

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

Abelition the Cause.

We have asserted that Abolitionism, and not Slavery, is the real cause of all our national troubles. In making this assertion we are borne out, and our statement vindicated, by events which are even now transpiring in our midst. But we are always met, by the Abolitionists, with the argument that Abolitionism would never have existed but for the existence of Slavery-hence the latter is the cause. This is an argument about as torcible as that of the boy, who was the hero of this anecdote: He returned to his doting Mama with an exceedingly dirty face, wherenpon said maternal sire, proposed to administer a dose of soap and water, but was met with the following argument, from the young hopeful, "I don't see the use of washing my face ; it will get dirty right off !"

Slavery was indeed an institution in this Country long before it became a National Unity; while it was still but a community of dependent Colonies, subject to the British Crown. It had been thrust upon us by a mercenary nation, or rather, several nations. At first its introduction was soutly opposed by the Colonies; but what could their feeble opposition accomplish when even the home government was using all its power to fasten the institution upon our Continent? It came here by force; it took root in all the Colonies, and continued to grow with them. And history records the fact that twelve of the thirteen original parties to our national compact, Fere Slave holding States. Thase parties made a Constitution in which the existence of the institution is not only fully recognized, but clauses were inserted pro viding expressly for its protection. This one fact would reader Abolitionism nothing less than opposition to the Constitution. And the form which that opposition has taken would stamp the parties indulging in it as traitors, in a less tolerant commuuity. But in this country, as long as it remained under the influence of a conservagreatest extent, even to open denunciations of the Constitution and the government We have ourselves seen Republican orators, within the past six years, stand upon the public rostrom and tear copies of the Constitution into shreds and cast the frag ments in the dust at their feet.

One of the results of this unlicensed treasor, has been an attempt of the Abolition of Slavery by force of arms. This has been down-and his want of fidelity to the Contheir cry for years. It has resounded from stitution, as well as want of ability, by the been taught to regard all men who are disposed to recognize the constitutionality of Slavery as fit subjects for their contempt. good. In fact Al-olitionism has at attempted to instill into the population of the North a much of our trouble. This spirit of antipathat sentimentlof national unity of purpose, and unity of interest, which are the essennnity of political bodies The South has been taught to believe that the North proposes, either now, or in the near future, a crusade upon Slavery. And this conviction is daily strenghtened by the ranting of Sumner, the silvery incendiaryism of Phillips, and the folly of Greeley.

South that precipitated rebellion, and it is lives were lost in obtaining them-while the Abolition ranting of the Northern fireeaters in and out of Congress, that strengthens this conviction and induces Southern al man in the face-"honest old Abe" men to stake their all upon the issue of this contest, because they feel convinced that failure on their part would be ruin. When you remove this conviction you have virtually disarmed the South. And you can never remove it until you have removed its cause, by the crushing out of the Abolition party of the North. The President has placed himself and his adminstration in a hostile attitude to this party. It only remains for the people to come to the rescue, strengthen the hands of the government by giving Abolitionism its quietus, and we may hope to look once more upon a united, happy and prosperous people, bound together by the indissoluble ties of a common interest -- Carbon Democrat.

Just as we Said "Speaking for ourselves, we can honestly say that for that old Union which was kept in existence by Southern menuces and Northern concessionists, we have no regrets and no wish for its construction. Who wants any Union which can only be preserved by systematic wrong and organized political blunders? Who wants any Union which is nothing but a sentiment to lacker Fourth of Jely Orations withal ?- N.

The above from the Tribune just proves what we always said, that the Abolitionists cared not a cores for the Union unless slavery be abolished. Unless this is done they a thousand times prefer distanion. The whole war is nothing but an accursed Abolition crusade so far as the Abolitioninte are concerned. This we have alway maintained, and history will so record it -Selinsgrove Times.

Abraham Lineoln.

We observe a disposition on the part of ome Democratic papers to treat Mr. Lincoln with extreme benevolence, because of some recent good sets which have brought down upon him the bitterest opposition of at least a portion of the ultra Republicans. We submit that enmity to others is never a good reason for supporting those they happen to hate. But what has Lincoln done that deserves Democratic sympathy, except the single fact that he has not entirely interposed obstacles to raising an army to quell rebellion? Have our friends forgotter, his nonsensical speeches before his inauguration? Have they forgotten the aid and comfort he gave the rebellion cause by appointing Abolitionists to his Cabinet, and the wrongs he perpetrated upon the Union mer of the South by appointing to important offices such men as the infamous Helper, the veteran scoundrel Giddings, and scores of others who have spent their lives in striving to produce this rebellion? Do our friends not know that the exposure of the monstroug corruptions by the Van Wyck committee had no effect upon Lincoln?

It is true that Democratic Generals (generally) are in command of our armies, bu these were either appointed under a stress of circumstances that Lincoln could not withstand, or they obtained their prominent positions by the necessary removal of the corrupt or incompetent Republicans who had been placed above them.

It is equally true that he invited Secretary Cameron to resign, but in doing so not only complimented him with the important mi sion to Russia, but as if determined to show that his deposed Secretary had done nothing to which he objected, wrote him a note assuring him of the President's "personal regard for you, [Cameron] and [the President's] confidence in his (Cameron's) ability.patriotism and fidelity to the public trust If it be true, therefore, that the President desired to rid himself of Cameron because of either the latter's want of capacity, or integrity, or efficiency, or for any other uncomplimentory reason, does he not by the above quotation either prove himself a consummate hypocrite or an equally consummate knave? We have no desire to exculpate Cameron, but we insist that the Presient who so fully endorses him is at least no better than he.

Lincoln condemns Dawes for his speech exposing the army corruptions, and for pointing out how our soldiers were swindled and rendered inefficient, and continues in office the superb robber. Secretary Welles, who gave his brother in-law \$75, 000 to \$95,000 for a few days work in purchasing ships that were not worth over half what the government was charged for them And all this while our soldiers were not only imploring the civil officials for their pet ty pay, but also for the necessary means to proceed against the public enemy. Are these the things that give the President the sobriquet of "honest old Abe," and do these things command Democratic sympathy !

He has shown his incompetency by the selection of inferior, incompetent and disparty, proper, to bring about an abolition bonest men for office from Cabinet minister the press, the pulpit, and the stump, arbitrary establishment of measures hostile Men have been taughtho look upon a slave- to the Constitution, to the laws of the land holder as an optiaw. Little children have and to all principles of civil liberty-measures not only arbitrary, but unjust, tyrannical and loolish, working only harm and no

He may be commended for creating a vacancy in his Cabinet so as to bring in deer-seated hatred of Slavery and Slave- Democrat of tried ability and integrity, but holders. Here we have a fruitful source of this he did in the hour of his peril, from necessity, and for the substantial reason that thy to the South has gradually undermined he couldn't help it. No fact could more strongly prove Lincoln's weakness, than that upon the accession of this man to his tial requisites to a happy and prosperous cabinet, pretty much the whole list of humbug and all the unconstitutional and tyrannical measures he had previously adopted were at once discarded, and victory upon victory accompanied the march of our noble

While the country rejoices over the splendid achievements of our brave soldiers It is this universal conviction in the but is yet in tears for the dead brave whose thousands are on the verge of want and burdensome, frightful taxation stares every loymocks at the National griefs, calamities, and dangers, by introducing into the Presidential mansion (the House of the people) the wildest, most fanciful, and most extravagant scenes of gayety, carousal and dissipation-the first instance of the sort in the history of American Presidents! Does this difficult to furnish you an accurate statecommend him to Democratic sympathy?

> The Republicans in hostility to the President are averse to him only because he will not assent to making war upon one portion of the Constitution which he is uncalled upon to support him for this ?

Every Democrat will do his best to put assumed. an end to the rebellion and restore the Union as it was. But this does not involve either the necessity or propriety of giving personal support to the President. "Mr. Lincoln is not the United States Government. The Government is ours, and we owe allegiance to it, Mr. Lincoln is not ours, and we do not owe allegiance to him. Mr. Lin-

as the least worthy of admiration .- Clinton

cassful to suit these patriotic worthies?

Message of Jeff. Davis.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28 .- The following the message of Jeff Davis, delivered to the rebel Congress. To the Senate and House of Representatives

the Confederate States : In obedience to the provision of the Con stitution requiring the President from tim to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recom mend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedien I have to communicate that, since my men sage at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated the the Government had attempted more than had power successfully to achieve.

Hence, in the effort to protect by our arn the whole territory of the Confederate Status seahoard and inland, we have been so e posed as recently to encounter serious dis

When the Confederacy was formed, the States comprising it were, in the peculiar character of their pursuits and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent destitute of the means for the prosecution of a war on so gigantic a scale as that which it has attained. The workshops and artisans were mainly to be lound in the Northern States, and one of the first dom of your predecessors has proved adedaties which devolved upon this Gove nment was to establish the necessary mat uwhatever was required for the public le-

No effort has been spared to effect both it the gratifying fact that we have no floatof these ends; and though the results have ing debt, that the credit of the Government not equalled our hopes, it is believed that is unimpaired, and that the total expendian impartial judgement, will, upon full in- ture of the Government for the year has vestigation, award to the various depart- been, in round numbers, \$170,000,000ments of the Government credit for having less than one third of the sum wanted by the done all which human power and fores ght enabled them to accomplish. The valor and devotion of the people have not only export—the cotton crop of the year. sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to support its deficiencies .-The active state of military preparat ons be steadily improving, its revenues increasamong the nations of Europe in April - the ing, and already affording assurance that it date when our agents first went abroad- will be self sustaining at the date required corement of arms, and the want of a navy mail facilities for the people. has greatly impeded our efforts to important military supplies of all-sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive ing, some legislative provisions will be reofficial reports in relation to our disconfit- quired, which will be specifically stated in are at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort the report of the head of that Department. Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am therefore unable to communicate duty of organising a Supreme Court of the to you such information of past events and | Confederate States, in accordance with the and the consequences resulting from them, mandate of the Constitution. tions founded upon the changed concition to the Provisional Congress in November possible. Enough is last, for such further information as it might known of the surrender of Roanoke Island | be useful to lay before you, the short interthe preparations for defence

The hope is still entertained that our re- has already been made. ported losses at Fort Douelson have been much exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only Representatives, who, being recently chounwilling, but unable to believe that a large | sen by the people, are fully imbued with army of our people have surrendered with- their views and feelings, and can so ably out a desperate attempt to cut their way advise me to the needful provisions for the through the investing forces, whatever may public service. have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with the other divisions all your efforts for the common welfare of of the army. But in the absence of that the country. exact information which can be affort ed by official reports, it would be prema ure to Change-What it has Done and would yet Do pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received.

In the meantime, strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforce ments o the armies at the positions threatened and I cannot doubt that the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectations, and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier periods of the war.

The reports of the Secretatries of War and the Navy will exhibit the mass of re sources for the conduct of the war which we have been enabled to accumula e notwithstanding the very serious dificulties against which we have contended. They afforded cheering hopes that our recources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will, during its progress, become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants.

The policy of enlistments for short terms against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has in my judgment, contributed in no immaterial degree to the recent reverse's which we have suffered, and even now renders it ment of the army.

When the war first broke out, many o our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so der a most solemn oath to defend and pro- insane as a persistant attempt to subjugate tect-and such assent he does not dare to these States could be made-still less, that give. Why shall the Democracy then be the delusion would so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions that it has

The people, incredulous of a long war were naturally averse to long en istments. and the early legislation of Congress rendeted it impracticable toobtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve mont is. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years. our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while coln's term of office is short and fleeting :- generally re-enlisting, are from the fact of the Government we hope will last forever." their having entered the service for a short Of all Presidents the nation ever had he term, compelled in many instances to go is the weakest and most profligate, as well home to make the necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged ab-

The quotas of the new regime its for the There are a few gall-blooded " Republi- war, called for from the different States, are cans," alias Abolitionists, in this place who in rapid progress of organiza ion. The hate Gen. McClellan with a hatred perfect- whole body of new levies and re-enlisted ly malignant, simply because he is a Dem- men will probably be ready and in the ocrat and because there is fair prospect that ranks within the next thirty days. But, in he may be in the way of their candidate in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to the next race for the Presidency. These give an accurate statement of the number same men not longer ago than July last of our forces in the field. They may, in were wont to cry out, "Treason! hang him! general terms, be stated at 400 regiments would be over as soon as the leaves fell off; whenever any one dared to express the of infantry, with a proportiona e force of at the battle of Bull Run. Mr. Rees tells now we are sold it will be over us soon as opinion that Gen. McClellan was an "over- cavalry and artillery, detailed which will us that he is still as sound a democrat as they come out again—that is by May .-- rated man " Has McClellan been too suc- be shown by the report of the lieuten-

I deem it proper to advert to the fact that OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE the process of furloughs and re-enlistments,

in progress for the last month, had so far

disorganized and weakened our forces as to

impair our ability for a successful defence :

but I heartily congratulate you that this evil.

to prevent, may now be said to be substan-

tially at an end, and that we shall not again

during the war, be exposed to seeing our

suits, were unprovided at the commence-

ment of hostilities with ships, ship yards,

materials for ship building, or skilled me-

chanics and seamen in sufficient numbers

to make the prompt creation of a navy, a

practical task, eve i if the required appro-

priations had been made for the purpose .-

Notwithstanding our very limited resources.

however, the report of the Secretary will

preparation, and certainly of near comple-

tion, of vessels of a number and class on

which we may confidently rely for contest-

ing the vaunted control of the enemy over

The financial system devised by the wis-

quate to supplying all the wants of the Gov-

ernment, notwithstanding the unexpected

necessary means of defence. The report

of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhib-

enemy in his vain efforts to conquer us-

and less than the value of a single article of

show the condition of that Department to

In the Department of Justice, which in-

cludes the Patent Office and Public Print-

I invite the attention of Congress to the

In conclusion, I cordially welcome the

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

exhibit to you a satisfactory proportion i

disaster-short enlistments.

CAMP CHASE PAW PAW TUNNEL Viginia, Feb. 24, 1862.

Friend Will :- Variety being the spice of which I had foreseen, and was powerless We have all shades, kinds and varieties of sleet, hail, sonshine and-I was going to strength diminished by this fruitful cause of The people of the Confederate States, behere where you can almost cut the air ing principally engaged in agricultural pur-

There is nothing of importance going on here; all is quiet along the upper Potomas to-day, but not so yesterday, the 22d. This was a gala-day, for the boys in Camp Chase. The day was ushered in by our Artillery firing thirteen rounds, which was followed by all the Regimental Bands-ten in number-striking up "Hail Columbia Happy Land," tollowed by the "Star-Spangled Banner," and other National and appropriate airs.

At 10 o'clock there was a grand review of all the forces here, by Gen. LANDER and Staff. The scene was truly grand and imposing, and an abler pen than mine must do it justice. Gen. Lander addressed each drew a small cutter, with a ten year old boy Regiment seperately. He said, in substance, to our Regiment :

He raised his hat and retired amid vociferous cheers of the boys. I have not time nor space to describe the General at as would enable me to make recommenda I refer you to my message communicated this time, but will attempt it in my next if KLINE.

At 12 o'clock M., a national salute of thirty-four guns was fired and everything Hess both of Columbia county. passed off in the most cheering manner to make us feel that it was deeply ht mili- val which has since elapsed not having There are considerable sickness in Camp at ating, however imperfect may have been produced any material change in that con- present, but few fatal cases have occurred, and none in our company. dition, other than those to which reference

soon as the weather permits, and for some pretty hot work too. There must be something wrong, as

miles below Hancock, and trains are run-Yours, traly. TOODLES. I assure you of my hearty co-operation in

The Victories of White Men.

What an astonishing and encouraging change in the aspect of national affairs has been effected by the withdrawel of a corrupt, thieving abolition, slave-arming Black-Republican from the War Department, and putting therein a plain spoken, straightforward Democrat, who as a citizen and an otficer in the performance of duty, recognizes the Constitution as the highest law and the No sooner had Cameron left and Stanton

been inaugurated, than McClellan felt that he had a backer on whom he could rely, and President Lincoln discovered that he had a bold man and an honest adviser at his council board. The effect is soon seen. The President, the Secretary and the General harmonize. McClellan, thus sustained, regards not the insulting taunts and muttering threats of Abolition Republican Congressmen and presses. Holding the Capitol secure beyond mishap, he directs movements along the coast and in the West, against the Confederate forces at important points, and

victory follows victory in rapid succession. Now, if the President would withdraw Welles from the Navy Department, as the plundering therein demands, and put a man of unquestionable integrity in his place. there would in all probability, be a still further improvement. It would give assurance to the tax-payers of the country that New York Morganism was at an end, and that government expenditures would no longer be directed to the enriching of partizan favorites and brothers in-law, at the expense government. of the public treasury.

only basis of our government.

Another change could not fail to prove highly advantageous to the Union cause .-Let Mr. Seward be withdrawn from the Cabinet, and some sound, national, constitotional, conservative man take his place, and it would do more towards bringing the war to a speedy close, and restoring the Union as it was, than an addition of a hundred thousand soldiers to the army, and save millions, perhaps hundred of millions to the government. The Union men of the South never had, and have not now, any confidence in Seward. The whole people there regard him as a sectionalist, and an unscrupulous enemy of the South and its constituional rights. If he were put aside, and true man from Maryland, Virginia, or Kentucky substituted, it would go far, very far, in opening the minds of Southern citizens generally, for the reception and, perhaps, favorable consideration of any just appeal which the President and the conservative people of the loyal States would make to erything. He "cheerfully" surrendered them .- Jeffersonian.

BRAVE Boys .- Mr. John Rees, the noted match pedler of Snyder county, had no less than five sons in the army. One was killed octat,-Selinsgrove Times.

HEADQUARTERS, 84th Regiment P. V. ife, we, of this Brigade, have our full share of it; at least in respect to the weather .weather in twenty-four hours. Rain, snow, say-no weather at all. We might almost as well live in an old boat with a brown paste board for the atmosphere as to be

"Soldiers of the 84th, you are enlisted a glorious cause-it is just-it is righteons -I want you to stand by me. and I will lead you on." Then pointing to our Regimental colors he said, (and a glee of enthufactories, and in the meantime to obtain, by and very large increase of expenditures re- he spoke ) "I see you have two stand of siasm seemed to light up his pale face as purchase from abroad, as far as practical le, sulting from the great augmentation in the colors, doubtless that one—the old Stars the horse on reaching the judges' said. and Stripes-were presented to you by the ladies of your native place" (A mistake in the General-they were the gift of Pennsylvania, through Governor Curtin.) Think created great interest, and was witnessed of that and never-no never disgrace that by some two thousand people. flag, nor allow even for a moment, the fair doners to blush for your ungallant or unmanly defence of that flag. Your General has his eye upon you; and the lowest private in the manks may rise by one deed of noble daring to the ranks of Lieutenant : as in the case of a private in the 1st Virginia Cavalry, at the affair at Bloomery Gap, who followed his General into the fight The report of the Postmaster General will when others shrank back. In twenty four hours he received a telegraphic dispatch, from Washington City, to the effect that he was a Lieutenant of Cavalry. Although you may not have seen your General before, yet I have seen you, when under the eneinterposed unavoidable delays in the pro- by the Constitution, while affording ample my's fire, at Hancock, and you behaved most nobly. I shall watch you, and were promotion is due it shall be forthcoming .will lead you into fight, and never run until you see me run first and if I fall fol low the next in command, until victory crowns our efforts. I want you to fight I do not want it said that we had to bring up fitty thousand men to deleat fifteen thousand, but rather take fifteen thousand and beat twenty thousand rebels."

Lookout for an onward movement as

have not yet received a STAR for three weeks. Send it along The Baltimore and Onio Railroad is now opened for twenty ning daily. But I must close for this time.

The recent glorious victories of our troops, says the Albany Argus, show that our white citizens are adequate to all the necessities of the existing contest. We have not had to call into the field as allies, that portion of the 4,000,000 of blacks in the South capable of carrying a gun, or a knife, or the incendiary torch, as, in moments of trepidation and despair, cruel and cowardly men clamorously urged us to do. The twentyfour millions of the North did not need such allies to aid them in a contest with eight millions of the South. It would have been as humiliating as disastrous, to have made containing such a confession as the call for such help would have implied.

We shall have no more of this African intervention in layor of the North, unless possibly European intervention in favor of the South should make our cause desperate. It was only from the despair of the country that a consent to such an extreme measure could have been wrong.

The cry did not come from the true friends of the Union-from men who sought its restoration. It was the decree of demagogues who were enemies of the Constitution and the Union, and who preferred a dissolution of the Union to its preservation | er Cattawissa Creek near the residence of in connection with the slaveholding States.

While we rejoice at the victories which perpetuate us as a nation, let us not be unmindful of their not less auspicious result, the preservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union-and with all these results, the vindication of our courage, of our humanity, and of our powers of self-

Hon. Benjamin Starke, appointed by the Governor of Oregon a U. S Senator from that State, to fill the vacancy caused by Col. Baker's death, was admitted to his seat on Thursday, after several weeks' delay, TOWN HOUSE AND LOT. caused by an accusation of disloyalty that was trumped up against him by political opponents. The following was the vote on

Yeas-Messrs Anthony, Browning, Carlile Collamore, Cewan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Kennedy, Latham, McDongall, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Willey and Wilson (Mo.)-26. Naus-Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Davis,

Doolittle, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, King, Lane (Ind J. Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson (Mass.)-19. How "cheerfully" Mr. Seward does ev-

Mason and Slidell, he "cheerfully" permitted the British to pass troops through Main to get well at us; and when Main complained, he "cheerfully" stopped the pro-

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has four

A HEARTLESS ACT .- A few days ago poor woman, whose husband is now with the Union forces on the line of the Potomac, called upon the Relief Committee of the Corn Exchange Association, and stated that she had received no money from her husband for two months past : that her four children were sick at home : that she was without food or fuel; and that the owner of the house had given her five days' notice to quite the premises, or he would pitch her, together with her children and furniture, into the street. Her wants were temporarily supplied. What makes the case more heartless is the fact that the building in owned by a clergyman, and when he was apprised of the distressing circumstances of the affair he had no reply to make, except that the woman must be put out if she

did not pay up .- Exchange.

A Novel Race .- The Honesdale Herald gives an account of a race which took place in that vicinity between a horse and a dog. The ground was from Waymart to Seelyville, a distance of eight miles. The dog as passenger. The race was well contested as far as Prompton, six miles. There the horse, owing to a hill, got the advantage, which the dog was not able to regain. The time was 23 minutes for the horse and 31 for the dog. The conditions of the race required the dog to be within forty rods of The dog lost by a few seconds. The dog's weight was only 64 pounds. The affair

## REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

ò	CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY	
	WHEAT, \$1 20	BUTTER, 1
1		EGGS,
	CORN, 50	TALLOW, 1
	OATS, 35 1	LARD, 1
	BUCKWHEAT, 50	POTATOES, 62
	FLOUR pr. bbl. 6 00	DR'D APPLES,1 e
	CLOVERSEED,5 00	HAMS, I

MARRIED.

In Bloomsburg on the 25th ult., by Rev. R Dimm, Mr. EMANGEL HILL, to Miss HARRIET HETLER, all of Centre township, Columbia County, Pa.

On Thursday the 20th nlt., by Rev. John Thomas, Mr. DANIEL S. RITTER of Franklin Lycoming County, to Miss CATHABINE KREA-MER. of Madison, Columbia county,

Thursday Feb. 13th, by Elder John Sutton at his residence in Fishingcreek Mr. Sam-UEL H. HESS to MISS BEAULAH A. KITCHEN. At the same time and place, by the same Mr. STEPHEN B. HESS to Miss ELIZABETH A.

On Sunday Feb. 16th, by Josiah R. Fritz Esq., Mr. SHEDRECK HESS to Miss MARY ANN

DIED.

In Beach Grove, on the 21st utl., Mrs ELMIRA HICKS, aged about 30 years. Her disease was Consumption.

At Millville, on the morning of the 20th

In Muncy Feb. 23d, ELLA Agnus daughter daughter of Charles and Nancy Kahler, book should be in the hands of every young aged 44 years 10 months and 10 days.

Public Sale

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, THE 29th DAYOF MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the foreneen. Martin A. Ammerman and Michael Lemon. Admistrators of Peter P. Pealer, late of Fishingereek township, in said county, decased, will expose to sale by Public Vendue, upon the premises, a certain, tract of land situate in the township of Eishingcreek aforesaid adjoining lands of Elias Laubach on the east, land of the heirs of George Lauback on the North, Philip Unangst on the west, and the public road on the South

TWENTY ACRES.

more or less, filteen acres of which is cleared land and in a good state of cultivation. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Fishingereek and county at his office. No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above aforesaid. Terms of sale made known on Fourth, Philadelphia. JACOB EYERLY. Bloomsburg, March 5, 1862.

Bridge Letting.

THE County Commissioners will receive proposals at the house of David Davis, in Beaver township, Columbia county, be ween the hours of 10 A. M and one I M., on Friday the 4th day of April next for building an open TRUSS BRIDGE, ovthe said David Davis. Said bridge to be 85 feet between abutments, wiath 16 feet. hight 12 feet from low water mark; the abulments to be six feet thick and the wingwall on upper and lower side of North abutment each 25 feet long; the wingwall on lower side of south abutment 10 feet long, and none required on the upper side. Plan and specifications can be seen on the day and place of letting.

By order of the county Commissioners. R. C. FRUIT, Commissioners' Office Clerk. Bloomsburg, March 5, 1862.

Public Sale

THE undersigned will offer at public sale on Saturday the 22sd day of March 1862, a Town Lot and House, situate on Railroad Street, Below Third, South West Bloomsburg, containing 58 feet in front and 165 feet in depth. The lot is in a good state or cultivation, well planted with young bearing fruit trees. The improvements, are a one story and a half new frame dwelling house, with the outbuildings usually found upon town lots. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day when conditions will be made known by OSCAR P. GIRTON.

Bloomsburg, March 5, 1862.

NEW BARBER SHOP. Opposite the Court House and next door Democrat Office.

THE undersigned, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has opened A New Barber Shop.

In Court House Alley, next door below the Office of the Columbia Democrat, where he will be happy to wait upon all customers, and from long experience and stret attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. All things here "done in decency and norder."

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office on Main Street, in Unauget, New Bloomsburg, March 5, 1862.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed an Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county o distribute the balance in the hands of Reuben Miller, Ex-cutor of John Linden. late of Briefererk Township, in said county deceased, to and among the creditors and ethers entitled, according to law : will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday, April 5th 1862, his office in Blommsburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present them or be forever debarred from coming in for a share

JOHN G. FREEZE. Auditor. Bloomsburg, March 5th 1862.

Notice to the Heirs of Peter Hoffman, dee'd.

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS : IN HE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Louisa Lynn, Henry Hoffman, Geo. W. Hoffman, Harriet Fisher, Anna Mar

ria Fowler. Rozetta Amanda Cleaver, Sulvester Hoffman, William Hoffman, San Elizabeth Richards, Charlotte Hoffman, Hannah Hoffman, Joseph Steele and Samnel Steele, children and devisees of Peter Hoffman, deceased, late of Locust township, Columbia county

You and each of you are here by cited and commanded to be and appear in your persons before the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said county, to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for id county, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse the estate of said dec'd at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold. Witness the honorable Aaron K: Peckham, Esq., Presidept of our said Court at Bloomsburg the foorteenth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred sixty two.

JACOB EYERLY, Clerk O. C. JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Feb. 26, 1862.

Greenwood Seminary.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on the 7th of April pext. The Principal will be assisted by able instructors, and as ample facilities will be afforded to qualify Sudents for teaching, for business or for a more extensive course

in literature, a liberal share of partronage is again solicited. Pupils who do not come from home, or are not put under the charge of near relatives, most board at the Seminary, and be subject to the regulations thereof. They most provide their own towels and have each article of clothing distinctly marked.

Eleven weeks constitute a quarter and there will be a vacation of about six weeks in mid summer. Boarding, washing and Tuition with furnished rooms, will be \$25 per quarter,

one half payable in advance. Tunion alone in Common branches, \$5 00 including advance Algebra mathematics history &c. in Latin, German or French

[each extra] 1 00 For further par iculars address WM. BURGESS, Principal.

MARRIAGE. - ITS LOVE AND bates, sorrows and augers, hopes and tears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhoa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexnal debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, ult., BENJAMIN E. son of Dr. A. P. HELLER, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE -are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. of William and Louisa McMullen, Grand- YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given, It is full of engravings. In lact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not be about the house. It will be sent to any one on receipt of twenty five cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 SPRUCE

Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. EFAFFLICTED & UNFORTUNATE. to matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious Quacks-native or foreign-who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life. DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any

of the diseases described it, his publication Office hours from 9 to 3, daily.

Eebruary 26, 1862-y, Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians. as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coftee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents. KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents. Manufactured by

M H KOLLOCK Chemist, Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets. Philadelphia.

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers. February 26, 1862 1v. PUBLIC SALE.

THERE will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the undersigned in East Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the 20th day of March 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Beds and Bedding, Settee, Cupboard, Chairs, Bu-

reau, tables, Carpet, Stands, Clock, Iron and Copper Keitles, Stone and China Ware. together with his entire household and kitchen furniture. SAMUEL STETLER.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 26, 1862.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DOCTOR THOMAS F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it (free of charge) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove Pimple, Blotches, l'an, Frecktes, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean, and beautiful; also full directions for using Pelatreau's celebrated Stimulant, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage) DR. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 851 Broadway New York. January 15, 1862 .- 2m.

Attorney at Law, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Brick Building