



WM H. JACOBY, EDITOR. BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18th, 1861.

Gleason's Illustrated Literary Companion.

This valuable Literary weekly will commence a new volume January 1st, 1862, in grand style, with a new heading, new type and dress throughout. The Companion is an elegant, moral and refined miscellaneous Family Journal. Its columns are entirely devoted to polite literature, wit and humor, prose and poetic gems. An unrivalled corps of writers and artists have been engaged for the coming year, and several new and popular features will be introduced. Each number will be beautifully illustrated. In size the Literary Companion is some fifteen hundred square inches, forming a mammoth weekly of sixteen octavo pages, and containing nearly twice as much reading matter and of a more refined character than any other weekly paper. Terms: 1 subscriber, \$2; 8 do., \$12, and one gratis. Sample copies sent free. Published weekly by F. Gleason, corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston, Mass.

The Republican members of Congress have determined to keep up party distinctions, and at their recent caucuses decided to take the abolition ground as a basis for party drill. Col. Lovejoy will now be in his element, and the rejection of the resolution declaring the object of the war to be the restoration of the Union looks as if the majority party no longer desired to be understood as advocating the Union cause. Thad Stevens says that Gen. McClellan forced the President to repudiate Cameron's abolition report after he had agreed to it, by threatening to resign! If this is true, Lincoln is just about as firm as a weathercock, and his pitiable weakness will soon be fully established. Dunn, of Indiana, and Pomeroy, of New York, opposed the abolition cause, on the ground of danger of collision with the administration.

Books and Stationery.—We would direct special attention to the advertisement of Wm. G. Perry, Bookseller and Stationer, to-day's Star. Mr. Perry is an extensive dealer in stationery, generally; and his stock will compare favorably with any in the city of Philadelphia. His prices are liberal; and for cash, books and stationery can be purchased at this establishment cheaper than elsewhere. Besides Mr. Perry's paying special attention to the sale of stationery generally, he is prepared to manufacture to order Blank Books of every description with neatness and dispatch, at exceedingly low prices. He has executed a considerable amount of work for us, and in recommending it to the public we would be doing no more than simple justice to the manufacturer. Persons living in this section and desiring any thing in his line would do well to give him a call or send him their order.

The American Stock Journal.—This Journal has just finished its third volume for the year 1861. The fourth volume will commence with the January number under the auspices of its former editor and proprietor, Mr. D. C. Linsley, at New York. Its terms are liberal, and within the reach of every one; \$1.00 a year invariably in advance. Single copies 10cts. The Stock Journal is devoted more particularly to the improvement of our Domestic animals throughout the United States than any other Journal of like character upon our table. It is deserving of a sweeping circulation, for the able efforts it is making in the improvement and cultivation of domestic stock. Every farmer or grazier should subscribe for it, as it will prove of immense value to them.

William H. Johnson, a member of the Lincoln Cavalry, of New York was tried before a Court Martial, for desertion, convicted, sentenced to be shot, and the sentence was carried into effect on Friday last, along the Potomac, in the presence of a large body of soldiers. This is the first execution of the kind which has taken place since the war broke out. He was a native of New Orleans, and it is believed enlisted for the purpose of escaping into the rebel ranks which he tried to do, but got caught at that game by Col Taylor's foraging party. He mistook them for rebels, left out his intention, and was captured immediately, and the result we have already mentioned.

Great Britain Indignant at the Arrest of Mason and Sidel.—The arrest of Mason and Sidel was known in Liverpool on the 27th, and an indignation meeting was called, which appropriately took place in the cotton saleroom. A good deal was said of asserting "the dignity of the British flag" by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage; but one of the speakers shrewdly suggested, on the opinions of the law officers of the crown, that the arrest was legally justifiable. On this, resolutions striking out the demand for "prompt reparation" were adopted and the British Lion lay down in gentle repose after his great effort!

The opinions of the London journals are rather conflicting. Two of them—the Chronicle and the Daily News—are against us; the Times appears to be in a sort of neutral fog, but the Star—the exponent of the democracy—is enthusiastically in favor of our position. The Chronicle warns us that "the blood of all England will be roused by the latest intelligence from America," and that "the Federal authorities could scarcely have acted with more lawless violence had they been Mandarins of China."

Two Ladies named Dolan, while skating on the ice of the Potomac, were thrown into the water. Their physicians think that

The Abolition element in the administrative part of the government, as well as in the Black Republican party at large, are doing the Union cause great harm both North and South. Our soldiers volunteered to preserve the Union and Constitution—and not to interfere with slavery, or any other of the domestic institutions of the Southern States—not to be cat's paws of fanatical abolitionists, who are as much disunionists as the arch leaders of the rebellion; and their hatred of the South—their underground railroads—their "let the Union slide" sentiments—all have done much to imbitter the feelings of the Southerners and cause them to call the war an abolition crusade. And as if our present troubles were not enough, slavery, slavery, is the talk and topic of the day in and out of Congress. As the Sun says—Has the time to decide about four millions of slaves arrived? We have now a few thousands under our control and they can easily be provided for and set at work; but if the signs of the times fail not, we have no long time to wait before the question comes up in its greatest magnitude. And the question may be well asked, if free negroes have lived peaceably at the South heretofore, why they cannot continue so to live in much larger numbers for the future? Why the idea of expatriating tens of thousands of good laborers, who enrich our country by their honest toil, and who doubtless love the homes and friends of their native land, should at this time become a subject of serious contemplation, we know not.

We hope this spasm of the party now in power will be capped, leached, blistered, and otherwise medically kept down, until it can be seen whether masterly inactivity and severely letting the thing alone, will not bring out more wholesome results than can the Republican physicians who are hovering so anxiously over poor Sambo, ready to physic the poor fellow out of the country, if not out of existence.

TERRIBLE LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.—We learn from the Columbia Spy, that a terrible explosion of a locomotive engine occurred on Thursday afternoon of last week, while the engineer was preparing to take the noon train, which was behind time, from Wrigthville, York county, to York. The engine exploded whilst in the act of backing up for the passenger car, in Front street, Wrigthville, killing the fireman, Mr. Jesse Barner instantly, and so injuring the engineer, Chas. Geiselman, that he died in about half an hour. The explosion was terrific, and shattered engine and tender, throwing the former a complete summersault, blowing fragments in every direction. The accident happened directly in front of Solomon McCauley's Confectionery, and the explosion shattered that and neighboring houses for half a square, breaking windows, covering everything with mud and soot, and in one instance knocking a considerable hole through a brick wall. The track was torn up and the ground hollowed by force of the blow. Attached to the engine was a train of freight cars, which were we believe, uninjured. Several persons standing near narrowly escaped destruction.

ABOLITIONISM.—Col. Harney, of the Louisville Democrat, denounces the Abolition leaders, and makes a truthful statement of the effect which their ranting has upon the present conflict, in the following words: "Greeley is the oracle of Republicanism quoted at the South. If Union men represent the purpose of the war to restore the Union to what it was, a secessionist is ready to hand out what Greeley says and that is authority. Greeley & Co. do more to promote SECESSION UNCOMPROMISING THAN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC."

Abolitionism must be rubbed out of this Government, if we are ever to settle this matter in peace. The ambitious demagogues South could never have made the progress they have, except for the aid of the Abolitionists, and the rebellion now lives on the food furnished by Abolitionists. They and the Secessionists are the Disunion wings of this country. "It is our decided opinion that this trouble will not end in peace until Abolitionism and Secession lie in the same grave; the former, as long as it exists, will keep the other alive."

The chief doings in Congress are the discussion of the "negro question." This colored "pusson" sticks out more prominently than ever in some of the members.—A large amount of talk has been going on in relation to the "emancipation" scheme. To make this whole body of one mind upon this subject has been the entire labor of certain "nigger worshippers" ever since the Census convened. As to how they will accomplish their ends yet remains to be seen. We should think these able members might better be employed in putting down this rebellion. Their talking "nigger" is only time lost. Had better shoulder muskets.

A hard fought battle came off in Western Virginia, on the 13th inst., between Gen. Milroy and John-on; the former commanding the Union forces and the latter the Rebel. The battle lasted some nine hours, fighting very desperately. The Union forces were victorious. This in all probability will be the end of secession in Western Virginia. Quite a number of battles have been fought there, and all with considerable loss, both to the Union as well as the Rebel forces.—In another column will be seen a short account of this late reported battle.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE UNION.—Washington letters say the pressure upon the President, to drive him into revolutionary and radical abolitionism, has been great, very great, but he has withstood it so far, like a President, and his foot seems to be down. If now his policy becomes the fixed policy and the South can read it, hear it, feel it, Unionism will crop out more and more, in Virginia, North Carolina, East Tennessee and New Orleans. The cut throat policy of the abolitionists is eternal war; while that of the President—"The Union must and shall be preserved,"—is the talisman for reunion everywhere.

What The "Louisville Journal" Says.

"We do not believe that even in this age of cheap publications any work can be more reasonable than the terms of the Southern American at \$2 per annum, with twenty-five per cent discount for clubs of ten. It forms a yearly volume of 832 pages quarto, with an immense number of original engravings of patented machines, valuable inventions, and objects of scientific interest. There is not an industrial pursuit which does not receive a share of its attention. It contains official lists of patent claims, important statistics, practical recipes for useful domestic purposes, and has long stood, both in this country and Europe, as the highest authority in the mechanic arts and sciences.—There is no publication more valuable to the farmer, the miller, the engineer, the iron founder, the mechanic, or the manufacturer. We have never opened a number without learning something we never knew before, and obtaining valuable information for the benefit of our readers. The publishers, Messrs. MUNN & Co., of 37 Park Row, New York, have deserved the success which they have achieved. No one should visit our city without calling at their beautiful establishment, which is a museum of inventive genius, collected from the entire world. If any of our friends away off in the country do not know this work, and will take our advice, they will mail \$2 and become subscribers immediately, or by applying to the Publishers they can obtain a specimen copy gratis, which will be sent them, containing the truth of our recommendation."

We fully indorse the above, and would recommend our readers to take Prentice's advice and subscribe for the paper. A new volume commences on the first of January, and it being a valuable work of reference, containing, as it does, the only official list of patent claims published in the country, every number should be preserved. The paper is published every Saturday, by the well known patent agents, Messrs. Munn & Co., who have conducted the paper during the past sixteen years.

In addition to furnishing specimen copies of the paper gratis, the publishers will send a pamphlet of advice, to inventors, free of charge. Address, MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row.

A Murder in Camp—A Maryland Lieutenant Killed.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—This afternoon a shocking murder was committed at the camp of the second Maryland Regiment, stationed in the suburbs of the city. Whilst the regiment was drawn up for dress parade a private, named Charles Koons, came from his tent, picked up a musket, and taking deliberate aim at Lieut. Wilson, fired and killed him on the spot. It appears that some three weeks since Lieut. Wilson sent private G. Truener for persistent insubordination, after three times trying to run the pickets, killing him. Koons, who was a friend of the deceased, determined to revenge his death by taking the life of Lieut. Wilson, was a resident of this city, and was generally esteemed in the regiment. Great indignation was expressed in the regiment at the murder, and a disposition manifested to take immediate vengeance on Koons, but he was immediately sent a prisoner to Fort Mifflin.

The Ladies' Army Aid Society.

The Society met at their Room in Wilson's Brick building, on Main Street, on Saturday, the 14th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. The attendance was encouraging. The Soliciting Committee made a very satisfactory report. The Treasurer likewise reported favorably.

It is requested that a list of the articles donated, with the names of the donors, be handed in to Miss Betsey F. West at the Post Office, to be furnished the Secretary for record upon the Minute Book of the Society.

Adjourned to meet on Saturday the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is solicited. H. J. JOHN, Secy.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

Now that the subject has been brought before Congress, there is a good prospect that an exchange of prisoners will soon take place. It is too true that many of our men in southern prisons are suffering to a degree that words cannot express. There is a universal desire here that the exchange may be effected immediately, and a belief that it ought to have been done long ago.

WHAT?—Jno. C. Fremont, in a speech at St. Louis said that already his "confidence in our Republican institutions was wavering." What a loyal General he was! If any prominent democrat had made such a declaration, he would have been sent to Fort Lafayette.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for January is a fine number, containing some excellent cuts and plates. Terms.—One copy one year \$2. Three copies \$5. Five copies \$7.50. Address—Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratuitously, if written for.

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.—We understand that Friend Miner of the Record has a libel suit in prospect. It seems that he stated in his local column that Mr. Ziba Stephens had been prosecuted for larceny, whereas the individual mentioned merely had proceedings instituted against him for selling whiskey without license. It will probably prove to be nothing more than a "mistake of the printer."

Hon. J. Giancy Jones, late U. S. Minister at the Court of Vienna, is expected here on Reading in the Arago, which will be Southampton on the 11th inst., and will be due at New York on the 22d or 23d. His friends intend to honor him with a public reception, on his return.

THE burning of Charleston city, South Carolina, has created quite a good deal of wonder and excitement throughout the country. Nearly every Gazette we pick up has some surmises upon the subject. The true cause may not be learned for some time.

Democratic State Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the Bachelor House, Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, January 15, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Democratic papers in the State will please copy.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman. The Work to be Done.

Let any one who regards the rebellion as something to be overcome by rapid work, a fierce battle on the Potomac or elsewhere, a landing at Port Royal, a seizure of Savannah, or indeed in any other sudden manner, sit down with a map of the United States before him and study the prospect for ten minutes, without passion.

The magnitude of the territory to be repossessed at once strikes the eye. This is no war between two nations separated by oceans or foreign soil. In such cases, generally, as in the Crimean war, the struggle resolves itself into a sort of duel, or a trial of strength, at one or more chosen points. And after due trial, and a reasonable determination of the comparative ability of the combatants, or when the question of the exhaustion of one or the other is settled, the result is a treaty of peace. This is no such war. The people of two immense tracts of territory, lying contiguous for thousands of miles, are here opposed to each other, and where they are not engaged in vast armies they are occupied in guerilla fighting all along this immense frontier.

General McClellan has before him no mere problem of beating an enemy in a battle on the Potomac, or elsewhere. A successful engagement with the army at Manassas, defeating and driving them back might produce either of two results, but would not be certain to produce either one. It might result in destroying rebel confidence and spreading terror in their forces, so as to prevent a reorganization of their defeated army; or it might only drive them to a new point of rallying, and a new stand against the Union troops. A victory on the Potomac might therefore be of vast benefit while on the other hand it might be an awful sacrifice, without a corresponding gain to the great cause.

We presume this to be the reasoning of the Commander-in-Chief. It is undoubtedly the result of a calm and dispassionate examination of the map, by men who do know much of military affairs.

But the Commanding General has a vast work before him, and how will he proceed to do it? Certainly not by plunging headlong into expensive battles, which however brilliant and successful, may not be either final in their effects, or even useful as contributing materially to ultimate success.—Looking at the vast territory of the rebels, taking into consideration the thousand miles of their connected lines, their ability to retire into strong positions, even after defeat, their inter-communication with each other in their extensive States, and in brief, the general truth that the rebellion to be conquered is not at Manassas, nor Richmond, nor Columbus, nor New Orleans, but is spread over the entire tract of Southern States, it is very evident to us that the Commander-in-Chief has larger plans in his mind than would be fulfilled by a mere battle on the Potomac, or the Mississippi.

We have already intimated the idea of cutting the rebellion into two pieces. If this could be accomplished it would be a final and fatal blow.

The possession of three points would accomplish this, but those points are not all of them to be easily acquired. Savannah, Columbus, and Knoxville are really of more importance to the rebellion than Richmond or New Orleans. Whether the possession of these points is or is not a part of the grand plan, it is of course useless even to conjecture; but on the same principle it cannot be doubted that Eastern Tennessee is of vast importance to the Union cause.—If there were a hundred thousand Union troops in the neighborhood of Knoxville, with or without any considerable rally of Union men there and in Western North Carolina and North Georgia, it is morally certain that the great rebellion would be virtually dissected.

We do not speak of this by way of prophecy but as affording to those who are impatient, a subject of consideration, and a ground of patience. We can all see that if we were going on with a series of battles, in which our success was ordinarily certain, but we should by no means be certain that the work of finally crushing the rebellion was gaining ground. On the other hand, we can see that if the master mind is fully sensible of the magnitude of the work, and not at all depressed or discouraged by the prospect, it is the dictate of good sense to wait his movements with patience.

We have spoken entirely on conjecture thus far. But we have reason to know that Gen. McClellan is not desirous of mere temporary advantages, at the expense of life. He will not place the final success of his labor on the chance of producing a result by local victories, whose effects may be really of no great value. We believe that he knows his ability to-day to drive the enemy before him from Manassas, and the enemy know it also. But he probably sees, as the result of a battle fought now an awful field of blood, a glorious victory; and yet no certain end of the war, and no certain accomplishment of what is assigned to him to do.

Having a great work before him, in a vast territory, his mind grasps the whole field, and what he does will be done to ensure a grand success. If we know the man, no battle will be fought by his orders, at Manassas, until such a battle is certain to annihilate the army and the rebellion in Virginia; and before such a battle is fought, the nation will see a more grand plan of action in operation elsewhere, than they have hitherto imagined.—Journal of Commerce.

ARRESTED.—Wm. P. Miner, editor of the Record of the Times, was arrested on Saturday morning last, on a warrant issued by Eq. Leach of Providence borough, for a

Letter from one of our Volunteers.—No. 7.

CAMP CURTIN, Harrisburg, Dec. 14, 1861.

Friend Will.—The weather this week has been the most pleasant that I have ever known for this season of the year. Instead of cold blustering winds, and good sleighing, we are enjoying the soft winds of summer, and the face of nature appears as green as though the gentle rains of spring had just been shed upon them. Delightful weather; welcome, thrice welcome, to the Soldiers of the Union, who cannot now enjoy the comforts of home, but are exposed to the merciless and pelting storms of angry and excited nature; and not only do the storms and clouds of the elements surround them, but, alas! that there should be a hand—even the foul and venomous tooth of slander must assail the soldier on the field of strife. In proof of this, look if you please, reader, at the abuses heaped upon the veteran hero of the short, yet brilliant, campaign on the upper Potomac in the three months service. Look at the poisoned pangs of the hydra-headed monster's ingratitude in the case of John C. Fremont; and in many other instances that were if necessary, I might mention.

The 57th Regiment is expected to move to-day; they go to Annapolis. They are a fine looking body of men, under command of Colonel Maxwell. They are armed with the French Rifles, State Rifles and Harper's Ferry Muskets, (altered) the last of which however are to be exchanged for the improved arms.

A fatal accident occurred here this morning, resulting in the death of one of the men belonging to the McClellan Regiment. The deceased had broken some time during the night and was walking upon the Railroad track when the train going South came along with lightning speed. The engine catching the unfortunate man, literally stringing him along the road, a distance of from three to four hundred feet. I have not been able to ascertain his name. It is presumed that he was under the influence of liquor.

Rumor says, and with some truth too, I think, that we will march next week to reinforce Gen. Rosencrans' column, now at Romney, Western Virginia. If this should be true the boys will soon have an opportunity of smelling powder.

Our Regiment is still enjoying excellent health, for which favor we are very thankful to that supreme Being whose vigilant eye notes even the fall of a sparrow.

By the way our worthy Secretary of War, the Hon. Simon Cameron, paid our Camp a visit on last Saturday morning. He looked hale and hearty, and appeared to be enjoying excellent health. He spent an hour with us examining the quarters of the troops and suggesting many items of convenience and comfort for the men.

Hon. Peter Est paid us a flying visit on Tuesday last; the boys were all glad to see him; and more especially to see and taste the delicacies he bestowed upon them. They return him their profound thanks, and hope he may soon return again.

The ladies, too—God bless them—visit us by scores; and with their bright eyes and smiling faces form oases in the dreary waste of soldier's life. I often think, Mr. Editor, that our national greatness, our glory and renown, are owing principally, to the fact, that no other women under the sun, have made so many and such heavy sacrifices as the American women. Their devotion to their country is constitution and law—their patriotic sympathies with the gallant defenders of our homes—their prayers and tears for this land of the free, all, all conspire to convince us that the history of the American women has never been written. It may have been commenced, but passing events go to show that it cannot be finished yet; and God forbid that it should be! How many fair hands have buckled the armor on the one that her heart held most dear, and bade him go forth to battle and assist in subduing the great rebellion or fall upon the altar of liberty, erected in 1776? Again we say God help the patriotic ladies of America!

I am glad to hear that the Commissioners of your county—contrary to report—have done nobly.

I expect by the time I write again to be able to give you news of interest, and from a different locality. I still remain yours, &c.

T. TOULS.

MARRIED.

By Rev. J. R. Dimm at his residence in Bloomsburg, Nov. 28th, Mr. George W. Volvorters, of the above place in Miss Sarah Jane Skidde, of Centreville, Col. Co., Pa.

Also by the same at the same place on the 12th inst. Mr. Edman J. Boyer of Valley twp., Miss Sarah Agnes Stekler of West Hempock twp. Montfort Co. Pa.

Also by the same at the same place and place Mr. Jo-eph Henry of Briar creek, to Miss Sarah Adams of Orange twp., at Col. Co. Pa.

Also by the same on the 15th inst. Mr. Samuel H. Stelek to Miss Caroline Yost, all of Col. Co. Pa.

In Nescopeck Luzerne co. on the 26th of Sept. 1861 by Rev. I. Bahl, Mr. John Driestge to Elizabeth Santee, of the above place.

THE WAR NEWS.

Another Desperate Fight in Virginia. A Nine Hours' Battle—Another Union Victory—200 Rebels Killed, and 30 Taken Prisoners—Thirty Union Men Killed. CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

A special despatch from Cheat Mountain to The Commercial says: "On yesterday one of the hardest and best fought battles of the war was fought at Allegheny Camp, Pocahontas County, Va. between Gen. R. H. Milroy, commanding the Union troops, and Gen. Johnson of Georgia commanding the Rebels.

"The fight lasted from daylight till 3 p. m. "The Union loss is about 30 and the Rebel lost over 200, including a Major and many other officers, and 30 prisoners.

"Gen. Johnson was shot in the mouth, but not fatally.

"The 12th Georgia Regiment suffered the most.

"Gen. Milroy's force numbered 750 men from the 9th and 13th Indiana, and 25th and 32d Ohio, and the 2d Virginia.

"Gen. Johnson's force numbered over 2,000 men.

"The 9th Indiana Regiment fought bravely to the last. After driving the enemy into their barracks no less than five times, our forces retreated in good order.

"The rebels set fire to their camp and retreated to Stanton.

"Gen. Milroy has driven the last army of the rebels out of Western Virginia."

Letted From the Fire at Charleston. BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—We learn from the captain of the Norfolk boat that he was injured by the captain of the steamer John Wilcox, which had arrived at Old Point, from Port Royal, that he passed within six miles of Charleston Harbor at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and that a tremendous conflagration was evidently at its height in that city.

The reflection on the clouds excluded anything but the dark and gloomy night, and the dark outburst of Port Royal, brightly illuminated. It did not appear like a reflection from smoldering ruins, but from a raging, uncontrolable conflagration.

This is later than The Norfolk Day Book's despatch. FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 14.—P. M.—The United States steamer transport Illinois, Capt. Rainbow, has just returned from Port Royal, which place she left on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

When passing Charleston the entire city was on fire. The scene is reported as having been awfully sublime. The angry flames seemed to devour everything within reach.

According to this statement the fire must have raged 70 days before the fact was published in The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY. WHEAT, \$1 15 BUTTER, 14 RYE, 79 EGGS, 10 CORN, 50 TALLOW, 10 OATS, 30 LARD, 10 BUCKWHEAT, 10 POTATOES, 50 FLOUR pr. bbl. 6 00 DRD APPLES, 12 CLOVERSEED 5 00 HAMS, 16

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

William G. Perry, Bookseller, Blank Book Manufacturer and Dealer in Imported and American Stationery, S. W. cor. Fourth and Race, Philada.

Blank Books for 1862, BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS, FOOLS CAP PAPER, the best, New York and Paris, Green, Gold Pens, Photograph Albums, Family Bibles, Hymns, Prayer Books, American, English & French Bibles, Pocket Bibles, Writing Desks, &c., all of which are being sold at very low prices for cash. Wm. G. Perry, S. W. cor. 4th & Race, Phila.

Blank Books, for the 1st of Jan'y, can be bought at low prices, in every variety of style of binding, at Wm. G. Perry's, Account Book Manufacturer, S. W. cor. 4th and Race Streets, Philada.

Family Bibles, A large assortment of Bibles at very low prices for cash. Wm. G. Perry, S. W. cor. Fourth & Race Streets.

Buy Wm. G. Perry's Steel Pens, the best and cheapest in the market. Wm. G. Perry, Stationer, S. W. corner Fourth & Race Sts.

Good Books, Selling at a bargain. Pomeroy's buying Books, Stationery and Holiday Goods for cash, can purchase much below wholesale prices at S. W. cor. Fourth & Race.

Book Binding, Of every description executed in the best style. Persons having books in quantity that need binding, can have them bound at the present time at very low rates. Non-binding experienced workmen are employed in my establishment. Wm. G. PERRY, S. W. cor. Fourth & Race Sts., Philada. December 18, 1861—4th.

Auditor's Notice, THE Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, in Virginia, to make distribution among the persons entitled to the balance in the hands of John Snyder, Trustee, by appointment of the court, in the order and proportions fixed by law, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday the 17th day of January A. D. 1862, at his office in Bloomsburg; when and where all persons claiming claims are requested to present them, or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

W. W. H. T. Auditor. Bloomsburg, Dec. 18, 1861.—4th.

Auditor's Notice, Estate of Isaac W. Blazevogue, deceased. THE Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of the assets in the hands of Samuel Musgrave and Aaron Musgrave, as Executors of the estate of Isaac W. Musgrave, deceased, to and among the persons entitled to the same, according to the rates and in the proportions fixed by law; will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday the 17th day of January A. D. 1862, at his office in Bloomsburg; when and where all persons claiming claims are requested to present them, or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said assets.

JOHN G. FREZE, Auditor. Bloomsburg, Dec. 18, 1861.—4th.

DIED, In Hemlock township Columbia county, on Thursday, the 5th of December, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of George Hartman, and the mother of fifteen grown children.

In Hemlock twp. Columbia co., on Monday, Dec. 9th, Mr. JOHN P. FOLLMER, of that

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Alias Leazario Facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Columbia, Penna., will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

Thursday the 9th day of January, 1862, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following property to-wit:—

ALL THESE SEVERAL TRACTS OF LAND situated in the Township of Catawissa, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, one of them called "BALBEC," bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a post thence by land of Jas. McNeal, north, 12 degrees west, three hundred and forty perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of Wm. Gray and Wm. Steedman, south, seventy eight degrees west, one hundred and seventy nine perches to a post, thence by land of Jeremiah Jackson, south, twelve degrees east, four hundred and ten perches to a post; thence by land of Richard Brock, north, seventy degrees east, seventy three perches to a dogwood, north, twelve degrees west, fifteen perches to a post; thence north seventy six degrees east, eighty two perches to a black oak; thence by an old survey, north, twelve degrees west, twenty five perches to a hickory, and north, thirty five degrees east, thirty four perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and twelve acres and a half, and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c.

ANOTHER of them called "PALMYRA," beginning at a post, thence by land of Robert Gray, north, twelve degrees west, four hundred and ten perches to a post, thence by land of Wm. Steedman, south, seventy eight degrees west, one hundred and sixty perches to a post; thence by land of John Brady, south, twelve degrees east, four hundred and ten perches to a post, thence by land of John Wild and Richard Brock, north, seventy eight degrees east, one hundred and sixty six perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and one acre and a quarter, and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c.

ANOTHER of them called "STONE HALL," beginning at a post, thence by land of John Brady, north, twelve degrees west, two hundred and sixty six perches to a post, thence by land of Charles Hall, south, seventy eight degrees west, two hundred and seventy one perches to a chestnut; thence by land of Catharine Longenberger, south, sixteen degrees and a quarter east, two hundred and seventy six perches to a post, thence by land of Dorothea Stewart and Thomas Brock, north, seventy eight degrees east, two hundred and forty nine perches to place of beginning, containing four hundred and thirty eight acres and a half, and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c. to be the same more or less, on which is erected a stone house, and about half an acre, which is enclosed and is a part of a tract of Stone Coal opened on this tract and a Large Coal Reaker erected thereon.

ANOTHER of them called "Farmers Delight" beginning at a post, thence by land of Wm. Steedman, north, sixteen degrees and three quarters west, three hundred and ten perches to a Spanish oak, thence by land of William Webb, south, seventy eight degrees west, one hundred and sixty two perches to a black oak, thence by land of Thomas Say, south, sixteen degrees east, twenty perches to a chestnut, thence by land of Chas. Hall, south, eight degrees and a half, east, three hundred and sixty six perches to a post, thence by land of John Brady, north, seventy eight degrees east, one hundred & thirty perches to an ash; north, twenty eight degrees east, eighty eight perches to a white oak, and north, seventy eight degrees east, sixty perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and eighteen acres and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c.

ANOTHER of them called "JEREMY" beginning at a post, thence by land of John Brady, north, twelve degrees west, one hundred and ten perches to a post, thence by land of W. P. Brady, south, seventy eight degrees west, eighty perches to a white oak, and north, seventy eight degrees east, sixty perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and eighteen acres and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c.

ANOTHER of them called "MAINE," beginning at a post, thence by land of Wm. P. Brady, north, eight degrees and a half west, three hundred and sixty two perches to a chestnut tree, thence by land of Thos. Bellas, south, fifty five degrees east, eighty nine perches to a chestnut oak, thence by the same and land of John Longenberger, south, one hundred and eighty eight perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of the said John Longenberger, south, seventy six degrees and a quarter west, one hundred and twenty four perches to a post, south, sixteen