



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

Democratic County Convention.

Notice is hereby given that the Democratic Electors in and for the several Boroughs and Election Districts of Columbia County, will meet at the respective places of holding said elections, ON SATURDAY, THE 8th OF JUNE, 1861, between the hours of 9 and 7 o'clock, P. M., of said day, for the purpose of choosing 2 Delegates from each election district, to meet in COUNTY CONVENTION, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, ON MONDAY, THE 10th DAY OF JUNE, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress, to be supported by the electors of Columbia County at the ensuing special election, and for the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Democratic party.

JACOB HARRIS, Chairman. RICHARD STILES, M. C. WOODWARD. SAMUEL CREECH, Esq., PETER G. CAMPBELL. WILLIAM FRITS, SAMUEL KUECHER. WILLIAM T. SCHMAN, Dem. State Committee. June 1, 1861.

Death of Senator Douglas.

This Statesman expired on the morning of the 3d inst., at Chicago, after an illness of several weeks. He was in his forty-ninth year. Millions of people will mourn the death of this great man, and with many it will be almost impossible to realize the fact that he is no more. He leaves an affectionate wife with a number of young children to mourn his demise. In our next we will endeavor to give some sketches of the life of this man.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.—The Governor has appointed Hon. JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery county, and BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, Esq., of Schuylkill county, Commissioners to investigate the facts connected with the furnishing of supplies of every kind, including clothing, &c., to the State. The appointment of these persons is a guarantee that the investigation will be thorough and searching. Mr Fry has the entire confidence of the people of this State—As Auditor General he proved himself fearless and incorruptible, Mr Haywood also sustains the highest character. The public may rest satisfied that these Commissioners have no personal partialities which will deter them from exposing the whole truth in relation to the frauds upon the State.

HON. SAMUEL A. PARVIANE, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, has resigned, and Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin to fill the vacancy. It is understood that the reasons for the resignation of Mr Parviane grew out of a difference of opinion with the Governor, in regard to the pardon of a convict, and because he was not consulted in reference to certain appointments made, and not upon account of transactions for army clothing and supplies, as has been published. The selection of Mr. Meredith is an excellent one, and will be received with satisfaction throughout the State.—Nancy Luminary.

Fugitive Slaves.

One of the complaints of the South has been, says the Harrisburg Patriot, that quite a number of Northern States passed laws which facilitated the escape of Fugitive Slaves—and one of the pretended reasons for secession was to make slave power more secure. Perhaps by this time some Virginia slave owners begin to have an inkling of how secession is going to work. More slaves are now escaping daily from their masters, than heretofore escaped in a month—and neither the Northern people or the army have the leisure or inclination to return them to their owners as long as these owners are in rebellion against the very government and laws which have hitherto protected them in their constitutional rights. It is surprising that the Virginians were so blind as not to see this before they rushed into rebellion. Ordinary forethought would have convinced them that the moment they took up arms against the Government, that moment the laws of the United States beneficial to them would cease to be operative. They were warned of this fact long ago, but seem to have been governed by the delusion that when Virginia planted her foot, the whole earth would tremble.

General Butler has taken possession of a number of fugitive slaves and set them to work as articles contraband of war, and the Administration has approved of his proceeding. But as these contraband goods continue to flock to his camp, and as they may soon be expected to come in convenient numbers, it is evident that they cannot be turned to a useful purpose. The army is under no obligation to protect them—Their flight from disloyal owners should neither be encouraged or prevented. The army has other business to attend to besides catching runaway slaves, or protecting them after they have escaped. If the Virginians lose their property by this stampede it is their own fault, and not that of the army, whose presence in Virginia is rendered necessary by their rebellion.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—The continuance of the war must create a great demand, in various ways, for well qualified young men, and as the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburgh, so extensively known throughout the country for the superior advantages it affords, continues its session without interruption throughout the year, young men would do well to prepare themselves at

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

LEONARD B. RUPERT, of Bloomsburg, we are authorized to announce will be a candidate for the office of CONGRESSMAN, at the approaching special election, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. June 5th, 1861.

FOR CONGRESS.

We have been requested to announce in the columns of the Star that the Hon. Geo. Scott, of Catawissa, Columbia county, will be a candidate for the office of CONGRESSMAN at the special election on the 22d of June inst., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of George W. Scrantom, subject to the decision of the Columbia county convention which will meet on Monday next. June 5th, 1861.

Peculating in Pennsylvania.

We learn from THE PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER, and the Pittsburg Dispatch that the swindling jobbery by which a heavy lot of worthless uniforms were furnished to the Pennsylvania troops, is receiving a thorough overhauling. These journals give the names of the parties, chiefly notorious politicians who figured as middle-men or go-betweens in these most infamous transactions. It appears that favorites received contracts for furnishing parts of uniforms at \$10 each, when responsible bids were put in for \$7 50; that pantaloons, made of very poor material, were paid for at the rate of \$5 each, when they could have been obtained at retail for \$2 50, affording the maker a profit of twenty five per cent, even at that low rate. The journal gives the names of prominent politicians who are charged with having received handsome sums for consummating these contracts.

We know nothing personally of these facts; but from what is taking place in this city and elsewhere, we have no doubt of their general correctness. That there is to be a good deal of stealing in expending the vast sums furnished for the war, is to be expected. Some men who are ostentatiously and constantly appearing before the public in the guise of patriots, have too long profited by levying black mail upon the Legislative and Government contracts, not to take naturally to so rich a place as the current coin of affairs. We know them and their acts. So long as they live they will labor in their vocation.

Submitting to these peculations as a necessity, we nevertheless insist that the equipments munitions and provisions which they furnish for our brave boys, and out of which these carious vultures make money, shall be of a good quality. Let the Government, if need be, but not our heroic troops, be the sufferer. Give our soldiers gentlemen peculators stout coats and warm blankets, good meat and sweet bread, even though you charge the Government twice what they are worth and put the excess into your own pockets.—N. Y. Tribune.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Society.

Pursuant to announcement a meeting of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association was held in the Court House, at Bloomsburg, on Saturday, May 25th, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

The President, Dr. J. Ramsey, being absent from home, on motion of Dr. P. John, Johnson H. Ikeler, Esq., of Greenwood wpp. the first Vice President, took the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting by the Secretary, and their adoption, the Association proceeded to the election of a President.

Col John G. Freeze nominated Dr. John Ramsey, and B. F. Hartman nominated Caleb Barton, jr.

It being understood that Dr. Ramsey declined a re-election, having already served two years, there was almost a unanimous vote for Mr. Barton, who was accordingly declared elected.

The Association then proceeded to the election of four Vice Presidents. Dr. John nominated Mathias Hartman, of Catawissa, Caleb Barton, jr., nominated Johnson H. Ikeler, of Greenwood; B. F. Hartman nominated Joseph P. Conner, of Centre; Andrew Madison nominated Sylvester Pursell, of Hemlock. There being no other nominations these gentlemen were elected.

On motion of Joseph W. Hendershot, E. Mendenhall, of Bloom, was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.

The election of Secretary being next in order, Col Freeze nominated A. J. Sloan, but Mr. Sloan declined a re-election and nominated A. Madison. There being no opposition, Mr. Madison was declared elected.

B. F. Hartman was elected Librarian, and Wm. Neal, Dr. J. B. McKelvy and Col. J. G. Freeze were elected the additional members of the Executive Committee.

Dr. John then offered the following: Resolved, That if the Executive Committee decide to hold a Fair this Fall the salary of the Secretary shall remain the same as last year, viz: fifty dollars, but if no Fair is held this Association empowers the Executive Committee to fix his compensation at such a figure as they shall deem just.

On motion adjourned.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Perhaps no similar institution in this country is more extensively or more favorably known than this; the teachers have long enjoyed enviable reputation; the course of study is full and comprehensive. Upward of Five Hundred young men are now engaged in active business, in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny alone, who have graduated at this College within the past four years, more than treble the number from any other School in the country, in the same time.—Pittsburgh Commercial Journal.

Letter from a Volunteer.

CAMP JOHNSTON, Lancaster, May 28, 1861.

Mr. William H. Jacoby:

Dear Sir.—Sometimes while thus away old associations will be brought back to mind, therefore, while reviewing past times I thought of the pleasant associations I formed while engaged upon the Star and thought I would drop a line or two for its columns, thinking it might prove of some interest to its readers.

Camp Johnson is a beautiful and healthy place. It is situated about a mile and a half from Lancaster city, and about a quarter of a mile from the residence of Ex-President James Buchanan, and is as fine a place as well could have been chosen for the purpose of drilling and disciplining raw recruits for active service. It was formerly used by the Lancaster County Agricultural Society for holding their Annual Fairs. It, as a drill ground, is far superior to Camp Curtin, but when we first arrived the roosts, especially the "Buzzard's," were in a miserable condition, having been partially destroyed by the Ohio boys and never having been built water-tight, the straw had become rotten by the rain, and we were compelled to lay upon the boards, but the next day we were abundantly supplied with "Irish feather's" and have had them renewed about every other day since.

Now, a word as to our provisions here. We received very mean, low, and coarse fare when we first arrived, but it has now been so that we have had enough, such as it is. We are told that we receive Government rations, and if we keep on receiving the same fare there is no danger of our starving. The exposures made through the Press of this city has had the effect of making these army swindlers tremble in their boots. We cannot say that we might have been served worse when we first came, but when we ask the reason why such things then existed, we are told by those above us, the superior officers, that it was owing to the fact that they had so short a time to make arrangements here for us. The meat is mess pork, corn and fresh beef. We have bread, rice, coffee, and beans, therefore you know that your lumbie servant can get along, for he is terribly fond of "baked beans," and can make them "git."

We received a part of our uniforms today. They consist of a blue cap, gray shirt and pants. We have yet to receive our cloaks and coats; after we get all, our accoutrements included, look-out for we will have to move. This is just what we want, for come to fight and a fight we will have, if they will only show us a chance, and they will show them the spirit of the 12th district.

We are fast becoming perfect in drill, and are now under the immediate command of Brigadier General Megley, who is a good kind and pleasant spoken man, and is in every respect well fitted for the post he occupies.

There are now two regiments here, and when they are all in the field on dress parade, they make a fine appearance, and I believe present as good material as can anywhere be found in the United States, for hard service. There is but one band with it; it belongs to the 15th regiment, and they play well considering the time they have been practicing.

We all hoped that we might be in the same regiment with your boys, for here let me tell the people of Bloomsburg and Catawissa, that they presented as fine an appearance as any company that came into Camp Curtin while I was there, yea even excelled all others.

There have been two or three shot since we have been here by the sentinels, while they were trying to escape by getting over the fence. There was also one man shot by one of the Lancaster county farmers, while in the act of stealing chickens. He was out of the 15th regiment.

The companies here are remarkably healthy; there are now but 15 on the sick list out of the 1600 here, and they are not to say very ill, only enough to keep them from performing duty.

I must now close but hope you will send the "Star" along this way occasionally.

Yours truly, JOHN T. HOWE

An Apologist for the Jobbers.

A very limping sort of apology for the rapacious speculators who have been swindling at once the State and her soldiers, was in the Evening Bulletin yesterday. It bopes the guilty "will be made to suffer," but it "has no idea that the thing has been done "to the extent reported," and that "there has been a great deal of exaggeration and invention." Charming incredulity!

What has been exaggerated? Have the overcharges in the transactions in groceries, uniforms, shoes, and blankets been exaggerated? Has not Governor CURTIN'S own agent, HAYWOOD, after investigation, used stronger language than that employed by the journals who have exposed the frauds? Dare the Bulletin go into a specific vindication of the bill of REED and FROENKEL & Bro., or will it attempt, by its timid policy, to prove that rotten casinets, the "ice blankets," "not fit for horses," the unsuitableness of shoes that fall to pieces, were merchantable goods, or worth half the price paid for them?

If that journal, instead of its statement of exaggeration—which is wholly groundless so far as THE INQUIRER is concerned—had stated that the worst features of this disgraceful business have not yet been told, it would have been much nearer the truth.—We have on hand some particulars not very creditable to the "patriotic gentlemen" so prais-ed by the Governor and General HALE for having volunteered to serve "without pay," and if these see the light they may thank their indiscreet champion of the Bulletin for the service.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Meeting of Officers in Camp Curtin.

CAMP CURTIN, May 31, 1861. Near Harrisburg, Pa.

Upon the suggestion of Captain Ricketts, a thorough military officer, a meeting of the company officers now in camp was held at head quarters last evening to take into consideration the various reports that have been in circulation about Camp Curtin.

Captain Fisher was called to the chair, and Captain Lyman, of Lock Haven and Adjutant Case, of Susquehanna county, were appointed Secretaries.

Captain Ricketts offered the following preamble and resolutions: WHEREAS, There seems to be some misapprehension in certain quarters as to the real condition of affairs in Camp Curtin; and whereas, unfounded rumors have been circulated in respect to the provisions supplied to the volunteers; and, whereas, we deem it to be our duty to all parties, that the rumors and misapprehensions aforesaid should be truthfully corrected; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers of the several companies now in Camp Curtin, do solemnly declare that the food and quarters furnished our men is excellent in quality and abundant in quantity.

Resolved, That H. S. Excellency Governor Curtin, is entitled to, and we hereby tender our hearty thanks, for his active and efficient exertions to make our situation as convenient and pleasant as the emergency of the circumstances could possibly permit.

Resolved, That we hereby express our entire satisfaction with the course and measures adopted by Col. Geo. A. C. Seiler, the commanding officer of this camp, in the discharge of his duties; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to sustain him.

All of which were received with loud applause. Capt. Ricketts followed the offering of the above resolutions with a short speech, in which every one discovered that he not only appreciated the position of the government in this sudden emergency, but that he was a true soldier, and invaluable to the exigencies of the present crisis—He said that as yet he had not endured anything like the privations in respect to eating and sleeping that he had expected to; that he left his home to be a soldier, and was prepared to suffer anything for his country.

Capt. Baldy, Adjutant Case, Col. McCoy, Capt. Wister, Adjutant Mathews and others, made some very appropriate remarks upon the resolutions, bearing witness with Capt. Ricketts to the good treatment they had received in Camp Curtin.

The vote was unanimous and earnest to adopt the resolutions, and they were signed by the following Captains: W. W. Ricketts, M. K. Manley, E. J. Lantz, Chas. D. Ronsh, J. B. Harding, Roy Stone, J. O. Lorraine, Bradbury, Langhorne Wister, W. D. Dixon, P. Baldy, J. S. Wright, W. H. H. Gore, Joe. Totten, C. A. Lyman, George Dare, E. A. Irwin, James Taggart, H. C. Ulman, J. Rehner, G. B. Overton, Wm. T. Blanchard, Jerome Myers, Jno. Eldred, Hugh McDonald, J. Sherwood, and Scholl.

Upon motion it was resolved that the proceedings be published in the Harrisburg papers, and that the Philadelphia papers, New York Tribune, and country papers generally be requested to copy.

The meeting then adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Governor and as many more for Col. Seiler.

C. A. LYMAN, J. W. FISHER, T. D. CASE, Secretaries. President.

Resolutions of the Presbyterian Assembly.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.), now in session at Philadelphia, after a long and exciting discussion, adopted the following resolutions offered by the venerable Dr. Spring of New York:

Resolved, That, in view of the present agitated and unhappy condition of this country, the 4th day of July next be hereby set apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds, and that on this day ministers and people are called on humbly to confess and bewail their national sins, and to offer our thanks to the Father of light for His abundant and undeserved goodness towards us as a nation, to seek His guidance and blessing upon our rulers and their councils, as well as the assembled Congress of the United States, and to implore Him, in the name of Jesus Christ, the great High Priest of the Christian profession, to turn away His anger from us, and speedily restore to us the blessings of a safe and honorable peace.

Resolved, That in the judgement of this Assembly, it is the duty of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of the United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government in the just exercise of all its functions, under our noble Constitution.

This church has hitherto maintained its National unity amid all the convulsions of the country. Whether this expression of unshaken loyalty to the Government will cause a permanent disruption, depends entirely upon the ability of the Government to subdue rebellion, of which there is scarcely a doubt. If the revolting States are finally brought back into the Union and peace and harmony once more restored, the Church may resume its National proportions with the State. But, on the other hand, the country should become permanently divided, the Church will necessarily share the same fate. In either event there was a propriety in the passage of these resolutions viewed as a mere matter of policy. But the Assembly took higher grounds in acting from a stern sense of duty, even though it might involve a painful severance of associations as old as the Union itself.

From its peculiar position the determination of the General Assembly of this Church concerning its relations to the Government, has been watched with the deepest interest. Its decided expression of firm loyalty will have the effect of strengthening the cause of the Union, and perhaps be instrumental in a speedy restoration of things as they were before rebellion assumed such formidable proportions.

Any of our Columbia county farmers wishing a good agricultural publication, we would recommend to them the "Genesee Farmer," published at Rochester, New York, by Joseph Harris, at 50 cts. per annum, invariably in advance, just as it should be, and it is well worth the subscription. In fact we know of no better publication for the man (farmer) whom it is

War News.

The Battle at Acquia Creek.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—From a messenger direct this morning at 10 o'clock from Acquia creek by the steamer Anacostia, the following facts are obtained relative to the contest yesterday at Acquia creek:

The engagement commenced on Friday, and lasted two hours. Yesterday it was renewed and continued twice that length of time. The lower or beach battery, which had been so essentially damaged the day previous, had in the meantime been repaired by the Confederates in force it is supposed 2,000 strong. The Freeborn yesterday, approaching about two miles from shore early in the afternoon, fired four or five shots, when the Pawnee entered into the conflict, taking a position nearer the land. For the first two hours the fire from the shore batteries was very brisk, but was returned with more expedition by the Pawnee. During the engagement she fired one hundred and sixty shells, one of which was seen to explode immediately over the heads of the Confederates, who were working the battery. The observer, through a telescope, saw a number of bodies carried away in wagons during the time. The shore movements were exceedingly brisk. The Freeborn lodged three shells in succession in the beach battery, perceptibly damaging the works, which had the effect of great diminishing the fire. The Freeborn received two shots, one of which passed through the cabin, damaging some crockery but not the vessel, except making a passage through the bulwarks of slight consequence. The Pawnee received eight or nine shots, but all too high to inflict much damage—One struck the main top hal-yard, which was thereby unrigged; another grazed the mizenmast, and one passed through the hammock netting.

It is the opinion of the officers on board that had the confederates been provided with good gunners the vessels might probably have been sunk. Some confederate shots passed over the mast head to the Maryland shore.

The Anacostia returned here this morning. The Pawnee and Freeborn hauled off beyond range of the enemy's fire. The Yankee, which went down on Friday with dispatches, fired a few shots only, not being prepared for a long contest.

The railroad depot and buildings on shore at Acquia creek are destroyed.

The damage to the beach battery is not considered permanent, as the confederates can soon repair it. It is safe to say that at least ten or twelve were killed on the part of the confederates—not known how many wounded.

All the officers engaged in the fight concur in the opinion that the confederates have rifled cannon, perhaps several, and in all, it is supposed about eight guns.

One o'clock this morning one of the Connecticut regiments broke up their camp here and went over into Virginia. All was quiet during last night among the camps on the Virginia shore between Alexandria and the Cain bridge.

Fight at Fairfax Court House.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—An engagement occurred in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, in which four of the United States troops were killed, and twenty seven rebels killed and wounded, according to the official report.

It is not known that all the 71st New York regiment went to Acquia Creek, but it is believed that detachments were sent.

The military head quarters has information that one of the fire Zouaves was killed and another wounded near Alexandria last night.

ALEXANDRIA, June 2.—It is reported that at day break this morning, company B of the 2d United States Dragoons, Lieut. Tompkins, while reconnoitering in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House, twelve miles from Alexandria, were fired upon by the rebels.

The dragoons charged four times through the village, and were fired upon by the rebels concealed in the houses. Lieutenants Tompkins and Gordon both had horses shot under them. Three other horses were wounded. Two men are missing and three wounded.

It is estimated that the dragoons killed from fifteen to twenty rebels. The dragoons captured five prisoners and left them at the camp of the Twenty-eighth New York regiment. These details are furnished by a gentleman who arrived from the camp.

Provision Riot at Camp Wayne.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph of a late date says:—"This morning we had another exciting time when they issued the rations. Instead of bread they gave us crackers about the size of a common plate, and as hard as a brick. When these were dealt out to the men they began to sweat and throw them away, and soon the camp was flying full of crackers. The men made wagons and used the crackers for wheels; they made necklaces of them and strung them around their necks, and used them for epaulets, and every other imaginable way that they could be used to show their indignation. At length the excitement was so great that the officers t came alarmed, and attempted to stop the, but it was of no use. The men only hollered, booted, yelled and groaned at the, and pelted them with crackers; but they finally quieted down and went to our quarters, swearing that they would kill the first man they caught hauling crack or bad meat into the camp. On Saturday morning the crackers and bad meat made their appearance again, but no soon did the men see it than they made a break for the gates, forced the guards away, I went to town. About eight o'clock the wn was full of squads of soldiers, headed by officers scouring the town from one side to the other, driving the runaways to camp; but it took until some time in the afternoon to get them in, and after they did get them in they were not in a condition to do; therefore there was but little drilling done that day. This morning we got good beef and good bread, and everything went off first

MARRIED.

In Egypt, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. J. M. Salmon, Mr. J. P. SALMON, of Harrison Luzerne county, Pa., and brother of the officiating clergyman, to Miss SUE, daughter of Mr. Cyrus Barton of the former place.

DIED.

In Hemlock township, Columbia county, on Thursday, 23d ult., Mrs. CATHERINE JAST, wife of George W. Dreisbach, aged about 40 years.

Sheriff's Proclamation FOR THE SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

WHEREAS, by the Laws of this Commonwealth, it is made "the duty of the Sheriff of every County to give notice of the General and Special elections by publication in one or more newspapers of the county, at least twenty days before the election;" and to enumerate therein "the officers to be elected;" and to designate the place at which the election is to be held;" Therefore, I, JOHN SNYDER, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim that, in pursuance of a writ, issued by A. J. G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, hearing date the 28th day of May, A. D. 1861, and to me directed, as follows, to wit: PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

A. J. G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth, SENDS GREETING:

Whereas a vacancy has happened in the representation of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of the death of GEORGE W. SCANTON, Esq., elected a member of the thirty seventh Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District composed of the Counties of Montour, Columbia, Luzerne, and Wyoming.

Now therefore in pursuance of the provisions in such case made by the Constitution of the United States and of an act of the General Assembly of this State passed the second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, A. G. CURTIN, being vested with the Executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania have issued this writ hereby commanding you the said John Snyder to hold an election in the said Co. of Columbia, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY SECOND DAY OF JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one for choosing a Representative of this Commonwealth in the House of Representatives of the United States, to fill the vacancy which has happened as aforesaid, and you are hereby required an adjourned to hold and conduct the said election and make a return thereof in manner and form as by law is directed and required.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one and of the Commonwealth the fifty fifth.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR.

Therefore, I the said JOHN SNYDER, High Sheriff of Columbia county, aforesaid do hereby proclaim to the qualified Electors of Columbia county, that a special election will be held throughout said Co., ON SATURDAY THE 22d DAY OF JUNE, 1861, at the several election districts within the county to wit:

Benton township, at the house formerly occupied by Ezekiel Cole. Beaver township, at the house of Frank L. Shuman. Bloom township, at the Court House, Bloomsburg. Brier creek township, at the School house near Evansville. Bor. of Berock, at the Town House, in Berwick. Cattawissa township, at the house of S. Kostenbader, Cattawissa. Centre township, at the house of Jeremiah Hess, Centre.

Conestoga township, at the house of Reuben F. Vasser. Fishing creek township, at the house of George W. Hoffman. Frankfort township, at the house of J. R. Patton. Hemlock township, at the Rock Horn. Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole. Luzerne township, at the house of John L. Hurst, Slaton.

Mifflintown township, at the house of J. Keller. Madison township, at the house of Sam'l Rimby. Mt. Pleasant township, at the house now occupied by J. Deisterick. Monaca township, at the house of John Richards now occupied by Wm. Hallingshead. Maitownship, at the house of J. Yenter. Roanoke township, at the house for merly occupied by G. W. Dreisbach. Orange township, at the house of Alex. Hughes, Orangeville. Pitt township, at the house of Albert Hogue. Surfaco towap, at the house of Ainas Cole. Set township, at the house of E. Howell in Ely.

It is further directed that the election of the said several districts shall be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the afternoon and shall continue open until the adjournment or adjournment, until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The officers elected this spring to serve the special election.

The officer to be elected at the time and place aforesaid, is: A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

It is further directed that the meetings of the return judges will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, the 25th of June, to make out the election returns.

The Congressional return judges of the Twelfth District composed of the counties of Columbia, Luzerne, Montour and Wyoming, will meet at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 29th day of June, to make out returns for member of Congress.

And by the said act I am further directed to give notice that ever person, excepting justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, or executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of any incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the select of common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is, by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or of any such election shall be eligible to any office than to be voted for.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bloomsburg, this first day of June A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty one. JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff.

Iron City College \$35.00.

PAYS the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as book keepers at salaries of \$2000.00 per Annum.

Immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the college.

Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogues of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large assortment of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principal.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa. June 5, 1861.

ATTENTION! COMPANY!

ONE thousand customers to volunteer to buy their Goods at L. T. SHARPLESS' Store, where they can be bought very low for cash or country produce. Having on hand a stock of goods, he is determined to sell at prices reduced to suit the times.

An assortment of Clothing adapted to the season of the year, will be sold cheap. Good Sugars at 64 to 124 lb. Syrups at 10 to 15 cts. per qt. Also, New Orleans Baking Molasses.

A fresh lot of cheap Calicos, warranted to hold color just received. All kinds of Shoes will be sold, at prices less than marked.

To customers paying for cash, we would say it is your interest to give him a call. Grateful for the patronage extended to him in the past, he hopes to merit the confidence of the public in future.

L. T. SHARPLESS. Bloomsburg, June 5, 1861.

Lack'a and Bloomsburg Railroad.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 22, 1861, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

MOVING SOUTH. Freight & Passenger. Leave Scranton, 6 15 A. M. 10 45 A. M. " Kingston, 7 20 " 1 00 P. M. " Rupert, 9 10 " 6 20 " Danville,