



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR. BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1861.

The Democratic party has ever maintained the proud position of being the sincere friend of the Union. It has never expressed itself as being in favor of letting the Union slide.

The Logic of Absolute Submission. The Philadelphia Press, of Saturday last, in the course of an article upon the refusal of the Democrats of Ohio and New York, to accept of the Republican invitation to unite upon a common ticket, says of the Republican proposition:

"It presented as a mutual platform this simple principle—Loyalty to the Union—confidence in the Administration—and an unqualified support of its war measures."

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS for Columbia county will be held on Saturday next, according to announcement made by the Standing Committee. This we understand is to be exclusively a Democratic election, at which no man who has voted the Republican ticket is entitled to a vote, and measures will be taken to prevent any such voting.

There is no truth in the reports that Garibaldi proposes to help us out our troubles. A gentleman here, personally acquainted with Garibaldi and his son, received a letter from the latter a few days ago, in which the son says he desired himself to come out and take a part in the struggle now going on here for liberty, but that his father objected, on the ground that ours was a family quarrel, and could be settled more easily without foreign interference than with it.

MONDAY next is the time of holding the Democratic County Convention. There are several hundred members of the party.

Another New Dodge.

After Know Nothingism had reached its summit and was rapidly on the down hill road, the leaders found it necessary to resort to a new dodge. Hence, to avoid the responsibility for the odium which attached to the midnight organization, they adopted, here in Pennsylvania, a new name—that of the "People's Party."

After smiling along thus, a year or two, it was found that in order to satisfy New England and the Northwest, a square anti-slavery position must be taken—which was done, under the name of "Republican."

This new name dodge will deceive no reflecting man. A change of name will not change the character of its leaders. They will still stick to their old hobby—the negro—but, the people having sickened of it and the terrible consequences it has brought upon the country, they, the Republican leaders, were forced to the adoption of a new cognomen in order to reach the end they have so long had in view.

The people are waking up however, to the state of the case. The promised blessings which were to flow from Lincoln's administration have failed to appear—instead, we have civil war, prostration in business, the hardest kind of "hard times."

Gen. McDowell's Report. The official report of Brigadier General McDowell, concerning the battle of Bull Run, was submitted to the Assistant Adjutant General on the 4th inst. It gives a clear account of the engagement, and of the movements preceding it. The Report makes it quite clear that the army was not ready for its advance, and yet that the advance could not be delayed, because the term of service of the largest and best part of the force was about to expire.

Non com. Off. Officers & Privates. Total. Killed, 19 462 481. Wounded, 64 947 1011. Total, 89 1409 1492.

The actual number of missing cannot yet be stated, as every day soldiers heretofore reported as missing are making their appearance. A few days ago we estimated our loss at about five hundred killed and twelve or fourteen hundred wounded and missing. This is not very far from the number reported by General McDowell, after examining all the official data within his reach. But we presume that if complete and accurate returns could be obtained, some of the missing would have to be classed among the killed, increasing their number perhaps to six hundred. The wounded are not likely to exceed eleven hundred, and a large proportion of these are but slightly hurt.

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THE FALL ELECTION.—The approaching Fall election will be an important one in this county, and every person should feel more or less interested in its results. Among the officers to be elected are the following: Two Associate Judges; one Member to the Legislature, in connection with the other counties of the district; a Sheriff; a Treasurer; a Commissioner; an Auditor; and a Coroner. The candidates have been canvassing the county, and there is every appearance of the contest being a spirited one. There are some good men in the field, and some not so good. Those

The Ohio Resolutions.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio which assembled at Columbus on the 7th inst., was the largest Convention that ever met at that place. There was a harmonious feeling throughout, and at the close three cheers for the Union as it was and as the Democrats will try to make it again, were given. Hugh J. Jewett, of Muskingum county, was nominated for Governor, and J. Scott Harrison for Lieutenant Governor.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously: The Democracy and other Union men of Ohio, in Convention assembled, adopt and declare the following resolutions as the basis upon which they appeal to all patriotic Ohio and liberty loving citizens to unite and rally in the support of the ticket this day presented.

1. That the civil war by which our country is at present distracted, is the natural offspring of misguided sectionalism, engendered by fanatical agitators North as well as South—and that the Democratic party have equally opposed the extremists of both sections, and having at all times, zealously contended for the administration of the General Government within its constitutional limits, that party is in no way responsible for calamities that have resulted from a departure from its doctrines and a disregard of its warning and advice.

2. That in this national emergency the Democracy and other Union men of Ohio, banishing all feeling of passion or resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country, that this duty should be waged in conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

3. That while we deem it the duty of every citizen to support and sustain the Government constitutionally administered, we recommend that the Legislatures of the several States adopt the proper measures for calling a National Convention for the purpose of settling our present difficulties and restoring and preserving the Union.

4. That the corruption, extravagance, incompetency and favoritism shown in the administration of the War Departments of the State and Federal Governments deserve and receive our most unqualified condemnation, and ought to be immediately corrected and reformed.

5. That the volunteer soldiers, who, at the call of their country, promptly went forth to do battle in defence of the constitution and laws, and in many cases have been compelled to serve under inexperienced officers, are entitled to our hearty thanks for the gallant manner in which they have discharged their duties.

6. That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is one of the great bulwarks of freedom, and that no citizen can be legally deprived of the benefit thereof, except by Congress, and then only in case of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety may require it, and that the late attempt of the President of the United States to suspend the privilege of the same is unwarranted by the Federal Constitution.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—This popular periodical has made its appearance in our sanctum for September. It is admirably well illustrated with fashion plates, to which we would direct particular attention of the ladies. Its reading matter is carefully prepared by the ablest writers of the day. Everything connected with this work is calculated to make it desirable. There are many magazines published in our eastern and northern cities, but not one supplying its readers with more valuable information than does Peterson for so small a price—two dollars a year.

WE WERE in error last week in announcing that there would be a Democratic Mass Meeting held in Berwick on the 31st inst. The time has been fixed for the meeting on the 7th of September next. The chief object of this meeting is to ratify our nominations. There will be an immense gathering from all accounts. Hon. CHARLES R. BOCKALEW is expected to be present to address the people.

NEW PAPER.—A new Democratic paper has been ushered into existence by D. C. Kitchen at Tunkhannock, under the title of North Branch Democrat. Mr. K. is a man of considerable newspaper experience, and possesses the abilities to make his paper worthy of a most liberal support. We have received the first number and must say that it has the true Jacksonian ring. The Democracy of Wyoming have an organ by which it is their duty to stand. Success attend the enterprise.

WE HAVE been requested to announce, that there will be a regular meeting, of the Members of the DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION, at their Reading Room, in this place, on Tuesday evening, August 27th, for the purpose of transacting important business. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

WE ARE requested to state that a Democratic Ratification meeting will be held at the house of W. A. Kline, in Rohrburg, on Saturday, Aug. 31st. Measures will be taken to procure competent and able speakers to address the people on the occasion; and to discuss the issues before the country in a firm, but temperate spirit. Come one! come all! Rally for the good old cause!

GOVEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This is the book of all books among the ladies. The September number has already marched into our sanctum. It is a hard number to beat. It has distanced all its competitors this heat, and is far ahead of them in every respect. The fashion plates in this number are splendid, and cannot help making hosts of friends wherever they are seen.

WE learn that quite a number of soldiers passed by this place, on Tuesday last, on the Lack & Bloomsburg Railroad, for the seat of War. They were from Luzerne county, says our informant. Luzerne county has taken measures to have a whole regiment organized and accepted from that county. That county has done nobly so far.

WE learn that the wife and child of HENRY NAGLE, of Centre township, were severely burned on Sunday evening of last week.

Democrats be on Your Guard.

The Republican State organization in New-York and Ohio, recently made overtures to the Democracy within their bounds, requesting them to disperse at present with all party relations, and unite in one harmonious band upon the same individuals to fill the several positions called for at the ensuing Fall elections. Any one upon reflection can readily perceive, that no good can accrue from such an alliance. Principles are not merchandise, to be bought and sold, and men who will prostitute their time and talent in negotiations of this character, are lost to all sense of honor and political rectitude.

The Democratic party have never compromised their political principles for a temporary triumph. Public servants, representing her interests, have oftentimes misused their power, thereby obstructing her line of policy, betraying her confidence and causing reproach to follow; yet in time, their works have found them out, consigning them to merited oblivion, there to remain for ever, unless subsequently pressed into service by some recruiting officer for a short campaign under new color, with new associations made up with the refuse of the principle opposing parties.

The reins of government now vest in the Republican party. They control the political affairs of State and Nation. To them the people look for a proper discharge of the various duties connected with the administration of the government. Why at this early day do they manifest a disposition to shift their responsibilities by obliterating the distinctions classifying them as a separate political corporation when rallying under the banners, bearing the names of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin? Why not endeavor to win a nation's confidence and support through the proper discharge of official duties? The masses were led to believe that in the success of Republicanism as interpreted in the Chicago platform, a series of wholesome legislation would rectify all defects caused by the mismanagement of the Government during the past eight years. This was promised in the most decided terms, in case their candidates were victorious. Success crowned their efforts, and already several months of change has been in operation. How far the expectations of the people in the nation have been met, we will merely state, their expectations in this State, however, have already disappointed the friends of reform who expected it in the actions of Gov. Curtin and his political advisers. A more corrupt and obnoxious company of officials never were delegated to superintend the public affairs of the Old Keystone.

No wonder they desire no party issues this fall to interfere with election. They stand condemned, and dare not ask an endorsement from the people. Had they discharged their duties properly they would not desire to form a co partnership giving their opponents two thirds of the offices, but rather challenge a contest, relying upon the people for success.

It is a mistaken notion, entertained by many, that parties are detrimental to the interests of a country, and should therefore be abolished. A republican government can not exist without conflicting principles, men free to act, free to speak with free access to the means of information, must have opinions of their own; those opinions, from the very nature of things, conflict. When you force public opinion into one channel, the government is no longer Democratic.

This conflicting sentiment must not be decided upon geographical lines, relating to sectional issues, causing one solid body to oppose another; it must meet in the winding thoroughfares of political issues, as they present themselves in their daily rounds, for discussion preparatory to action. The more equally balanced conflicting political corporations are formed, the more apt are their actions on duty to meet the wants of their constituents. The very check arising therefrom keeps guard over overt acts of indiscretion.

We hope the Democracy of Wyoming will imitate the example of their friends in New York and Ohio, and enter into no negotiations for a temporary triumph, but discard all overtures of bargain and sale.—Those who are anxious for this arrangement care little concerning the success of Democratic principles. They are our enemies. We would rather battle in a hard fought contest for principle, than evade a contest by compromising one iota.

Let us exercise our political rights, sustaining them under all circumstances; they must triumph. The cry of traitor, tory, enemies of the Union, epithets so often applied to National Democrats, are signals from the enemies camp, designed to frighten the timid. When told it is necessary to ignore principle, to save the Union, hark back your protest to such a doctrine. When it becomes necessary to sacrifice the principles that have made us a nation, our abandonment of them will embrace the last dying throes of a conquered and subjugated people. Thank Heaven! that hour has not come.—Williamport Democrat.

We have printed bills the past week, for a Democratic Union Peace Meeting to be held at the public house of JOHN SNEOKMAKER, Esq., in Nescopeck township, Luzerne county, on Saturday afternoon, August 24th, 1861. Maj. Dana, Dr. Hakes, and A. T. Brundage, of Luzerne county; together with some Columbia county talent are expected to address the meeting.—Berwick Gazette.

Judge Conyngham, of Luzerne, will have no opposition for re-election. Judge Maynard is talked of as the Union candidate for Lycoming, Montour and Northumberland.—Judge Jordan has been proposed by some of the Democrats for the Union, Snyder and Milfin District.

General Rosenkrans was, at the latest accounts, somewhere in the vicinity of Cheat Mountain Press—about Beverly or Huttonsville—awaiting the advance of General Lee, should he attempt to cross the Alleghenies.

THE WAR NEWS.

Disastrous Report from Missouri.

From Papers of Wednesday and Thursday last. At St. Louis, on the evening of the 13th inst., rumors were current on the streets, that Gen. Lyon's command had been totally routed by the rebel forces. Gen. Lyon killed, and Gen. Siegel in full retreat with the remnant of the Federal troops. The messenger who brought the news, and who is a secessionist, is said to have killed four horses between Springfield and Rolla, in haste to outstrip the Government messenger. Great anxiety was felt by the Union men in St. Louis, and most serious apprehensions indulged in for the safety of our troops. The arrival of the awaiting train brought a more reliable character.

The news received was that Gen. Lyon was killed, a severe loss on both sides felt, and Gen. Siegel retiring in most excellent order, from Springfield towards Rolla. The next account gives us information of the loss of two Federal Generals—McCulloch and Frick. The Unionists were only 8,000 against 23,000 rebels. The battle has been put down as a Victory and a masterly retreat of the Federal forces. This battle took place on the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield, Gen. Lyon in command with three columns. The engagement was severe one, Gen. Lyon being killed in a charge at the head of his column. Our loss is estimated at 800 killed and wounded.—The enemy's loss is reported to be very heavy, including their two best Generals in command at the fight.

It is reported that in this fight there were regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, with the Texas Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds. The rebels have been corroborated by the prisoners taken.—Some ninety rebels were captured. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. In this engagement Gen. Siegel lost one gun on the field in his retreat to Springfield, from whence he renewed his march on the 11th inst. On the morning of the 11th, taking off all their baggage trains and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie from the Springfield bank. This account is confirmed by Major General John C. Fremont.

Another account of this conflict, which may prove interesting, is that on the morning of the 10th inst. Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield, and came up with the enemy on Davis' Creek, on Green Prairie, four miles southeast of Springfield, where they had secured a strong position. Gen. Lyon fired the first gun at 30 minutes past six o'clock, when the battle immediately commenced. A severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Follen's Artillery proving too severe for the enemy they gradually fell back towards their place of encampment on Wilson's Creek. Lyon's Cavalry on the left flank and Siegel's artillery on the right, then began a terrific attack, and spread disaster and dismay in the ranks of the rebels, pursuing them to camp. The shells from Follen's Artillery set fire to their tents and baggage wagons, which were all ruined.

A Louisiana and Mississippi regiment seemed to suffer most, and were almost annihilated. Some time in the afternoon, while Gen. Lyon was leading his column, his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he passed round to his men, who were cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of his back, and fell dead to the ground. The command then devolved on Gen. Siegel, and the pursuit was continued until midnight, when our little army rested for the night in the enemy's encampment.

The next morning, Sunday, Gen. Siegel fearing that the enemy might recover and attempt to cut off his command from Springfield, fell back on that city where the Home Guards were stationed. Then, fearing that the great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, he concluded to fall back on Rolla with his prisoners and baggage train, and meet reinforcements.

At the time of the departure of the messenger, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable that Gen. Siegel had not been disturbed on his march. Included in the capture of the ninety rebels is a Colonel of distinction, but the messenger does not at present remember his name. The citizens of Springfield, who were among the trophies of the field of battle. According to last accounts reinforcements for Gen. Siegel were on the way to Rolla, and the army may be considered as perfectly safe. No attacks whatever apprehended.

From papers of Saturday and Monday.

SECESSION REPORT OF THE FIGHT IN MISSOURI. The following was despatched to Memphis, Tennessee, on the 16th inst. They claim a victory for McCulloch, and report the capture of Siegel's command by Gen. Hardee. The despatches read thus:

Advices from Fort Smith to the 14th fully confirm the victory of McCulloch. The fight occurred on Saturday eight miles south of Springfield. The enemy took the Confederate pickets prisoners and surprised the main body. A bloody and desperate encounter ensued, with great loss on both sides. Five regiments of the Missouri rebels, were panic stricken, thrown into disorder, and fled. Gen. Price making two ineffectual attempts to rally them. The Missouri army, which gallantly suffered much. Gen. Peled the Third and Fifth Arkansas with good courage.

McCulloch in a letter of the 10th says:—"The victory is ours—the battle lasted six hours—our loss is great—Gen. Lyon has met his death. We took six pieces of artillery from Siegel, destroying his small arms, and capturing many prisoners and small arms. The Confederate loss is from two to three hundred killed and from four to five hundred wounded. Siegel's forces were pursued to Springfield. It was thought that McCulloch would then attack him. A captain caught Gen. Siegel, but he was rescued. He shot, and it is believed, wounded. The Sweeney's of the Federal army, was killed. The enemy's (Union) loss is from 2,000 to 3,000. Another despatch from Fayetteville, Arkansas, reports that McCulloch sent his forces after Siegel's command, about twenty miles from Springfield. Gen. Hardee met and captured the whole Federal force, and is now bringing them back.

ON Saturday, the 17th inst., all the talk, at Washington, and all the apparent movements on the part of the Rebels towards a direct attack upon Washington, about which there is much anxiety and excitement, are merely leints to cover Davis' real purpose. That purpose is the closing of the lower Potomac, and the throwing of strong army across the river into St. Mary and Charles counties, bearing into the out-and-out secession in sentiment. This done, they will march up to Annapolis and shut off that route also, leaving only the Baltimore Railroad open to the Government, and that can be closed at a moment's notice by a midnight foray upon the bridges, as the same conspirators proved to our cost.

This is the real design of the Rebels, and as soon as they get a few more secreted battalions along the river they will attempt to put it into execution. Once established in Maryland they count upon a formidable rising of the secessionists of that State, and the investment of Washington with almost a certainty of success. Rely upon it the Capital is not out of danger.

course may be, improve the matter. The Rebel force in Virginia outnumbered ours, and it is daily increasing. Is our augmentation going on at the proper speed, or are we on every occasion to oppose a greatly superior force, as in the case of the brave Lyon, and in almost every case since the war began?

TROOPS CALLED TO WASHINGTON BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"WAR DEPARTMENT." "Washington, August 19th, 1861. "All commanders of regiments of volunteers, accepted by this Department, in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Maine, and Michigan, will take notice of, and conform promptly to, the General Order this day directed to the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows:—

"By direction of the President of the United States you are urgently requested to forward or cause to be forwarded immediately to the City of Washington all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control of the acceptance issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or uniformed, or not.

"The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full shall have recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and accept such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

"All officers of volunteer regiments arriving will report to the Commanding General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary to their comfort. "To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with, and aid all officers of independent regiments, in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view. All clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments, shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding General. "SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

We observe a slight change has been effected in the running of the trains on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.—The public will do well to notice this fact. The time of running the trains will be seen in another column. We have not been favored with a "Time Table," but make the alterations from our neighboring journals which we presume have the time correct.

OUR town has been honored during the present week thus far with the presence of several military gentlemen, who are out upon recruiting services. They were members of the regular U. S. Army. With what success they met while here we have not learned.

THE PEOPLE of Wyoming County have been holding Peace Meetings for the last two weeks in many of the villages of said county. They have been largely attended according to reports. These meetings were addressed by the Hon. R. R. Little, Wm. M. Platt, and E. B. Chase.

DO N'T LEND.—Our subscribers, says a contemporary, in the borough would do us a favor by refusing to lend their papers. If the paper is worth reading at all, it is worth the very small sum we ask for it. Come, gentlemen, don't sponge on your neighbors any longer, but walk up and fork over your \$1.50 in advance.

The railroads in New England are now beginning to feel the effects of the stagnation of business caused by the war. The passenger travel, both through and local freight traffic has almost come to a standstill, indicating the light demand upon Boston for goods by the interior towns.

VALLANDIGHAM ENDORSED.—The constituents of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, held a convention last week, and passed strong resolutions endorsing that gentleman's course in the recent Congress.—"Moutain ledroit."

THE report that three months volunteers, upon re-enlistment, would receive a bounty is erroneous. So says James Lesley, Chief Clerk of the War Department.

THE Hon. Lewis Cass is said to be preparing a history of the causes which have led to the present national complications.

NOTICE has been given of a Union Meeting to be held in Benton, this county, on Thursday, (to-morrow.)

ON the first page of the STAR will be seen a letter from one of the Iron Guards.

FOUR editors of prominent Southern Journals were killed in the battle at Bull Run.

CARD. TO THE ELECTORS OF COLUMBIA. Fellow Citizens—Intimations are afloat, that the political bug-bear of the past few years—viz: that somebody, it elected to the Legislature for the next Session, will favor the passage of an Act for the widening and straightening of Market Street in Bloomsburg, at the expense of the Tax-payers of Columbia County. The election of a similar story last fall, on the eve of the delegate elections, by which alone the candidate of the people's choice was defeated, cost the State over Ten Millions of Dollars, and will cost the people of Columbia county annually, Eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Six Dollars and Twenty Five Cents. I never was, am not now, nor never will be, in favor of the passage of such an Act, whether in or out of the Legislature. LEVI L. TATE. Bloomsburg, Aug. 20, 1861.

Holloway's Pills.—The Last Resource—Remedy.—There is but one unfailing remedy for this class of inflammatory disorders, after all other remedies have failed—Holloway's Pills, which act directly on the cause of the complaint. Laudanum, Morphine and Calomel are indiscriminately prescribed, and under the direction of the attendant physician; these may give a temporary alleviation but they eventually irritate the bowels without removing the source—on the contrary, Holloway's Pills soothe the bowels by evacuating the acrid matter which inflames them; cleanse the stomach of all exciting humors and restore its normal tone and vigor. Read the Advertisement.

\$25. EMPLOYMENT! \$75. AGENTS WANTED! We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address EMU. SEWING MACHINES COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milford, Ohio.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE. The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystallized Chloride of Propylamine as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM! And having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the most flattering testimonials of its great value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of BULLOCK & CRENSHAW, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia, Penna. Philadelphia, June 26, 1861—ly.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY COMPILED WEEKLY. WHEAT, \$1 20 BUTTER, 12 RYE, 70 EGGS, 10 CORN, 56 TALLOW, 12 OATS, 30 LARD, 12 BUCKWHEAT, 30 POTATOES, 62 FLOUR, 80 1/2 D. APPLES, 1 00 CLOVERSEED 5 00 HAMS, 12

DIED.

In Montour county on the 13th inst., EMMETT FOX, son of Jesse Troxel, in the 13th year of his age. In Milwille, in Columbia county, on the 28th of July 1861, Mr. CHARLES S. EASTON, aged 86 years, 10 months and 14 days. On the 1st inst., Ida L., daughter of Cyrus and M. C. Creveling, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Iron City College \$35.00.

PAYS the entire cost for tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. upward of TWENTY 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 know nothing of accounts when they entered the college. Ministers' sons' high price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge. For Catalogues of 80 pages, specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, include twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principal JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa. June 5, 1861.

Lack'a and Bloomsburg Railroad.

ON AND AFTER AUG. 30th, 1861, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS— MOVING SOUTH. Passenger. Freight & Passenger. Leave Scranton, 5 45 A. M. 10 20 A. M. " Kingston, 6 50 Arrive 12 10 P. M. " Rupert, 8 40 " Danville, 9 15 Arrive at North'd. 9 50

MOVING NORTH. Leave North'd. 5 40 P. M. " Danville, 5 50 " Kingston, 7 45 Leave 1 35 P. M. Arrive at Scranton, 8 45 P. M. A Passenger Train also leaves Kingston at 8 00 A. M. for Scranton, to connect with train for New York. Returning leaves Scranton on arrival of Train from New York at 4 10 P. M.

The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad connects with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Scranton, for New York and intermediate points east. At Rupert it connects with the Catawissa Railroad for points both east and west. At Northumberland it connects with the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. and Northern Central R. R. for points west and south. JOHN P. HANLEY, Sup't. H. PETERSON, Gen'l Ticket Agt. August 21, 1861.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Warren J. Woodward, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Jacob Evans and Stephen Baily, Associate Judges of Columbia County, have issued their receipt, bearing date one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Com. Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday (being the 2nd day) of September next, and to continue one week thereafter. Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeable to their notice, dated at Bloomsburg, the 27 day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America. (God save the Commonwealth.) JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff.