



W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR. BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1862.

Abolition blasphemy. The Pine and Palm, a leading organ of the emancipationists, edited by James Redpath of Kansas and John Brown notoriety, contains some of the most infamous and impious blasphemy that ever stained the pages of a licentious press.

Will you, Messrs. Editors, not leave off your mouthings, your platitudes about the Constitution and Union, your squinting towards emancipation as a pillar and begin to be in earnest? Can you not drive beneath the Constitution and soar above the Union to rescue Liberty from the surges of despotism, and to place the rights of man upon an immovable basis? We tell you, sirs, there is but one issue, that of Slavery or Freedom—do not then endeavor to conceal it under the epithems Rebellion and Union; IT IS CRIMINAL—there is but one alternative, universal liberty or complete despotism. The despised negro, in the name of God and Liberty, has long demanded his right, and God, in answer to his prayer, now grants the harvest of his oppressor's systematized wrong, by the infliction of that most appalling scourge, civil war. Will you not no release him? He is the bitter ingredient in the cup which even handed justice commends to the lips of a nation recalcitrant to its vows and faithless to its trust as standard bearer in the advance of civil and religious freedom. LET IT DRINK! and in the bitter draught realize the enormity of its crime, and the devaluation with which the offended majesty of Heaven regards its impious offense."

The Attempt to Instruct Our Senators in the Bright Case.

An error occurred in our report of the proceedings of the house of Thursday last in attributing to Mr. Cessna the motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolutions instructing the Senators from this State to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright. Mr. Cessna recorded his vote with the majority against taking up the resolution.

The more we reflect upon the passage of similar resolutions by the Senate, the more confirmed are we in the conviction that the act was a gross outrage—and this without reference to the propriety or impropriety of Mr. Bright's expulsion from the United States Senate. This is a question exclusively for the body of which Mr. Bright is a member—a question which it alone is competent to decide in view of all the facts and circumstances of the case. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has no moral or constitutional right to meddle in the matter, or attempt to influence the decision one way or the other. The Constitution declares that the House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member. It is under the authority conferred by this section that the U. S. Senate is acting in the proceedings against Mr. Bright. The Constitution assumes that each branch of Congress is the proper guardian of its purity and honor. It is a great stretch of impertinence for members of the Legislature to undertake to control the action of Senators on a question that belongs exclusively to the latter.—Patriot and Union.

A Contrast—Decidedly the most brilliant military campaign in which our country ever engaged, was the Mexican War, during the administration of President Polk, ex President Buchanan was at the time Secretary of State, and the late Governor Marcy, Secretary of War. The most extensive means had to be provided for maintaining a large army in a distant country, and millions of money passed through the hands of the government officers. But we do not remember that any one of them was ever charged with peculation or dishonesty.—Certain it is that not a whisper was ever heard affecting the integrity of Mr. Marcy, and he retired from office enjoying the respect of the whole country. The Democratic administration of President Polk, in that campaign, set an example which might have been profitably followed by those holding high places under Mr. Lincoln. It certainly is not necessary to the successful prosecution of a war that all concerned in conducting it should turn highway robbers.—Northwestern Register.

The Tax Bill in Congress.—It is understood that the tax bill is now being perfected in its details by the Committee on Ways and Means. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most of the articles of necessity and consumption, with higher rates on distilled liquors, and other articles of luxury on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroads and other conveyances, on news papers and telegraphic messages. From these sources, taken in connection with the tariff on imports, it is confidently expected, after the most careful investigation, that the Government will derive an annual revenue of at least one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This tax bill will give to the United States bonds a sure specie paying security. The Committee have also considered the subject of a National Banking Law, which will require deposits of United States Stock as security for the Bank notes that are circulated as currency.

A bill has been introduced in Congress, to tax the salaries of government employees and officers of the army and navy, ten per cent.

THE BRIGHT CASE.

In the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday, an act was done which we cannot but believe the impartial judgment of posterity will pronounce a proscription and tyrannous exercise of power. We allude, of course, to the expulsion from that body of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, one of the Senators from the State of Indiana. The offence imputed to him was treasonable correspondence with the rebels, and the proof was found in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861. "My Dear Sir:—Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance, my friend Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in fire-arms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect.

Very Truly Yours, JESSE D. BRIGHT. "To his Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States."

This letter, it will be observed, was written on the first day of March, 1861, when no overt act of resistance to the authority of the Federal Government had yet been committed—when Congress were still deliberating upon measures for the adjustment of the matter at issue between the North and South—and when few believed that the six States that had then passed ordinances of secession would carry their attempted rebellion to the point of actual war. With this important fact as to time before us, Mr. Bright's letter is substantially nothing more than one of simple introduction, such as one acquaintance would, upon request, write to another, without hesitation, and without a sinister thought or design. It would have to be so considered by every unprejudiced mind, were it not that it addresses Jefferson Davis by his assumed official title, and thus seemingly recognizes the lawfulness of the rebel government of which he is the head. But, without undertaking, as we might do, to explain it by reference to the common practice—so common that almost every one who writes a letter has fallen into it—of giving men, out of mere courtesy, the titles claimed by them, with no idea of recognizing their right to them in an formal or official sense; we submit whether the use of that address, accompanied by no expressions or acts to show complicity with the rebel leaders, is sufficient evidence upon which to brand a man with the infamous taint of treason. It may, at the time have, indicated a feeling of sympathy with the secessionists—although we doubt even that; but the laws do not hold men criminally answerable for their sentiments, and no power except that which springs from the spirit of persecution, has ever attempted to punish them. There is no such thing as constructive treason recognized by the American government. Its founders rightly considered that too grave a crime to be charged upon a citizen for any trivial or doubtful cause, or to be committed in any way short of an overt act of war against it; and therefore, in the Constitution, they defined clearly in what only treason should consist, and upon what proof only an accused person should be convicted. Here is the constitutional provision—and nothing could be more clearly expressed:

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

Now, with this provision of the Constitution before him, can any man—can any Senator, with the obligation of an oath to support that Constitution in all its parts, resting upon him—conscientiously say that Mr. Bright, in writing the letter above quoted, was guilty of treason? We would willingly believe that the Senators who voted for his expulsion were actuated by a pure and single desire to rid their chamber of all disloyal taint, or even of the suspicion of it; and that their votes were cast in obedience to the promptings of an honest and zealous, although it might be mistaken patriotism. But, with the fact before us, that Mr. James E. Harvey, the Republican appointee as Minister of the United States to Portugal, who has been proved to have carried on a treasonable correspondence with Judge Magrath, of Charleston, and actually communicated to the rebel authorities of South Carolina the intention of the Administration to provision and re-inforce Fort Sumter—which information led to the overt act of treason that initiated the war—with the fact before us that this man is retained in his position, without even so much as a vote of censure being passed upon his conduct; we are compelled to regard the proceedings against Mr. Bright as partisan in its origin, partisan in its prosecution, and partisan in its object—as a proscription exercise of political power against a Democrat who has hitherto stood high in the confidence and honor of his party and of the people, for the purpose of casting odium and infamy upon the party itself. Mr. Bright's own State had no doubt of his loyalty, else would she not long ago have requested him to vacate his seat, and, falling that, appealed to his peers to expel him? The Senate's Judiciary Committee, composed of distinguished lawyers, a majority of whom were his opponents in politics, after a fair hearing of the charges against him, reported that the proof was insufficient to sustain them.—But all this went for naught. The victim had been singled out for the sacrifice before—he was prejudged, and pre-condemned—and, whether innocent or guilty, he must perish upon the altar of malignant partisanship, concealed under the cloak of patriotism!

Mr. Bright, individually, is nothing to us. We would not hold him less strictly to an account, because he is a democrat, than we would one of the opposite party under similar circumstances. If we believed him a traitor at heart, in the absence of any act of his to prove it, we would disown and denounce him just as readily and decidedly as we did the traitor Breckinridge. But, in the face of his solemn protestations of loyalty, made under the sanction of his official oath, and with no word or act proven,

to contradict them; and with the record of his votes cast in favor of every measure essential to the support of the Government in its prosecution of the war, since the day that war commenced, we cannot hold him guilty without doing violence to every conviction of Justice and right. The last words he spoke as a Senator are not those of a traitor, either in thought or deed. There is nothing of bravado, defiance, or revenge, in them. They are the earnest utterances of a heart conscious of its innocence, deier mined to prove it and content to bid the time when calmer counsels, and a less partial tribunal, shall reverse the harsh judgment that has been passed upon him.—He has only to make good these words in his future life, to vindicate the reputation that bitter partisanship has attempted to destroy. Let him do this and the time may come, perhaps more speedily than will be agreeable to his persecutors, when the people of Indiana will return him to the seat from which he has been expelled, to plague the inventors of the scheme by which they have attempted to disgrace him.

In looking over the vote on the expulsion of Mr. Bright, our readers will not fail to observe that three Republican Senators, representing respectively the conservative Middle States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—Messrs. Harris, Ten Eyck and Cowan—had the independence and courage to do right, regardless of the clamor by which an attempt was made to drive them from the position that their consciences and their judgments led them deliberately to take.

We cannot leave this subject without expressing our regret that Democratic Senators should have so far forgotten themselves as to follow the lead of that arch-abolitionist, Morrow B. Lowry, in his resolution demanding the immediate expulsion of Bright. Those who know the man, and his complete subjection to the most extreme partisan spirit, will understand full well that his motive in offering it was not love for the Union, but hatred of the Democratic party. Ask him and the politicians of his class, whether they would consent to see the war ended and the Union restored to its former status under the Constitution, without interference with the domestic institutions of the several States, and they will answer you, No! The object for which they uphold the war, is not yet accomplished. They want an abolitionist Union or none; and they would prefer separation to reunion with the South on the basis of the Constitution. They are for Abolition first, and the Union next, if the two can be conjoined; but for abolition at all hazards. In this they differ radically from Democrats and conservative Republicans, who are for the Union as the first, last, and only object of war. When Democrats, therefore, suffer themselves to be led by such fanatical demagogues as Lowry, even to the extreme of assisting to affix the brand of treason upon a Democratic United States Senator, whose guilt has not been proven, they follow blind guides, indeed!—Reading Gazette.

Where will the present Abolition Congress land the country? We are inclined to think they will drop us somewhere near the infernal regions! Never heretofore has the Legislative halls of this country been infested by such a band of unprincipled, insane tyrants. The majority of them are too illiterate and dishonorable for lamp lighters, and yet they are to be the lawmakers of this mighty nation in the present perilous day! They show their contemptible ignorance in every word or act which they utter or perform, and what a happy day for the country, should old Plato muster them off to his black domains. They have screamed emancipation until the whole country has become disgusted with them, and they have been busy in concocting all the wild schemes imaginable until they have very nearly exhausted the little common sense they were once fortunate enough to possess. The chap who chanced to hit upon the plan of taxing newspaper publishers a quarter or a half a cent for each sheet they publish, ought to be petrified by some means and be placed on Jeff. Davis's pig-sty as a vase staff, with a sick buzzard on his head for the weather cock. Wonder whether he ain't from some remote region of Africa. The Congressmen who would thus odiously tax the press of this country, is a stigma to civilization, a bitter enemy to the dissemination of knowledge, and the sooner he is shackled in a mad-horse the better for the nation and the greater the credit to the authorities who do it.—Levensburg Argus.

The leaks in the Treasury can only be stopped by bringing the war to an end. The war can only be brought to an end by the people furnishing the Government with all the men, means and moral support required for that object. Congress, as the representatives of the people, are expected to devote themselves to this great purpose with the single aim of preserving the Constitution from the attacks of its enemies. Congress has no power to alter the Constitution, and will be held to a strict accountability if they factiously attempt to evade its written provisions. Any attempt to make this war a war of emancipation is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, and is treason. Every day spent by Congress in reasonable and factious debate, and thus impeding the President and Commander-in-Chief in prosecuting the war, costs the country between two or more millions of dollars. The people demand of Congress immediate, prompt, united and decisive action in supporting the Government in crushing out rebellion and treason, whether South or North. The President and the army are ready; let Congress do its part, and the war will speedily be brought to a glorious termination. So may it be.—Patriot and Union.

Very Laconic.—An amusing sword presentation was made, on the 17th, by the officers of the 78th Pennsylvania to their Colonel, Wm. Sirwell. The presentation speech of Captain Gillespie was:—"Here we are, and here it is. This is a bully sword and comes from bully fellows like it and use it in a bully manner." Col. Sirwell's reply was:—"Captain take a bully speech. Let us take a bully drink."

Getting Alarmed. The Republicans are becoming alarmed at the exhibitions of fraud and corruption which have been made in the House of Congress, and are endeavoring to throw ridicule and contempt on the action of the legislature in appointing a committee to investigate the alleged corruptions of the Republican party at Harrisburg last winter.—The determined hostility to the action of the legislature, in certain quarters, is but the "fluttering of wounded pigeons." If they are so very confident that no frauds were perpetrated on the tax payers of Pennsylvania by the repeal of the tonnage tax, we are at a loss to know why such a formidable opposition should be made to an investigation of the subject. The investigation has been called for by the people without distinction of party, and we can see no good reason why they should not be gratified.—The State has been robbed to the amount of sixteen millions of dollars, and the people believe fraudulently robbed, and they have demanded a rigid investigation into the causes which have led to this wholesale robbery. The Legislature is but complying with the expressed will of the people at the last election, and the hypocritical sneers which have been thrown out against it for its independent and manly action, come pretty generally from men who are shaking with fear at the near approach of some exposure or other which may fall with crushing weight upon themselves or friends.

In relation to the charge that the most of the men who have defrauded the government "learned their thievery in the Democratic party," we would simply say that from the recent reports of committees of investigation it is altogether unnecessary to go outside of the Republican party to find experienced thieves. That is a fact so fully proven as not to require any evidence from us. When men are kicked out of the Democratic party for acts of dishonesty and corruption, and the Republicans take them up and place them in prominent positions where they disgrace themselves and party, it proves conclusively that the party which receives such men into fellowship and communion must certainly be corrupt.—There is no use in trying to doge the issue. The government has been robbed shamefully, and the Republicans have done it. During the XXXIVth Congress, four members of the House of Representatives were found guilty of entering into corrupt combinations in order to prevent the passage of certain bills unless they were paid for their votes. Their names were William A. Gilbert, Francis S. Edwards, and Orasmus B. Matteson of New York, and William W. Welch of Connecticut.—They were all republicans. The firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Massachusetts, which spent eighty-seven thousand dollars to secure the passage of the tariff of 1857, was composed exclusively of Republicans. General Fremont and his political advisers, all belong to the same school. The Morgans and Cummings, and in fact all "the trusty agents" of the administration are known and recognized as members of the Republican party.—Pottsville Standard.

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A Horse Sell.

The Harrisburg Union tells the following good story of one of the government horses: Many incidents connected with the horse purchases for the Government will probably become matters of history hereafter, and we will add one just learned from a friend, which we think will stand pre eminent the evidences of the honesty of the loyal men who acted as agents for that government.

A number of horses were purchased at various prices in the Juniata region, which were examined and passed by an inspector named Sherburne. As Government had no name for the horses were placed among the farmers in the vicinity to board. Among the rest, and old farmer on Shaner's creek was allotted six head. He took excellent care of them, and was getting along finely, until one day one of them slipped his hind feet and sprang away to where oats are plenty, the pastures forever green, and no driver's lash to goad him on to labor—fabulously kind as good heaven. The farmer was alarmed, because, honest, conscientious man as he was he feared Government would hold him for the loss of this fine army nag. In order to clear his skirts, if possible, he summoned half a dozen of his neighbors to hold an inquest and post mortem examination over the dead body of the charger, that they might certify that he did not die of neglect or inattention. The convalesced assembled, and after due deliberation decided that the horse had died of old age! one of the jury of inquest testifying that he had known the animal personally for upwards of twenty seven years.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. Franklin Gearhart, Mr. I. W. SCOTT, to Miss LEVENIA SLACK, both of Northumberland Pa. (Sunbury Gazette, will please copy.)

On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. CALER BARTON, to Miss DELILAH CREVELING, both of Bloomsburg.

On the 25th ult., by James Derr, Esq., Mr. ELIJAH SHOOKMAKER, to Miss LEE R. LONG, both of Pine Gap, Columbia county.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. F. Gearhart, at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, Mr. A. J. CRAWFORD, to Miss ALONA BEAVER, both of White Hall.

On December 20th 1861, by Rev. J. W. Houghaworth, Mr. JAMES V. KEELER, of Mt. Pleasant township, Col. Co., to Miss PAR MELIA B. STEVENS, of Cambria, Luz. Co.

In Centre twp., Columbia County, Pa., by Rev. J. R. Dimm, on the 25th ult., Mr. ELIJAH KIRKNER, to Miss MATILDA ROEP, all of the above place.

Also by the same, at his residence in Bloomsburg, on the 6th ult., Mr. EMANUEL L. KLECHNER, to Miss SARAH C. HAGENBUCH, all of Centre township, Columbia County, Pa.

DIED.

In Centre township, Columbia county, on Monday last, Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER, aged about 45 years.

The Rebel Army at Centerville.

FORMIDABLE ENTRENCHMENTS. A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times gives an interesting account of Beauregard and his operations since the Battle of Bull Run. All the statements we have had from time to time, relative to the distress and discontent existing in the rebel army, the soldiers impatient to leave the service, etc., this correspondent positively contradicts. Instead of this he corroborates the statement of Beauregard being reinforced with 25,000 fresh troops, and that the rebel army is in excellent condition. He then continues:

And it will be seen that the task which Gen. McClellan has before him in driving Beauregard out of Eastern Virginia, is quite a formidable undertaking. Why has Beauregard thus fortified Centerville? When the Union army of the Potomac moves, the reason will become manifest.—Centerville is the key to Manassas Junction is the door to Richmond, and it may be said, to the whole of Virginia.—Examine a military map of the country, trace the roads, the streams, the ranges of hill, and it will be seen that a Union army entering by any other door will be sure to be surrounded, cut off from their base of operations, and destroyed. If the strong lines of Manassas can be forced, and communication with this city kept open, a Union army can advance southward, conquering as it advances, and lay the whole country under contribution. Hence the importance of fortifying Centerville.

There are twenty-six forts which are so situated as to command every possible approach to Centerville, from Arcola, on Gump Spring road, on the left, to the Occoquan River two miles below Union Mills, on the right. On the morning of the battle of Bull Run, the Confederate army was posted on the right bank of that stream from the Stone Bridge to Union Mills. The reconnoissances made by Gen. McDowell on the day previous enabled him to cross a large portion of his force (Gen. Hunters Column) at Sudley's Ford, a quarter of a mile below Stone Bridge. This disarranged Beauregard's whole plan of battle, and came near defeating him. The hardest fighting of the day, and till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, took place west of Sudley's Ford and between it and the Warrington turnpike road. The two forts, then between Arcola and Sudley's Ford, are designed to prevent the Ford from being used by the Union troops. The largest and strongest forts are called Fort Beauregard, Fort Davis and Fort Siddell.—They all command roads that must be taken in approach to Centerville. A lot of the 26 forts are mounted with suitable artillery. It was to celebrate the completion of these works that the great review of 70,000 Confederate troops took place early in December, at which Jeff. Davis was present, and at which the "battle flags" were presented to each regiment.

Gen. Beauregard's army has gone into winter quarters the same way that our army here has, viz: without being ordered to do so, the men have been allowed to make themselves comfortable in huts of their own construction. Beauregard's main army fully 80,000 strong, is posted in and around these forts near Centerville. The right wing, 45,000 strong is posted between the right bank of the Occoquan River and Aquia Creek. The left wing is commanded by Gen. Jackson at Martinsburg and Gen. Evans at Leesburg. (The latter officer, I believe, has since been relieved.) It is said that Leesburg is strongly fortified, but the works though apparently formidable, are probably of the Munson Hill style. There are 12,000 troops here, however, and 12,000 more strongly entrenched on the right bank of Goose Creek. Allow me to refer to my letter of Jan. 9th for an account of what Gen. Jackson had done up to that time. Since that time he has not only remained master of the situation, the country between Martinsburg and Hancock, but he has also advanced on Romney, driven Gen. Lander and the Union troops out of that place, and pursued them to Cumberland, and now holds high revel in all the country between Harper's Ferry, Hancock, and Romney. Perhaps if he would go to Cumberland, Gen. Lander might give him another "fitting response." And what has Gen. Banks been doing all this time? Really I am unable to find out that he has been doing anything at all, and Gen. Stone's men are helping him.

"Pitchy darkness" has been so improved in after times as to read "bituminous obscurity."

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STATEMENT

OF THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA Pa., FROM THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, TO THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1862.

The Auditors elected to settle and adjust the public accounts of Columbia county, have examined the same from the 1st day of January, 1861, to the 1st day of January 1862, and respectfully lay before the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the following statement and report, agreeably to the 22d Section of the "Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 4th day of April, A. D., 1834."

JOHN A. FUNSTON, Treasurer of Columbia county, in account with said county: DR.

Jan. 1861, To taxes outstanding, \$7143 37 do do cash in Treasurer's hands 2055 48 Jan. 7th, To cash of J. J. Karns, land redeemed, 3 77 Feb. 5th, To cash of S. F. Headley, land redeemed, 46 14 Feb. 6, To cash of W. Cole, old iron, 11 18 Feb. 9, To cash of J. Galbraith, land redeemed, 29 17 June, Am't of Co. tax ass'd for 1861, 8789 48 Jan. 1st, State tax ass'd for 1861, 8401 69 do Am't cash rec'd from military ass'd 1861, 71 08 Oct. To ten day assessment, 5 48 Nov. 12, To cash of A. Lilley, J. P., on sale of an estray, 2 12 Nov. 20, To cash received for use of Court Room, 8 00 Dec. 1st, Interest on Note of S. Neyhard, adm'r of B. Hayman, dec'd, 10 73 Dec. To Note of B. Hayman's adm'r, 26 24 To interest of the same, 4 13 \$26601 06

EXPENDITURES.

Assessors pay, spring assessment, \$340 89 do do triennial assessment, 429 03 \$769 92

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Am't paid County Agr. Society, \$100 00 AUDITORS AND CLERK, 40 50 Am't paid W. Witt for auditing Probationary and Register's acts, 12 50 \$153 00

BRIDGE AND ROAD VIEWS.

Am't paid sundry persons, \$110 00 BLANK BOOKS, \$97 63 Am't paid Royanna Shafer, \$10 00 do Elizabeth Smithers, 10 00 do Mrs. Kate Mahoney, 10 00 do Margaret McGirr, 5 00 do Mary J. Thomson, 5 00 do Mrs. Patterson, 5 00 do Mrs. Diehl, 5 00 do Mrs. Taylor, 5 00 do Mrs. Fowler, 5 00 do Mrs. Mary Jane Manning, 5 00 do Mrs. Eck, 5 00 do Rosanna Warner, 5 00 do Sarah Simons, 5 00 Paid S. Baldy & J. Evans, B of Relief, 6 00 \$86 00

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

Amount paid sundry persons, \$396 23 do CONSTABLES' RETURNS, \$86 30 COURT CRIER, \$54 00 P'd Ann Long, cleaning court house, \$17 00 COUNTY BUILDINGS, \$113 09 JUDGES WAGES AND MILEAGE, \$853 26 PRINTING, \$130 59 Wm. H. Jacoby, 61 36 Levi L. Tate, 72 99 A. B. Tate, 39 50 ralemon John, \$304 44

PENITENTIARY.

Paid Eastern State Penitentiary, \$156 92 do PROBATIONARY, \$164 28 do POSTAGE, \$1 16 Amount paid Palemon John, \$15 00 ROAD DAMAGES, \$15 00

Paid William Cole, Benton, 35 00 do Jane Sheep, Madison, 30 00 do Mrs. M. Barton, Bloom, 20 00 do James Sankie, Scott, 20 00 do John Melick, do 40 00 do Jacob Stetler's heirs, Madison, 10 00 do Wesley Bowman, Orange, 10 00 do Jacob Ash, Benton, 20 00 do Aaron Kester, jr., Mt. Pleasant, 10 00 do John Smith, Benton, 7 00 do Dennis Farnel, Bloom, 25 00 do Gross & Kuhn, do 25 00 do Stephen Melick, do 10 00 do John Watts, Greenwood, 50 00 do Mrs. S. A. Petrikin, Bloom, \$712 00

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

Am't paid John Ent on contract, \$400 00 do David Savage, 218 66 \$618 66

BRIDGE REPAIRS.

Am't paid sundry persons for repairs, \$279 22 COMMISSIONERS AND CLERK, \$149 50 George Miller, 184 00 Joseph R. Patton, 179 50 William Lamou, 13 50 Charles H. Hess, 400 00 Robert C. Fruit, Clerk, \$926 50

COMMISSIONERS' ATTORNEY.

Am't paid John G. Freeze, Atty., \$60 06 DISTRICT ATTORNEY, \$97 00 Am't paid E. H. Little, Dist. Atty., \$97 00 Spring election swearing officers etc 408 05 Special election, 295 90 General election, 450 29 \$1154 24

FOX AND WILD CAT SCALPS.

Amount paid sundry persons, \$106 97 FUEL, \$48 38 Amount paid for coal and wood, \$37 01 INCIDENTAL, \$37 01 Amount paid sundry persons, \$37 01 INSURANCE, \$25 77 Am't paid Lyeomung Insurance Co, \$25 77 INQUESTS, \$33 04

REGISTER & RECORDER.

Paid D. Lee, recording Trust bond, \$6 00 do do for copying abstract to Mortgage Book, 50 00 \$56 00

SHERIFFS BILL.

Am't paid John Snyder for conveying Clark Price et al. to Penitentiary \$281 00 P'd J. Snyder board fee for prisoners 345 83 Paid Josiah H. Furman for boarding prisoners &c. 26 90 \$653 73

SURVEYOR.

Paid Solomon Neyhard for Surveying, and making map for county, \$294 27 Paid P. W. Shafer, surveying co. line

between Col. & Schuykill counties 73 00 \$869 77

STATE ROAD AND CO. LINE.

Paid Jas. Masters running State road through Pine township, \$1 50 Paid George Mack et al. running co. line between Columbia & Luzerne, 30 00 \$31 50

TIP-STAFFS.

Amount paid at the several courts, \$31 00 TAXES REFUNDED, \$138 65 Am't of road and poor taxes returned to townships, \$138 65 Amount to John Bond, 33 \$138 98

Whole amt of orders issued 1861, \$9095 60 Deduct amt of taxes retained, 138 98 Expenditures for the year 1861, \$8956 62 We, the undersigned Auditors of the co. of Columbia being duly elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners, have carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the same, from the first day of January, A. D. 1861, to the first day of January, A. D. 1862, do hereby certify that we find them correct as set forth in the foregoing statement, and that we find a balance due Columbia county of FOUR HUNDRED & TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS AND THREE CENTS, from John A. Funston, Treasurer of said county.

Given under our hands this seventh day of January, A. D. 1862.

GEORGE M. HOWELL, } County Auditor. JOS. B. KNITTLE, } County Auditor. JOHN F. FOWLER, } County Auditor. Attest—DANIEL LEE, Clerk.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Columbia county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the accounts of said county for the year 1861, and in testimony whereof we have heretofore set our hands this seventh day of January A. D. 1862.