



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

Political and Moral Treason.

The leaders of the Southern rebellion, says the Patriot and Union, are guilty not only of actual treason against the United States Government, but also of moral treason against the Democratic party of the North—that party which sacrificed everything in defence of their supposed rights. Even if the Administration of Abraham Lincoln had been as hostile to Southern rights as the most apprehensive Southern man supposed, that in itself would have furnished no justification for rebellion. Nothing had been done injurious to Southern interests—and the leaders were fully aware that nothing could be done. The House of Representatives contained a majority opposed to the doctrines of the Republican party. The Senate was equally hostile, with little or no probability of a change being accomplished for years. With the law-making power completely under the control of hostile political parties, the Republicans could not have passed a single measure of partisan legislation. Mr. Lincoln could not even have formed his Cabinet and appointed his foreign ministers without the consent of the Senate. His political enemies had supervisory power over all his actions; and in fact, the real power of his administration might have been limited to the distribution of patronage and the exercise of those limited functions pertaining exclusively to the Executive and the Heads of Departments. Never had the opponents of an administration a better opportunity to render its power unreal and unsubstantial. Never had those who were apprehensive of the encroachments of Republicanism more absolute assurance of its powerlessness for evil.

Had the Southern enemies of the Republican party adhered to the Union, and opposed the principles of that party by legitimate means, it would in the natural course of events have fallen into disrepute, after proving its inability to redeem any of its engagements.

But they chose to rebel and levy war against the General Government, and to desert and betray the Democratic party of the North under the singular delusion that the Democracy would sympathize with and abet their treason. In this they made a fatal mistake. Northern Democrats owe the South nothing. The weight of obligation is entirely upon the other side. We have borne their burdens and fought their battles against most inveterate enemies; not from any peculiar affection for them or their institutions, but entirely out of respect for our constitutional obligations and an earnest desire for the perpetuation of those fraternal sentiments necessary to make us a united and contented people. This regard for the Constitution and the Union drew the Northern Democracy into political alliance with those who, presuming upon their friendship, allowed themselves to infer that we would aid and encourage their rebellion against the Union and their treason to the Constitution.

While the Southern leaders were so infatuated as to believe that the Northern Democracy would passively aid their rebellion even after their scandalous desertion and betrayal of a party which had sacrificed everything in their behalf, the Republicans chose to inculcate suspicions of Democratic fidelity to the Government, thereby falling into the same error as the Southern traitors. The alacrity with which Democrats have entered the army, and the cordiality and unanimity with which they support the Government, has shamed and banished all such suspicions. But what possible motive could Northern Democrats have for siding with traitors? These men have betrayed and deceived us as well as their country—we can have no sympathy for them; aside from patriotic considerations, we would be impelled by detestation of their duplicity to withdraw any sympathy we ever entertained for their cause. As Northern Democrats we constitute a portion of free society, with an abiding faith in the superiority of free institutions. Our struggles in behalf of what we believed to be the constitutional rights of the South arose from no love for slavery per se, or from a desire to see the institution extended and perpetuated—but from an abiding belief that the South had certain rights which the North was bound to respect, and that nothing could be lost by according those rights to their fullest extent; because, in every conflict between free and slave labor upon the national domain, the former would be sure to maintain the supremacy, and the popular exclusion of the latter ultimately satisfy the most determined propagandists that the mission of slavery was not expansion in the face of a superior free society.

But the treason of the South, both moral and political, has put its rebels out of the pale of Democratic sympathy, and consolidated all parties in defence of the Government. We can have no political fellowship with those who commenced by betraying the Democratic party and are now seeking to destroy that Union in which all our hopes and affections are centered.

PHILADELPHIA TROOPS AT PERRYVILLE.—Fifteen hundred men arrived at Perryville on Wednesday evening from Philadelphia, consisting of the First Pennsylvania regiment, under Colonel Patterson and Sherman's artillery, with one hundred and fifty horses, the whole force being in a complete

Union Resolutions.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on Wednesday last. Upon a call of the yeas and nays every Democrat in the Senate and House of Representatives voted for the Resolutions. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania are true to the Union, and will ever defend the National flag from insult and dishonor. A difference of opinion may exist in reference to the policy of the Administration, but since the war has been commenced the Government must be sustained at every hazard and every extremity. The resolutions read as follows:

WHEREAS, The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, are in armed and treasonable rebellion against the sovereign authority and government of the United States, and have constituted and are endeavoring to maintain a treasonable and rebellious government, intended to subvert the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to dissolve their allegiance, revenues, ports, arsenals, navy yards, and other exclusive property of the national government, as now within their power of seizure, and have coerced loyal citizens within their borders to unwilling submission to their authority, and raised officers, equipped and assembled large armies and ships of war, with the avowed purposes to wage aggression thereof against the Constitution and lawful authorities of the Union, and against the liberties of the people, and have besieged, attacked, and captured a fort in the actual and peaceful possession of the United States troops, and have made the garrison prisoners of war whilst under the protection of the national flag and the laws:

Resolved, That the faith, credit and resources of the State, in both men and money, are hereby pledged to any amount and to every extent which the Federal Government may demand to subdue the rebellion; to punish the treason; to enforce the laws; to protect the lives, the liberties and the property of the people; and to maintain inviolate the Constitution and sovereignty of the nation.

Resolved, That the Government be and is hereby directed to forward a certified copy of this preamble and resolution to the President of the United States.

How About the Offices?

Our Republican friends in their over heated anxiety to have Democrats rally to the support of the Lincoln Administration, tell us that all political differences must be obliterated and all party ties broken up. Well, gentlemen, are you willing to throw aside party tests in your appointments to office? Are you willing that the Democrats shall have one-half of the offices yet to be filled by Mr. Lincoln? Are you willing that in Bradford, Lancaster, Allegheny and other Republican strongholds, there shall be no political nominations at the coming election, and that the county and district officers shall be selected without regard to previous party predilections? Come, now, we want to know whether you intend to cheat, or not. Show your hands, and let us see whether you are honest in your professed desire to have party lines obliterated. —Beiford Gazette.

FOREIGNERS IN DEFENCE OF THEIR ADOPTED COUNTRY.—The Harrisburg Patriot and Union says, we have mixed considerably among the soldiers who have marched in defence of the Union and we find that the foreigners, in proportion to the population, make quite a formidable show in numbers. There are some five or six companies composed entirely of Irishmen, besides those enlisted in the ranks of other companies. There are also several German companies, and scarcely a company has arrived here that has not more or less Germans in its ranks. In addition to this we may also mention that we have noticed Englishmen and Frenchmen in some of the corps.

The fact should in itself be sufficient to put to blush the narrow-minded bigots who a few years ago tried to ride into power on the petty plea that "America was for the Americans." These demagogues, many of whom are now in snug positions, enjoying the sweets of office, kindly condescend to let the foreigners volunteer and do their fighting. Never let us hear anything more about the patriotism of our adopted citizens. The lie has been given to the assertion the first opportunity that offered.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—The Lewisburg Argus of last Saturday says:—"We regret to learn that on Tuesday afternoon last, the 20th ult., Mr. William S. Swineford, aged about 30 years, and a student of Union Seminary, while felling a tree on the premises of Isaac Eyer, Jr., in Dry Valley, was knocked down and severely injured in the face. There being no person present, and unable to extricate himself, he laid thus exposed until Wednesday afternoon, when he was discovered and removed to the house. He died the same evening. He was a young man of exemplary moral character—honest, industrious and persevering—and his untimely death will be deeply lamented by the citizens of New Berlin and vicinity.

NEW MILITARY PUBLICATION.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, have published a cheap work for the instruction of all volunteer recruits. It is called the Soldiers' Guide, a complete Manual and Drill Book, for the use of all Volunteers, Militia and the Home Guard, adapted to the discipline and drill of the soldier of the present day in the United States Army, by an officer of the U. S. Army. The instructions are plain and full, with a dictionary of all military terms, to make their explanations intelligible. As the work is published for the sum of twenty-five cents, every soldier and volunteer can have one of the best kind of instructors to read and study in his leisure moments. It is sent by the publishers to any place, to any one, free of postage, on receipt of twenty-five cents in a letter.

Latest War News.

Reports from Virginia say that there are no signs of an immediate march northward; but troops are daily arriving at Richmond from other States, and quite a strong force is in and around that city. The States of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee are all represented strongly in this force at Richmond; besides a number of men from these States have been sent to Norfolk and vicinity. The direct railroad connection through Baltimore with the North has again been established, after which there was a general rejoicing. Several of the Federal troops have passed thro' that city without molestation, within a day or two.

The quota of men called for in the State of Massachusetts for three year's service is four regiments. The other States will be informed of their quota in a short time. It is reported that fifteen hundred troops arrived at Harper's Ferry on Monday night, from Alabama with twenty cannon. The troops went by way of Manassas Gap which is about fifty miles west of Washington city; and about forty miles south of the Ferry.—Mr. Barksdale, ex-member of Congress from Mississippi, and a radical rebel, writes to Washington that he has a rifle company in Virginia with which he intends to march on Washington city.

Lieutenant Bigler.

We noticed, on Friday, when the volunteer company from Clearfield county, commanded by Captain Loraine passed our office, that the first Lieutenant is the second son of ex Governor Bigler. On the evening of the same day we had the pleasure of shaking by the hand Lieutenant Bigler, who is a splendid specimen of the genus homo. He stands six feet one and a half inches in his stockings, of prepossessing appearance and address, with intelligence and manliness. He is about twenty three years of age, and says he has made up his mind to go for three years, to do his whole duty to his country.

From our knowledge of the character of Lieutenant John Bigler, we know that he will acquit himself in a manner that will add new honor to the name of Bigler in Pennsylvania. We notice in several papers a statement that the Governor has a son in the service. This is a mistake. Governor Curtin has no son old enough to do duty as a soldier, and our purpose in this notice of Lieutenant Bigler is to correct this mistake. —Patriot and Union.

Meeting in the Court House.

On Saturday evening, May 11th, 1861, a meeting of the citizens of Bloomsburg was called at the Court House. R. F. Clark, Esq., President in the Chair; L. L. Tate, A. Madison and D. John, acting as Secretaries. On motion of Wm. Neal, Dr. P. John was called upon to make a statement of the reception of our volunteers at Harrisburg.—He described the "Iron Guards," as the finest looking and best disciplined Company in "Camp Curtin." He further stated, that notwithstanding the Governor had ordered the Company that, in pursuance of an order from the War Department, they could not be accepted except to serve for the entire war, yet when he had seen the Company, and witnessed their efficiency and fine military bearing, he at once ordered the issue of an order for their acceptance and they were marched into the Camp.

On motion, L. L. Tate, P. John, W. H. Jacoby, were appointed a Committee to correspond with Col. H. R. Kline, in relation to the expenses of conveying the "Iron Guards," to Harrisburg, and that the same might be reimbursed by Legislative appropriation.

Reports of Committees were received, some money paid on subscriptions, and other business attended to generally.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Revolvers.

There seem to be a perfect mania among our gallant volunteers, entering the service of their country, for purchasing Revolvers. This may prove a very useless expenditure of money on their part. According to the present army regulations, on being mustered into service, the rank and file are not permitted to carry weapons of this character. Unless some special regulation is introduced, on this point, the revolvers, will be taken from them. To deprive our soldiers of these weapons would, in our opinion be a great wrong, as we notice by the Southern papers, that all their companies are provided with first class revolvers. Since the war commenced the price of revolvers of every kind, have gone up two or three hundred per cent, and our soldiers should be certain before they pay such swindling prices, that they will be permitted to retain their pistols after being mustered into regular service. We have another word of caution for the soldiers. Most of the pistols now in market are worthless, and before throwing their money away, even supposing the soldiers are permitted to keep them, they should be sure that they can depend on them—something that will not fail them in the hour of need, or be found broken or out of order beyond the possibility of being repaired. We would consider it the more prudent course, on the part of our men, not to expend their money for revolvers, but to wait and see if the Government will not provide them if it is intended that they shall form a part of their equipment.—Valley Spirit.

The Harrisburg Union states that Senator Schindel recently visited the Northampton and Lehigh volunteers in camp at that place and addressed them. He told them to do their duty and prove faithful and brave soldiers and under any circumstances to stand by the flag of their country. At the conclusion of his remarks, he slipped into the hands of each of the Captains the sum of

More Trouble in St. Louis.

Another Collision between Soldiers & Populace. On the 12th inst. that city was the scene of another terrible tragedy. It appears a large body of Home Guard were entering the city from the Arsenal, there they had been enlisting during the day, when on reaching Walnut street a large crowd was lining the pavements, and at the corner of 5th street, ladies among the spectators began hissing, hooting and otherwise abusing the companies as they passed, and a boy about fourteen years old discharged a pistol shot into their ranks. Part of the rear company immediately hurried and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking their ranks, and discharging their muskets down their own line, and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences, breaking railings, and even smashing bricks in the third stories.

The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators fleeing in all directions, and but for the random firing of the troops, scores of people must have been killed.—As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks, the troops suffered most severely, four of their number being instantly killed, and several wounded. The correct number killed and wounded we are unable to give. This is the second outbreak in this city. After the occurrence immense crowds gathered on the streets, and the most intense indignation was expressed against the Germans. Major Taylor addressed the excited crowd, and induced them to disperse, under the promise that no further violence should be done. The city was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain preventing the assemblage of large crowds.

"Gone Glimmering."

The Republican papers say that all party distinctions are "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." They tell us that they are "Republicans" no longer and we must be Democrats no longer. As to the latter part of this proposition, we can on only say that we will think about it. We rather think, however, that we can't be caught with such a suspicious looking bait. As to the former part, viz: that they are no longer Republicans, we have not the least doubt. They never called themselves by the same name long enough to give the public a chance to convict them of their misdeeds, always assuming an alias when charged with the iniquity they had wrought. The evils brought upon the country through their organization have effectually broken up Republicanism, and the scattered elements now discard the odious name in order to re unite under some taking alias. The Republican party is defunct. It has committed suicide. Lincoln and the office seekers have attended to its funeral, and its newspaper organs are now publishing its obituary.—Beiford Gazette.

News from the South.

BALTIMORE, May 11. The steamer Live Yankee pursued an armed schooner up the York river, but after proceeding a short distance was fired upon by a concealed battery, and compelled to return. The steamer Philadelphia, Baltimore, Powhatan, and Mount Vernon, of the Aquia Creek line, recently seized by the United States, are cruising up and down the Potomac, all heavily armed.

Southern troops are concentrating in the vicinity of Norfolk. An Alabama regiment, 1,100 strong, and 80 cadets from the same State, had just arrived, and were encamped in the vicinity of Fort Norfolk. The Virginians have now five batteries erected in Norfolk Harbor, one on Craney Island, one at Sandy Point, one at the hospital, one near Fort Norfolk, and one on the Bluffs three miles from the hospital.

CARRYING BOTH COLORS.—Dan Rice's Circus has been down South on a steambot to the Mississippi. He has just returned to the Free States. His steamer was armed with fifty muskets and two cannon. Dan says it was "hard skinning" in Southern waters, and he declines returning there just yet. At one place he was arrested, and escaped with some difficulty. Off the Cumberland river he saw a steamer stealing away from him. As a "good joke" he fired a shot across her bows, followed by another. The clerk of the strange steamer rushed up in his shirt sleeves, and waved a secession flag. Dan fired another shot, when the clerk disappeared and another man ran up the Stars and Stripes. Dan then let him go in peace.

WEST POINT CADETS.—In order to supply the want of officers for the regular army, the first class of the West Point Cadets have graduated a month earlier than the usual time, and have been sent to Washington, and the second class are advanced for graduation. The Cadets who left New York were arrested by the police of Philadelphia on last Wednesday on the supposition that they were going South to join the secessionists; but on explaining their case to Mayor Henry they were discharged. They will enter the Army at once as Second Lieutenants.

TROOPS REFUSE TO TAKE THE OATH.—Yes, today morning thirty members of the New York Irish regiment, under Col. Corcoran, reached this city, en route for their homes. They represent that their fare was so bad that they could not eat it; besides which they were required to take oath to serve for two years. To that they demurred, and preferred rather to return to their homes.—They stated that between one and two hundred of the regiment refused to take the oath.

HENRY PETERSON ESQ., General Ticket Agent of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, died very suddenly in Kingston on Sunday last. The deceased was formerly Probationary and Clerk of the Courts of Luzerne County, and also Associate

From Virginia, via Harrisburg.

SHOOTS AT HARPER'S FERRY. AFFAIR OF PROVISIONS AND ARMS. NO BATTERY ON MARYLAND RIGHTS.

HARRISBURG, May 13.—A person employed on special service, who visited Harper's Ferry last week, reached Chambersburg today, and reports that there were then from 6,000 troops there altogether. About three fourths of them were armed, and mostly well armed, but the balance were without arms. Only 200 Kentuckians were there, and but one company of South Carolinians. The resident militia of Harper's Ferry were very reticent under the existing circumstances. They had only one day's provisions on hand, their supplies expected from Western Virginia being cut off by the stand taken by the people of that section of the State. It was thought that the supplies anywhere within reach in the surrounding country must be exhausted within 2 weeks. It is positive that not more than 1,000 stand of arms were got out of the wreck of the arsenal buildings, and some of these were in bad condition. Not more than twelve rifles can be manufactured per day in the shops in operation. There are only 600 men on the Maryland side of the Potomac; they have not erected any batteries on this side of the river, and show no disposition to erect any. They must retreat or be provisioned. This, however, does not contradict the probable advance of the main Confederate army on the Southern Pennsylvania route, when Jeff Davis discovers the impossibility of breaking General Scott's lines around Washington.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT met agreeably to proclamation.—After the usual morning business, calling and swearing of Constables and charging of Grand Jury, the Court called up the case of Comth. vs Wesley Grover. Indictment Larceny—Dist. Atty. for Comth. Freeze and Jackson for Defdt. Verdict of the Jury, Guilty. Sentence of the Court is, that Wesley Grover be taken to the House of Refuge. Comth. vs Daniel Baker. Indictment Rape. Dist. Atty. for Comth: Freeze, Jackson, and Rishel for Deft. Verdict of the Jury, Guilty. On affidavit of Defendant, Rule to show cause by the first day of September Term, for the granting of a new trial in this case.

Comth. vs Edward Kepp. Indictment Larceny of some clothing—Dist. Attorney for the Comth—Jackson and Rishel for Deft. Verdict of the Jury, Guilty of the larceny of the dress coat, but not of the over coat.—Sentence of the Court, the restoration of the property, the costs of prosecution, and twelve months in the Penitentiary.

Comth. vs William Stackhouse.—Indictment, assault and battery. Dis. Atty. and Jackson for Comth: Clark for Defendant.—After hearing evidence, plea withdrawn.—Sentence of the Court, \$20.00 fine, and costs of prosecution.

Comth. vs William Dennison. Indictment, assault and battery with intent to ravish. Clerk for the Comth: Defendant for himself. Verdict of the Jury, Guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. Sentence of the Court is that Deft. pay a fine \$10.00, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for Eighteen months.

A considerable amount of miscellaneous business was transacted. The Court dismissed the Grand and Traverse Juries on Tuesday evening, except one, empannelled in a cause. Court met on Thursday morning and on Saturday afternoon. An adjourned Court will be held on Saturday the 18th of this month.—Democrat.

From Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, May 12. General Butler with 50 men and two pieces of Capt. Varian's battery left here this afternoon, on the propeller, J. S. Striver, for an important and local service in the direction of Baltimore.

A false alarm occurred at the Relay House last night. The body of John Murphy of the Sixty Ninth New York Regiment, who drowned himself on the 16th ult., was picked up by fisherman two days ago, and carried to Washington to-day by Capt. Kelly for interment. Murphy became insane, on board the steamer James Adger, from sheer suffering.

The steamer Kill Von Kull has sailed for New York.

A messenger from Governor Hicks to Governor Leitcher has returned from Richmond. He says that the Virginians expected 30,000 Confederate troops to arrive there by Thursday last.

The Union men here are indignant at the occupation of Maryland soil by the Virginians.

A sudden movement of the rebels from Harper's Ferry toward the Relay House is feared by many.

The best Judges of Military affairs expect some sudden movement of rebels, as from scarcity of provisions, the Virginia troops must soon fight or disperse.

Plea From England for Peace.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just received from the accomplished Secretary of the London Peace Society the following document, with the request that I would secure for it as early and as wide publicity as possible. By publishing this plea, you will much oblige the friends of Peace on both sides of the Atlantic. Very respectfully, G. C. BACKWELL. Sec. Am. Peace Society.

BOSTON, April 25, 1861.

ADDRESS FROM THE PEACE SOCIETY OF LONDON TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friends and Fellow-Christians:—It is in no presuming or dictatorial spirit that we venture to address to you these few words of earnest sympathy and respectful expostulation, in reference to the perilous crisis in your national history through which you are now passing. But having been laboring in our humble measure, in promoting peace on earth, upon the broad principles of our common Christianity, we cannot but feel how deeply that cause to which we are devoted, is implicated in the result of the experiment now being enacted in your country.

We do not feel ourselves either competent, or entitled, to offer any suggestion as to the best method of solving those internal difficulties which now agitate your great Commonwealth. But we venture confidently to state, that the worst of all solutions that can be attempted, is a fratricidal war, which must, however long and fiercely it may be waged, leave the merits of the questions in dispute wholly untouched, while it cannot fail to exasperate, into ten fold malignity, the feelings of alienation which already exist. War under any circumstances, and between any sections of the human race is an evil which reason, religion and humanity cannot bear to tolerate. But a civil war in a nation like your own, one of the very foremost among the nations of the earth in intelligence, civilization and Christian enlightenment,—a war among men of the same race language and religion—a war which would involve neighbors, friends, brothers—members of the same Christian communions, children, may be of the same family, in mad and murderous conflict with each other, would be a spectacle at which all mankind would stand aghast in horror and dismay: a spectacle which, more than any event that has occurred for ages, would smite with discouragement, and all but despair, the friends of human progress throughout the world.

For a long time past, thoughtful and philanthropic men, witnessing with sorrow the distracted and divided condition of the old and ferocious and sanguinary wars to which these national antipathies have led, have fondly cherished the hope that the time might come when the several States of Europe might be so far federated together, as to be brought under the jurisdiction of a common tribunal, which should decide their differences without having recourse to the irrational arbitrament of the sword. In support of the practicability of such a measure, they have been hitherto wont to appeal triumphantly to the admirable example and illustration of such a system presented in your country. But the effect will be disheartening and disastrous to the last degree, if it be now found that you, Christian brethren, who had the immense advantage of growing up side by side into free communities, exempt from those hereditary prejudices which have struck their roots so deep into the soil of Europe, can find no better means of adjusting your differences than by having recourse to the old expedient of barbarism and blood, of which even Europe is beginning to be ashamed, for its combined folly and brutality.

Permit us also, respectfully to remind you that the evils of war,—as we know to our bitter cost in the old world,—do not end with itself. On the contrary, it bequeaths to posterity a sinister legacy; of hatreds, jealousies and rivalries, which poison the blood of nations for ages, and entail upon them burdens hardly less crushing than those of actual war. The enormous military establishments that are now sitting like an incubus on the heart of Europe, all but suffocating its life, are the penalties we have to pay for the conflicts into which our ancestors plunged, often in reference to questions which all men now can see, might have easily been adjusted without a blow, if passion had not been permitted to usurp the place of reason. But the rankling recollections and mutual distrust which those quarrels engendered, are still the source whence arises the alleged necessity for the ruinous rivalry in armaments, which is hurrying us onward on a path if pursued much longer, can only lead to general bankruptcy. May Heaven in its mercy deliver America from a policy which would entangle it in the coils of such a system as this!

We implore you, then, Friends and Fellow-Christians, to avoid the fatal mistake of imagining that you can decide questions of disputed right by conflicts of brute force. We appeal to American patriots to save the land they love from the dishonor of appearing before the world in an attitude which can only excite the sorrow and pity of all good men. We appeal to American philanthropists to interpose their influence to ward off a catastrophe which will not only become a source of unutterable and demoralization to their own country, but which will exercise a malign influence over the destinies of the whole human race. Above all, we appeal to Christian churches of all denominations, and emphatically to the ministers of the Prince of Peace, to stand between the living and the dead that the plague be stayed; by their example, by their persuasions, by their prayers, to arrest an evil which will not only paralyze their own efforts, and desolate God's inheritance by a flood of passion and crime, but which will be a scandal and a reproach to our common Christianity.

JOSEPH PEASE, Pres. HENRY RICHARD, Sec.

London, April 6, 1861.

The war new now a-days is not of a startling character. There are being deep plans

Re-establishment of Railroad Travel Through Baltimore.

The First Train Hailed with Delight. Baltimore, May 13.—The train from Philadelphia came through this afternoon with the mails and passengers at 4 o'clock. It was hailed with evident satisfaction by the people along the route, and, as it passed through the city, many expressions of welcome were given.

The national flag was displayed in various parts of the city to-day, the proscriptions against the colors having been removed by Councils.

Our citizens have been all day in expectation of the arrival of troops over the Northern Central, but up to this hour (9 o'clock P. M.) none have arrived.

The Triumphs of Science!

"Eureka! Eureka!" Shouted Archimedes as he ran naked through the thronging thoroughfares of ancient Syracuse on his discovery of a great philosophical principle. At the dawn of the present century the world was similarly startled by the announcement that the stomach and blood were the two great empires of disease, and science has since endorsed it with her signature. Coupled with the above fact, Dr. Holloway stated that he had also discovered two preparations, Pills and Ointment, which exerted a powerful influence over all diseases emanating from these sources. In all bilious disorders and complaints of the liver, we are enabled to trace the primary symptoms to the unhealthy condition of the stomach, or the depraved state of the blood, so that the mischievous consequences resulting from the free use of mercury must be obvious to every man of common sense. Dr. Holloway emphatically asserts that calomel is not only unnecessary, but highly pernicious in liver complaint, and disorders of the liver generally, and facts bear him out in this assertion. He confidently points to the thousands of certificate in his possession attesting the cures effected by his Pills and Ointment, which contain not a particle of mercury. Dropsy generally arises from improper action of the liver, and it is to that organ we must direct our attention in the treatment of this disease.—The combined use of the Pills and Ointment is marvellously efficacious; by their means the inflammation of the liver is reduced, the bilious secretions corrected, the stomach cleansed and the bowels regulated. The action of the Pills on the blood, bile, and liver is speedy, searching and active effectually eradicating every vestige of disease from the system whatever form it may assume. The fact is so well established, that these medicines are admitted into countries where no other proprietary medicines are allowed to be sold. France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, and even prescriptive China sanction their unrestricted sale throughout their respective dominions, in fact there is no country in which they are not to be found, a convincing proof that the whole civilized world proclaim without a dissentient voice the extraordinary virtues of these two marvelous medicines.—"Medical Review."

THE FOREIGNERS.—It is a notable fact that the naturalized citizens of this country are rallying almost unanimously in the support of the government in the present crisis. From all quarters we receive accounts of their devotion to the stars and stripes.—There appears to be no traitors among the foreigners; notwithstanding the fact that they are called upon to fight in a conflict, which is the legitimate result of Republican teachings; and the still more potent fact that the authors of this war, are the ones who, a few years ago, were so anxious to proscribe and disfranchise the foreigner. All honor to our adopted citizens! They are always true when their country calls.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Facts versus Assertions. Salt-Rheum, Scurvy, etc. An officer of the New York Police Force doing duty in the upper part of the city, whose name we suppress at his own request, was for many years afflicted with salt-rheum in the hands, for which he tried numberless remedies without success—the disease increased and finally became so bad that he could neither close his hand nor grasp his baton without experiencing the most intense pain—he was on the point of resigning his situation and seeking admittance to Bellevue Hospital, when he was advised to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment. He did so, and by persevering in their use the disorder quickly disappeared and he now enjoys sound health. This is but one out of thousands of cases.

OUR COUNTRY FIRST.—The first troops on the march for the defence of the Capital, and Old Abe, were under the charge of Gen. B. F. Butler, a Breckinridge Democrat, and late candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and Gov. Sprague, of R. Island, who was elected by the Democrats in opposition to Lincoln's party.

MARRIED.

In Milton, March 3d, by Rev. Mr. Langly, Mr. A. W. SMITH, of Berwick, to Miss SUSAN CLACKNER, of Danville Montour co.

In Danville Montour co., on the 2d inst., by Rev. E. N. Lightner, Mr. HENRY EARP, and Miss ANNA ALWARD, both of the above place.

DIED.

On the 11th of April, at Millville, WILBERT OAKLEY, son of Oliver and Sarah J. Wright, aged 4 years, 11 months and 24 days.

NEW BUSINESS FIRM.

THE undersigned respectfully inform that they have entered into co-partnership under the name, style and firm of MILLER & EVER in the

Mercantile Business, in the "Old Arcade," in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, where they intend carrying on the business of GENERAL MERCHANDIZING, in all its diversified branches and departments, and to which they invite an extension of the public patronage. S. H. MILLER, FRED K EYER, Bloomsburg, May 15, 1861.—