COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, Feb. 4, 1865.

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

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
(AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1865.)

$3 00 per Year, or
2 50 if paid strictly in advance.

The Overthrow of a Government the Work of Inferior Minds.

The fanatical Abolitionists of the North after years of preserving labor, have succeeded in subverting the liberty of the white race in their mad zeal for securing the freedom of the black or inferior race. The cry of "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality," in revolutionary France, eventually led to the entire overthrow of all governmental restraint and the establishment of an anarchy whose blood-stained footsteps upon the historic page, the student starts back from with horror. Fanaticism never evokes the higher powers of the human mind. It is so narrow and contracted, in its mental vision, that there is, in reality, nothing great or lofty for the mental powers to operate upon. Hence, it will be found in history, that fanaticism destroys and weakens governments, never builds up. Appealing to the passions, more than the reason, it makes revolutions, but never accomplishes, beneficent reforms. Pindar, in one of his poems, very felicitously says: "It is an easy task for men of inferior abilities and slender worth to shake a country from its foundations; but to place it firmly again upon its basis is an enterprise of a common difficulty, of no instantaneous accomplishment, unless the Divinity vouchsafe his indulgent co-operation to the rulers."

We have an illustration of the sagacity of observation of the pagan poet in the men now in power in our own time. For some wise purpose of his own, God has permitted the government of this country to pass for a time into the hands of fanatical idealists, who have manifested the proclivities which have shown themselves in the fanatics of all ages to destroy, but not to reform. The Abolition leaders have clearly exhibited the truth of the saying of Pindar, "that it is an easy task for men of inferior abilities and slender worth to shake a country from its foundations." It remains to be seen whether the future has in store, the development of that immense ability which is requisite to build up a nation from the ruins fanaticism has created, and whether Providence will smile upon such an effort.

Four Years of War.

Few persons realize the fact that the present war has been going on, within a few months of four years. More than half as long as the revolution, it has been characterized by battles, in comparison with which the most bloody ones of that war were but skirmishes. The continuance of the war is a significant comment on the value of the gift of prophecy as developed in our people. How many in April, 1861, thought for a moment, of such a whirlwind of war has swept over our devoted country! Had we realized it, how many would have shuddered at the contemplation of so much destruction, death and misery.

The revolution, was a great struggle for those days, but WASHINGTON'S whole army was never much larger than one of our full corps. It was a war of but a few people against a powerful foreign tyrant, and though with small armies the bravery and endurance of our fathers has made their fame eternal. The history made by the United States during the past four years has astonished the world. The immense armies raised, equipped, and sent to the field by both sides, have shown our capabilities for military greatness, and given proof of what we are and what we can do when we are once again united under one flag and pursuing the same great destiny. This has all been done and still the military resources of the North have been in no way exhausted. Every town and city is yet full of young men, who have never been to the field, while there are thousands more of the veterans of many campaigns in our midst.

During these four years of trial, we have become a military nation in every sense of the term. On land our armies are invincible, while on the ocean the saying "that Britannia rules the wave" has become hardened to deed of death and suffering, and no longer do tales of blood excite our nerves. Men die now by hundreds on the field of battle, and in crowded hospitals and awaken but a faint thrill of sorrow. Disabled soldiers meet us at every step and arouse but few feeling of pity or sorrow; and the news of the death of friends on Southern plains has become an every day thing. Our people have grown no worse but familiarity in this matter has bred indifference. Under all this seeming heartlessness the memory of the happy days of peace are yet strong, and there is every reason to believe that our nation having been purged by this long war, will arise from her humiliation and go on in the march to yet greater glory and greater power.

Calmer Moments.

The prevalence of high excitement is always succeeded by a reaction. This is true in reference both to individuals and communities. A few months ago, when political excitement ran high, men were often ready to approve of almost any degree of excess which might be directed against their opponents. Even the argument that changes, in our political arrangements were frequent, and that some day the mischief encouraged might return to plague the inventer, had no force. Since that time several months have elapsed, and it is now pleasant to observe that reason once more succeeds to passion, in a large degree. The liberty of the press is contended for now all sides, and the liberty of the person is becoming sacred again. Take as an example the Cincinnati *Gazette*, than which probably no other journal would have gone further, till within a recent period, in justifying recourse to the most arbitrary acts, so long as the object professed was to "sustain the government." How different is the spirit of the following, from a recent number of the same journal:

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

The House of Representatives did itself credit by ordering a through investigation into the cases of persons held in prison at Washington, under military authority, against whom charges have never been preferred, and to whom trial has been denied. Mr. Garfield stated that a partial investigation by the Military Committee had developed outrages of the most startling character. This investigation should not stop with the Old Capital Prison, as similar outrages are practiced throughout the country. Subordinate officers, clothed with authority, very often make arrests merely to show their power, or to gratify a malicious feeling, and persons thus arrested, unless they have influential friends at hand, are often kept confined and their cases frequently forgotten by the person ordering them into custody. This practice is a disgrace to the government, and Congress should promptly adopt measures that will protect citizens against such outrages.—The scoundrels who abuse their office and disgrace their uniform by violating the rights of individuals, should be disgraced, and severely punished beside, by imprisonment.

No arrest should be permitted, in any case, except upon charges regularly made and then the accused should be promptly tried. In the early stages of the war, high officers of the government set the bad example which petty officials are now imitating. We hope this movement in Congress will put an end to such practices, and put an end also to the officers who may be found guilty; but in order to reach the bottom, commissioners should be appointed to visit all the military prisons throughout the North, and inquire into the cases of persons confined. This would involve labor and expense, but these are as nothing compared with the importance of personal rights.

In view of such articles as this, we may hope that such subjects are no longer to be viewed from partisan stand-points, and that a healthy unanimity in men and presses of all parties may result in saving our institutions.

☞ The pleasant mirage of peace fades upon the horizon. All that has been written, or said, or sung, concerning the blessed influence which preliminary negotiations were to exert upon the minds of the rebel leaders and, through them, upon the states in rebellion, becomes as a "tale that is told," in the face of the news from Richmond.

All means war. It means war prosecuted with a new energy of despair; and with all the fresh impulse which men long strung to one purpose, and wearied by a series of damaging failures, so often find even in a merely formal change of the lines upon which they are acting, and one of the instruments which they use.

It would be childish not to see in the simple fact of the popular feeling which has forced such a change upon the aspect of affairs at the South abundant evidence that, in prosecuting the war as the radicals have insisted that we shall persecute it, we are henceforth to encounter all the fire and force which the concentrated passions of a whole people can put into the waging of it.

Amendment to the Enrollment Bill.

Mr. WILSON has introduced into the Senate a number of amendments to the enrollment bill which effects it in very important particulars. They provide that persons already enrolled may be received as substitutes, and that none shall be exempted by reason of furnishing to the naval service, unless such substitute shall be presented in person to the enrollment board and accepted. Any person offering as a substitute an individual who is insane, a convict, or is convicted of any crime, or who is a deserter, or any person in a state of intoxication, or shall defraud any substitute, shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for the term of two years or less, and any officer mustering into the service a substitute in any of the above conditions, shall be dishonorably dismissed.

☞ Col. North, arrested for complicity with alleged election frauds in New York, has been unconditionally released. The election being over, and the object of the arrest having been secured, there was no further necessity for detaining the prisoner: His discharge is a clear admission that there was no cause for his arrest. There was once in this fair land redress for such wrongs, but is there now?

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROHRSBURG, JAN. 22, 1865.

COL. TATE:—

Dear Sir—We have a flourishing Lodge of the Ancient Order of "*Good-Fellows*" in existence in our place for the last nine months. This is a beneficial society similar to the I. O. of G. F., or American Mechanics.

It has for its object the amelioration of the human family generally, but especially that of its own members, as well as that of our noble soldiers who are periling their lives and health in defense of our glorious Union. It has been sending boxes of provisions &c., to the soldiers and will continue to make its mission of Charity and good deeds, felt as long as it has existence or the power to do so.

You will confer a favor upon an old subscriber, by noticing the above facts.

Yours, &c.,

M. M. A.

ORANGEVILLE, PA., Feb. 2d, 1865.

My Dear Sir:—

I have just seen a scurrilous attack upon you and one of your army correspondents in the columns of the "Republican" signed "M. B. Hughes, Battery 'F,' 1st Pa. Lt. Art'y, 2d Army Corps." I know the man, and as he is itching for a little notoriety, I propose to accommodate him. On the promise of easy times in the said company he enlisted and took the Bounty. He says he "claims to be a *loyal* soldier." Of course he is; so loyal that during the past campaign he was not in a single fight, and when his company was under fire he was always some miles to the rear. He says, in referring to your correspondent that "the part of the line where *he* is stationed it is an unusual thing to hear even a musket fired." Now, Mr. Editor, in view of what I have stated, to wit, the propensity of Mr. Hughes to keep out of a fight, the above quotation is quite a joke.

But, again, he makes a slang allusion to the "Company Cook." Poor soul! what is he! a Company Clerk; a man to do the Capt's scribbling. "How we apples swim!"

The above facts I have from a letter in my hands written by one of this man's comrades. I never would have mentioned the facts had not the poor soul desired *publicity*. In return, I challenge him to say he was ever in a fight, ever was in danger, and that he has not been all along a company clerk. †

PEACE.—The "true result of the Blair mission" is given as follows in the telegrams of Saturday; but, as the official stamp is wanting, the public will await further advices:

"That Jefferson Davis is willing to waive all formalities and send to Washington, or receive from there Commissioners to treat for peace upon the basis of separation.—The President of the United States, on the other hand, is willing to give hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without authority from Davis, to treat for peace on the basis of submission to the Union. Of the above facts there is no doubt."

INCOME REVENUE.—A contemporary sagaciously remarks that "if Mr. Lincoln could see the published list of "Specific Income" returns he would not have so exalted an opinion of the boundless wealth and resources of the Northern States as he had when he and Seward wrote the Fourth Annual Message. In every section of the country there are found hundreds of citizens who were thought to be wealthy, who are absolutely bordering on starvation, and many others who, from their style of living compared with their returns must be on the very verge of irretrievable bankruptcy. This poverty-stricken condition of the country, as sworn to by "loyal" citizens, ought to bring serious reflection to those who make policies and manage the exchequer at Washington."

☞ The people of Lowell and vicinity are about getting up a Butler testimonial. Every one to their taste, but how much finer it looks in the eyes of the world to be doing what Ohio is for SHERMAN than Massachusetts is for BUTLER. One, ranking among the best of the Generals of the age, while the other notoriously weak and incompetent, is a mark for the scorn of all men except his own immediate followers. Once so seemingly mighty, "now lies he there, and none so poor to do him reverence."

☞ The Atlantic Monthly (abolition) is out for February. Mrs. Stowe continues her series of papers—Ike Marvel begins a new story—Somebody writes an ill tempered and ignorant article on Chief Justice Taney—and somebody else has undertaken to abuse and denounce the Literary men of Connecticut. The writers seem all out of sorts, running over with bile. An East wind must have blown over them. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Massachusetts.

☞ The Senate will probably follow the lead of the House and pass the bill repealing the duty on paper. The relief to publishers will not then be as great as many people would imagine. Paper will still be double what it was before the war.—Wages, ink, and all the necessaries of life will continue at the present starvation prices, though paper does get cheaper.

☞ Gen. McClellan, with his wife and child, sailed for Europe on Thursday, in the steamship China, from New York. He was attended to the vessel by a number of personal friends and relatives.

WAR NEWS.

There is a report that the Confederates have captured Fort Smith, Arkansas.—The probability is that this post was abandoned by the Federal troops, and occupied by the Confederates some time afterwards.

There seems to be scarcely a doubt that General Meade has been removed from his command in General Grant's army. He was in Washington with his staff on Thursday. General Sheridan is to succeed him. Meade and Grant are not on friendly terms They have not been for a long time.—Though he saved Pennsylvania from invasion in 1863, and acted with such marked gallantry that his fellow-citizens presented him with a residence in Philadelphia, General Meade is now taken away from an army that has known him for over three years. What his new command is to be is not announced. There are reports that he is to have one.

The Confederate General Early has been removed from command in the Shenandoah Valley. He is succeeded by Gen. Gordon. Sheridan's army is quite at Winchester. On January 20th he sent out a reconnoissance, two hundred strong, which marched down the valley to Woodstock.—Here they surprised a small Confederate camp, capturing about fifty prisoners.—They turned back towards Winchester, but had not gone far when the Confederates attacked them, released all the prisoners, seized the camp equipage and baggage, and killed, wounded and captured about seventy Federal soldiers. The remnant of the party was coming into Winchester in small parties on Tuesday last.

The idea of making an early attack upon Wilmington appears to have been given up. The Federal troops have not yet advanced towards the city; they have received no reinforcements; and still remain in Fort Fisher. The Confederates have constructed a formidable line of earthworks completely across Federal Point at Battery Gatlin, four miles north of Fort Fisher.—The Federal gunboats have advanced three miles above Fort Fisher, along Cape Fear river. The torpedoes in the water, and forts on the bank, however, prevent further progress.

Richmond papers of Saturday morning announce that General Breckinridge has been appointed the rebel Secretary of War, and also contain the parting address of General Hood to his troops, dated at Tupelo, Miss., on the 23 inst General Dick Taylor is Hood's successor.

It is stated that when the Confederate iron clads came down the James river on Tuesday, the commander of the Federal monitor Onondago, that was at anchor below the south end of the Dutch Gap canal expressly to prevent such a movement became terribly frightened. He at once got up steam and sailed down to City Point, giving most incoherent reports of disaster above. In about two hours a telegram came from Washington dismissing him from service. We have not yet received any particulars of the second advance of the iron clads said to have been made on Tuesday night. We do not think it was made. The Confederates on the Charles City and New Market roads, north of the Federal works on the north side of the James, have appeared in strong force. In order to prevent another iron-clad attack, the new Ironsides and Atlantic have gone to City Point.

☞ The House of Representatives of the United States on Tuesday adopted the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which had already passed the Senate, declaring that slavery and involuntary servitude shall no longer exist in any State of the Union. The vote was 119 yeas to 56 nays, being the full two third majority required by the Constitution, and two votes over.

The result was accomplished by the votes of thirteen Democrats, as follows:—Messrs. Bailey, of Pennsylvania; A. C. Baldwin, of Michigan; Coffroth, of Pennsylvania; English, of Connecticut; Ganson, of New York; Herrick, of New York; King, of Maine; Radford, of New York; Nelson, of New York; Odell, of New York; Rollins, of Missouri; Wheeler, of Wisconsin; Yeaman, of Kentucky.

The question having passed Congress, it yet requires the ratification of three fourths of the Legislatures of the State, of the Union to make it the supreme law of the land.

MIND, MATTER, MONEY, BEAUTY.—Webster's Quarto Dictionary, as now published, is said to have cost more intellectual labor, more money in its "getting up," and to contain more matter, and a large number of beautiful engravings, than any single volume ever before published for popular use in this or any other country Bell & Daldy, the new publishers of Bohns libraries, are to be the London publishers of this magnificent volume.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—We would call the special attention of clergymen and teachers to "Brown's Bronchial Troches." It is well known to our readers that we do not admit medicines to our columns. We advertise these Trocher, because, after a trial of them, we are satisfied that they are the best thing of the kind extant.—*Chicago School Journal.*

☞ The Dayton *Empire* gets off the following on what it considers BUTLER'S present and future residence:

"General Butler's present residence is Lowell—his future residence will be Lowhell."

Return of Mr. Blair—Nothing Accomplished Toward Immediate Peace—What the South is fighting For, and on What Terms It Will Stop Fighting.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, January 26.]

The second mission of Hon. F. P. Blair to Richmond is ended, by the return of that gentleman to Washington yesterday morning. That nothing has been accomplished towards an immediate peace we feel justified in assuring our readers. The enemy are willing to permit us to dictate our own terms, provided only we will not dissolve the Union. Any guarantee for slavery, any constitutional provision for its protection and extension, full compensation in greenbacks for all the negroes that have been carried off during the war, anything, everything that we can ask or think will be freely granted, if only we will consent to reunite with them. These may not have been exactly Mr. Blair's terms, but they embrace the substance of his mission, and do not in the least exaggerate the extremity to which the enemy are willing to concede us if we will only return to the Union. But these terms cannot purchase our liberty. We are not fighting for slavery, neither its protection nor extension. We are willing to give up slavery for our liberty. We intend to be independent and free, or to be exterminated. The enemy will understand the earnestness of our people in due time. As yet they do not fully know us; but they are learning fast. We are seeking a place among the nations of earth, believing it to be a right secured to us by our forefathers. Slavery has nothing whatever to do with this war. We will sweep the institution from before us the moment it stands in the way of the accomplishment of our liberty. The enemy might as well abandon the effort to bribe us with protection for slavery, out of our liberty. We admit that there are a few recreant wretches in these states who would sell their liberty for their negroes; but our word for it, they are few and utterly contemptible. Resolutions may be introduced into the Virginia legislature looking to reconstruction, but they will be rejected with a unanimity which will forever damn the wretched traitor that has thus sought to bring shame and disgrace upon the fair name of the state. When they make their appearance it will be time enough to speak of their authors and abettors in their treasonable work. They will be found to be men of no earthly influence; men who have maintained their places in the Legislature because the army had taken into its ranks all the men fit for such places. Those who would now entertain propositions of reconstruction and remain with murders of our sons and brothers, the violators of our women, the wretches who have burned our houses and desolated our fields, are either already purchased up or have fixed their own price upon their treason, and are satisfied they will obtain it. It would be most mortifying to see any such resolutions introduced, and we do most earnestly hope that good sense may prevent their being offered. The second mission of Mr. Blair is the best evidence that we can desire that our people have only to be true to themselves and they will eventually secure their freedom. When Mr. Lincoln is willing to give up his love for freeing negroes, and when he and his people are willing to give constitutional guarantee for the protection of slavery, and even to repeal all laws prohibiting its introduction into the free states, to pay for all stolen negroes, there can be no better evidence that the enemy are beginning to understand that the job is too big. Stand firm now. We have gone through the fiery ordeal. We have only to be as faithful to our cause as were the sons and brothers we now mourn, and we shall soon rejoice in the enjoyment of our liberty and independence. There is a compromise that yet may open the way to peace. It has been suggested that the United States will acknowledge our independence, provided a treaty of commerce and a league offensive and defensive for the application of the Monroe doctrine to all the states of North America can be agreed upon.—When that proposition is made, it will be time enough to discuss it. In the meantime our readers may as well revolve the subject in their minds, for it is not improbable that it may become a living, tangible proposition before many months.

Soldiers' Vote in Michigan Unconstitutional.

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—The Supreme Court of Michigan to day decided the soldiers' voting law of the State as unconstitutional.

☞ In the House on Monday a resolution was offered thanking the President for removing Gen. Butler from command. It was tabled by a vote of yeas 97—nays 43. It is no wonder a curse rests on the land when so many of its chief priests bow down and worship "the beast."

☞ The American Monthly (Democratic) for February is on our table, and is perhaps the best No. yet issued. It is also improving in paper and printing, in which it was not quite up to the standard. The publisher promises still additional advantages, and will soon make the "American" the best Magazine in the United States. Address *American Monthly*, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

We have been compelled to omit several columns of Advertisements for want of room.

Statement of the Finances of the County of Columbia.

FROM the first day of January, A. D., 1864, to the first day of January, A. D. 1865.

The Auditors elected to settle and adjust the public accounts of Columbia County, respectfully beg leave to report that they have examined the same from the 1st day of Jan. A. D., 1864, to the 1st day of Jan. A. D., 1865, and respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of said County the following Statement and report agreeably to the 22d section of the "Act of general Assembly of this Commonwealth passed on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1834."

DANIEL McHENRY, Treasurer of Columbia County, in account of said county,

1864. Dr.

Jan.	To cash of J S M'Ninch, late treasurer, as per Auditors settlement of 1863.	$649 26	
do	To taxes outstanding		$6273 23
do	To taxes outstanding, ten day list, 1863,		79 78
Mrh	Cash received of Sundry persons for use of Court Room,	35 05	
June,	Am't, of county tax assessed for the year 1864		10812 41
do	County tax seated and unseated lands returned,	943 07	
do	do do Road	1053 51	
do	do do School	911 56	
do	do do Poor	383 14	
Sept.	Cash rec'd of Briercreek twp., per Sm'l Keichner, expenses of keeping Catharine Sult at Harrisburg and Court charges,	105 00	
Nov.	Cash of D. Savage old bridge timber	12 00	
do	Cash. rec'd of Briercreek twp., expenses keeping Catharine Sult at Harrisburg.	115 00	
do	Cash rec'd of Jesse Coleman Pro'th. fine S D Edgar.	10 00	
	Am't ten day assessment 1864.		74 25
Dec.	To cash of Jesse Coleman Pro'th Jury Fees, $	24 00	
do	cash of same coal	16 64	
do	cash of E Barton old plank	7 00	
do	cash of W Wirt coal	16 00	
do	cash of R C Fruit coal	18 00	
do	cash rec'd of military fund to wit: cost of Enrollment papers Blank Book and expressage,	42 90	
	Paid Tate for printing precepts and notices,	20 00	
	Paid ass'rs for spring military ass'mt. 1864	98 50	
	paid ass'rs for making enroll'mt under act 1864,	66 63	
do	cash paid assessors, assessment of dog tax for 1864,	84 40	
	Amou't outstanding for 1864,		$88 32
	cash received on sundry taxes,	69 20	4668 01
			$22296 20

Cr.

By Amt outstanding for 1864, and previous yrs.	6664 76	
do Exonerations allowed Collectors,	401 09	
do Commission allowed Collectors.	1066 88	8132 73
Amt. orders redeem'd.		13150 63
Treasurer's Commission on $13241 06 at 4 per cent		419 64
Bal. hands of Trea'er.		563 20
		$22296 20

DANIEL McHENRY, Treasurer of Columbia county in account with tax on dogs.

Dr.

By am't outstanding and uncollected for 1863	1168 04	
Am't assessed for 1864	1322 50	2490 45

Cr.

Amt. outstanding and unsettled.	$784 45	
Exonerations allowed to Collectors,	200 85	
Commissions allowed to Collectors.	99 71	
Am't sheep damage, orders redeemed	1082 00	
do paid ass'rs for assessment of dog tax for 1864	81 40	
Am't paid J S McNinch, late Treasurer,	194 03	
Treasurer's commission on $1276 13	51 00	
Bal. due said fund,	2 90	$2490 54

EXPENDITURES.

Auditors and Clerk.

Am't pd Auditors and Clerk,	48 00	
do W Wirt, auditing,		
do Proth'y and Register's	12 50	60 50

ASSESSOR'S PAY.

Am't paid ass'rs for spring assessment,	443 12	
do do Triennial ass'ment,	484 00	927 12

BRIDGE AND ROAD VIEWS.

Amount paid sundry persons,	97 00

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

Am't paid David Savage,	460 00

BRIDGE REPAIRS.

Am't paid sundry persons,	1278 99

BLANK BOOKS.

Am't paid sundry persons for Proth'y and Register's office,	114 87

CONSTABLE'S RETURNS.

Am't paid the several Constables during the year.	96 28

COURT CRIER.

Am't paid Moses Coffman,	36 00

CLEANING COURT HOUSE.

Am't paid sundry persons	27 50

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Am't paid sundry persons for repairs to Court House and Jail.	$30 86

COMMISSIONERS AND CLERK.

Am't paid R C Fruit, Clerk,		$450 00
do C H Hess, Commissioner,		173 50
do Rohr McHenry	do	157 50
do T J Vanderslice	do	193 00
do Allen Mann	do	19 50
		$993 50

COMMISSIONER'S ATTORNEY.

Am't paid W Wirt Attorney,	60 00

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

Am't paid sundry persons,	100 21

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Am't paid E H Little,	64 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Am't paid at Spring election,	397 87	
do General, Presidential and special elections	1227 70	
		1625 57

FOX AND WILD CAT SCALPS.

Am't paid to sundry persons,	87 40

FUEL &C.

Am't paid for Court House and Jail,	130 33

INCIDENTAL.

Am't paid for stationery for Court,	35 20

INSURANCE.

Am't paid Lycoming Insurance Co.	25 77

INQUESTS.

Am't paid J M Chamberlain for inquest on body of C Barton,	11 12
do P R Herbine, for inquest on body of I Adams,	10 37
do J R Fritz, for inquest on body of P Selif.	19 22
do Samuel Rhone, for inquest on body of S Jackson,	12 28
do Samuel Neyhart for inquest on body of S Warnce,	10 04
	$64 03

JUROR'S WAGES AND MILEAGE.

Am't paid Jurors at several Courts,	872 25

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Am't paid J R Evans, attendance on prisoners,	5 00

MILITIA.

Am't paid F L Hutter for enrollment papers and blank book, and expressage on the same	49 90
do paid Tate for printing precepts and notices.	20 00
do paid ass'rs for making enrollment under act 1864	66 63
	136 53

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Am't paid L L Tate.	156 00
do do W H Jacoby,	242 00
do do J S Sanders,	84 00
	$482 00

PENITENTIARY.

Am't paid E S Penitentiary,	165 01
do Penn'a S L Hospital,	204 07
	369 08

PROTHONOTARY.

Am't paid J Eyerly, Est., Proth'y,	16 45
do do Jesse Coleman, do	166 54
	182 99

POSTAGE.

Am't paid P John, Postmaster,	4 00

ROAD DAMAGE.

Am't paid sundry persons in Bloom,	226 50
do do do Fishingcreek,	25 00
do do do Jackson,	6 00
	257 50

SHERIFF'S BILL.

Am't paid J H Furman, boarding prisoners,	212 15
do paid J H Forman conveying R Trayer, and J Horst to E S Penitentiary.	90 00
do paid Samuel Snyder, conveying M Gaillofet, E S Pen'try,	70 00
	372 15

SHEEP DAMAGE.

Am't paid sundry persons, to wit:		
Briarcreek township		118 00
Bloom	do	132 00
Benton	do	76 50
Beaver	do	24 00
Centre	do	201 74
Cattawissa	do	26 00
Franklin	do	12 50
Fishingcreek	do	234 00
Greenwood	do	37 00
Hemlock	do	28 00
Jackson	do	7 50
Locust	do	52 00
Madison	do	85 50
Mt. Pleasant	do	79 00
Montour	do	13 00
Mifflin	do	23 50
Orange	do	58 50
Roaringcreek	do	78 50
Sugarloaf	do	39 50
Scott	do	138 00
		1412 25

REVENUE STAMPS.

Am't paid P John for stamps,	12 00

HP STAVES.

Am't paid at the several Courts,	39 00

TAXES REFUNDED.

Am't of road, school and poor, refunded to different townships,	1882 96
do refunded to O A Jacoby,	5 22
	1888 18

BORROWED MONEY.

Am't paid to sundry persons, and interest on the same,	1819 75

WHOLE AMOUNT OF ORDERS.

Issued for the year 1864,		14718 29
Deduct am't sheep damage orders for same year,	1882 25	
Deduct taxes refunded to Townships &c.	1888 18	
Deduct borrowed money and interest on same,	1819 75	5170 18
Actual expenditures for the year 1864,		9548 11

We the undersigned Auditors of Columbia county, being duly elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners do certify that we met at the office of the Commissioners in Bloomsburg, and carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the same, from the 1st day of January A. D., 1864, to the 1st of Jan. A. D., 1865, and find them correct as set forth in the foregoing statement and that we find a balance due Columbia county of Five Hundred and Sixty-three Dollars and twenty cents ($563 20) from Daniel McHenry, Treasurer of said county.

Given under our hands, this fourth day of January, A. D. 1865.

A. J. EVANS, } *County*
DANIEL SNYDER, } *Auditors.*

Attest:—W. WIRT, Clerk.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Columbia county, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the accounts of said county for the year 1864

Witness our hands, Jan. 4, 1865

Attest:—

R C FRUIT, Clerk,
T J VANDERSLICE, } Commissioners
ALLEN MANN, } of Col. County.

FINANCES OF COLUMBIA CO.

Bal. due from collectors,	$6664 76		
Deduct for exonerations and Commissions,	1200 00	$5464 77	
Bal. due from D McHenry, Treasurer,			563 20
			6027 96
Deduct orders unredeemed for 1863 and previous years	27 30		
Deduct orders unredeem'd for 1864,	251 33		
Deduct redem'ion money,	662 66		
Balance borrowed money unpaid,	1000 00		
Interest on the same,	60 00	2001 35	
Blance in favor of County.		$4026 61	

STATEMENT OF DOG TAX.

Bal. due from collectors,	$784 65	
Deduct for exonerations and Commission	200 00	
		484 65
Balance due from Daniel McHenry, tressurer,		2 90
		$487 55
Deduct orders unredeem'd for 1863 and previous yrs.	41 00	
Deduct orders unredeem'd for 1864.	514 50	
	$555 50	
Excess of sheep damages over said fund.		67 95
		$555 50

February, 1, 1863

Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to, or having dealings with the late firm of Fairman, Lee & Co., Lime Burners, at Lime Ridge, that the Books and Accounts of said firm have been placed in the hands of the undersigned for settlement and collection. Settlements must be made by the 10th of February next, or those interested need not complain, if cost ensues. The Books, &c., are in my office at Light Street.

JOSEPH LILLEY, J. P.

Light Street, January 14, 1865—4t.