure than that of last year's Message, and its tone is more subdued and less suggestive of an effort to create melodramatic effects. Nevertheless, it is vague and superficial. It deals carelessly with those points that are of paramount interest to the public, and evinces no statesmanlike analysis of the political situation. It sheds no ray of hope upon the future. Perusing it with a vague expectation of finding some clue that may lead out of the dismal labyrinths of intersectional dissension, the patriot will put it aside with a sigh, painfully conscious that it neither solves nor was intended to solve the terrible enigama. It is emphatic and plain spoken only when it affrms that the war shall be prosecuted to the bitter end.

Tho's. E. Meagher on McClellan.

We direct particular attention to the speech of Gen. Meagher, a supporter of the Lincoln Administration, to be read on the first page of the "Columbia Democrat."—Such, and such sentiments, only, as those of the brave Meagher, every decent man and true soldier, must record in favor of the noble and patriotic Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. Dr. *Pee John*, and all such "*small fry*," as the "old Joker" calls them, should carefully read this speech, and be careful how they hereafter as heretofore insinuate *cowardice* against General McClellan, lest they meet the knock-down-argument of Gen. Meagher.

Gen. Meagher's argument is annexed:

For my part, if any man, in my presence, dare call General McClellan a traitor or a coward, I will not stop to argue with him—I will at once knock him down. I will answer such assertions only with a blow—and an Irishman's blow at that!"

Mr. Giger's New Store.

MR. HENRY GIGER, of Montour township, having purchased Mr. A. B. Erasmus' Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store, in Bloomsburg, like a sensible business man, desiring and deserving custom, notifies "all the world and the rest of mankind" of that fact, through the medium of the "*Columbia Democrat.*" The new proprietor having the means and exercising the will, to be fully up to the demands of the times and the wants of his customers, has just replenished his Store with a large and well-selected assortment of all kinds of goods, including many new varieties, usually kept in such establishments. One of the distinguished characteristics of this Store has long been the QUALITY and CHEAPNESS of its goods and notions, as will be attested by hosts of Lady customers.

Mr. WM. ERASMUS, the obliging and pleasant Clerk, is always on duty, and takes great delight in showing his wares free of charge.

"STRENGTHENING THE GOVERNMENT."—Mrs. Hutchins, of Baltimore, who was discovered getting up a subscription for a sword to be presented to Lieutenant Harry Gilmore, of the rebel service, has been sentenced by a "military commission" to five years imprisonment at Fitchburg, Mass. and to pay a fine of five thousand dollars, with further imprisonment until the fine is paid. Petitions have been gotton up by Unionists in Baltimore, asking for a mitigation of the sentence, but the "loyal" Leagues and Union clubs of Baltimore have held large meetings and passed resolutions against the petition Of course the league will prevail, for Ben Butler is a leaguer, and Ben has invariably succeded in his wars against crinoline. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "the sentence of the court martial is not severe." Oh, of course not; it is very gentle—very short—very light—more especially as it is "only a woman.?"

☞ We call attention to the admirable letter of Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, on the outside of our Paper, upon the subject of Politics in the pulpit. How much in contrast is it with the wild and bloody propagandism which rules the small fry clergy of the denominations, and even of his own church.

Bishop Potter we are informed is now advising his clergy by all means to eschew politics. We fear it is too late to remedy all the evils of a most pernicious example But the church will accept it thankfully.

☞ Some of our friends to whom we sent bills, have responded, for which they have our thanks. Many others have paid during Court, in person or by their friends. We again appeal those in arrears, to remember that we must have the *means* to carry on a large and expensive cash business, which can only be done by a corresponding promptitude on their part, by doing as they would be done by.

☞ The New York *Times* says:

As the Presidential majorities are now reported, a change of 25,000 votes in the States giving Lincoln the smallest majorities, would elect Gen. M Clellan.

This is not a very overwhelming result, nor one that indicates the annihilation of the Democratic party.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA Ledger establishment has been sold by Messrs. SWAIN & Co. to GEO. W. CHILDS. Esq., of Philadelphia. The *Public Ledger* has been a *paying* establishment for years, which is not the case with printing establishments generally.

THE Attorney General has given an opinion that the rejection of a portion of the military vote of Bedford county by the Return Judges was an error; that Judge King thus having a majority of the votes cast, is therefore duly elected. He will doubtless be commissioned by the Governor.

☞ We publish elsewhere the Prospectus of the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer. It is an excellent democratic institution.—Let it be well supported.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book, is here for next January. It is a beautiful Magazine and replete with interest. Price $3 00 per annum.

☞ Mr. SAVAGE, has taken the Danville Hotel, as will be seen by his Card, and will keep, as he always has done, an excellent House of Entertainment.

THE FLORIDA TO BE GIVEN UP.—While the gallant commander of the Wachuset is being wined and dined by generous admirers, Secretary Seward is said to be prepairing to surrender the Florida, to restore her to the port from whence she was taken by her captors. Being violently seized in a neutral port. Brazil has the right to make an unconditional demand for her restoration. If she insists upon this, we have no choice but to grant it, or to engage in an unjust and dishonorable war. The cry, a few day's ago, was, "we have the Florida and we will keep her." Now, that is all changed. The change of tone is for the right. It was our bullying bluster, both in this case and in that of Mason and Slidell, which was wrong in the first instance.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We regret to hear of the death of ENOS PRIZER, Esq., senior editor of the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, which occurred at Doylestown on Friday last. Mr. Prizer was a gentleman of untiring industry and energy of character, and was peculiarly well fitted for a succesful journalist. Although very decided in his political views, he was frank and honorable in his dealings with friend and foe. He was a native of Chester county, and learned the printing business at the office of the *Village Record*, with the editorial department of which he was for some years connected. He has been cut down by a pulmonary disease, at the early age of 38 years.

☞ The *official* vote cast in Chester county, (abolition,) at the Presidential election on the 8th ult., was 14,904.—The official vote cast in Montgomery co., (Democratic,) at the same election, was 14,280. Chester county is allowed THREE representatives in the State Legislature, and Montgomery TWO. This shows the unfairness of the apportionment bill, and the injustice done to Montgomery county by the abolition Legislature of last winter. No wonder the opposition have again carried a majority of the Legislature.

☞ The Atlantic Monthly, for December, is on our table. It completes Volume XIV and contains articles by Longfellow, Harriet Hosmer, Whittier, Kate Field and O. W. Holmes, besides others.

The January Number being a new volume. Mrs. Stowe will begin a new series of papers "The Chimney Corner"—D. G. Mitchel will also contribute a story—some articles from Hawthorne's Papers will be given. The Atlantic is always able and always readable. Subscription $4 00 a year. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Mass.

☞ PETERSON'S DETECTOR for December, just issued, contains descriptions of 28 new counterfeits that have been put in circulation since the 1st of last month. In these days of unlimited paper money, no buisness man can safely do without a Counterfeit Detecter like Peterson's.—The eighth year commences in January. Price $1.50 mothly, or $3 twice a month. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ANOTHER CABINET CHANGE.—Hon. EDWARD BATES, Attorney General of the United States, under President Lincoln, has resigned his position, to take effect from January 1st 1865. His advanced age, and physical inability to discharge the arduous duties of the office, are given as the reasons for the resignation. Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, has been tendered the appointment, but declines it.

☞ We have neglected to notice editorially the reception at this office of that able political and literary Magizine, the American monthly, (Knickerbocker.)

As a standard work it has no competitor, being conducted with unrivalled ability. It has a host of the ablest contributors from both the Old and New World.

Price $3 per annum. Address J. Holmes Agnew, 37 Park Row, New York.

How Mr. Lincoln was Elected.

Mr. LINCOLN'S popular vote is 2,250,000 General McCLELLAN'S is 1,750,000.—LINCOLN'S majority is thus on the popular vote only 500,000. Now as there are upwards of 800,000 office-holders from Secretary of State down to a Post-office clerk or Provost-marshal's aid, it is easily to see how Mr. LINCOLN secured his election Comment is unnecessary.

☞ About one half of the entire mass of fifty cent fractional currency now in circulation is said to be composed of counterfeits. New ones are about to be issued, and not at all to soon. They will be a little longer than the present bills. We hope we shall not want them *much* longer.

☞ ECLIPSES.—Next year there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon. The eclipses of the sun occur on 25th of April and the 15th of October; those of the moon on the 11th of April and the 31 of October.

☞ IRA AVERY, has assumed the duties of Editor and Publisher of the Wyoming Republican. Mr. Burgess being in the Army service. Its abolitionism is improved.

☞ There was once a man so intensely polite that, as he passed a hen on her nest, he said, "don't rise ma'am."

☞ Indemnity for the past—pay up.—Security for the future—pay down.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

There is very little news from General Sherman. Slocum's column has abandoned the idea of capturing Macon, and at last accounts was marching eastward to join Howard's column, which was checked by the Confederates forty miles west of Augusta. Macon is thus out of danger.—The indications are that the Federal cavalry have abandoned Milledgeville and joined Slocum, are also marching to unite with Howard. Sherman, it appears, has discovered that these isolated columns were too weak to cope with the enemy, and changing his plan has determined to unite them in an attack upon Agusta. That city is not yet threatened, however, and a large force of Confederates from North and South Carolina are there. As each day goes by the chances of its capture grow smaller. Beauregard, with the advance of his army, was at Macon on November 22nd. He is now moving east after Slocum, harrassing the Federal rear.

From the neighborhood of Nashville, we have but little news. The Confederates had a pontoon across the Tennessee River, near Chickasaw, south of Johnsonville. A Federal cavalry expedition was sent from Nashville by a circuitous course to destroy the pontoon. They were driven off, however, and were unsuccessful.

There are some reports of the doings of Mosbey's men in the valley. An attack was made last week upon another body of Federal cavalry, and forty-five out of sixty were captured. There has been no change in the position of the two armies in the Valley.

From Petersburg there is information of the renewal of the heavy firing between the pickets. No event of importance has occurred, however. General Pope is now at City Point, and it is rumored he is to have a command. General Humphreys, who, since the battle of Gettysburg, has been General Meade's chief of staff, is now in command of Hancock's Second Corps.

There seems to be a general impression in the Confederate camp at Petersburg that Grant intends to make another effort to capture the Southside Railroad. He is reported to be moving large numbers of troops to the Weldon Railroad. In the Federal, camp, however, there is an equally strong impression that a Federal attack on the north bank of the James is intended, and there are constant rumors of the completion of the Dutch Gap Canal.—Nothing has occurred on either side, however, which would indicate the beginning of an attack.

The Confederate raid on Saturday upon New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was much more serious than has been supposed. The Confederates captured three hundred Federal troops, and six or seven cannon. A great deal of plunder was also taken. The railroad was not seriously damaged.

The Federal prisoners confined at Salisbury, North Carolina, recently made an attempt to escape, After a fierce conflict in which forty of the prisoners were killed and many wounded, the guards overpowered them.

In Baton Rogue, Louisana, a Government building, through the negligence of some negroes, was destroyed by fire.—Nearly two hundred horses and mules were burned to death, and seventy-five thousand dollars worth of Government property destroyed.

The mutiny among the Federal paisoners at Salisbury, North Carolina, occurred on Friday, November 25th.

COLUMBIA COUNTY PRISONERS.—A military commission was engaged this week in the trial of two more of the Columbia county prisoners. Like the case of the spies the testimony and proceedings are kept a secret till the result is given in the general orders. These poor fellows have had a hard time of it. They were arrested some months ago and they have been kept in damp and loathsome prisons ever since. They should have been tried by the civil courts as the late law of Congress prescribes, where they could have had testimony on both sides and a fair jury trial, but it seems the powers that be do not regard the laws of Congress. The evidence in the cases that were tried, proved that the men were acting under a misapprehension that their houses were to be burned, and their property taken, and that they armed themselves for their own defence. Yet they were convinced and heavy penalties were imposed. We hope the present trials will result better.—*Patriot & Union.*

COLUMBIA COUNTY PRISONERS.—The trial of Stott E. Colley has been going on here for a week, and is not yet completed. There seems to be little or no testimony against him except that of Edward McHenry, the man who got frightened and turned States evidence, and the public know how much reliance is to be placed on his testimony. The truth is that there is a good deal of a farce about the whole affair. We do not object to the punishment of men who are guilty of crime, but the courts could have tried these men as well if not better than a military court.—*Ibid.*

RESIGNED.—GEO. D. SCOTT, Esq., has resigned his situation as Principal of the oln South West Ward Grammar School, on account of failing health. His resignation will take effect on the 1st of Janury. Mr. Scott is one of the most thorough teachers in the employ of the School Board, and his place will not be easily supplied.

Reading Gazette.

SYNOPSIS OF The President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and an abundant harvest claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory.

Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained a neutrality between the belligerents.

At the requests of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan, and the port of San Juan.

It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a closing of the inner oceanic route, have been amiably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capacity, and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

It would be doing injustice to an important South America State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness, and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A Claims Convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

The new liberal Constitution of Venezula having gone into effect with the universal acquaintance of the people, the Government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse has been opened with it in a cordial and friendly spirit

The long-deferred Aresis and claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru.

An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstandings and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain. Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador, and Hayti.

During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of those Republics, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and earnestness.

The claims arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonia, in 1821, have been paid in full by the Government of Chili.

Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close.

Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor and American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States.

THE WAR, &c.

The war continues. Since the last annual Message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States have again produced reasonable fair crops.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is Gen. Sherman's attempted march of 300 miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy and yet to detack a well-appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of moulding society for durability in the Union.—Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction. that 12,000 citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisana have organized loyal State governments with free constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them.

The movement in the same direction, more extensive, though less definate, in Missouri Kentucky, and Tennessee, should not be overlooked.

But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more. At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite two-third vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom and patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage as the measure at the present session. Of course the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this does not. Hence, there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment could go to the States for their action, and as it is to so go at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better? It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views of their votes any further than, as an additional element to be considered, their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people, now for the first time heard upon the question. In a great national crisis like ours, unanimity of action among those seeking a common end, is very desirable—almost indispensable, and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority. In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure the end, such will, through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections.

THE REBELLION

On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the severance of the Union. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot voluntarily yield. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union, they can. Some of them we know already desire peace and reunion. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the constitution. After so much the government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the executive power to adjust, as for instance, the admission of members into Congress and whatever might require the approbation of money.

The executive power itself would be really diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture, however, would still be within executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago general pardon and amnesty upon specified terms were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made know that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith, in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied.

Thus, practically the door has been for a full year open to all, except such as were not in condition to make free choice, that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all, but the time may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. Nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an executive duty to reenslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"Nobody is hurt."—Abe. Lincoln. Ask the widows and orphans.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday evening Dec. 4, in Fishingcreek twp., by Elder J. Sutton, Mr ASA Y. HESS, and Miss MARIA ANN KLINE, all of Columbia county.

DEATHS.

In Bloomsburg, on Wednesday last Miss ELLEN McCLURE, daughter of the late James McClure, Esq., aged about 50 years.

In Bloomsburg, on the first of Dec., 1864, Mrs. LENAH WELLS, aged about 62 years.

In Hemlock township, Columbia county, on Tuesday last, Mrs. SARAH BOMBOY wife of the late Guerlock Bomboy, formly of Bloomsburg, in the 60th year of her age.

In Berwick, Friday night, November 25, 1864, S. MELVILLE GILMORE, aged 37 years and 2 months.

[The deceased was a printer by profession. He was the second son of the late S. M. Gilmore, Esq., of Berwick. Actuated by a patriotic impulse, he entered the military service of the country, shortly after breaking out of the rebellion. He belonged to Company C., 61st Regiment, P. V., which composed in part, the gallant fighting Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the terrible Seven Day's fight on the Peninsula, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, and most of the engagements in which that gallant army took so prominent a part. Having faithfully served out his term of enlistment, he was honorably discharged the service on the 16th day of September 1864. Shortly after his return from the service he was attacked with Typhoid Pneumonia, which terminated fatally, after the short illiness of but six days. His friends can console themselves with the thought that he did not want for attention. In his last moments he was surrounded by loving and devoted sisters and kind friends who ministered to his every want. He has gone to his reward in a brighter and a better land.

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle.
No sound shall awake him to glory again."]

Berwick Gazette.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

WHEAT, per bushel,	2 50	BUTTER,	50
RYE, " "	1 60	EGGS	30
CORN, " "	1 25	POTATOES,	75
BUCKWHEAT,	1 00	DRIED APPLES,	2 00
FLOUR per bbl.	13 00	HAMS	25
CLOVERSEED,	5 50	BACON,	20
FLAX SEED	2 75	HAY by the ton,	20 00
BUCKWHEAT Flour,	4 50	CHICKENS, per pair,	40